

VOLUME 1
JOINT FEDERAL TRAVEL REGULATIONS
CHANGE 196

Alexandria, VA

1 April 2003

These instructions are issued for the information and guidance of all persons in the Uniformed Services. New or revised material is indicated by a star and is effective 1 April 2003 unless otherwise indicated.

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This change includes all material written in MAP Items 55-02(E); 62-02(E); 65-02(E); 80-02(E); 81-02(E); 83-02(E); 3-03(E) and editorial changes U03001 through U03006. Insert the attached pages and remove the corresponding pages. This cover page replaces the Change 195 cover page.

BRIEF OF REVISION

These are the major changes made by Change 196:

Introduction. Changes office symbol DASD (MPP) to DUSD (MPP).

U1051. Corrects discrepancies between the JFTR and JTR format.

U1055; U3120; T4005; T4026. Emphasizes that commands are expected to take appropriate action when the regulations contained in the JFTR are not followed.

U3125-B4h; U4325; U4326; T4030-F; T4060-B1c(6). Changes the regulations to make clear that a traveler is disqualified from using business-class accommodations at Government expense if:

- (a) a 'stopover' en route is an overnight stay,
- (b) a rest stop en route is authorized, or
- (c) an overnight rest period occurs at the TDY location before beginning work.

It also indicates that when scheduling flights of 14 or more hours, the first choice is always to fly the member in economy class and have the member arrive the day before the TDY is to begin to allow for an appropriate rest. Second choice always is to fly the member in economy class and arrange an en route rest stop (preferably at a no-cost point allowed by the airline) with arrival on the day TDY starts. The last option, and clearly the most expensive

option which should be avoided whenever possible, is to permit the traveler to travel in Government-funded business accommodations with arrival on the day the TDY starts.

U3145; Appendix E. Implements text changes made to DoD 4500.9-R, Part I, Chapter 103 concerning the City Pair Program, adopts changes to the City Pair Program FAQs (# 2, 5, and 6) made by GSA and revises the contractor letter of identification.

U4105; U4160. Adds wording to explain what the per diem rate is on an ocean-going ferry when the member/employee is TDY.

U4520-B. Adds “similar travel and transportation expenses” to the “basic” TDY miscellaneous expenses.

U4800-D1a; T4040-C3. Changes the M&IE computation on interim travel days *prospectively (i.e., from this date forward)* for members already TDY to the Joint Task Force Commander’s Area of Responsibility (AOR).

U5425-B. Deletes all reference to reimbursement for transportation of a POV on a car ferry as personally-procured POV transportation.

U7205-C; U7206; U7207-D3; U7300-C3. Provides examples of travel to alternate destinations and the use of city pair fares for clarification purposes.

Appendix E. Changes the provisions dealing with pre-employment interview travel to indicate that per diem may be paid for such travel.

Appendix Q. Adds Appendix Q, Overseas Tour Lengths.

Appendix S. Adds Conakry, Guinea as a FEML location with Paris, France or Frankfurt, Germany as the destination until 31 January 2005.

Appendix U. Establishes R&R leave for Operation ENDURING FREEDOM.

VOLUME 1

JOINT FEDERAL TRAVEL REGULATIONS

Following is a list of sheets in force in Volume 1, Joint Federal 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 JFTR" in the Introduction. Single sheets are not available.

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INTRODUCTION TO
JOINT FEDERAL TRAVEL REGULATIONS, VOLUME 1
(JFTR) UNIFORMED SERVICE MEMBERS

FOREWORD

*These regulations are published by the Per Diem, Travel and Transportation Allowance Committee (PDTATAC). The Committee is chartered under the Department of Defense (DoD). Its members are a Deputy Assistant Secretary from each of the 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

The regulations in this Volume pertain to per diem, travel and transportation allowances, relocation allowances, and certain other allowances of Uniformed Service members (including regular and reserve components).

When necessary, a Uniformed Service may supplement these regulations by administrative regulations (see par. U1010), but may not prescribe allowances that differ in amount or type from those authorized by these regulations, unless specifically permitted. *DoD administrative regulations that implement these regulations must be submitted to PDTATAC for review and approval before implementation. See 37 U.S.C. §1001 and DoD Directive 5154.29.*

If there is a headquarters dispersal, the authority for prescribing the entitlements in these regulations becomes vested in each Committee member. Each Committee member may issue necessary regulations prescribing entitlements applicable to that Service (or those Services in the case of the Department of the Navy) until the headquarters activities again are centralized. At that time, regulation-issuing authority again becomes vested in the Committee.

The JFTR is issued under the following authorities:

1. the United States Code, primarily sections found in title 37 (especially those sections concerning travel and transportation allowances in chapter 7) and title 10;
2. DoD directives, such as DoDD 1315.7, 1327.5, and 5154.29; and
3. Executive Orders and decisions of the U.S. Comptroller General (CG), Defense Office of Hearings and Appeals (DOHA), and the OSD General Counsel (OSDGC).

CLAIMS AND ADVANCE DECISIONS

Under 31 U.S.C. §3702, the Secretary of Defense settles claims involving Uniformed Service members' pay, allowances, travel, transportation, retired pay, and survivor benefits. The Secretary of Defense also may issue an advance decision with respect to the same subject areas. The Secretary of Defense has delegated claims settlement appeal authority to the Defense Office of Hearings and Appeals (DOHA).

A Service member who disagrees with a claim settlement by a paying office may submit the claim to DOHA (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 JFTR must forward a request for an advance decision through the PDTATAC.

Correspondence to DOHA should be addressed to:
Defense Office of Hearings and Appeals (DOHA)
Claims Division
PO Box 3656
Arlington, VA 22203-1995

Throughout the JFTR, Comptroller General Decisions from the General Accounting Office (GAO) and decisions from the Department of Defense Office of Hearings and Appeals (DOHA) 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). Decisions of the Comptroller General that do not appear in the published volumes are cited by the appropriate file number and date, e.g., B-248928, September 30, 1992. Website decisions of the DOHA are listed by category, type, year, and case number, e.g., Claims Program, Military Personnel Redacted Decisions, 1999, DOHA Case Number 99030812. In JFTR, these decisions are cited by DOHA claims case number and date, e.g., (DOHA Claims Case No. 97091101, May 5, 1998).

For DOHA information/decisions visit their website at: <http://www.defenselink.mil/dodgc/doha/>.

PARAGRAPH NUMBERING SYSTEM

The paragraph numbering system of the JFTR is coordinated with that of the Joint Travel Regulations (JTR). The volume letter "U," precedes a 4- or 5-digit paragraph number (the first or first two digits indicating the chapter number) and subparagraph designators, as shown in the following breakdown. ***NOTE: Not all paragraph numbers are in consecutive numerical sequence (e.g., U1010, U1011, U1012); numbers may be skipped (e.g., U5305, U5310, U5315) so that new paragraphs can be added without changing the numbers of existing paragraphs.***

Paragraph U 5 310 -B2a(1)(a)

Volume 1
Chapter 5
Paragraph 310
Subparagraphs

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

- JFTR, par. U5310
- JFTR, par. U5310-A
- JFTR, par. U5310-A1
- JFTR, par. U5310-A1a
- JFTR, par. U5310-A1a(1)(a)
- JFTR, pars. U5310-U5350

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

- JFTR, par. U5310-A2
- JFTR, par. U5310-B4a

The most specific unit of reference should be used.

CHANGES

Changes to the entitlements in the JFTR are initiated by DoD Uniformed Travel Determinations (UTD), Department of State Travel Per Diem Supplements, Per Diem Determinations (PDs), or memoranda.

(2) and is put on TDY at the homeport while awaiting arrival of the ship/staff or onward transportation; and Government quarters are not available for the entire family; or

6. when a member is TDY at a medical facility as a nonmedical attendant accompanying a dependent in an outpatient status (see par. U7551).

C. Travel Order/Voucher

1. Documentation. A travel order/voucher must document non-availability by:

- a. confirmation number provided by the Service's registration process;
- b. the date the member attempted to make reservations, and the phone number and name of the billeting office point of contact; or
- c. member certification that Government quarters were not available on arrival.

2. Authorization/Approval. When a member provides acceptable documentation on a travel order/voucher of Government quarters non-availability, the order-issuing authority must authorize/approve reimbursement for commercial lodgings.

U1050 CONFERENCES/TRAINING AT THE PDS

Payment of registration fees, meals, lodging, travel, and/or other expenses required for conferences/training at the PDS may not be paid as travel allowances per 37 U.S.C., §404. For authority to pay related training costs at the PDS see 10 U.S.C. §2013; 5 U.S.C. §4109; 42 U.S.C. §218a; and 14 U.S.C. §469. The costs must clearly be an integral part of the training (39 Comp. Gen. 119 (1959); and B-244473, January 13, 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.

***U1051 HOTEL AND MOTEL FIRE SAFETY - APPROVED ACCOMMODATIONS**

Government policy is to save lives and protect property by promoting the use of fire safe hotels and other establishments that provide lodging. Each DoD component must ensure that not less than 90% of all members who use commercial lodgings while on official travel in the U.S. or non-foreign OCONUS areas are booked in fire-safe approved places of public accommodation. Lodgings that meet Government requirements are listed on the U.S. Fire Administration's Internet site at <http://www.usfa.fema.gov/hotel/index.htm>. Services are in compliance with the 90% requirement after 30 September 2002 if travel arrangements are made through use of an agency-designated Travel Management System (see Appendix A) whenever possible (5 U.S.C. §5707a).

***U1055 APPROPRIATE ACTION FOR FAILURE TO FOLLOW JFTR REGULATIONS**

Commands/units are expected to take appropriate disciplinary action when members and/or authorizing/order-issuing officials fail 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), non-judicial action, or other appropriate means. Action must *not* be through refusal to reimburse. See par. U3120-A4 for exceptions when reimbursement is *not* allowed.

PART B: TRAVEL BY COMMON CARRIER**U3100 GENERAL****A. Travel/Transportation Policy**

1. General. It is Government policy that less than first/premium class accommodations are to be used for all passenger transportation modes. See pars. U3125 and U3130 for exceptions.
2. Travel Prudence. Travelers must exercise the same care in incurring expenses as a prudent person traveling on personal business.
3. GSA City-Pair Air Fares. GSA city-pair air fares contracted through the Contract City Pair Program are to be used for Government travelers whenever available. See par. U3145-A for Contract City Pair Policy and Exceptions. City pair air fares must not be used for travel to/from non-official locations (e.g., leave locations are non-official locations unless the travel to and/or from the leave location is official such as COT).
4. Official Travel. Transportation procured and/or paid for by the Government may be used only for that portion of a trip properly chargeable to the Government. Any additional expense is the traveler's financial responsibility.
5. Usual Routing. The authorizing/order-issuing official must justify travel other than by a usually traveled route. More costly unjustified circuitous travel (e.g., personal travel detours from the usually traveled route) is the traveler's financial responsibility.
6. Time. All time not justifiable as official travel time must be accounted for in accordance with appropriate personnel-related regulations.
7. Accommodations. Common carrier accommodations are addressed specifically in pars. U3125, U3130, and U3135, and apply to all official travel. Authorizing/order-issuing officials should consider physical characteristics and not just medical or disability reasons when recommending first-class travel, if other travel options are not available (e.g., purchase of two coach seats or reserving a coach "bulkhead" seat with extra legroom). See Appendix A for definition of "special needs". Travelers may voluntarily use/accept, and the Government may furnish, accommodations that do not meet minimum standards if the employee's or Service's needs require use of these accommodations.
8. Foreign Flag Reimbursement. Travelers may not be reimbursed for travel at personal expense on foreign flag vessels/aircraft, except as specified in par. U3125-C or U3130-D.
9. Dependents' Seating. Each dependent is allowed a seat.
10. Interlining. If a traveler must change airlines to get to a destination, and one (or both) of the airlines does not interline baggage (i.e., automatically transfer baggage between airlines), then the traveler is not required to use that airline, even if less expensive. ***NOTE 1: This does not apply to Air Mobility Command Patriot Express (Category B) flights nor does it permit violation of the 'Fly America' Act. NOTE2: In the absence of 'interlining', the traveler must go to the baggage area, pick up the luggage, then go back to the terminal, stand in line, recheck through security, etc. This seriously inconveniences the traveler and could lead to missed flight connections and mission delay/failure.***

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

1. the member is responsible for all excess travel/transportation costs; and

2. constructed costs for each trip leg must be based on the non-capacity-controlled city-pair air fare, if available (not the capacity-controlled city-pair if both capacity-controlled and non-capacity-controlled fares are available).

NOTE: For TDY travel/transportation allowances when a TDY order is received while a member is on official leave, see par. U4105-F.

U3105 COMMON CARRIER TRANSPORTATION PROCUREMENT

See DoD 4500.9-R, (DTR), Part I for Defense Transportation Regulation (DTR) Passenger Movement. For policy and FAQs regarding the City-Pair Program see par. U3145.

U3110 REIMBURSEMENT FOR PERSONALLY-PROCURED COMMON CARRIER TRANSPORTATION INCIDENT TO TDY

NOTE: Throughout this paragraph, users must remember that it is MANDATORY DoD policy to use CTOs for all transportation requirements.

A. General. Except for PCS transoceanic travel (see par. U5108-A), when a specific transportation mode is directed, a member may be reimbursed for personally procured transportation up to the cost of the directed mode. Otherwise, the member is authorized transportation cost reimbursement as prescribed in pars. U3110-B, U3110-C, U3110-D, U3110-E and U3110-F. Reimbursement may not be more than the accommodations cost prescribed in pars. U3125, U3130 and U3135. See Chapter 3, Part D when the transportation is partly by POC. If a member uses Government-procured transportation for part of a journey (see par. U3010), the limits in pars. U3110-B and U3110-C must be reduced by its cost.

NOTE: This policy does not apply to pars. U5108-A, U7200-C1a, U7205-A, U7206, U7400, U7401, U7450-A, U7451, U7500 and U7551, items 3 and 4.

B. Government/Government-Contracted Transportation/In-house or CTO Available. When Government/Government-contracted transportation/in-house or CTO (see Appendix A for definition) services are available and the member procures common carrier transportation (including sleeping accommodations) at personal expense under an individual travel order, the member may elect to receive reimbursement for the actual transportation cost for the transportation mode authorized and used up to the constructed transportation cost between authorized points.

C. Government/Government-Contracted Transportation/In-house or CTO Not Available. When Government/Government-contracted transportation/in-house or CTO (see Appendix A for definition) service is not available and the member procures common carrier transportation at personal expense, the member may elect to receive reimbursement for the actual transportation cost for the transportation mode authorized and used up to the constructed commercial transportation cost between authorized points.

D. Transoceanic Travel - Government/Government-Procured Transportation Available. When travel by Government/Government-procured transportation is authorized (***except member PCS transoceanic travel - see JFTR, par. U5108-A***) and transoceanic travel is performed by common carrier at personal expense, the member is authorized reimbursement for the transportation cost up to the amount that would have paid for the available Government/Government-procured transportation. If both Government and Government-procured transportation are available, the lower priced mode is the maximum reimbursement measure. When Government/Government-procured transportation is not available, the member is authorized reimbursement for the transportation (see par. U3120 regarding mandatory CTO use) cost up to the least expensive unrestricted fare available over the direct route between the origin and destination. If air travel is medically inadvisable for the member, see par. U3130.

E. Transoceanic Ferry Fares. When a member on TDY travels at personal expense aboard a transoceanic ferry that has been authorized/approved as advantageous to the Government, reimbursement is authorized for the cost incurred, including any part attributed to movement of a POC (55 Comp. Gen. 1072 (1976)). For transoceanic ferries of foreign registry, see par. U3130-F.

F. Other Reimbursable Expenses. Reimbursement for additional transportation expenses (e.g., taxicab, bus and streetcar fares) incurred in the performance of duty is allowable as authorized in Part E.

U3115 NOT USED

U3120 ARRANGING OFFICIAL TRAVEL

*A. CTO Use

1. Mandatory Policy. It is **mandatory policy** that Uniformed Service members use available CTOs to arrange official travel, including transportation and rental cars, except when authorized in accordance with par. U3110.
2. Service Regulations. See Service regulations for CTO use information.
3. Failure to Follow Regulations
 - a. Commands/units are expected to take appropriate disciplinary action when members and/or authorizing/order-issuing officials fail to follow the regulations concerning CTO use (see par. U1055).
 - b. Disciplinary action should be for **willful** violations and may be in the form of counseling (oral/written), non-judicial action, or other appropriate means. Action must **not** be through refusal to reimburse. See par. U3120-A4 below for exceptions when reimbursement is **not** allowed.
4. Reimbursement Not Allowed. Reimbursement **shall not be allowed** when the member does not follow the regulations for foreign flag carriers (see par. U3125-C5) and directed transoceanic transportation (see pars. U3110-A **Note**, and U5108-A).

B. Requirements

1. When making travel arrangements, travelers should use the following:
 - a. a CTO (see Appendix A),
 - b. in-house travel offices, or
 - c. General Services Administration (GSA) Travel Management Centers (TMCs).
2. All travel arrangements must be made in accordance with:
 - a. DoDD 4500.9 (Transportation and Traffic Management) at <http://web7.whs.osd.mil/dodiss/directives/dir2.html>;
 - b. DoDI 4500.42 (DoD Passenger Transportation Reservation and Ticketing Services) at <http://web7.whs.osd.mil/dodiss/instructions/ins2.html>; and
 - c. Service regulations.

C. Foreign Ship or Aircraft Transportation. Transportation on foreign ships or aircraft shall *not* be authorized or approved unless the conditions in par. U3125-C or U3130-F are met.

D. Transportation Reimbursement

1. CTO Available. When a CTO is available but the traveler arranges transportation through a non-contract travel agent or common carrier direct purchase, reimbursement is limited to the amount the Government would have paid if the arrangements had been made directly through a CTO.

2. CTO Not Available. When the authorizing/order-issuing official certifies that a CTO was/is not available to arrange transportation, reimbursement is paid for the actual cost of the authorized or approved transportation NTE the least expensive unrestricted commercial coach fare that meets mission requirements.

U3125 COMMERCIAL AIR TRANSPORTATION

A. General. Travel by common carrier air transportation is generally the most cost efficient and expeditious way to travel. For reimbursement for personally-procured transportation in lieu of using Government or Government-procured transportation under this Part, see par. U3110.

B. Class of Service

1. General. Government policy is that:

- a. members and/or dependents who use commercial air carriers on official business must use coach-class accommodations;
- b. members should determine travel requirements in sufficient time to use coach-class accommodations;
- c. first-class accommodations may be used only as permitted in par. U3125-B3;
- d. premium-class other than first-class accommodations may be used only as permitted in par. U3125-B4;
- e. authorization for all premium-class accommodations use should be made in advance of the travel unless extenuating/emergency circumstances make authorization impossible. In these cases, the member must request written approval from the appropriate authority as soon as possible after the travel;
- f. less than minimum standards may be authorized as permitted in par. U3100; and
- g. *when an airline flight has only two classes of service, the higher class of service, regardless of the term used, is "first class."*

2. Officials Who May Authorize/Approve Premium-Class Air Accommodations Use. The officials listed below may authorize first-class air accommodations use by members under their jurisdiction. This authority may be redelegated; however, delegation or re-delegation must be held to as high an administrative level as practicable to ensure adequate consideration and review of the circumstances necessitating the first-class accommodations.

- a. Department of Defense, see DoDD 4500.9 (Transportation and Traffic Management);
- b. The Secretary of Health and Human Services;
- c. The Director, USNOAA Corps; and
- d. The Secretary or Deputy Secretary of Transportation.

Appropriate authority, in accordance with Service regulations, may authorize/approve premium-class other than first-class accommodations, except for travel using Coast Guard funds. Only the Commandant/Vice Commandant of the Coast Guard may authorize/approve premium-class other than first-class accommodations use.

3. First-Class Air Use. First-class air accommodations may be authorized/approved only when necessary because:

- a. lower class accommodations are not reasonably available. In par. U3125-B, reasonably available means that accommodations, other than first-class, are available on an airline scheduled to leave within 24 hours of the member's proposed departure time, and scheduled to arrive within 24 hours of the member's

proposed arrival time. Reasonably available does not include a scheduled arrival time later than the member's required reporting time at a duty site, or a scheduled departure time earlier than the time the member is scheduled to complete duty.

b. a traveler is so handicapped or otherwise physically impaired that other accommodations cannot be used. Determination of this condition must be substantiated by competent medical authority. First-class accommodations use also may be authorized/approved for an attendant, who is authorized under pars. U7250-B and U7251-B, to accompany an attended traveler when the attended traveler is authorized first-class accommodations use and requires the attendant's service en route.

c. of exceptional security requirements. Examples are:

(1) a member whose use of other than first-class accommodations would entail danger to the member's life or Government property;

(2) agents of protective details accompanying individuals authorized to use first-class accommodations; and

(3) couriers and control officers accompanying controlled pouches or packages.

NOTE: First-class accommodations may be used without authorization/approval only in two circumstances:

a. When regularly scheduled flights between the authorized origin and destination (including connection points) provide only first-class accommodations. When this is the case, the transportation officer/agent must make an appropriate entry on the travel order or other travel-related document as appropriate.

b. When a non-Federal source makes full payment for the transportation services in advance of travel (see the Joint Ethics Regulation (JER), DoD 5500.7-R, at http://www.defenselink.mil/dodgc/defense_ethics_regulation/index.html or service regulations for the non-DoD Services.)

*4. Business-Class Transportation Accommodations Use. Business-class transportation accommodations use may be authorized/approved only when:

a. Regularly scheduled flights between the authorized origin and destination points (including connection points) provide only premium-class accommodations, and the member certifies this circumstance on the travel voucher.

b. Space is not available in coach-class accommodations on any scheduled flight in time to accomplish the purpose of the official travel, which is so urgent it cannot be postponed.

c. Necessary to accommodate a traveler's disability or other physical impairment, if the condition is substantiated in writing by competent medical authority. Premium-class other than first-class accommodations use also may be authorized for an attendant, who is authorized under pars. U7250-D and U7251-B to accompany the attended traveler when that traveler is authorized premium-class other than first-class accommodations use and requires the attendant's service en route

d. The accommodations are required for security purposes or because exceptional circumstances, as determined in accordance with Service regulations, make their use essential to the successful performance of the mission.

e. Coach-class accommodations on foreign carriers do not provide adequate sanitation or meet health standards and foreign flag carrier service use is authorized/approved in accordance with the Fly America Act. (see par. U3125-C for rules governing U.S. flag carrier use.)

f. The accommodations would result in an overall savings to the Government based on economic considerations (e.g., the avoidance of additional subsistence costs, overtime, or lost productive time) that

would be incurred while awaiting coach-class accommodations.

g. The traveler's transportation is paid for in full by a non-Federal source in accordance with the Joint Ethics Regulation (JER), DoD 5500.7-R, at http://www.defenselink.mil/dodgc/defense_ethics/ethics_regulation/index.html or appropriate service regulations for the non-DoD Services.

*h. travel is between authorized origin and destination points (one of which is OCONUS) and the scheduled flight time (including airport stopovers and plane changes) is in excess of 14 hours. A traveler is disqualified from using business-class accommodations at Government expense if (a) a 'stopover' en route is an overnight stay, (b) a rest stop en route is authorized, or (c) an overnight rest period occurs at the TDY location before beginning work. ***Use of business-class accommodations must not be common practice. Business-class accommodations must be used only when exceptional circumstances warrant. Authorizing/order-issuing officials must consider each request for business-class service individually and carefully balance good stewardship of scarce resources with the immediacy of mission requirements. (See par. U4325 Scheduling Travel and Note 1 in par. U4326 on rest periods).***

NOTES:

(1) If business-class seating is provided at Government expense, the member is not eligible for a rest period upon arrival at the duty site or a rest stop en route – at Government 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) On TDY travel, the 14-hour rule (in par. U3125-B4h above) only applies en route to the TDY site. On a return flight to the PDS, a business-class transportation authorization should not be provided.

(4) When business-class accommodations are authorized/approved, use of business-class fares provided under the Contract City Pair Program is mandatory.

NOTE: When use of premium-class other than first-class (e.g., business-class) accommodations is authorized/approved, use of business-class fares provided under the Contract City Pair Program is mandatory.

5. Documentation Requirements

a. Orders. Authorization for first-class air accommodations use should be made in advance of travel unless extenuating circumstances or emergency situations make advance authorization impossible. If advance authorization cannot be obtained, the traveler must obtain written approval from the appropriate authority at the earliest possible time. When a travel order authorizes first-class air accommodations (by including the authority and authorization source (memo/letter/message/etc. including date and signatory position), appropriate Government transportation documents must be annotated with the same information. When a travel order does not contain authority for first-class air accommodations use and no other class of service is available, a transportation document may be issued for first-class service when the document-issuing official annotates the document in accordance with transportation procedural guidance that tickets for first-class air accommodations were issued as only first-class service was available between authorized origin and destination points.

b. Travel Voucher. Specific authorization/approval must be attached to, or stated on, the voucher and kept for the record. When regularly scheduled flights between the authorized origin and destination (including connection points) provide only premium-class accommodations, the member must certify these circumstances on the voucher. ***In the absence of authorization/approval, the member is liable for all additional costs resulting from premium-class air accommodations use.***

C. U.S. Flag Air Carrier (Certificated Air Carrier) Use

1. Requirements. Available U.S. flag air carriers shall be used for all commercial foreign air transportation of persons/property when air travel is funded by the U.S. Government (49 U.S.C. §40118 and B-138942, March 31, 1981). Except as provided in par. U3125-C3, U.S. flag air carrier service is available if:

- a. the carrier performs the commercial foreign air transportation required, and
- b. the service accomplishes the mission, even though:
 - (1) a comparable/different kind of service by a noncertificated air carrier costs less,
 - (2) noncertificated air carrier service is preferred by the service/traveler,
 - (3) noncertificated air carrier service is more convenient for the service/traveler, or
 - (4) the only U.S. flag air carrier service available between points in the CONUS or non-foreign OCONUS area and foreign OCONUS points (49 U.S.C. §40102) requires boarding/leaving the carrier between midnight and 6 a.m., or travel spanning those hours (the traveler may have a brief non-work period not to exceed 24 hours, for "acclimatization rest" at destination as well as per diem during the rest period when the destination is other than the traveler's PDS) (56 Comp. Gen. 629 (1977)).

2. Exceptions. When one of the following exceptions exists, U.S. flag air carrier service is not available.

- a. Transportation is provided under a bilateral/multilateral air transportation agreement to which the U.S. Government and the government of a foreign country are parties, and which the Department of Transportation has determined meets the requirements of the Fly America Act.
- b. No U.S. flag air carrier provides service on a particular leg of the route, in which case foreign air carrier service may be used, but only to or from the nearest interchange point on a usually traveled route to connect with U.S. flag air carrier service.
- c. A U.S. flag air carrier involuntarily reroutes a traveler's travel on a foreign air carrier; (if the traveler is given a choice as to substitute service, a U.S. flag air carrier should be selected if it does not unduly delay the travel) (59 Comp. Gen. 223 (1980)).
- d. Foreign air carrier service would be three hours or less, and U.S. flag air carrier use would at least double en route travel time.
- e. Foreign air transportation is paid fully 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 finance credits), an international agency or other organization. (B-138942, March 31, 1981 and 57 Comp. Gen. 546 (1978)); ***NOTE: See Security Assistance Management Manual, Chapter 2, par. 20202-C3e of the DoD 5105.38-M, when travel is on Security Assistance Business.***
- f. If a U.S. flag air carrier offers nonstop/direct service (no aircraft change) from origin to destination, U.S. flag air carrier service must be used unless such use would extend travel time, including delay at origin, by 24 hours or more.
- g. If a U.S. flag air carrier does not offer nonstop/direct service (no aircraft change) between origin and destination, U.S. flag air carrier must be used on every portion of the route where it provides service unless, when compared to using a foreign air carrier, such use would:
 - (1) increase the number of foreign OCONUS aircraft changes made by 2 or more; or
 - (2) extend travel time by at least 6 hours or more; or

- (3) require a connecting time of 4 hours or more at a foreign OCONUS interchange point.
- h. The order-issuing official determines that a U.S. flag air carrier cannot provide the needed air transportation, or cannot accomplish the mission.
- i. Foreign air carrier use is necessary for medical reasons, (including use to reduce the number of connections and possible delays when transporting persons needing medical treatment).
- j. Foreign air carrier use is required to avoid an unreasonable safety risk (e.g., terrorist threats). ***NOTE: Approval based on an unreasonable safety risk must be in writing on a case by case basis. Determination and authorization/approval of foreign air carrier use based on a threat against a U.S. flag air carrier must be supported by a travel advisory notice issued by the Federal Aviation Administration and the Department of State. Determination and authorization/approval of foreign air carrier use based on a threat against Government employees or other travelers must be supported by evidence of the threat(s) that forms the basis of the determination and authorization/approval.***
- k. Only first class accommodations can be furnished by a U.S. flag air carrier but less than first class accommodations are available on a foreign air carrier (60 Comp. Gen. 34 (1980)).
- l. The total delay, including delay in initiation of travel from a TDY point, in en route travel and additional time at the TDY station before the traveler can proceed with assigned duties, involves more than 48 hours per diem costs in excess of per diem that would be incurred if noncertificated service was used (56 Comp. Gen. 216 (1977)).
- m. The only U.S. flag air carrier service between foreign OCONUS points requires boarding/leaving the carrier between the hours of midnight and 6 a.m., or travel spanning those hours, and a noncertificated carrier is available which does not require travel at those hours (the traveler may travel by noncertificated carrier to the nearest practicable interchange point on a usually traveled route to connect with a U.S. flag air carrier) (56 Comp. Gen. 629 (1977)).
- n. The traveler's transportation is paid for in full by a non-Federal source in accordance with the Joint Ethics Regulation (JER), DoD 5500.7-R, at http://www.defenselink.mil/dodgc/defense_ethics/ethics_regulation/index.html or service regulations for non-DoD Services.
3. Nonavailability Documentation. When the order-issuing official determines U.S. flag air carriers are unavailable, commercial foreign air transportation on a noncertificated air carrier may be authorized/approved. Documentation explaining why U.S. flag air carrier service is not available must be provided to the traveler. Endorsements on the travel orders and/or Government travel procurement document, made in accordance with Service regulations, are acceptable. The documentation should include the name of traveler, foreign flag vessel(s) or air carrier(s) used, flight identification no(s), origin, destination and en route points, date(s), justification, and authorizing/approving official's title, organization and signature.

4. Air Travel Schedule Selection

- a. General. Schedules maximizing U.S. flag air carrier use must be selected. Schedule selection is made using the following guidelines:
- (1) when U.S. flag air carrier service is available at the point of origin, schedules providing service by a usually traveled route, between origin and destination, and originating with a U.S. flag air carrier must be used;
 - (2) when U.S. flag air carrier service is not available at origin or an interchange point, noncertificated air carrier service should be used only from point of origin to the nearest practicable interchange point on a usually traveled route, between origin and destination, to connect with a U.S. flag air carrier;

(3) when schedule selection leaves the traveler at a location from which there is no choice but to use non-certificated air service between the CONUS or non-foreign OCONUS location, and a foreign OCONUS location, the travel should be rerouted so that available U.S. flag air carriers are used.

b. Selecting a Schedule. The following example applies the guidelines shown in par.U3125-C4a. when selecting a schedule.

EXAMPLE

Assuming there are no constraints on the departure or arrival time, a traveler requiring transportation between Ankara, Turkey, and Stuttgart, Germany, can accomplish required travel by any of the four schedules shown (*schedules are for illustrative purposes only and do not reflect actual airline schedules*):

Schedule I
Monday/Tuesday/Thursday/Saturday/Sunday

	City	Time	Air Carrier
Leave:	Ankara	0830	Foreign
Arrive:	Frankfurt	1210	
Leave:	Frankfurt	1325	Foreign
Arrive:	Stuttgart	1410	

Schedule II
Wednesday/Friday/Saturday

	City	Time	Air Carrier
Leave:	Ankara	0800	U.S.
Arrive:	Rome	1100	
Leave:	Rome	1650	Foreign
Arrive:	Stuttgart	1940	

Schedule III
Wednesday/Friday/Saturday

	City	Time	Air Carrier
Leave:	Ankara	0800	U.S.
Arrive:	Istanbul	0855	
Leave:	Istanbul	1430	U.S.
Arrive:	Frankfurt	1620	
Leave:	Frankfurt	1650/2120	Foreign
Arrive:	Stuttgart	1730/2200	

Schedule IV
Daily (except Saturday)

	City	Time	Air Carrier
Leave:	Ankara	1130	Foreign
Arrive:	Istanbul	1220	
Leave:	Istanbul	1430	U.S.
Arrive:	Frankfurt	1620	
Leave:	Frankfurt	1650/2120	Foreign
Arrive:	Stuttgart	1730/2200	

Under the guidelines in par. U3125-C4a, the example schedule choice is limited to schedules II and III, because service is provided by a usually traveled route and originates with U.S. flag air carrier service. Schedule III provides U.S. flag air service from Ankara via Istanbul to Frankfurt, while U.S. flag air service is available under schedule II between Ankara and Rome. Schedule III should be selected because it uses U.S. flag air service to the farthest practical interchange point on a usually traveled route. If the schedules in this example were limited to those shown in schedules I and IV, schedule IV would be selected since it clearly involves more travel by U.S. flag air carriers than does schedule I (See 55 Comp. Gen. 1230 (1976)).

6. Reimbursement. There is no reimbursement (for any leg of the journey) for transportation cost when unauthorized/unapproved foreign air carrier service is used. If U.S. flag air carrier service is available for an entire trip and the traveler uses a foreign air carrier for any part or all of the trip, the transportation cost on the foreign air carrier *is not payable* (41 CFR §301-10.143).

U3130 COMMERCIAL SHIP TRANSPORTATION

A. General. Commercial ship transportation may be directed for transoceanic travel only for operational reasons and may be authorized/approved only as prescribed in par. U3130-B. A member and/or dependents may have travel by car ferry authorized/approved as specified in par. U5116-C3. Without authorization/approval, reimbursement is based on constructed air transportation costs.

B. Authorization To Use Commercial Ship. Commercial ships use may be authorized/approved by the order-issuing official when:

1. the travel can be completed only by ship;
2. the travel can be performed more economically or efficiently by ship; or
3. competent medical authority certifies that the traveler is medically unable to use air transportation and ship transportation is the only reasonable alternative.

C. Accommodations on Ships. Members who travel by ship shall use least costly first-class ship accommodations. More costly first-class ship accommodations may be used only as permitted in par. U3130-D.

D. Authorization/Approval for More Costly First-Class Ship Accommodations Use

1. Authorization/Approval. Except for travel using Coast Guard funds, use of more costly first-class accommodations under the circumstances specified in par. U3130-E may be authorized/approved by the order-issuing official. The Commandant/Vice Commandant of the Coast Guard must authorize/approve more costly first-class accommodations when Coast Guard funds are used.

2. Requirements. Authorization for more costly first-class ship accommodations use should be made in advance of the travel unless extenuating circumstances or emergency situations make authorization impossible. In these cases, the member must request written approval from the appropriate authority as soon as possible after the travel.

E. More Costly First-Class Ship Accommodations Use. More costly first-class accommodations may be authorized/approved only when:

1. least costly first-class accommodations are not available;
2. necessary to accommodate a member's/dependent's disability or other physical impairment, if the condition is substantiated in writing by competent medical authority. More costly first-class accommodations use also may be authorized/approved for an attendant, who is authorized under pars. U7251-D and U7252-B to accompany an attended traveler when the attended traveler is authorized more costly first-class accommodations use and requires the attendant's service en route;

3. there are exceptional security requirements. Examples are:
 - a. a member whose use of least costly first-class accommodations would entail danger to the member's life or Government property;
 - b. agents of protective details accompanying individuals authorized to use more costly first-class accommodations; and
 - c. couriers and control officers accompanying controlled pouches or packages.

F. U.S. Registry Ship Use

1. General. U.S. flag ships shall be used except as provided in pars. U3130-F2 and U3130-F3 (46 U.S.C. §1241 (a)). This applies to all official travel and accompanied baggage transportation without regard to the source of funds used to pay (57 Comp. Gen. 546 (1978)). When ship transportation is authorized/approved and a U.S. flag ship cannot provide the transportation service required, transportation may be obtained aboard a foreign flag ship (B-190575, May 1, 1978).
2. U.S. Flag Ship Use Impracticable. When U.S. flag ships use would seriously interfere with/prevent the performance of official business, the order-issuing official may authorize/approve foreign flag ship use. Documentation required by par. U3125-C4 explaining why U.S. flag ship use is impracticable must be provided to the traveler to justify transportation reimbursement. Order endorsements are acceptable.
3. U.S. Flag Ship Unavailable. When U.S. flag ships are not available, the transportation/other appropriate officer may authorize/approve foreign flag ship use. Documentation required by par. U3125-C3 is used explaining why U.S. flag ships are unavailable, and must be provided to the traveler to justify transportation reimbursement. Order endorsements are acceptable.
4. Determination Required. The authorizations/approvals referred to in pars. U3130-F2 and U3130-F3 must not be based on inconvenience in securing transportation on U.S. flag ships, short delays in awaiting transportation, arranging circuitous routes for traveler convenience, or similar reasons.

U3135 TRAIN TRANSPORTATION

A. Policy. Except as noted in this paragraph, members who travel by train must use coach-class accommodations. When adequate reserved coach accommodations are available, order-issuing officials shall require that those accommodations be used to the maximum extent possible. For overnight travel, members shall use slumber coach sleeping accommodations, or the lowest class of sleeping accommodations available on a train that does not offer slumber coach accommodations.

B. First-Class Train Accommodations Use

1. Authorization/Approval. Under the circumstances specified in par. U3135-C, the transportation officer may authorize/approve the first-class train accommodations use except for travel using Coast Guard funds. The Commandant/Vice Commandant of the Coast Guard must authorize/approve first-class accommodations use.
2. Requirements. Authorization for first-class train accommodations use should be made in advance of the travel unless extenuating circumstances or emergency situations make authorization impossible. In these cases, the member must request written approval from the appropriate authority as soon as possible after the travel.

C. Circumstances. First-class accommodations may be authorized/approved only when:

1. advantageous to the Government and no coach-class train accommodations are reasonably available. For the purpose of this paragraph, reasonably available means available and scheduled to leave within 24 hours of the member's proposed departure time, or scheduled to arrive within 24 hours of the member's proposed arrival

time. In the case of a direct route that requires overnight travel, reasonably available means slumber coach sleeping accommodations are available. Accommodations with a scheduled arrival time later than the member's required reporting time at the duty site, or with scheduled departure time earlier than the time the member is scheduled to complete duty are not reasonably available.

2. necessary to accommodate a member's/dependent's disability or other physical impairment, and the condition is substantiated in writing by competent medical authority. First-class accommodations use also may be authorized/approved for an attendant authorized under pars. U7250-B and U7251-B to accompany the attended traveler when the attended traveler is authorized first-class accommodations use and requires the attendant's assistance en route.

3. there are exceptional security requirements. Examples are:

- a. a member whose coach-class accommodations use would entail danger to the member's life or Government property,
- b. agents of protective details accompanying individuals authorized to use first-class accommodations, and
- c. couriers and control officers accompanying controlled pouches or packages.

4. coach-class accommodations on a foreign rail carrier do not provide adequate sanitation or meet health standards.

D. Extra-Fare Train Service. Travel by extra-fare trains may be authorized/approved when its use is advantageous to the Government or is required for security reasons. The use of the lowest class of service available on any AMTRAK Acela or Metroliner train Service (including Acela Express) is advantageous to the Government. 'Business' class is the lowest available class of service on the Amtrak Acela Express or Metroliner train service. 'Coach' class is the lowest available class on Amtrak Regional. AMTRAK Acela and Metroliner first-class accommodations may be authorized/approved only as provided in par. U3135-C.

U3140 UNUSED GOVERNMENT-PROCURED TRANSPORTATION DOCUMENTS AND TICKETS

A. General. Members who return unused Government-procured transportation documents, complete tickets, or unused portions of tickets obtained on these documents are entitled to travel and transportation allowances under this Chapter and Chapters 4 and 5 if otherwise authorized.

B. Cost to the Government Involved. When cost to the Government is involved, the cost for any sleeping or parlor car accommodations furnished and used, or the cost of shipping baggage on tickets without passenger shall be deducted from the amount otherwise payable to the member in par. U3140-A for the travel involved.

U3145 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 B2 available at: <http://public.transcom.mil/J4/j4lt/dtr.html>. Following is an edited extract from that regulation.

A. Policy (DoD 4500.9-R, Part L, Chap. 103, par. B2)

1. **GSA Airline City Pairs Program**. Each year, under the Airline City Pairs program, the GSA Federal Supply Service awards contracts for air transportation for travelers on official government travel. The contracts are awarded competitively based on the best overall value to the Government. The best value decision is based on considerations of the type, distribution and number of flights, the average flight time, and the offered price. For more information, access "Travel on Government Business and Air Travel/City Pairs" on the GSA website.

2. **Some GSA routes may offer "dual fares"**; one fare is an unrestricted fare (fare basis code "YCA") and the other a restricted fare (fare basis code "_CA"). The restricted fare differs from the unrestricted fare only in that

the airline can limit the number of seats offered under the restricted, or “_CA” fare basis (this is also referred to as “capacity control”). The unrestricted fare, or “YCA”, has a last seat on the aircraft availability to the traveler. Neither fare basis requires advance purchase and has no minimum nor maximum stay requirements, travel time limits, or blackout periods. The restricted fare is, in many cases, significantly less than the unrestricted fare. DoD travelers are encouraged to make reservations as far in advance as possible to increase the chance of obtaining a restricted GSA Airline City Pairs fare on the routes that offer the dual fare structure. Local commercial ticket offices can provide information on what routes offer dual fares.

3. **Government contractors** are not authorized use of GSA Airline City Pairs fares.

4. **Exception to the Use of Contract Carriers:** One or more of the following travel conditions, which must be certified on the travel order, travel voucher, or other document provided by the traveler or agency-approved authorizing official, must apply if a non-contract carrier or a contract carrier other than the primary contractor is used for travel within a contract route.

a. 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.*

b. The contractor’s flight schedule is inconsistent with explicit policies of individual federal departments and agencies to schedule travel during normal working hours.

c. 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 non-contract 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 through a centrally billed account, e.g., YDG, MDG, QDG, VDG, and similar fares.*

d. Rail service is available and that service is cost effective and consistent with mission requirements.

e. Smoking is permitted on the contract flight and the nonsmoking section of the aircraft is not acceptable to the traveler.

B. Scheduled Air Carriers (DoD 4500.9-R, Part L Chap. 103, par. B2)

1. Contract air service between city-pairs (city-pair) 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 provided in the Contract City-Pair Program when purchasing commercial airline tickets.***

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,
- YCA 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,
- 70% average savings over regular walk-up fares, and
- 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. Exceptions to use of the contract carrier are:

- a. Space or a scheduled contract flight is not available in time to accomplish the purpose of your travel, or use of contract service would require you to incur unnecessary overnight lodging costs which would increase the total cost of the trip; or

- b. The contractor's flight schedule is inconsistent with explicit policies of your Federal department or agency with regard to scheduling travel during normal working hours; or
- c. 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 non-contract 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 through a centrally billed account, e.g., YDG, MDG, QDG, VDG, and similar fares.**
- d. Rail service is available, and such service is cost effective and is consistent with mission requirements; or
- 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, the City Pair Program contracts are mandatory for coach and business-class service. If business-class service has been authorized in accordance with the JFTR, then use of contract business-class fares is mandatory.

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 FEML, Emergency, COT and R&R leave locations and TDY ordered while on leave is considered official travel and therefore contract fares may be used to and from these authorized leave locations (see pars. U7200-A2, U7205-C, U7206, U7207-D3, U7300-C3 and U4105).***

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 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 San Francisco, CA, to Atlanta, GA, 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.

*Ms. Linda L. Smith
Contract Specialist
(703) 305-7640

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

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

CHAPTER 4
TEMPORARY DUTY TRAVEL (TDY)

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U4105 PER DIEM PAYABLE UNDER SPECIFIC CASES

A. TDY in Connection with Fitting-out or Conversion of a Ship or Service Craft. A member, assigned to TDY in connection with fitting-out or conversion of a ship (or service craft) is authorized per diem during each fitting-out or conversion period. This period includes the day the ship is commissioned or service craft is placed in-service and day the ship is decommissioned or service craft is placed out-of-service. Per diem authorization ends on the date the member's assignment is changed from TDY in connection with fitting-out or conversion of a ship (or service craft) to permanent duty aboard that ship (or service craft) (or from permanent duty aboard the ship in connection with ship decommissioning or service craft placement out-of-service), even if that status change is effected prior to the ship commissioning/decommissioning or service craft placement in- (or out-of-) service date. Par. U4102-K applies after a ship, or service craft, under construction is delivered to the Government.

B. Travel by U.S. or Foreign Government Vessel for 24 Hours or More

1. Member Not Charged for Meals. A member is not entitled to a per diem allowance when traveling aboard a U.S. or foreign government vessel when meals are furnished without charge, except on days of embarkation and debarkation if otherwise entitled thereto under par. U4105-C.

2. Member Charged for Meals. Members traveling aboard a U.S. or foreign Government vessel, other than an oceangoing car ferry, of 24 hours or more as passengers (except those aboard for TDY or training) who are charged for meals shall be paid a per diem allowance equal to the cost of the meals furnished, except on the day of embarkation and debarkation.

*C. Travel, TDY Aboard a Commercial Vessel or a U.S. Government Vessel Totally Leased for Commercial Operation. Except for the days of arrival/embarkation and departure/debarkation, for travel aboard a commercial vessel, a per diem rate equal to the anticipated expenses should be set. The authorizing/order-issuing official should state in the orders the circumstances warranting the rate.

D. Field Duty. The Secretary concerned may prescribe a per diem rate in a lesser amount than prescribed in <http://www.dtic.mil/perdiem/opdrform.html>, for a member of a unit deployed OCONUS away from the unit's PDS. This rate is paid to the members concerned in lieu of the rate shown in <http://www.dtic.mil/perdiem/opdrform.html>, regardless of their OCONUS location and may be paid during periods which would otherwise be considered field duty, taking into account the reduced expenses, if any, a member would have while performing field duty during the period covered by the authorization. The rate prescribed should be paid for the period of time specified and is such that the total per diem paid during the entire period that the member is subject to the reduced rate is about equal to that which the member would receive for the same period under, <http://www.dtic.mil/perdiem/opdrform.html>, calculated according to the computation procedures in this Part and excluding the time during which the member performs field duty. The Secretary concerned may delegate this authority to prescribe such a rate to a chief of an appropriate bureau or staff agency of the headquarters of the department concerned or to a commander of an appropriate naval systems command headquarters, but there may be no redelegations.

E. Member Dies while in a TDY Status. When a member dies while in a TDY status, per diem accrues through the date of death. Reimbursement for transportation, mileage, or a MALT, accrues from the PDS, old station, or last TDY station (as appropriate) to the place of death not to exceed the official distance of the ordered travel.

F. Ordered to TDY while on Leave. *This subparagraph applies only if the need for the TDY is unknown prior to the member's departure on leave.* If the TDY is known before departure on leave, the member is reimbursed actual travel expenses up to the constructed round-trip cost between the PDS and TDY location.

1. TDY at Leave Point. A member on leave away from the PDS, who receives a TDY order to perform TDY at the leave point, is authorized per diem for the TDY performed in compliance with the order.

2. TDY at other than Leave Point

- a. Authorized to Resume Leave upon TDY Completion. A member on leave away from the PDS, who receives a TDY 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 order is received, whichever applies), and the TDY location (see par. U3100-B). TDY allowances are payable at the TDY location.
- b. Directed to Return to PDS upon TDY Completion. A member away from the PDS, who receives a TDY order at other than the leave point, is authorized transportation and per diem for travel from the:
 - (1) leave address (or place at which the order is received, whichever applies), to the TDY station (see par. U3100-B), and
 - (2) TDY station to the PDS.

TDY allowances are payable at the TDY location.

- c. Directed to Proceed to New PDS upon TDY Completion. A member is authorized PCS travel and transportation allowances for travel performed from the:
 - (1) old PDS to the leave address or to the place at which the order was received, whichever applies, not to exceed in either case the official distance from the old PDS to the new PDS; and
 - (2) leave address or place at which the order is received, as applicable, to the TDY station; and
 - (3) TDY station to the new PDS.

TDY allowances are payable at the TDY location.

G. Orders Canceled while Member En Route to TDY Station. If TDY orders are canceled while a member is en route to the TDY station, round trip travel and transportation allowances are authorized from the PDS to the point where cancellation notification was received (includes leave point) and return to the PDS, not to exceed the round trip distance from the PDS to the TDY station. Per diem is not authorized for any day in which member was in a leave status (51 Comp. Gen. 548 (1972)).

H. TDY within the Limits of PDS. Travel and transportation allowances are authorized for a member performing TDY (other than at the residence or normal duty location of the member) within the limits of a PDS when authorized by competent authority. Allowances under this subparagraph are authorized when such duty is performed under emergency circumstances that threaten injury to human life or damage to property of the Federal Government, provided overnight accommodations are used by reason of such duty. For transportation entitlements see Chapter 3.

U4115 INTERNATIONAL DATELINE

Actual elapsed time is used rather than calendar days in computing per diem when crossing the International Dateline (IDL) (180th meridian). The IDL is a hypothetical line along the 180th meridian where each calendar day begins. For example, when it is Sunday just east of the IDL it is Monday just west of the IDL. (See 39 Comp. Gen. 853 (1960).)

U4125 PER DIEM UNDER THE LODGINGS-PLUS SYSTEM

Per diem computed under this Part is based on the 'LODGINGS-PLUS' system. The total daily per diem amount may not exceed the applicable daily locality rate. See par. U2510 concerning receipts.

U4127 LODGING TAX UNDER THE LODGINGS-PLUS SYSTEM

A. CONUS and Non-foreign OCONUS Areas. The maximum locality amount for lodging in CONUS and non-foreign OCONUS areas (see <http://www.dtic.mil/perdiem/pdrates.html>) does not include lodging taxes. Taxes on lodging in CONUS and non-foreign OCONUS areas are separately reimbursable when per diem (or AEA as in Chapter 4, Part C) is paid except when MALT PLUS per diem for POC PCS travel is paid. See par. U4520-A5.

U4153 PER DIEM ON ARRIVAL OR DEPARTURE AT TDY POINT

The M&IE rate payable on the days of arrival at and departure from the TDY point is the M&IE rate for that location, unless the member is in a different TDY location at 2400 on that day. On a ship, the port of embarkation/debarkation M&IE rate applies.

U4155 SCHOOLHOUSE TRAINING (FORMAL COURSES OF INSTRUCTION)

The schoolhouse commander is authorized to determine the appropriate meals rate – regardless of what the authorizing/order-issuing official may put in a TDY order to the contrary. If there is information about the course that provides the appropriate meal rate, that information, and its source, should be in the order. If that information is not available prior to order issuance it must be provided to the member by the schoolhouse commander (or designee) upon arrival at the school and submitted with the travel voucher.

U4157 LODGING PER DIEM COMPUTATION

Lodging while on TDY or at a delay point, may not exceed the locality per diem lodging ceiling for the TDY or delay location in <http://www.dtic.mil/perdiem/pdrform.html>, or <http://www.dtic.mil/perdiem/opdrform.html>. The lodging cost, or the locality lodging ceiling whichever is less, is added to the M&IE rate for that location to determine the per diem rate for the day. The total amount must not exceed the maximum per diem rate for the TDY (or stopover) locality unless an AEA is authorized/approved IAW Chapter 4, Part C. When lodging has been obtained at a location other than the TDY location the per diem rate for the lodging location may apply. See par. U4129-G.

U4159 PER DIEM COMPUTATION FOR TDY OF MORE THAN 12 BUT LESS THAN 24 HOURS

A. M&IE Rate. M&IE of 75% of the M&IE rate for the TDY location in <http://www.dtic.mil/perdiem/pdrform.html>, or <http://www.dtic.mil/perdiem/opdrform.html> is payable. If more than one TDY location is involved and the member is not required to obtain lodging, M&IE of 75% of the highest M&IE rate is payable. If the member must obtain lodging, the rules for travel of more than 24 hours apply. ***Per diem is not authorized under this subparagraph when travel is performed in the local area (see par. U4510 for occasional meals authority).***

B. Lodging Not Required. If lodging is not required, per diem is 75% of the TDY location M&IE rate for one day even if the time period is over two calendar days.

C. Lodging Required with/without Cost. If lodging is required, the rules for travel of more than 24 hours apply.

***U4160 PER DIEM FOR TDY TRAVEL BY CAR FERRY**

When a member on TDY travels partly by POC and partly by car ferry (circuitously or otherwise), the member is authorized the following:

1. Mileage (see par. U2600)

a. 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.

b. If more than one car ferry is used, mileage is payable for overland travel between ferries; or

2. Transportation. The member is authorized:

a. Government-procured ferry transportation, or

b. Reimbursement for personal transportation costs on the car ferry (limited to the Government-procured ferry transportation cost);

3. Per Diem

a. Lodging. Reimbursement for lodging (unless included in the transportation cost) is authorized with no cost

ceiling limitation.

b. Meals and Incidental Expenses (M&IE). M&IE is based and computed for the employee using the standard CONUS M&IE rate for the arrival day (embarkation) on the ferry through the departure day (debarkation) from the ferry; and

4. Ferry Fees. Reimbursement is authorized for ferry fees.

NOTE: See par. U3125-C4 for required documentation if a U.S. registered ferry is not available.

U4161 GOVERNMENT MESS USE UNDER SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES

Under the following conditions, members are not entitled to the meals portion of the M&IE allowance:

1. Field duty,
2. Duty on a U.S. Government vessel,
3. Members traveling together under orders directing no/limited reimbursement, or
4. Essential unit messing (EUM).

U4163 ESSENTIAL UNIT MESSING (EUM)

When the Secretary concerned, or for a JTF the Combatant/JTF Commander, determines that Government messing is essential to accomplish training and readiness, there is no entitlement to the meal portion of the M&IE allowance. The incidental expense rate is \$2 in CONUS, or the appropriate OCONUS incidental rate at <http://www.dtic.mil/perdiem/opdrform.html>, or \$3.50 OCONUS when the authorizing/order-issuing official determines \$3.50 to be adequate for anticipated expenses. ***The \$3.50 rate must be stated on the order for it to be paid.*** Members ordered to use EUM, who must procure occasional meals, are entitled to reimbursement under par. U4510. ***In accordance with par. U4151-D, if orders do not state otherwise, the locality incidental rate is paid.***

U4165 DEDUCTIBLE MEALS

1. The PMR in pars. U4149-C and U4151-C applies on any day when one or two deductible meals are provided (see par. U2555-E3).
2. A deductible meal is a meal:
 - a. Made available pursuant to an agreement between a Uniformed Service and any organization, if the order directs use of the facility providing the meal(s);
 - b. Included in a registration fee paid by the Government;
 - c. Furnished at no cost to the member by a school while attending a course of instruction if the cost of the meal is ultimately paid for by the Government; or
 - d. Furnished by the Government at no cost to a member.
3. If all three meals are provided/consumed at no cost to the member, only the incidental expense amount for that day (\$2 in CONUS, or the applicable locality incidental expense rate (see <http://www.dtic.mil/perdiem/opdrform.html>) or \$3.50 OCONUS) is payable.

U4167 NON-DEDUCTIBLE MEALS

1. The following are not deductible meals:
 - a. Box lunches, (which include such things as C Rations, K Rations, MREs) - except when MREs and/or other box lunches are the *only method* of providing adequate subsistence to members,
 - b. In-flight meals,
 - c. Rations furnished by the Government on military aircraft,
 - d. Government meals paid for by the member and consumed in a Government mess,
 - e. Meals furnished on commercial aircraft, or
 - f. Meals provided by private individuals.
2. If all three meals are provided/consumed at no cost to the member, only the incidental expense amount for that day (\$2 in CONUS, or the applicable locality incidental expense rate (see <http://www.dtic.mil/perdiem/opdrform.html>) or \$3.50 OCONUS) is payable.

U4169 LODGING REQUIRED ON THE DAY TRAVEL ENDS

When lodging is required on the day travel ends and the authorizing/order-issuing official authorizes/approves the member to obtain lodging, the lodging reimbursement is based on the locality rate, or AEA if appropriate, for the en route TDY site.

U4171 MEALS PROVIDED BY A COMMON CARRIER OR COMPLIMENTARY MEALS PROVIDED BY A HOTEL

Meals provided by a common carrier or complimentary meals provided by a hotel/motel do not affect per diem.

U4173 PER DIEM ALLOWANCE COMPUTATION EXAMPLES

A. Government Meal Rate (GMR). The GMR in the following examples are for illustrative purposes only. Please check Appendix A for current GMR.

PART D: ALLOWABLE TRAVEL TIME FOR TDY TRAVEL**U4300 GENERAL**

NOTE: Throughout this paragraph, users must remember that it is **MANDATORY DoD policy to use CTOs for all transportation requirements.**

When an order directs travel by a specific transportation mode and the directed transportation mode is available but not used, per diem allowances or AEAs are payable for actual travel performed not to exceed the per diem or AEA that would have been payable if the directed transportation mode had been used. When the directed transportation mode is not available or the order does not specify any transportation mode, per diem or AEA is computed as though the transportation mode actually used was directed. ***However, the total per diem or AEA payable must not exceed that payable for constructed travel over a usually traveled route by air or surface common carrier, whichever more nearly meets the requirements of the orders, and is more economical to the Government.*** In determining constructed travel, the transportation allowances are based on the carrier's required check-in time plus travel time from home, office, or place travel actually began, and the carrier's scheduled arrival time at the terminal plus travel time to home, office, or place travel actually ended.

U4305 ACTUAL TRAVEL TIME

When the actual travel time is less than the time allowable under this Part, the member's actual travel time is used for computation.

U4325 SCHEDULING TRAVEL

A. Schedule. Travel should be by the scheduled transportation that most nearly coincides with the departure and arrival times needed to carry out the mission. Consideration should be given to:

1. duty hours;
2. duty requirements;
3. lodging availability at points of origin, destination or intermediate stops;
4. the need for onward transportation;
5. the member's comfort and well being;
6. the member being scheduled for departures and arrivals between 0600 and 2400 unless travel during 2400 – 0600 is required by the mission;
7. arranging transportation so that the member is scheduled to arrive the day before the TDY actually begins;
8. scheduling the travel for a departure to enable an en route rest stop or an overnight rest period at the destination under the circumstances in par U4326-B or U4326-C;
9. requiring members to identify travel requirements in sufficient time (if known) to arrange coach-class accommodations; and
10. carefully reviewing requests for first- and business-class accommodations to determine if mission needs may allow for a change in travel dates to support a lower-class accommodation.

B. Early Departure. When a member departs early to overcome a short interval between the scheduled arrival time and the required reporting time at a duty station, the authorizing/order-issuing official and/or the member should be prepared to provide a brief statement of the reason for departing earlier than scheduled under par. U4300, if required by financial regulations.

***U4326 TRAVEL DURING REST HOURS, A REST PERIOD AT A TDY POINT AFTER ARRIVAL, OR AN EN ROUTE REST STOP**

NOTE 1: When scheduling flights of 14 or more hours (see par. U3125-B4h), the first choice is always to fly the member in economy class and have the member arrive the day before the TDY is to begin to allow for appropriate rest. Second choice always is to fly the member in economy class and arrange an en route rest stop (preferably at a no-cost point allowed by the airline) with arrival on the day TDY starts. The last option, and clearly the most expensive option which should be avoided whenever possible, is to permit the member to travel in Government-funded business accommodations with arrival on the day the TDY starts.

A. Starting and Ending Travel**1. General**

- a. The order establishes when travel status starts and ends.
- b. Ordinarily, a member on official travel is not required to travel during unreasonable hours at night (2400 – 0600).
- c. When travel is between 2400 – 0600, the only acceptable sleeping accommodations are:
 - (1) ship staterooms, and
 - (2) train sleeping cars.

NOTE 2: Reclining seats on planes, trains, or buses are not acceptable sleeping accommodations. If a member is required to travel overnight (2400 - 0600) without acceptable sleeping accommodations, arrival should be scheduled to provide an en route rest stop or an appropriate rest period (not to exceed 24 hours) at the TDY point before the member is required to perform official duties (see pars. U4326-B and U4326-C).

- d. A member should not be required to use a carrier if using that carrier requires beginning travel (i.e., leaving home or TDY lodgings and/or arriving at destination) between 2400 hours and 0600 hours if there are more reasonable schedules that meet mission requirements.
 - e. A prudent authorizing/order-issuing official should schedule travel so that lodgings may be provided so the member can retire at a reasonable hour and be ready to perform official business as required (33 Comp. Gen. 221 (1953); 61 id. 448 (1982)).
 - f. Transportation should be arranged so that the member is scheduled to arrive the day before the TDY actually begins.
 - g. A member should be scheduled for a departure to allow for an en route rest stop or an overnight rest period at the destination under the circumstances in par. U4326-B and U4326-C.
2. Travel between 0600 and 2400. Travel should be scheduled between 0600 - 2400. To prevent travel between 2400 – 0600, it is reasonable for a traveler to:
 - a. depart the PDS (or home as appropriate) early enough to prevent having to travel between 2400-0600, or
 - b. depart the TDY station on the earliest available transportation accommodations the day after completing a TDY assignment, provided the traveler is not required to be at the PDS the morning after TDY completion.
 3. Additional Per Diem to Travel between 0600 and 2400. Additional per diem may be authorized/approved at a TDY location only if the resulting delay in departing the TDY location permits travel between 0600 and 2400 the day after completing the TDY assignment (56 Comp. Gen. 847 (1977)).

Example 1: A member completes official TDY duty on Friday afternoon. The member could leave on Friday when official duty ends (and arrive at the PDS early on Saturday) and receive 75% M&IE for that Saturday travel day. To prevent the member from traveling between 2400 and 0600, the authorizing/order-issuing official may authorize or approve departure the next day (in this case, Saturday). The member receives per diem (including lodging) for Friday. Saturday is the travel day (assuming arrival at PDS on Saturday) and the member receives 75% M&IE for Saturday. Any additional delayed days are the member's financial responsibility.

Example 2: A member is required to attend a conference that starts at 0800 on Monday morning. If the member is authorized to depart the PDS on Friday to travel during regular duty hours, payment of per diem is limited to one travel day as though the member had departed for the TDY destination on Sunday (75% M&IE plus lodging) (56 Comp. Gen. 847 (1977)). Expenses for any additional early days are the member's financial responsibility.

B. En Route Rest Stop

1. Travel during Normal Rest Hours. The authorizing/order-issuing official may authorize/approve an en route rest stop when travel must be scheduled:
 - a. to start at, near, or after the end of the member's regularly scheduled duty hours; or
 - b. during usual rest hours and the transportation mode does not provide adequate sleeping accommodations. See NOTE 2 following par. U4326-A1c regarding adequate sleeping accommodations.
2. OCONUS Travel Is Involved. The authorizing/order-issuing official may authorize/approve a rest stop en route when:
 - a. the origin or destination point is OCONUS;
 - b. travel is by a usually traveled route;
 - c. travel is by less than first/business-class accommodations; and
 - d. the scheduled flight time, including stopovers and plane changes, exceeds 14 hours by a usually traveled route. 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. En Route Rest Stop Prohibited. An en route rest stop is prohibited when:
 - a. Travel is authorized by first- or business-class service:
 - b. A member chooses to travel by an indirect route, for personal convenience, causing excess travel time.
 - c. A member takes leave at a stopover.
4. En Route Rest Stop Location. An en route rest stop:
 - a. may be authorized/approved at any intermediate point, and
 - b. should be as near to midway in the journey as the authorized carrier scheduling permits, or
 - c. scheduled at a point en route at which the carrier permits a free stopover (if possible).
5. En Route Rest Stop Duration. An en route rest stop is for a reasonable rest period, not to exceed 24 hours, plus necessary time to obtain the earliest transportation to the authorized destination.

6. Per Diem. The rest stop locality per diem rate applies.

C. Rest Period at the TDY Point before Reporting for Duty. A reasonable rest period at the TDY point (not to exceed 24 hours) should be provided before the member reports for duty when:

1. the scheduled flight time, including stopovers and plane changes, exceeds 14 hours by a usually traveled route. Scheduled flight time is the time between the scheduled aircraft departure from the airport serving PDS/TDY point and the scheduled aircraft arrival at the airport serving the TDY point/PDS;
2. an en route rest stop is not authorized/approved;
3. the member is not authorized first- or business-class service;
4. the member is required to travel overnight (2400 - 0600) (in which case arrival should be scheduled to provide an appropriate rest period (not to exceed 24 hours) at the TDY point before the member is required to perform official duties). See Note following par. U4326-A1c regarding scheduling an early arrival for a rest period at the TDY point if overnight (2400-0600) travel is involved.

D. Delaying Return Travel to Use Reduced Travel Fares. When, to qualify for reduced transportation fares, a member elects to stay at a TDY station longer than required by the assignment and the action is authorized/approved by the authorizing/order-issuing official, per diem or AEA for the additional time may be paid if:

1. the transportation savings offsets the additional per diem or AEA cost, yielding an overall savings to the Government; and
2. the delay does not extend the TDY time beyond the time when the member is required to be at work at the PDS (B-192364, February 15, 1979; B-169024, May 5, 1970).

U4330 POC TRAVEL

Transportation cost and travel time are computed in accordance with pars. U3305 and U3310.

U4335 SPECIAL CONVEYANCE TRAVEL

When special conveyance use is authorized/approved, allowable travel time is the actual time needed to perform the travel. ***NOTE: If travel is by vehicle, authorized travel time is computed under par. U3005-C.***

U4340 MIXED MODES TRAVEL

When travel is performed between any two points of a separate leg of a journey (par. U3405-B) partly by POC and partly by common carrier, the per diem or AEA is computed as in par. U3305-C or U3310-B.

6. use of computers, printers, faxing machines, scanners, telegrams, cablegrams, or radiograms;
7. a Value Added Tax (VAT) certificate used to avoid paying TDY lodging taxes;
8. customary tips for handling Government property at terminals and hotels;
9. any per-day administrative fee called for in the MTMC rental car agreements; and

*10. similar travel and transportation related expenses (i.e., *Do not reimburse mission-related or personal expense which include batteries, tools, film, gifts for child care, pet care, hotel concierge, or workout room/gym fees.*)

C. PCS Travelers. Members are authorized the expenses listed in par. U4520-A for PCS travel. In addition to those expense listed in par. U4520-A, the member is authorized reimbursement for:

1. POC transportation costs (mileage) to and from the transportation terminal (see par. U3320);
2. tips to stewards and other attendants paid by or on behalf of the dependents aboard commercial vessels; and
3. when dependents travel without the member MALT, as prescribed in par. U5203-A, first itemization, item 3 for POC travel, when POC used to and from the transportation terminal.

U4535 REGISTRATION FEES

Registration fees reimbursement is authorized/approved when such fees are a condition for attendance. When the registration fee includes the cost of meals, per diem is computed under par. U4165-2b.

U4539 REIMBURSEMENT OF PREPARATORY TRAVEL EXPENSES WHEN THE ORDER IS AMENDED, MODIFIED, CANCELED OR REVOKED

Miscellaneous preparatory travel expenses (e.g., fees for traveler's checks, passport and visa fees, communications service.) incurred prior to order change are reimbursable provided the action taken is beyond the member's control, in the interest of the Government and a refund unobtainable.

PART I: REIMBURSEMENT OPTIONS FOR MEMBERS ON TDY WITH A JOINT TASK FORCE

U4800 DEFINITIONS

A. 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 commander of a unified command or an existing joint task force (as defined by Joint Publication 1-02, DoD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms). For the purposes of this Chapter, the definition also includes Coast Guard.

B. Operational Deployment. Those contingencies or other operations directed by the SECDEF in support of a United Nations (UN) or JTF mission. These include, but are not limited to, UN and JTF peacekeeping, nation building, and humanitarian missions; and operations against an actual or potential enemy. (See Appendix A for a definition of Contingency Operations.)

C. Exercises. Those Service, CINC, 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 which may or may not involve more than one Service. Members/units are placed in field duty.

D. TDY Options. The CINC or the JTF Commander determines the appropriate TDY option (which establishes the entitlement) after consultation with Service component commanders. The CINC or JTF commander must communicate this decision (including the appropriate meal rate) to the appropriate Services for inclusion in orders. ***NOTE: JTF exercises must be field duty.*** The three TDY options (regular TDY, EUM, and field duty) are described below. This determination applies to all members temporarily assigned for operational deployment to a JTF performing duty under similar conditions within the same area of operations. For those members either (1) not located in the JTF area of operations but who are operating in a support capacity, or (2) are located in the JTF area of operations but are not part of the JTF, the Secretarial Process for each Service may direct a TDY option different than the one used for JTF members.

1. Regular TDY

*a. Explanation. A member travels to one or more locations away from the PDS to perform TDY ordinarily for less than 180 days (see par. U2145-B for exceptions and waiver authority to the 180 day limit). The member is reimbursed for lodging, meals and incidental expenses as in Chapter 4, Part B or par. U4800-D1b. ***Exception: A member 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. U4151-B4 (e.g., If a TDY member 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 Government meals are not available).***

b. JTF Temporary Dining Facilities. There are special meal per diem provisions for members when a JTF Temporary Dining Facility is set up to feed U.S. personnel deployed in support of the JTF mission. Members consuming meals at the JTF temporary dining facility pay the discount GMR for meals, and are reimbursed the discount GMR plus an incidental expense of either \$2.00 in CONUS or the applicable locality incidental rate (see <http://www.dtic.mil/perdiem/>), or \$3.50 OCONUS when on a U.S. installation or the CINC or the JTF commander determines \$3.50 to be adequate. If the member's statement is accepted to support increased per diem for a missed meal at a JTF temporary dining facility, the member is authorized the PMR (see pars. U4149-C and U4151-C) for that day. If JTF members outside the AOR or en route to the AOR pay the meal rate IAW the DoD Financial Management Regulation at http://www.dtic.mil/comptroller/fmr/12/12_19.pdf, they are reimbursed IAW Chapter 4, Part B.

c. Regular TDY Use. As a general rule, members on an operational deployment (see exceptions for exercises in par. U4800-D3 below) are on "regular" TDY.

2. Essential Unit Messing (EUM)

a. Explanation. EUM may be required in a command or organizational unit when it enhances operational readiness or the conduct of military operations or is necessary for the effective conduct of training. Designation of EUM is applied only to organizational units, operational elements, or detachments; not to individual service members. The member is provided Government quarters, and to maintain unit readiness, is required to use Government messing. The member is paid the incidental portion of the daily M&IE rate.

b. Use. EUM may be used for operational deployments when the circumstances described above apply.

3. Field Duty (Appendix A)

a. Explanation. During field duty the member is subsisted in a Government mess or with an organization drawing field rations, and the member is serving with troops on maneuvers, war games, field exercises, or similar types of operations. Members are furnished Government quarters or are quartered in accommodations ordinarily associated with field exercises. Everything ordinarily covered by per diem is furnished and no per diem is paid. Note that a competent official may place members, furnished quarters and subsistence obtained by contract, in a field duty status.

b. Use. Members participating in the events discussed above and furnished quarters and subsistence should be placed on field duty.

- a. PCS allowances for direct travel from the passenger port to the designated POV unloading port/VPC;
- b. MALT for one authorized traveler at the rate in par. U2605-B for the official distance from the designated POV unloading port/VPC to the TDY station; plus a per diem for the member at the rates prescribed in par. U5105-B2 and
- c. MALT for one authorized traveler at the rate in par. U2605-B for the official distance from the TDY station en route to the new PDS plus a per diem for the member at the rates prescribed in par. U5105-B2.

NOTE: *When a dependent(s) accompanies the member and/or picks up a POV from the designated POV unloading port/VPC, the travel and transportation allowances for the dependent(s) are computed using par. U5220. If a dependent(s) picks up the POV from the designated POV unloading port/VPC without traveling to the TDY en route location see par. U5413-D for dependent travel and transportation allowances*

U5414 TRANSPORTATION OF POV TO/FROM PDS

A. Transportation of POV from Old to New PDS Incident to a Unit Move Involving an OCONUS PDS. An eligible member of a unit ordered on PCS to, from, or between OCONUS PDSs, may be provided transportation of a POV from the unit's old PDS to the designated POV VPC/loading port, and from the designated POV VPC/unloading port to the new PDS.

B. Transportation of a POV between OCONUS VPC/Port and OCONUS PDS. An eligible member ordered on a PCS to, from, or between OCONUS PDSs, may be provided transportation of a POV between the OCONUS PDS and the OCONUS VPC/port when the Secretarial Process authorizes/approves such transportation based on a determination that:

1. a travel hazard exists between the VPC/port and PDS;
2. the member is physically unable to drive between the VPC/port and PDS; or
3. the conditions of the member's order or assignment are such that it is prudent for overland transportation to be provided.

Example 1: The member is assigned to a sensitive position at a new OCONUS PDS. The POV is at the VPC/unloading port. It is determined prudent to have the POV transported to the PDS.

Example 2: The member is assigned to an OCONUS country. That country's government requires the member to remain inside the country. The member cannot travel to the VPC/unloading port in another country to pick up the POV. Transportation to the PDS is authorized.

C. Transportation of a POV within CONUS Incident to PCS. An eligible member ordered on a PCS between CONUS PDSs who cannot drive between the PDSs, may be authorized/approved transportation of a POV from old CONUS PDS to new CONUS PDS when:

1. the member is physically unable to drive, or
2. there is insufficient time (see par. U5160) for the member to drive and report to the new PDS as ordered.

U5415 TRANSPORTATION RESTRICTIONS

A. Restrictions of a POV Purchased in a Non-foreign OCONUS Area. A POV purchased in a non-foreign OCONUS area by a member not permanently assigned there at the time of the purchase, generally shall not be shipped at Government expense during the first PCS following purchase of the POV. The exception to the general prohibition is if the POV is used by the member or dependent for transportation at the member's OCONUS PDS. This subparagraph does not apply to alternate port shipments authorized by the Secretary concerned.

B. Restriction, Prohibition, or Suspension to a Member's OCONUS PDS. Shipment of POVs to an OCONUS area may be restricted, prohibited or suspended when:

1. determined to be necessary by the Service concerned;
2. determined to be necessary for reasons of national interest by the Secretary concerned or higher authority; or
3. directed by the foreign government concerned.

C. Restriction on Vehicle Size. A member who desires to ship a POV which exceeds 20 measurement tons must sign an agreement to pay the excess transportation costs (see par. U1010-B8) unless the Secretarial Process has authorized/approved this shipment because an oversized POV is required by the member or dependent(s) for medical reasons. Collection of such excess costs are made in accordance with Service regulations. *This subparagraph does not apply to travel aboard car ferries.*

D. Combining POV Weight Limitations when Husband and Wife Are Members. The 20 measurement tons limitation contained in par. U5415-C may be combined for the purpose of shipping one larger vehicle at Government expense in lieu of a POV shipment for each member during the transfer of both members under PCS orders. Payment for transporting the vehicle may not exceed the total cost the Government would have incurred if each member had shipped a vehicle of 20 measurement tons through the designated POV loading port.

U5425 TRANSPORTATION METHODS

A. Government/Commercial Transportation. Transportation of a POV may be by Government/commercial means as authorized by law. Members traveling with their vehicles via ferry is covered in par. U5116-C3.

NOTE: Transportation of a POV by air is not authorized at Government expense (54 Comp. Gen. 756 (1975)).

*B. Personally Procured Transportation. An eligible member, who has not transported a POV at Government expense incident to a PCS, is authorized reimbursement for the expense incurred only if personally procured POV transportation was based on erroneous advice of a Government representative (e.g., the TMO or ITO). Reimbursement shall not exceed the cost that would have incurred if the Government had arranged the

transportation (51 Comp. Gen. 838 (1972)). The cost of a vehicle transported on a car ferry with the member/dependents is a reimbursable transportation expense (see par. U5116-C3) and does not constitute shipment of a POV. Additional authority exists for reimbursement under other very limited circumstances (see par. U5455-E).

U5435 PORTS USED

A. Designation of Ports. The Service concerned designates ports to be used for loading and unloading POVs transported under this Part.

B. Alternate Ports

1. Transportation may be between ports other than the designated ports (i.e., between alternate ports), provided the member reimburses the Government for any excess cost involved.
2. An alternate port should be in the same country as the designated port, unless an alternate port in a different country is authorized/approved by the Secretarial Process.
3. Secretarial Process authorization/approval is not required to select an alternate CONUS port from which to ship a POV even if the primary port is OCONUS.

C. Transshipment from a Designated Port. A POV transported from an OCONUS port to the designated CONUS port, may be transshipped to another CONUS port if:

1. the PCS orders are amended or modified before the member takes delivery of the POV at the designated POV unloading port;
2. transshipment is authorized by the Secretarial Process;
3. the member agrees to reimburse the Government for the cost of the transshipment; or
4. direct ocean service is not available from the designated POV loading port to the designated POV unloading port in a reasonable amount of time after delivery of the POV.

U5440 FACTORS AFFECTING POV TRANSPORTATION

A. POV Transportation May Be Deferred. An eligible member electing not to transport a POV at Government expense may, upon assignment to a new PDS where a shipping entitlement exists, transport the POV from the POV loading port/VPC serving the:

1. PDS from which the member elected not to use the POV transportation entitlement, to the POV unloading port/VPC serving the new PDS; or
2. present PDS to the POV unloading port/VPC serving the new PDS;

whichever provides the greater entitlement.

NOTE: The member is not authorized CONUS to CONUS POV transportation except as specifically authorized in par. U5414-C (if applicable see par. U5410-A) or in connection with authorized POV storage in Chapter 5, Part E2.

B. Shipping Error. A POV, shipped by the Government to a wrong destination, shall be reshipped or transshipped to the proper destination at Government expense.

C. Orders Amended, Modified, Canceled or Revoked. A POV transported after receipt of PCS orders may be reshipped or transshipped to the proper destination, including the old PDS, at Government expense if PCS orders are later amended, modified, canceled, or revoked.

D. Transportation before Orders Issued. Transportation of a POV is permitted (see pars U5710-A and U5415-B), before PCS orders are issued to an eligible member, provided the request is supported by a:

1. statement from the PCS order-issuing official or the designated representative that the member was advised before such orders were issued that they would be issued;
2. written agreement signed by the applicant to remit the entire cost of transportation if PCS orders to authorize transportation are not issued later;
3. written agreement signed by the applicant to pay any additional costs for transshipment of the POV to another port required because the new PDS named in the orders is different than that named in the statement required in par. U5440-D1.

The length of time before PCS orders are issued, during which a member may be advised that the PCS orders are issued, may not exceed the relatively short period between the time when a determination is made to order the member to make a PCS and the date the orders are actually issued. General information furnished to the member concerning the issuance of PCS orders before the determination is made to actually issue the orders (such as time of eventual release from active duty, time of expiration of term of service, date of eligibility for retirement, date of expected rotation from OCONUS duty, etc.) may not be considered as advice that the orders will be issued (52 Comp. Gen. 769 (1973)).

U5445 EXCESS COST COLLECTION

Excess transportation costs, incurred by the Government must be collected (see par. U1010-B8). This provision is not applicable to POV transportation aboard oceangoing car ferries.

U5455 POV TRANSPORTATION UNDER UNUSUAL OR EMERGENCY CIRCUMSTANCES

A. Official and Personal Situations

1. Dependents Do Not Perform Authorized Travel to the OCONUS PDS. A member with dependents:

- a. ordered on PCS to an OCONUS PDS, and
- b. who, in anticipation of the dependents accompanying or joining, ships a POV to the OCONUS PDS,

may be provided advance return transportation of the POV if, for reasons beyond the member's control, the dependents do not join the member. The Secretarial Process may authorize/approve the shipment when it is determined the return shipment is in the best interest of the member, or dependents, and the U.S. (65 Comp. Gen. 520 (1986)).

C. Reimbursements

1. Member-Procured Transportation

a. A member, directed to use Government or Government-procured transportation for the transoceanic portion of COT leave travel, who procures other transportation at personal expense, must not be reimbursed for the transoceanic travel. ***NOTE: The policy in par. U3002-B allowing reimbursement up to the directed mode cost does not apply.***

b. Reimbursement to a member not directed to use Government or Government-procured transportation who procures common carrier transportation at personal expense shall not exceed the Government or Government-procured transportation cost, as appropriate, for the official distance (see par. U5105-C).

c. When the Service concerned authorizes/approves POC use, a member is authorized to MALT PLUS under par. U5105-B.

2. Travel Status. A member is in a travel status (see par. U2200-B) during direct travel between authorized locations. For other travel undertaken for personal convenience, a member's travel status is limited to constructive period equal to that required for direct travel between authorized locations by available transportation.

3. No Entitlement. There is no travel and transportation entitlement under this paragraph if:

a. travel is to other than an authorized location, or

b. a member elects:

(1) transportation under par. U7305, or

(2) either option available in lieu of transportation under par. U7305.

U7205 TRANSPORTATION IN PERSONAL EMERGENCIES

A. Transportation Authorization. Eligible members on emergency leave and eligible dependents with personal emergencies (as determined under DoDD 1327.5 (Leave and Liberty) <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/html/13275.htm>) for DoD Services and/or Service regulations (see par. U1010-B9) are authorized transportation between authorized locations. Each emergency leave traveler is authorized commercial air transportation between authorized locations if space-required Government transportation is not reasonably available. ***NOTE: Commanders must determine "reasonable availability" after considering frequency and scheduling of flights, and other relevant circumstances (including those personal to the member). See par. U7205-C for definition of "authorized location". The policy in par. U3002-B allowing reimbursement up to the directed mode cost does not apply if Government transportation is reasonably available and not used.***

1. Reimbursement for transportation costs shall not exceed the cost of Government-procured commercial air transportation between authorized locations.

NOTE: Reimbursement is authorized only for air transportation and ground transportation between interim airports (e.g., between Narita and Haneda airports in Tokyo since they are interim airports and the cost is part of the overall transportation cost). Reimbursement for ground transportation from PDS or home (or destination) to airport is not authorized.

2. For eligible dependents, personal emergencies are circumstances similar to those for which a member receives emergency leave, and includes travel not authorized under par. U5242-A incident to the burial of a deceased member.

3. Travel across CONUS is at Government expense if a member or dependent must transit the CONUS to reach the OCONUS emergency (leave) point.

B. Eligibility

1. Eligible Members. Eligible members are those:

- a. on permanent duty OCONUS,
- b. assigned to an OCONUS ship or unit operation, or
- c. with OCONUS domiciles who are on permanent duty or initial training (or are described in par. U7125-A or U7125-B) in CONUS.

***NOTE:** Cadets/midshipmen are not eligible members for this transportation.*

2. Eligible Dependents. Eligible dependents are those who:

- a. are command sponsored and reside OCONUS with the member,
- b. reside at an OCONUS location and for whom the member receives a station allowance, or
- c. reside in CONUS and the member:
 - (1) is on permanent duty OCONUS, or
 - (2) has an OCONUS domicile and is on permanent duty in CONUS.

3. Domicile. As used in this paragraph, domicile is a member's HOR or place:

- a. from which first called (or ordered) to active duty,
- b. of first enlistment, or
- c. of permanent legal residence.

A member's domicile is relevant to personal emergency transportation entitlement only if the member is stationed in CONUS. A dependent's domicile is not relevant.

*C. Authorized Locations. Eligible members and dependents are authorized transportation from an originating location to a destination. They are authorized return transportation from the destination to the originating location or PDS, if transportation is provided to the destination under this paragraph. The authorized locations listed below (including those in par. U7205-C1b(3)) are official travel locations, and therefore available contract city pair fares *may* be available for use.

***NOTE:** Reimbursement is authorized only for air transportation and ground transportation between interim airports (e.g., between Narita and Haneda airports in Tokyo since they are interim airports and the cost is part of the overall transportation cost). Reimbursement for ground transportation from PDS or home (or destination) to airport is not authorized.*

***NOTE:** The locations and transportation costs used in the following examples are for illustrative purposes only and may not reflect current costs.*

Example 1:

Member's PDS is in Germany and the member's emergency leave location is Denver, CO. The closest CONUS international airport with a scheduled flight is JFK.

City pair to JFK is \$1,200.

City pair to Denver is \$1,400.

Least cost non-city pair fare to Denver is \$1,600.

Since travel to Denver is more expensive than travel to JFK the city pair fare may not be used to Denver. The member is financially responsible for the additional cost (\$1,600 - \$1,200 = \$400).

Example 2:

Member's PDS is in Germany and the member's emergency leave location is Atlanta, GA. The closest CONUS international airport with a scheduled flight is JFK.

City pair trip cost to JFK is \$1,200.

City pair fare to Atlanta is \$980.

Since travel to Atlanta, GA, is less expensive than travel to the closest international airport, JFK, the member is authorized city pair fare to Atlanta (\$980) NTE the \$1,200 cost to JFK.

1. Members and Dependents OCONUS. For members described in pars. U7205-B1a and U7205-B1b and dependents described in pars. U7205-B2a and U7205-B2b:

a. Authorized originating locations are:

(1) a member's PDS;

(2) dependents' other OCONUS location; or

(3) member's or dependents' location when notified of the personal emergency;

b. Authorized destination points are:

(1) Either:

(a) the CONUS international airport nearest to the location from which the member/dependents departed to which a scheduled direct flight is available along a normally traveled international route; or

(b) any other CONUS airport that is closer to the traveler's destination if the cost of the transportation to the other airport is less than the cost of transportation to the international airport described in (a) above; ***NOTE: This creates a cost limit to be used for transportation.*** Example: Member's PDS is Stuttgart. Emergency leave is approved with leave location in Cleveland, Ohio. Next available flight departs Stuttgart International Airport with routing through London International Airport to JFK International Airport (NY), the closest CONUS international airport to Stuttgart. The cost for transportation paid by the Government from Stuttgart to Cleveland may not exceed the cost for transportation from Stuttgart International Airport through London International Airport to JFK International Airport (NY). (OCONUS connections along the route of travel are permissible.); or

(2) an airport in a nonforeign OCONUS area (see Appendix A); or

(3) any other OCONUS location, as determined by the Secretarial Process.

NOTE: There is no entitlement to one-way emergency leave transportation from CONUS back to an OCONUS PDS.

2. Members and Dependents in CONUS. For members described in par. U7205-B1c and dependents described in par. U7205-B2c:

- a. Authorized originating locations are the international airports nearest the:
 - (1) member's PDS, or
 - (2) member's or dependents' location when notified of the personal emergency.
- b. Authorized destination points are:
 - (1) an international airport in a nonforeign OCONUS area; or
 - (2) any other OCONUS location, as determined by the Secretarial Process.

U7206 PERSONAL EMERGENCIES FOR MEMBERS ON TDY OR AWAY FROM HOMEPORT

1. Members on TDY away from the PDS, or assigned to a ship or unit operating away from its homeport, are authorized round-trip (*if applicable*) personal emergency transportation between the TDY/unit location or ship and the:

- a. PDS,
- b. homeport, or
- c. other location.

2. Space-required Government transportation must be used if reasonably available, otherwise transportation entitlements are the same as if traveling on TDY. ***NOTE: The policy in par. U3002-B allowing reimbursement up to the directed mode cost does not apply if Government transportation is reasonably available and not used.***

3. Transportation cost reimbursement for travel between the TDY/unit location and another location is limited to the transportation cost between the TDY/unit location and the PDS or homeport.

4. If emergency travel to another location is appropriate for the member from the TDY/unit location and the member's return to the TDY/unit location is no longer required at the conclusion of the personal emergency, the member's transportation cost to the PDS directly from the other location is limited to the balance of the transportation cost from the TDY/unit location to the PDS not used under item 3 (i.e., cost from TDY site to another location to PDS cannot exceed cost from TDY site to PDS).

*5. The locations listed in par. U7206, item 1 above are official travel locations (including par. U7206, item 1c 'other location'), and therefore available contract city pair fares *may* be available for use. ***If the member travels to a more expensive 'other location' city pair fares are not authorized to the other location.***

NOTE: The locations and transportation costs used in the following examples are for illustrative purposes only and may not reflect current costs.

Example 1:

Member's PDS is Ft. Belvoir, VA, member is TDY to Ft. Campbell, KY and the member's emergency leave location is Denver, CO.

No city pair from Ft. Campbell to Ft. Belvoir and the least cost unrestricted fare (incorporating some city pair fare connections) is \$400.

City pair from Ft. Campbell to Denver is \$500.

Least cost non-city pair fare to Denver is \$600.

Since travel to Denver is more expensive than travel to Ft. Belvoir the city pair fare may not be used to Denver.

The member is financially responsible for the additional cost (\$600 - \$400 = \$200).

Example 2:

Member's PDS is Ft. Belvoir, VA, member is TDY to Ft. Hood, TX and the member's emergency leave location is Atlanta, GA.

City pair trip cost from Ft. Hood to Ft. Belvoir is \$320.

City pair fare to Atlanta is \$280.

Since travel to Atlanta, GA, is less expensive than travel to the PDS, Ft Belvoir, the member is authorized city pair fare to Atlanta (\$280) NTE the \$320 cost to Ft. Belvoir.

U7207 FUNDED ENVIRONMENTAL AND MORALE LEAVE (FEMLE) TRANSPORTATION

A. Policy. FEMLE policy is established in DoD Directive 1327.5 (Leave and Liberty), subsection 6.19.

B. Eligibility

1. Members. A member is eligible for FEMLE if stationed at an authorized FEMLE PDS (see Appendix S) for 24 consecutive months or more.

2. Dependents. Dependent(s) are eligible for FEMLE if they:

- a. are command sponsored, and
- b. reside with the member at the FEMLE PDS.

C. Limitation

1. Number of FEMLE Trips

a. The number of FEMLE trips eligible members/dependents may take depends on the member's tour length, as shown in the table below:

Tour Length	Number of FEMLE Trips Authorized
a. at least 24 months, but less than 36 months	1
(1) tour <i>extended</i> at least 12 months	1 additional
b. at least 36 months.	2
(1) tour <i>extended</i> for any length of time	0 additional

b. No more than 2 FEMLE trips are authorized for any overseas tour including extensions to that tour.

c. Personnel taking *IPCOT assignments* are entitled to additional FEMLE trips based on the above table.

2. Time Limitation. FEMLE travel by members/dependents should not be performed within 6 months of the beginning or the end of the tour. Major commands are authorized, on a case-by-case basis, to waive the six-month rule when appropriate.

D. FEMLE Locations/Destinations. For a list of authorized FEMLE locations/destinations, see Appendix S.

1. FEMLE Location. A PDS where FEMLE is authorized, listed in Appendix S.

2. Authorized Destination. The destination location authorized for a FEMLE PDS, listed in Appendix S.

*3. Alternate Destination(s). A destination location, or multiple destination locations, (other than the authorized destination listed in Appendix S) a member selects. Travel to and from the alternate location(s) is official travel, and therefore contract city pair fares *may* be available for use. *If the member travels to a more expensive alternate destination city pair fares are not authorized to the alternate destination.*

NOTE: *The locations and transportation costs used in the following examples are for illustrative purposes only and may not reflect current costs.*

Example 1:

Member's PDS is in Bahrain and the authorized destination is Frankfurt, Germany.

No city pair to Frankfurt, Germany and the least cost unrestricted fare (incorporating some city pair fare connections) is \$1,200.

Member desires to utilize FEML to Boston, MA.

City pair to Boston is \$1,400.

Least cost non-city pair fare to Boston is \$1,600.

Since travel to Boston, MA, is more expensive than travel to Frankfurt, Germany the city pair fare may not be used to Boston. The member is financially responsible for the additional cost (\$1,600 - \$1,200 = \$400).

Example 2:

Member's PDS is in Brazil and the authorized destination is Miami, FL.

City pair trip cost is \$980

Member desires to utilize FEML to St. Louis, MO.

City pair fare to St. Louis is \$840.

Since travel to St. Louis, MO, is less expensive than travel to the Miami FL, the member is authorized city pair fare to St. Louis (\$840) NTE the \$980 cost to Miami.

4. Location Designation/Recertification

a. Designating Authorities. The following are designating authorities for FEML locations/destinations:

- (1) DoD Services: USD (P&R);
- (2) NOAA: Director, NOAA Corps;
- (3) PHS: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health (OSG, DCP); and
- (4) U.S. Coast Guard: Commandant (G-WPM), U.S. Coast Guard.

b. Designation Requests. DoD Services forward designation requests through Unified Command channels to USD (P&R). USD (P&R) must recertify FEML location/destination designations every two years.

c. Recertification Requests. Forward recertification requests through Unified Command channels to reach USD (P&R) *before* the indicated recertification date.

E. Transportation

1. Member/Dependent. Members and dependents may travel together or independently.

2. Restrictions. A member/dependent(s) taking a FEML trip:

- a. must use military air transportation on a space available basis if reasonably available to the authorized/alternate destination, or
- b. may use commercial air transportation if military air transportation is not reasonably available, and

c. may not use cruise or tour packages.

NOTE: Commanders must determine "reasonable availability" after considering mission requirements, frequency and scheduling of flights, and other relevant circumstances (including those personal to the member) that affect scheduling FEML.

3. Procurement. Commercial air transportation may be purchased by the Government or member (see par. U3120).

4. Reimbursement

a. Transportation and expenses (i.e., ground transportation) between the member's PDS and the authorized air terminal may be reimbursed. ***(See par. U3320, and Chapter 3, Part E.)***

b. Reimbursement for transportation to alternate destination(s) shall not exceed the cost of Government-procured transportation between a member's FEML PDS and the authorized destination plus the cost of ground transportation as noted in a. above.

5. Transportation Funded by a Host Government. If a member/dependent(s) receives transportation funded by a host government that is comparable to FEML, they are not eligible for a FEML trip.

U7210 CONVALESCENT LEAVE TRANSPORTATION

A. Entitlement. A member, traveling for convalescent leave for illness or injury incurred while eligible for hostile fire pay or imminent danger pay under 37 U.S.C. §310, is entitled to transportation allowances for one trip:

1. from the place of medical treatment in the United States to a place selected by the member and authorized/approved by the Secretarial Process, and
2. from the selected place to the place of original medical treatment or to a different medical treatment facility.

B. Transportation Allowances. A member performing travel under par. U7210-A is entitled to select:

1. transportation in kind,
2. reimbursement for the commercial transportation cost when the member travels at personal expense, or
3. the automobile mileage rate for the official distance.

Government transportation or Government-procured transportation is furnished and used to the maximum extent practical. Reimbursement under par. U7210-B2 is subject to Chapter 3, Part B, for land travel and par. U5116-D for transoceanic travel. When land travel is performed partly at personal expense and partly by Government transportation, reimbursement is prescribed in par. U5105-E2. ***Per diem, meal tickets, and reimbursement for meals and lodging are not authorized for convalescent leave travel.***

U7215 SHIP RELOCATED DURING AUTHORIZED ABSENCE

A. Entitlement. Members are entitled to MALT PLUS under par. U5105-B for a portion of return travel to their assigned ships that relocate during their absence on authorized leave or liberty (pass), but only if they are not notified of the relocation before their departure.

B. Limitation. MALT PLUS is payable for the additional distance, if any, members must travel to return to a ship's new location over that required to return to its old location, but only for the additional distance that does not exceed the distance between the ship's old and new locations.

C. Special Circumstances

1. Members without Funds. Members without funds, who receive land transportation under Part N of this Chapter, receive MALT PLUS under this paragraph, if otherwise eligible.
2. Transoceanic Travel. If return to a relocated ship requires transoceanic travel, transportation-in-kind is authorized for the travel. The Government-procured transportation cost must not exceed the cost for transportation between the ship's old and new locations.

U7220 RECALL FROM LEAVE

A. Member's Responsibility. Except as prescribed in par. U7220-B, members en route to or at a leave location, who are ordered to return to a duty station (permanent or TDY) for duty, must bear the cost of returning. If leave is interrupted for TDY away from the PDS, see par. U4105-F.

B. Recall for Operational Reasons

1. Entitlement. Eligible members are entitled to the per diem, transportation, and reimbursable expenses in Chapter 4, Part B (computed as if returning to a PDS from TDY) for travel:
 - a. beginning the day they depart from the leave location or place they receive orders canceling leave, and ending the day of arrival at the duty station; and
 - b. if authorized to resume leave, beginning the day they depart from the duty station, and ending on the day of arrival at a leave location no farther distant from the duty station than the place they received orders canceling leave.

No per diem allowances accrue for duty at the PDS.

2. Eligible Members. Eligible members are those who depart from a duty station (permanent or TDY) on authorized leave and are recalled to the same duty station because of:
 - a. actual contingency or emergency war operations, or
 - b. an urgent, unforeseen circumstance (and the authorized leave is for 5 or more days):
 - (1) within 24 hours of departure, or
 - (2) more than 24 hours after departure, if the commanding officer authorizes/approves after determining that:
 - (a) a substantial portion of the scheduled leave period has been eliminated by the recall, or
 - (b) the purpose of the leave has been defeated (60 Comp. Gen. 648 (1981)).

**PART J: REST AND RECUPERATION (R&R) LEAVE AND SPECIAL REST AND
RECUPERATIVE (SR&R) ABSENCE TRANSPORTATION**

U7300 FUNDED REST AND RECUPERATIVE (R&R) LEAVE TRANSPORTATION

A. Policy. The policy for designating locations eligible for funded R&R leave transportation is established in DoD Directive 1327.5, subsection 6.17. (37 U.S.C. §411c). This transportation may not be combined with TDY travel.

B. Eligibility. A member is eligible if assigned to a designated location outside the United States. The number of R&R leaves authorized is:

- a. Standard Tour: One per 12-month period.
- b. Contingency Tour: One per contingency tour.

C. R & R Locations/Destinations. For a list of authorized R&R locations/destinations, see Appendix U.

1. R&R Location. To qualify a location must meet the requirements of DoDD 1327.5 as follows:

- a. a dependent-restricted tour area;
- b. designated for hostile fire or imminent danger pay;
- c. in an area in which entry of members on official or unofficial travel is controlled; and
- d. an area where ordinary annual leave programs are restricted for reasons of military necessity.

2. R&R Destination. The R&R destination authorized for an R&R location listed in Appendix U.

*3. Alternate Destination. The R&R destination authorized for an R&R location listed in Appendix U that a member selects. The alternate location is an official travel location, and therefore available contract city pair fares may be available for use. ***If the member travels to a more expensive alternate destination city pair fares are not authorized to the alternate destination.***

NOTE: The locations and transportation costs used in the following examples are for illustrative purposes only and may not reflect current costs.

Example 1:

Member's PDS is in Albania and the authorized destination is Frankfurt, Germany.

No city pair to Frankfurt, Germany and the least cost unrestricted fare (incorporating some city pair fare connections) is \$1,200.

Baltimore, MD is the authorized CONUS destination.

The city pair fare to Baltimore is \$1,000.

Member desires to utilize R&R to Boston, MA.

City pair to Boston is \$1,400.

Least cost non-city pair fare to Boston is \$1,600.

Since travel to Boston, MA, is more expensive than travel to Frankfurt, Germany or Baltimore, MD the city pair fare may not be used to Boston. Since travel to Frankfurt is more expensive than travel to Baltimore the cost to Frankfurt is used for cost comparison. The member is financially responsible for the additional cost (\$1,600 - \$1,200 = \$400).

Example 2:

Member's PDS is in Croatia and the authorized destination is Frankfurt, Germany.

City pair trip cost to Frankfurt is \$980

Baltimore, MD is the authorized CONUS destination.

The city fare to Baltimore is \$ 1,400.
Member desires to utilize R&R to St. Louis, MO.
City pair fare to St. Louis is \$1,200.
Since travel to St. Louis, MO, is less expensive than travel to Baltimore, MD, the member is authorized city pair fare to St. Louis (\$1,200) NTE the \$1,400 cost to Baltimore.

*4. Location Designation/Re-designation

a. Designating Authorities. The following may designate R&R locations/destinations:

- (1) DoD Services: DUSD (MPP);
- (2) NOAA: Director, NOAA Corps;
- (3) PHS: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health (OSG, DCP);
- (4) U.S. Coast Guard: Commandant (G-WPM), U.S. Coast Guard.

b. Designation Requests. DoD Services must send designation requests through Combatant Command channels to DUSD (MPP). DUSD (MPP) must re-designate R&R location/destination designations every two years.

c. Re-designation Requests. DoD Services must send re-designation requests through Combatant Command channels to reach DUSD (MPP) before the indicated re-designation date.

D. Transportation

1. Uniformed Members only

2. Restrictions. A member taking a R&R trip may use:

- a. military air transportation on a space required basis if reasonably available to the R&R/alternate destination, or
- b. commercial air transportation if military air transportation is not reasonably available, and
- c. may not use cruise or tour packages to and from the authorized destination.

NOTE: Commanders must determine "reasonable availability" after considering mission requirements, frequency and scheduling of flights, and other relevant circumstances (including those personal to the member) that affect scheduling.

3. Procurement. Commercial air transportation must be in accordance with par. U3120.

4. Reimbursement. Reimbursement shall not exceed the cost of Government-procured transportation between a member's duty station and the authorized destination as determined in par. U7300-C2.

5. Time Limitation

- a. Standard Tour: Member must have served more than 90 days in the R&R location prior to taking 1st R&R leave.
- b. Contingency Tour: Member must have served at least 60 days in the R&R location prior to taking R&R leave.

U7305 TRANSPORTATION FOR SR&R ABSENCE

A. Entitlement. Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary concerned, eligible members may elect up to 15 days of SR&R absence (DoD Directive 1327.5, subsec. 6.18) and round-trip transportation at Government expense between an OCONUS PDS and the nearest CONUS port (10 U.S.C. §705(b)).

B. Eligible Members. Enlisted members of the armed forces must meet the following requirements of DoDD 1327.5:

1. are entitled to basic pay,
2. have a specialty designated for SR&R purposes,
3. complete a tour of duty at a designated OCONUS PDS,
4. extend that tour for not less than a year, and
5. do not elect a non-transportation option under 10 U.S.C. §705.

C. Authorized Transportation. Round-trip Government or Government-procured transportation is authorized, and if possible, members must use them. Otherwise, round-trip transportation procured by the member per par. U3120 is authorized with reimbursement for:

1. transoceanic travel and overland air travel under par. U5116-D,
2. overland surface travel at actual cost, and
3. travel by POC at actual cost as in par. U3305-B.

APPENDIX E

INVITATIONAL TRAVEL ORDERS

PART I: INVITATION TO TRAVEL

A. TO WHOM AND WHEN INVITATIONAL TRAVEL IS APPLICABLE

Invitational travel is the term applied to authorize travel of individuals:

1. not employed by the Government,
2. employed (under 5 U.S.C. §5703) intermittently by the Government as consultants or experts and paid on a daily when-actually-employed basis, or
3. serving without pay or at \$1 a year

*when they are acting in a capacity that is related directly to, or in connection with, official DoD activities. Travel and transportation allowances authorized for these individuals are the same as those ordinarily authorized for employees on TDY, except as provided by item 13 of this paragraph for spouse invitational travel. Invitational travel may be authorized by use of an ITO when:

1. it is in the Service's interest to invite a college or university official or a representative of industry to observe the work performed or the operations of an activity;
2. an individual is requested to lecture, instruct, or give a demonstration at an activity in connection with a DoD operation or program;
3. an individual, singly or as part of a group, confers on an official DoD matter with DoD officials and thereby performs a direct service to the DoD, such as providing advice or guidance; (ITOs are not authorized for individuals merely to attend a meeting or conference, even if hosted by a DoD component on a matter related to the component's official business (see 55 Comp. Gen. 750 (1976));
4. an individual's attendance at an incentive award ceremony is related to an award presentation (32 Comp. Gen. 134 (1952)); (Travel and transportation to an award presentation for a dependent or relative of an award recipient is prohibited except as authorized under par. C-5);
5. an individual is an attendant for a handicapped employee or Uniformed Service member who is to be given an OPM award, a major department or agency award, or a non-Federally sponsored honor award and who would be unable to attend the award ceremony unattended (55 Comp. Gen. 800 (1976));
6. an individual's attendance is for the purpose of serving as a sponsor or in a similar official ceremony that is related directly to DoD interests;
7. an individual is authorized pre-employment interview travel under par. C6200;
8. individuals are serving without compensation on Boards of Visitors as provided for in Departmental governing regulations consistent with statutory authority;
9. a witness is called to testify in administrative proceedings directed against a Government civilian employee or Uniformed Service member in adverse action type cases. The testimony can be on the Government's behalf or on behalf of the civilian employee or the Uniformed Service member. The presiding hearing officer must determine that the testimony of the witness is substantial, material, and necessary for a proper disposition of the case and that an affidavit from the desired witness cannot accomplish the same objective adequately;
10. an individual is called to testify as a witness at a pretrial investigation conducted under Article 32, Uniform Code of Military Justice, 10 U.S.C. §832;

11. attendance as a complainant at an administrative hearing when the complaint is related to the complainant's Federal employment, the hearing is provided for by applicable Federal employment regulations, and it would be unreasonable to require the complainant to appear at personal expense (B-180469, February 28, 1974);
12. when an individual is an attendant for:
 - a. a disabled employee on official travel (56 Comp. Gen. 661 (1977)); or
 - b. an employee who interrupts TDY because of incapacitated illness or injury (par. C6454); and the employee is incapable of traveling alone;
13. travel is for a family member and all pertinent conditions in items a through e are met before allowances are authorized/approved:
 - a. The authorizing/order-issuing official determines that a dependent may travel with the sponsor, at Government expense, to attend an unquestionably official function in which the dependent participates in an official capacity, or the travel is of national interest because of a diplomatic or public relations benefit to the U.S. Participation ordinarily is limited to spouses and is representational in nature.
 - b. Travel is allowed on a mission noninterference basis only, and must be supported with ITOs that ordinarily authorize reimbursement of only transportation costs.
 - c. The authorizing/order-issuing official may authorize/approve transportation, per diem and/or other actual expense allowances if the individual's travel is mission essential and there is a benefit for DoD beyond fulfilling a representational role.
 - d. Code 2 civilians, 4-star general/flag officers, and certain 3-star general/flag officers serving as OCONUS or combined commanders (as specified in DoD 4515.13-R, "Air Transportation Eligibility"), may authorize/approve transportation, per diem, and/or other expense allowances for their spouses on a case-by-case basis using the criteria in DoDD 4500.56, DoD Policy on the Use of Government Aircraft and Air Travel. This authority does not constitute blanket approval authority.
 - e. Authorizing/order-issuing officials for all other travel under this item are:
 - (1) The Office of the Secretary of Defense Executive Secretary for SAM and OSA support for requests from OSD, the Defense Agencies, and outside the DoD;
 - (2) The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, or designee, for requests from the Joint Staff;
 - (3) The Commanders of Combatant Commands, or their designees, for requests from members and employees within their commands. (When joint or dual-hatted personnel are traveling on behalf of their joint commands, approval must be obtained through their joint command approval authority and not through their individual Service channels. This authority may be further delegated in writing, but may not be delegated below the Major Command Chief of Staff or equivalent level for travel requests from DoD senior officials. ***NOTE: Major Commands are those ordinarily commanded by 4-star flag officers.***);
 - (4) The Secretaries of the Military Departments, or their designees, for requests from their staffs;
 - (5) The Service Chiefs, or their designees, for requests from members and employees within their Services (This authority may be further delegated in writing, but may not be delegated below the Major Command Chief of Staff or equivalent level for travel requests from DoD senior officials.).

An ITO issued under the authority of this item, that authorizes Government-funded transportation only (i.e., no per diem or actual expense allowances) for the dependent, must include the following statement: ***"This order authorizes the dependent to accompany the sponsor to attend an official function. It does not authorize per diem***

b. Contractors working for the Government at specific sites under special arrangements with the contracting agency, and that are wholly Federally funded (e.g., Government-owned, contractor operated, federally funded research and development, or management and operating contracts).

2. Contract Air Passenger Transportation Practices. Use of GSA contract air passenger fares is governed by GSA's contracts with the airlines and by the Defense Transportation Regulation (DoD 4500.9-R), Part I, Chapter 103. *As of October 1, 1998, under GSA's contracts for air passenger transportation services, contractors are not eligible to use GSA's contract city-pair fares. ITOs must not be issued for Contractors at the Government contract fare, nor should contractor travel be issued on Government centrally billed accounts at the Government contract fare.* For more information contact:

Services Acquisition Center (FCXB)
Federal Supply Service
General Services Administration
Washington, DC 20406
(703) 305-7261

3. Discount Rail Service. AMTRAK voluntarily offers discounts to Federal travelers on official business. These discounted rates may be extended to eligible contractors traveling on official Government business. A contractor-issued letter of identification is required (see subpar. 8).

4. Discount Hotel/Motel Practices. Several thousand lodging providers extend discount-lodging rates to federal travelers. Many currently extend their discount rates to eligible contractors traveling on official Government business. A contractor-issued letter of identification is required (see subpar. 8). For more information contact:

GSA Travel and Transportation (9FBT-1)
450 Golden Gate Avenue, 4th Floor W
San Francisco, CA 94102
(415) 522-4671

5. DoD Car Rental Practices. DoD's Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC) negotiates special rate agreements with car rental companies available to all Government employees while traveling on official Government business. Some car rental companies offer these discount rates to eligible Government contractors at the vendor's option, with appropriate identification from the contracting DoD component (see par. 8). For more information contact:

Military Traffic Management Command
ATTN: MTOP-AQ
Hoffman Building II, Room 10N35
200 Stovall Street
Alexandria, VA 22332-5000
(703) 428-3270/1, DSN 328
Complaints/Discrepancies/Claims (703) 428-3008

or see the MTMC website at <http://dcsop.mtmc.army.mil/travel/car/default.htm>.

6. Vendor requirements. The entity providing the service may require that the Government authorized contractor furnish a letter of identification signed by the authorizing DoD component's contracting officer. Paragraph 8 illustrates a standard letter of identification to request eligible Government contractors use of travel and/or transportation discounts negotiated by the Government, where available.

7. DoD Component Responsibilities. DoD components should know which hotels and car rental companies offer Government discount rates to Government contractors and ensure that their authorized contractors know how to obtain this information. This information is provided to and published by several commercial publications including the Official Airline Guides Official Traveler (800) DIAL-OAG, Innovata (800) 846-

6742, and National Telecommunications (201) 928-1900. In addition, GSA contract Travel Management Centers (TMCs) and DoD's (Contracted) Commercial Travel Offices (CTOs) have this information.

All DoD components should circulate this information to contracting officers and to Government authorized contractors, where applicable. For more information contact:

Renita Townsend Nowlin
Service Acquisition Center
Service Contracts Division (FCXB)
Crystal Mall #4, Room 506
Washington, DC 20406
(703) 305-7640

*8. Contractor Letter of Identification. DoD components should furnish Government contractors with the following identification letter, for presentation to AMTRAK, hotel/motel, car rental firms and/or use of DoD facilities (when permitted) upon request. It should be noted, however, that the vendors are under no obligation to extend the discounted Government rates to contractors working on behalf of the Federal Government. ***Letters of identification/introduction must not contain any accounting information/data or in any way be made to resemble an official travel order.***

OFFICIAL AGENCY LETTERHEAD

TO: Participating Vendor

SUBJECT: OFFICIAL TRAVEL OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

*(FULL NAME OF TRAVELER), the bearer of this letter, is an employee of (COMPANY NAME) which has a Government contract number (CONTRACT NUMBER) with this agency. ***Government contractors and Government contractor employees are not eligible for Government Contract City Pair air fares.*** During the period of the contract (GIVE DATES), AMTRAK, hotels/motels and rental car companies may elect to provide transportation, lodging and rental cars to contractors and contractor employees at discounted rates specified for Government employees in Government contracts and/or agreements. AMTRAK, hotels/motels and rental car companies, however, are under no obligation to extend the discounted Government rates to contractors working on behalf of the Federal Government.

SIGNATURE, Title and telephone number of Contracting Officer

APPENDIX E

INVITATIONAL TRAVEL ORDERS

PART III: 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 B2 available at <http://public.transcom.mil/J4/j41t.dtr.html>. Following is an edited extract from that regulation.

*A. POLICY (DoD 4500.9-R, Part L. Chap. 103, par. B2)

1. **GSA Airline City Pairs Program.** Each year, under the Airline City Pairs program, the GSA Federal Supply Service awards contracts for air transportation for travelers on official government travel. The contracts are awarded competitively based on the best overall value to the Government. The best value decision is based on considerations of the type, distribution and number of flights, the average flight time, and the offered price. For more information, access “Travel on Government Business and Air Travel/City Pairs” on the GSA website: <http://www.gsa.gov>.

2. **Some GSA routes may offer “dual fares”;** one fare is an unrestricted fare (fare basis code “YCA”) and the other a restricted fare (fare basis code “_CA”). The restricted fare differs from the unrestricted fare only in that the airline can limit the number of seats offered under the restricted, or “_CA” fare basis (this is also referred to as “capacity control”). The unrestricted fare, or “YCA”, has a last seat on the aircraft availability to the traveler. Neither fare basis requires advance purchase and has no minimum nor maximum stay requirements, travel time limits, or blackout periods. The restricted fare is, in many cases, significantly less than the unrestricted fare. DoD travelers are encouraged to make reservations as far in advance as possible to increase the chance of obtaining a restricted GSA Airline City Pairs fare on the routes that offer the dual fare structure. Local commercial ticket offices can provide information on what routes offer dual fares.

3. **Government contractors** are not authorized use of GSA Airline City Pairs fares.

4. **Exception to the Use of Contract Carriers:** One or more of the following travel conditions, which must be certified on the travel order, travel voucher, or other document provided by the traveler or agency-approved authorizing official, must apply if a non-contract carrier or a contract carrier other than the primary contractor is used for travel within a contract route.

a. Space or 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.

b. The contractor’s flight schedule is inconsistent with explicit policies of individual federal departments and agencies to schedule travel during normal working hour.

c. 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 non-contract 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 through a centrally billed account (e.g., YDG, MDG, QDG, VDG, and similar fares.**

d. Rail service is available and that service is cost effective and consistent with mission requirements.

e. Smoking is permitted on the contract flight and the nonsmoking section of the aircraft is not acceptable to the traveler.

***B. SCHEDULED AIR CARRIERS** (DoD 4500.9-R, Part L. Chap. 103, par. A2)

1. Contract air service between city-pairs shall be used for all domestic travel, and for international travel when AMC-procured channel airlift 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 in possession of invitational travel orders are prohibited from using Government discount fares provided in the Contract City-Pair Program when purchasing commercial airline tickets.***

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

APPENDIX E

INVITATIONAL TRAVEL ORDERS

PART IV: FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT 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,
- YCA 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,
- 70% average savings over regular walk-up fares, and
- 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. Exceptions to use of the contract carrier are:

- a. Space or a scheduled contract flight is not available in time to accomplish the purpose of your travel, or use of contract service would require you to incur unnecessary overnight lodging costs which would increase the total cost of the trip.
- b. The contractor's flight schedule is inconsistent with explicit policies of your Federal department or agency with regard to scheduling travel during normal working hours.
- c. 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 non-contract 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 through a centrally billed account, e.g., YDG, MDG, QDG, VDG, and similar fares.***
- d. Rail service is available, and such service is cost effective and is consistent with mission requirements.
- 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, the City Pair Program contracts are mandatory for both coach and business-class service. If business-class service has been authorized in accordance with the JFTR/JTR, then use of contract business-class fares is mandatory.

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.

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 portion of the itinerary from Atlanta to Chicago and Chicago to San Francisco is for personal reasons, the employee is not entitled to use the city-pair contract fares for this portion of his trip. Commercial fares are applicable to this portion of the trip. The city-pair contract fare is only applicable to the portion of the trip 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 such case is limited to the cost of travel 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.

*Ms. Linda L. Smith
Contract Specialist
(703) 305-7640

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

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

APPENDIX K

OVERSEAS HOUSING ALLOWANCE (OHA)

PART IV: RENTAL ADVANCE PROTECTION

<i>Table I - Countries Currently Authorized OHA Rental Advances</i>	
Location	Date Established
Brazil	1 February 2001
Colombia	1 November 1998
Hong Kong	1 September 1998
Indonesia	1 September 1998
Philippines	1 September 1998
Thailand	16 November 1997
*United Arab Emirates	16 April 2003
Venezuela	16 November 1998

<i>Table II - *Countries Previously Authorized OHA Rental Advances</i>		
Location	Date Established	Date Removed
Korea	1 December 1997	1 March 1999
Malaysia	1 February 1998	1 September 1998
Singapore	1 January 1998	1 September 1998

***NOTE:** Countries previously authorized OHA Rental Advance Protection continue to have rent protected locality codes in the OHA Query until all previously protected members either PCS or change quarters.

APPENDIX O

TEMPORARY DUTY (TDY) TRAVEL ENTITLEMENTS

T4000 INTRODUCTION

This Appendix describes the entitlements and responsibilities of travelers who perform the most common types of TDY travel as authorized by law for uniformed members and DoD civilian employees. It is authorized for use by the activities listed in, and under the conditions cited in, Joint Federal Travel Regulations (JFTR), par. U1039, and Joint Travel Regulations (JTR), par. C1001-B. This Appendix covers individual travel for business, travel for schoolhouse training, and deployment or personnel traveling together with or without no/limited reimbursement. These provisions are to be used in place of TDY entitlements in the JFTR and JTR, except that for travel of, Senior ROTC, Reservists travel for medical and dental care, retirees called to active duty, Ready Reserve, midshipmen and cadets, patients, and escorts and attendants; pre-employment travel; invitational travel; and rules that apply when emergency situations occur while TDY is being performed, JFTR, Chapter 7 for uniformed travelers and JTR, Chapter 6 for civilian employees apply. See JFTR, par. U7125-D for rules on per diem for uniformed members who are inpatients in a hospital. For travel of civilian consultants and experts, see JTR, par. C4501. TDY performed as part of a PCS move continues to be paid as prescribed for TDY travel in Chapters 4 of the JFTR and JTR. Except where differences are identified, the entitlements and responsibilities in this Appendix apply equally to uniformed members and DoD civilian employees. In this Appendix, "authorizing official" or "AO" means the individual who controls the mission, authorizes the trip, and controls funds for TDY travel. Definitions specific to this Appendix are found in par. T4070. These provisions shall not be supplemented.

***T4005 APPROPRIATE ACTION FOR FAILURE TO FOLLOW JFTR/JTR REGULATIONS**

Commands/units are expected to take appropriate disciplinary action when travelers and/or authorizing/order-issuing officials fail 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 personnel), or other personnel means (civilian employees). 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. Government mess food and operating expense rates are found in JFTR, pars. U4149 and U4151 and JTR, par. C2510. Per diem rates by location showing the lodging, meals and incidental expense components are published in websites <http://www.dtic.mil/perdiem/opdrform.html>, and <http://www.dtic.mil/perdiem/pdrform.html>, or provided under separate issuance by the Per Diem, Travel and Transportation Allowance Committee (PDTATAC). These rates also are available from the (Contracted) Commercial Travel Office (CTO).

T4020 TDY TRAVEL POLICY

A. Criteria for TDY Travel. TDY travel is mission support. TDY travel is performed when there is no other means to successfully complete the mission. When the mission can be achieved by another means, such as written correspondence or teleconferencing, AOs shall choose that method.

B. Traveler Rights and Responsibilities

1. Travelers are to follow the policies and procedures in this regulation, and use good judgment in incurring official travel-related expenses, as if traveling on their personal money (see JFTR, par. U2010 and JTR, par. C1058).
2. Travelers are provided transportation, lodging, and food, or they shall be reimbursed promptly for reasonable and necessary authorized expenses if they purchase them. AOs shall authorize reimbursement for other travel-related expenses appropriate to the mission.
3. It is *mandatory* that travelers arrange commercial transportation, rental cars (if authorized), through an available CTO or in-house travel arranger in accordance with TRANSCOM policy. Government and/or commercial lodging should also be arranged through the CTO. The CTO estimates the total cost for the trip (a "should-cost" estimate) forming the reimbursement basis.

4. Travelers should make their travel and transportation arrangement through the CTO. Only in extremely unusual circumstances in which the traveler cannot communicate with the CTOs should CTOs not be used. Travelers:
 - a. who do not use a CTO or the Government travel card to purchase transportation must forward the ticket coupon, and/or the receipt for the excess baggage costs, with the Trip Record for reimbursement,
 - b. must use coach class, unless a medical condition or mission timing requires premium class,
 - c. shall *not* use foreign flag transportation even if U.S. flag carrier fares are higher,
 - d. who use premium class or a foreign flag transportation presumably at Government expense must provide adequate acceptable justification that meets the requirements of the JFTR/JTR to the AO for reimbursement, and
 - e. should contact the AO and CTO as soon as possible after personally making arrangements to get the Trip Record updated, and arrangements confirmed, and/or to get alternate arrangements.
5. Travelers are advised, in advance, of their entitlements, the arrangements made for them, probable expenses, and a good estimate of what they shall be reimbursed.
6. Travelers will have use of a Government-sponsored, contractor-issued travel charge card. The policies and procedures for the Government travel charge card program (including central billing and unit cards) are found in the DoD Financial Management Regulation (DoD 7000.14-R), Volume 9, "Travel Policy and Procedures."
7. Travelers should turn in the expense report portion of the Trip Record and be paid every 30 days when the TDY is over 45 days. This shall ensure travelers are paid for expenses in about the same time as charge card bills are received.
8. Travelers must comply with Federal and Departmental ethics rules when accepting travel benefits (i.e., goods, services or payment) from non-Federal sources. For DoD personnel, see Joint Ethics Regulation, DoD 5500.7-R, Chapter 4. For Coast Guard personnel, see COMDTINST M5370.8 (series). For NOAA Corps personnel, see Department of Commerce Administrative Order 202-735. For Public Health Service personnel, see Commissioned Corps Personnel Manual CC26.1, Inst 1. Travelers may keep items of nominal value (as defined in applicable ethics regulations). Travelers also may keep benefits received for voluntarily vacating a seat on an overbooked flight, but are not to vacate their seats if additional costs would be incurred by the Government or if it would affect the mission.
9. Retaining Promotional Items
 - a. A traveler on official business traveling at Government expense on the funds of an agency (See definition in Appendix 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 Government cost.
 - c. Promotional items received for travel using funds other than those of an agency are not covered by this rule. Travelers should seek guidance from those funding authorities.
10. Travelers must be treated as honest, responsible customers, but they must follow the rules in this regulation. The DoD Financial Management Regulation (DoDFMR), Volume 9, JFTR, par. U2505, and JTR, par. C1305, apply when a fraudulent claim submission is suspected.

T4025 ARRANGING OFFICIAL TRAVEL

***A. CTO Use**

1. Mandatory Policy. It is DoD **mandatory policy** that travelers use available CTOs to arrange official travel, including transportation and rental cars.
2. Service Regulations. See DoD component/Service regulations for CTO use information.
3. Failure to Follow Regulations
 - a. Commands/units are expected to take appropriate disciplinary action when travelers and/or authorizing/order-issuing officials fail to follow the regulations concerning CTO use (see par. T4005).
 - b. Disciplinary action should be for **willful** violations and may be in the form of counseling (oral/written), or non-judicial action (uniformed personnel), or other personnel means (civilian employees). Action must **not** be through refusal to reimburse. See par. T4025-A4 below for exceptions when reimbursement is **not** allowed.
4. Reimbursement Not Allowed. Reimbursement **shall not be allowed** when the traveler does not follow the regulations for foreign flag carriers (see par. T4025-C).

B. Requirements

1. When making travel arrangements, travelers should use the following:
 - a. services available under a TMS (see Appendix A), or
 - b. in-house travel offices.
2. All travel arrangements must be made in accordance with:
 - a. DoDD 4500.9 (Transportation and Traffic Management) at <http://web7.whs.osd.mil/dodiss/directives/dir2.html>;
 - b. DoDI 4500.42 (DoD Passenger Transportation Reservation and Ticketing Services) at <http://web7.whs.osd.mil/dodiss/instructions/ins2.html>; and
 - c. Service regulations.

C. Foreign Ship or Aircraft Transportation. Transportation on foreign ships or aircraft shall *not* be authorized/approved unless the conditions in par. T4060-B1d are met (see also JFTR, par. U3125-C and JTR, par. C2204-B).

D. Transportation Reimbursement

1. CTO Available. When a CTO is available but the traveler arranges transportation through a non-contract travel agent or common carrier direct purchase, reimbursement is limited to the amount the Government would have paid if the arrangements had been made directly through a CTO.
2. CTO Not Available. When the AO certifies that a CTO was/is not available to arrange transportation, reimbursement is paid for the actual cost of the authorized or approved transportation NTE the least expensive unrestricted commercial coach fare that meets mission requirements.

T4030 GETTING THERE AND BACK (TRANSPORTATION ENTITLEMENTS)

A. Type of Travel. The AO may direct travel by any mode (e.g., Government or commercial air, bus, train) except the AO cannot require the traveler to use a personal or rental vehicle for official travel. ***If a certain mode is directed and another mode is used, the traveler may only receive transportation reimbursement up to the directed transportation mode cost.***

B. Commercial Transportation. The CTO must arrange commercial transportation in accordance with law, Government policies, agreements and contracted rates using American flag carriers and coach accommodations

whenever possible. The AO may authorize the CTO to arrange other than contract flights, or to arrange foreign flag carriers, or premium (but not first) class accommodations when needed to fulfill a documented mission requirement as specified in par. T4060-B1. Only the traveler's Service or Agency Headquarters may authorize reimbursement for first-class accommodations.

C. Rental Vehicles (Includes Aircraft). When use of a rental vehicle is authorized for official business by the AO, reimbursement is authorized for the rental costs, taxes and local assessments on rental vehicle users, necessary gas and oil, landing and tie-down fees, and transportation to and from the rental facility (see JFTR, par. U4520 and JTR par. C4709). When possible, the CTO, per TRANSCOM policy, reserves a rental vehicle from a company that subscribes to the MTMC rental car agreement. ***Travelers are not reimbursed for rental car insurance coverage purchased in the United States or its territories and possessions regardless of the vendor from whom the rental car is rented.*** Travelers are reimbursed for mandatory rental car insurance coverage required in foreign countries. When a compact rental car (the "standard" for TDY travel), does not meet requirements, the AO may authorize the size vehicle appropriate to the mission. Claims for damage to rental vehicles while being used for official business are reimbursable to the traveler or the rental car company, as appropriate, as miscellaneous transportation expenses if adjudicated as payable under the procedures set forth in the DoD Financial Management Regulation (Volume 9, Chapter 4) (*found at website <http://www.dtic.mil/comptroller/fmr/>*) (or appropriate Service regulations for the non-DoD Services). ***Reimbursement for personal funds for damage sustained by a rented automobile while being used on other than official business is not authorized.***

D. Government Transportation

1. The TO arranges international government airlift under Air Mobility Command (AMC) contract/control, when it is available and satisfies mission requirements.
2. The TO provides Government ground transportation. (Within the Navy, Government vehicles are obtained directly from the providers, normally Public Works.) Only use Government transportation for official business to go to and from: the TDY location, where the traveler is staying, places to eat, and other places for comfort and health reasons. If it is used for any other purpose and the traveler has an accident, the traveler may have to cover the expenses and liabilities. Use Government servicing for the vehicle whenever possible. When Government servicing is not available, the AO may authorize reimbursement of actual vehicle operating expenses.

E. Private Vehicle. When a private vehicle use is approved by the AO as the best way for travel to be performed, reimbursement is authorized at the standard rate per mile for the type of vehicle and the distance between duty locations or between home and TDY location(s). Reimbursement of parking fees, ferry fares, road, bridge and tunnel tolls for travel over a direct route is authorized. If the AO does not approve using a private vehicle and one is used anyway, reimbursement is authorized at the standard rate per mile plus reimbursable expenses but the amount is limited to the should-cost estimate of AO-approved transportation. In either case, reimbursement is only authorized for the driver. If reimbursement at the published rate does not cover expenses, or if there is no established rate for the type of vehicle being used, the AO may authorize reimbursement of necessary transportation costs incurred for uniformed personnel. For distance determination see JFTR, par. U2020 or JTR, par. C1065 (DTOD requirements).

*F. Rest Stops. Normally, travelers are not required to travel during unreasonable hours at night. If the traveler is required to travel during normal sleeping hours, or the scheduled flight time including stopovers and plane changes exceeds 14 hours and the traveler is not authorized first/business-class accommodations, the AO may authorize a rest stop en route or a rest period at the TDY location before reporting for duty. ***Scheduled flight time is the time between the scheduled aircraft departure from the airport serving the PDS/TDY point and the scheduled aircraft arrival at the airport serving the TDY point/PDS.*** Rest stops shall not exceed 24 hours. ***NOTE: A traveler is disqualified from using business-class accommodations at Government expense if (a) a 'stopover' en route is an overnight stay, (b) a rest stop en route is authorized, or (c) an overnight rest period occurs at the TDY location before beginning work.***

G. Insurance Coverage in Foreign Areas. The AO may authorize reimbursement for additional insurance coverage in foreign areas for a rental, Government, or private vehicle used for official travel.

H. Allowable Travel Days. The number of days allowed for travel is determined by the mode of travel. For travel by commercial air, one day is allowed in CONUS and within overseas areas. For travel between CONUS and

overseas 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. When travel by private, rental or Government vehicle is authorized by the AO, one day of travel is allowed for each 400 miles or increment thereof. If travel by private vehicle is used but not authorized as advantageous by the AO, travel is limited to one day for each leg (for example, from PDS to TDY stop) requiring an overnight stay.

I. Authorized Trips Home during Extended Business or Training TDY. The AO may permit round-trip transportation and per diem en route for a traveler, who routinely travels on business or training TDY for periods of more than three weeks, to return periodically to the PDS or home for non-workdays.

J. Voluntary Return Home during Intervening Weekend/Holidays. If the AO does not authorize travel home periodically on weekends or nonworkdays, it may still be performed for personal convenience. If so, entitlement to reimbursement for the round-trip transportation and en route per diem is authorized but limited to the amount of per diem the Government would have paid had the traveler remained at the TDY location.

T4040 LIVING EXPENSES (PER DIEM ENTITLEMENTS)

The "Lodging Plus" method is used to reimburse TDY living expenses. Travelers are paid the actual cost of lodging up to a limit, plus a set amount for M&IE. Rates for lodging and M&IE vary by location, but should be sufficient for a comfortable, safe trip. Travelers also can be reimbursed for other necessary travel-related expenses if the AO approves them as appropriate to the mission.

A. Lodging Overnight Required - Business Travel Standards

1. Sleeping

a. The CTO makes lodging reservations and reflects the estimate of their cost (including taxes) on the Trip Record.

b. Uniformed Members - The AO may direct adequate available Government quarters use for uniformed members on a U.S. Installation only if the uniformed member is TDY to that installation. The commander responsible for the quarters determines their adequacy based on DoD and Service directives. Only adequate quarters are to be offered through the reservation system. If Government quarters use is directed for a member and other lodging is used, the member's reimbursement is limited to the Government quarters cost unless the Trip Record notes nonavailability (by confirmation number, if provided by the Service in its registration process.)

c. Civilian Employees -

(1) ***Employees may not be ordered/required to use Government quarters, nor may the lodging reimbursement simply be limited to the Government quarters cost.*** In compliance with the requirement to exercise prudence when incurring expenses, employees should check for Government quarters availability (e.g., through their CTOs), and are encouraged to use those quarters when TDY to a U.S. Installation. ***However, if Government quarters are available on that installation for an employee TDY to a U.S. Installation, the proper authority under par. C4550-C may prescribe a reduced per diem rate based on the Government quarters cost. Reduced per diem rates can only be established before travel begins.***

(2). The head of a DoD component (see Appendix A) concerned may authorize zero per diem or per diem rates in lesser amounts than those prescribed in <http://www.dtic.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 or to a commander/head of DON activity, and may not be re-delegated. In the absence of a reduced or no per diem authorization on the travel order before travel begins (or part of an order amendment covering a prospective period after the order modification), travel orders, modified after the fact, prescribing per diem rates different from those prescribed in <http://www.dtic.mil/perdiem/pdrates.html> are without effect. The locality rates in

<http://www.dtic.mil/perdiem/pdrates.html> are used. Reduced per diem rates should incorporate amounts for laundry/dry-cleaning/pressing of clothes if the travel is OCONUS or for less than 4 days in CONUS. See **NOTE 1** (applicable to civilian employees) following par. T4040-A3 for an explanation concerning separate reimbursement for laundry/dry cleaning/pressing of clothing.

- *d. Commercial lodging reimbursement is based on the single occupant rate, up to the maximum of the TDY site or stopover location. If the CTO can find only lodgings that cost more than the published maximum rate, the AO may authorize the higher amount such that the actual lodging cost and the per diem M&IE does not exceed 300 percent of the published rate (lodging plus M&IE). For example, a member is TDY to a location with a maximum per diem of \$110 (\$76 for lodging and \$34 M&IE). The AO could authorize up to \$296 for lodging (300% x \$110 = \$330 - \$34 = \$296). These rates must be placed on the Trip Record. Under special or unusual circumstances a uniformed member may require more than 300% for lodging OCONUS. Rates in excess of 300% may be authorized **only in advance** by PDTATAC or Secretary concerned for **only uniformed members** (see JFTR, par. U4250). The traveler is responsible for anything charged beyond the basic room fee and taxes. Travelers are to keep all lodging receipts. **An AEA may not be authorized for meals and incidental expenses.**

NOTE:

a. The maximum amount allowed for lodging in the United States and non-foreign OCONUS areas (see <http://www.dtic.mil/perdiem/pdrates.html>) does not include an amount for lodging taxes. Taxes on lodging in the United States and non-foreign OCONUS areas are separately reimbursable travel expenses except when MALT PLUS per diem for POC travel is paid to a uniformed member.

b. The maximum amount allowed for lodging outside the 50 states, District of Columbia, territories and possessions and the Commonwealths of Puerto Rico and the Northern Mariana Islands (see <http://www.dtic.mil/perdiem/opdrform.html>) includes an amount for lodging taxes. Taxes on lodging outside the 50 states, District of Columbia, territories and possessions and the Commonwealths of Puerto Rico and the Northern Mariana Islands are not separately reimbursable.

e. Reimbursement of lodging cost when staying with friends or relatives is not authorized.

f. If the traveler is on TDY at one location for more than 30 days, lodging reservations should be made on a weekly, monthly, or other long-term basis if possible. When longer term lodging is used, the allowable lodging cost includes the rent; charges for furniture rental (as long as an option to buy is not exercised); utilities connections, use and disconnection fees; cleaning fees; telephone monthly use fees, but not toll charges; and other services ordinarily provided by a hotel. The CTO should be used to make these arrangements unless the CTO does not provide this service.

(1) If a recreational vehicle (RV) is used for lodging, additional fees considered 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 which do not accrue on a daily basis (such as dumping fees) may be averaged over the number of days the traveler is entitled to per diem.

(2) When a residence is purchased because of a TDY assignment (and not as a result of a desire to maintain a second residence) and used as lodging, the allowable daily lodging cost is computed by averaging monthly interest, property tax, and utility costs incurred. The costs are prorated on a 30-day month basis rather than by the number of days the traveler occupies the residence.

2. Eating

a. The M&IE entitlement for the day of departure is 75% of the M&IE rate for the traveler's lodging location that night. If the traveler is traveling and lodging is not used, the M&IE rate is based on the next TDY location or stopover point. The entitlement for the day of return to the PDS is 75% of the M&IE rate for the last TDY location or stopover point.

b. On other days, the entitlement for meals and incidentals is the full M&IE for the TDY location or stopover point where lodgings are required unless the AO specifies one of two other meal rates based on

Government mess availability. The two rates are either the Government meal rate (GMR) when all meals on a given day are available or the proportional meal rate (PMR) when at least one meal a day is available. (Incidental expenses are added to the GMR or PMR.) A Government mess is available only if: Government lodging on a U.S. installation is available and the command controlling the mess has made the mess available to travelers. A Government mess is not available on interim travel days. When actual mess availability differs from the pre-trip information, the AO may authorize a higher rate (e.g., from PMR plus incidental expenses to locality M&IE rate). The meal rate established cannot be reduced after-the-fact except for a free meal as described in par. T4040-A2c below.

c. When at least one, but not all three meals, have been purchased by the Government through some means such as a registration fee, the PMR plus incidental expenses applies for that day. This does not apply on travel days to and from the PDS. Meals served on common carriers are not "purchased by the Government." The traveler must indicate on the Trip Record how many meals were free or purchased by the Government and for which dates. ***NOTE: If all three meals are provided, only the incidental expenses for that day are payable.***

3. Incidental Expenses (IE). Travelers are paid an allowance for miscellaneous expenses, such as tips and laundry (in some instances), incurred while traveling. This is the IE part of the M&IE. The daily IE entitlement in CONUS is \$2.00. The OCONUS daily IE entitlement is the rate for the applicable locality per diem, or \$3.50 when the AO determines \$3.50 to be adequate for anticipated incidental expenses.

Effective for TDY travel performed on or after 1 January 1999

NOTE 1: Applicable to civilian employees:

(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.

Effective for TDY travel performed on or after 1 January 2001

NOTE 2: Applicable to uniformed members:

(a) The cost incurred during TDY travel (not after returning to the PDS) for personal laundry/dry-cleaning and pressing of clothing, up to an average of \$2 per day, is a separately reimbursable travel expense in addition to per diem/AEA when travel within CONUS requires at least 7 consecutive nights TDY lodging in CONUS.

(b) The cost incurred during TDY travel for personal laundry/dry-cleaning and pressing of clothing is not a separately reimbursable expense for OCONUS travel and is part of the incidental expense allowance included within the per diem rates authorized for OCONUS travel.

B. Lodging Overnight Required - Schoolhouse Training Standards

1. Schoolhouse training standards are the same as for business travel. However, for training, the training location commander, not the AO, decides if use of Government quarters by uniformed members is directed and if one of the two M&IE rates based on Government mess availability is appropriate. ***Use of Government quarters and/or Government mess may not be directed for civilian employees (par. T4040-A1c).***

2. In some situations, the Secretary concerned may approve Essential Unit Messing (EUM) for students in particular courses when readiness requires Government mess use. When EUM applies, members get incidental expense reimbursement, civilians get incidental expense reimbursement and reimbursement for the amount paid for food. The prohibition on the meal portion of per diem begins at 0001 on the first full day of EUM and ends at 2400 on the last full day of EUM. The AO may authorize the actual amount paid up to the PMR for commercial meals the traveler is required to purchase.

3. The Trip Record must indicate mess availability. If that information is not available prior to the trip, the information must be provided to the traveler upon arrival at the school and the trip report changed. When actual mess availability differs from the pre-trip information, the AO may authorize on a daily basis the PMR (1 or 2 meals) plus incidental expense or the locality M&IE rate (all 3 meals) depending on how many meals were available. The traveler must note on the Trip Record how many meals by date were not available.

C. Lodging Overnight Required - Standards for Deployment, Personnel Traveling Together with No/Limited Reimbursement, and TDY Aboard Vessels. Other reimbursable expenses (pars. T4040-E and T4040-F) are authorized in the same manner as for business travel. The AO may authorize the actual amount paid up to the PMR (but no incidental expenses) for meals and/or payment for lodging when the traveler is not entitled to per diem but is required to purchase these items. See par. T4040-A1c if the lodging cost exceeds the published maximum rate.

1. 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' orders direct 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 orders for personnel traveling together. The restriction on paying per diem only includes travel days between duty locations and does not involve entitlements for full days at duty locations. The per diem prohibition begins when the member departs the PDS and ends at 2400 the day the member arrives at the TDY location. The prohibition begins again at 0001 the departure day from the TDY location until arrival at the PDS. Most members pay the food cost without operating expense, and civilians pay the food cost and operating expense. Civilians are entitled to reimbursement of the amount paid for food. ***Directing several personnel to travel together with no/limited reimbursement shall 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 most members pay some amount for food; civilians also pay for food. Civilians are entitled to reimbursement of the amount paid for food. When the Secretary concerned, or CINC or JTF commander for a joint deployment, determines that Government messing is essential to accomplish training and readiness, EUM applies. The meals portion of the M&IE is not payable to members. Civilians are entitled to reimbursement of the amount paid for food. All EUM travelers are entitled to the incidental expense. See par. T4020-B2.

*3. Joint deployments involve the temporary assignment of members of more than one uniformed service to a provisional force formed for a specific task or operation. TDY options include regular business travel, EUM, or field duty. The Combatant or JTF Commander determines the appropriate option and may specify different options for different locations. For example, field duty might be appropriate for the main body of the deployed force, but business travel might be appropriate for an interim staging base. In choosing the option to use, the Combatant or JTF Commander should consider, in the following priority: business travel, EUM, field duty. Under normal circumstances, the Combatant Commander should choose business travel unless operational circumstances dictate otherwise. In general, business travel is appropriate for peacekeeping, humanitarian, and relief missions. The Combatant or JTF Commander may approve EUM when it enhances operational readiness, the conduct of military operations, or is necessary to conduct training. It applies to units only, not to individual travelers. Table 1 shows the effect of each option on per diem entitlement. *Exception: A member 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. U4151-B4 (e.g., If a TDY member 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 Government 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 orders.

4. TDY Aboard Vessels

a. No per diem is payable when TDY aboard a U.S. vessel since quarters and mess are provided. Civilians are 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 vessel.

b. The AO may authorize payment of a per diem when the traveler is TDY aboard a foreign or commercial vessel and incurs an expense for other than Government meals. The AO may establish a per diem allowance equal to the daily expenses.

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	Member/Employee Pays for Lodging and Meals
	Government Lodging and Government Meals – Permanent U.S. Installation	Lodging and M&IE	Member/Employee Pays for Lodging and Full Meal Rate 1/ for Government Meals
	Government Lodging and Government Meals – Temporary U.S. Installation or Temporary Dining Facilities Established for JTF Operation	Lodging and M&IE	Member/Employee Pays for Lodging and for Government Meals at Discount Meal Rate 2/
	Government Lodging and Commercial Meals	Lodging and M&IE	Member/Employee Pays for Lodging and Meals
	Commercial Lodging and Government Meals (In AOR only)	Lodging and M&IE	Member/Employee Pays for Lodging and Full Meal Rate for Government Meals
Essential Unit Messing	Government Lodging and Use of Government Meals is Essential for Training and Readiness Purposes	IE	Civilian Pays for Government Meals at Full Meal Rate
Field Duty	Government Lodging, Meals and Incidentals Provided	None	Civilian pays for Government Meals at Full Meal Rate

SUBSIST ABOARD GOVERNMENT VESSEL 3/

	SUBSISTENCE	PER DIEM	REMARKS
TDY	Government Lodging and Government Meals	None	Civilian pays for Meals

1/ Full Meal Rate = Food costs plus operating expenses.

2/ Discount Meal Rate = Food costs only.

3/ Members/employees deployed who are ordered to subsist ashore – see “Subsist Ashore” (above table) for order type and payment guidelines.

NOTE: For BAS entitlement see DoDFMR, Volume 7A, Chapter 25 or Coast Guard, COMDTINST M7220.29 (series), Chapter 3.

Table 1. Deployment - Joint Operations TDY Options

D. Lodging Overnight Not Required

1. Transportation. Travelers should arrange for transportation through the CTO, even though overnight lodging is not required. If the travel is in the local area (see JFTR, par. U3500, and JTR, par. C2400-B) around the PDS, a Government vehicle, public transportation paid for by the command, or a private vehicle may be used. If a private vehicle is used to and from home, the traveler is entitled to the standard mileage rate for the distance driven, minus the normal distance driven to and from work. If the traveler does not drive 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. The AO decides the reimbursement amount based on the premise that a traveler is to be paid the difference between the cost of using the vehicle and the traveler's normal cost to get to work. In addition, travelers are entitled to reimbursement for other expenses such as tolls and parking when using their private vehicles. For distance determination see JFTR, par. U2020 or JTR, par. C1065 (DTOD requirements).

2. Meals. With two limited exceptions (see par. T4060-B11), 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 (highest rate, if more than one TDY location). No per diem is authorized when TDY is 12 or less hours. However, the AO may authorize the actual amount paid up to the PMR (not including incidental expenses) for the TDY location when uniformed members spend more than the cost of normal meal arrangements for travel outside the PDS limits.

Effective 26 September 2002

E. Miscellaneous Expenses. Travelers are to receive reimbursement for necessary travel and transportation related miscellaneous expenses incurred on official business. These expenses include:

1. costs of traveler's checks, money orders, or certified checks for up to the amount of estimated per diem or AEAs and travel expenses for the authorized travel;

*2. ATM Fees

a. Applicable to uniformed members. Administrative fees for ATM use to obtain money with:

(1) the Government-sponsored Contractor-issued Travel Charge Card (Government charge card), or

(2) an ATM or personal charge card used by personnel exempt from the requirement to use the Government charge card for official travel,

up to the amount authorized for a cash advance for the travel concerned. Reimbursement for ATM administrative fees related to use of an ATM or personal charge card is at the rates applicable to that card if an advance is not otherwise provided by cash or check. See OSD Comptroller memo of 19 Jul 2002 and Volume 9, Chapter 3 of the "DoD Financial Management Regulations, available at: http://www.dtic.mil/comptroller/fmr/09/09_03.pdf, for information on personnel exempt from the requirement to use the Government charge card;

b. Applicable to civilian employees. Administrative fees for ATM use to obtain money with the Government-sponsored Contractor-issued Travel Charge Card (Government charge card), up to the amount authorized for a cash advance for the travel concerned. (Administrative fees for ATM use to obtain money with an ATM or personal charge card are not reimbursable to civilian employees.);

3. passports and visas fees (including photographs) for OCONUS travel;

4. costs of birth certificates or other acceptable evidence of birth for OCONUS travel;

5. CONUS lodging taxes, up to those imposed on the authorized/approved lodging rate (e.g., if a traveler is authorized a maximum lodging rate of \$50 a night, but pays \$100, the traveler may be reimbursed only for the taxes on \$50).

NOTE: Taxes for lodging in foreign OCONUS locations are part of per diem/AEA and are not separately reimbursable;

- (4) Rail service is available, 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; or
- (6) The AO determines that a restricted fare (e.g., excursion fare, special fare) is cheaper and is worth the restriction/eligibility risks if travel plans change.

The AO must record the rationale for not using contract flights on the Trip Record.

NOTE: See JTR, par. C2002 or JFTR, par. U3145 for policy and FAQs regarding use of the Contract City Pair Program.

*c. Authorizing Business-Class Transportation Accommodations. When mission requirements dictate, AOs may authorize business-class transportation accommodations for the following reasons (the reason must be recorded on the Trip Record):

- (1) Available coach class accommodations shall not allow timely mission completion;
- (2) A traveler's documented medical condition requires use of premium class accommodations;
- (3) Security or exceptional circumstances make use essential to accomplish the mission;
- (4) Coach-class accommodations on foreign carriers (when authorized for use) do not provide adequate sanitation or health standards;
- (5) An overall savings is realized based on economic considerations, such as additional lodging or per diem costs that would be incurred in waiting for the next available coach-class accommodations; or

*(6) travel is between authorized origin and destination points (one of which is OCONUS) and the scheduled flight time (including airport stopovers and plane changes) is in excess of 14 hours. A traveler is disqualified from using business-class accommodations at Government expense if (a) a 'stopover' en route is an overnight stay, (b) a rest stop en route is authorized, or (c) an overnight rest period occurs at the TDY location before beginning work. ***Use of business-class accommodations must not be common practice. Business-class accommodations must be used only when exceptional circumstances warrant. AOs must consider each request for business-class service individually and carefully balance good stewardship of scarce resources with the immediacy of mission requirements. (See JFTR, par. U4325/JTR, par. C1059 Scheduling Travel and NOTE 1 in JFTR, par. U4326/JTR, par. C1060 on rest periods).***

NOTES:

(1) If business-class seating is provided at Government expense, the traveler is not eligible for a rest period upon arrival at the duty site or a rest stop en route – at Government expense.

(2) Scheduled flight time is the time between the scheduled aircraft departure from the airport serving the PDS/TDY point and the scheduled aircraft arrival at the airport serving the TDY point/PDS.

(3) The 14-hour rule only (in par. T4060-B1c(6) above) applies en route to the TDY site. On a return flight to the PDS, a business-class transportation authorization should not be provided.

(4). When use of business-class accommodations is authorized/approved, use of business-class fares provided under the Contract City Pair Program is mandatory.

(5): When scheduling flights of 14 or more hours, the first choice is always to fly the member in economy class and have the member arrive the day before the TDY is to begin to allow for appropriate rest. Second choice always is to fly the member in economy class and arrange an en route rest stop (preferably at a no-cost point allowed by the airline) with arrival on the day TDY starts. The last option, and clearly the most expensive option which should be avoided whenever possible, is to permit the member to travel in Government-funded business accommodations with arrival on the day the TDY starts.

AOs must contact their Service headquarters, through command channels, for permission to use first-class accommodations. First class may be authorized when:

- (1) No other accommodations are available within 24 hours of the traveler's proposed departure or arrival time;
- (2) A documented medical condition of the traveler requires use of first-class; or
- (3) Exceptional security circumstances exist.

d. Using American Flag Carriers. Available U.S. flag air carriers shall be used for all commercial foreign air transportation of persons/property when air travel is funded by the U.S. Government (49 U.S.C. §40118 and B-138942, March 31, 1981). See JFTR, par. U3125-C and JTR, par. C2204-B.

U.S. flag carriers are not considered "available" if:

- (1) Use of a U.S. 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;
- (2) Use of a U.S. flag 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.;
- (3) Use of a foreign flag carrier would eliminate two or more aircraft changes en route on a trip between points outside the U.S.;
- (4) The elapsed travel time by a foreign carrier is three hours or less and travel by a U.S. carrier would be at least twice the time;
- (5) The travel can only be financed with excess foreign currency and available U.S. flag carriers shall not accept the currency;
- (6) Only first class accommodations are available on a U.S. flag carrier where less than first class accommodations are available on a foreign flag carrier; or
- (7) Transportation on a foreign carrier ultimately is paid fully by a foreign government (including under Foreign Military Sales (FMS) case funded with foreign customer cash or repayable foreign military financing credits), international agency or other organization; see DoD 5105.38-M, par. 20202-C3e when travel is on Security Assistance Business.

e. Travel Involving Leave or Personal Convenience Travel. The AO may permit a traveler to combine official travel with leave or personal travel. **However, contract fare travel must not be used for personal travel. (See JFTR, par. U3145-C, item 12, and JTR, par. C2002-C, item 12.)** The official portion is to be arranged through the CTO. Transportation reimbursement is authorized for the cost of official round trip travel between duty stations only. The traveler may make other travel plans and pay the excess above the official cost; no excess costs for travel or M&IE are borne by the Government. For civilian travelers, JTR, par. C4563-C applies. A member is not entitled to per diem on any day leave is charged. Do not permit a TDY trip that is an excuse for personal travel.

2. Lodging Selection
 - a. CTO Lodging Arrangements. The AO should approve lodging arrangements made by the CTO to minimize the use of rental cars and maximize the use of mass transportation when it is consistent with mission requirements and cost effectiveness.
 - b. Lodging Required on the Day Travel Ends. When lodging is required on the day travel ends and the AO authorizes/approves the traveler to obtain lodging, the lodging reimbursement shall be based on the locality rate, or AEA if appropriate, for the en route TDY site.
3. Rental Cars. The AO may authorize the CTO to arrange rental cars when their use is the most cost-effective or efficient way to complete the overall mission. The compact car size should be authorized unless the number of passengers or the mission requires a larger vehicle.
4. 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 the periodic return travel costs are outweighed by the savings. The TDY assignment length and purpose, return travel distance, increased member or employee efficiency and productivity, and reduced recruitment and retention costs are to be considered. ***An analysis must be conducted at least every other year.*** The travel should be performed outside the traveler's regularly scheduled duty hours or during leave. For civilian employees, scheduling the authorized travel to minimize payment of overtime should be considered. This authority applies only to business or training TDY.
5. 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 OA should limit these communications to a dollar amount in advance of the TDY so the traveler is aware of the limit. The AO may approve charges after the TDY when appropriate (GSBCA 1455-TRAV, August 18, 1998).
6. Travel Expense Report. The Trip Record contains the expense report. AOs must review the amounts claimed on their traveler's expense report as soon after receiving it as possible. The AO's signature on the expense report certifies that the travel was taken, that the charges are reasonable, that the phone calls authorized for reimbursement are in the Government's best interest, and that the payment of the authorized expenses is approved. Expense reports are subject to random selection for examination based on financial management directives.
7. TDY from Leave. AOs may direct someone on leave to perform TDY if the need for the TDY is unknown prior to the leave. If they do, the traveler must be authorized payment of normal TDY costs from the leave location to the TDY location and back to the leave location, or back to the PDS.
8. Shipment or Storage of HHG. AOs may authorize shipment of a small amount of HHG to the TDY point. Also, they may authorize storage of HHG when appropriate. For example, storage is to be authorized during deployments. See the rules for shipping and storage HHG while on TDY in JFTR, Chapter 4, Part H, and JTR, par. C2309.
9. Lower or No Per Diem Rates. There may be situations where the combination of published per diem rates with lodging and mess availability may result in illogical payments. For example, a remote TDY location with no Government mess may have a club where the cost of meals is only a fraction of the full M&IE. In these cases, AOs may recommend payment of lower or no per diem to their Service point of contact listed in the Introduction of the JFTR and JTR under the heading Feedback Reporting. ***Lower per diem rates can only be established before travel begins.*** See par. T4040-A1c(2) for more on reduced per diem for civilian employees.
10. Allowable Travel Days. The CTO computes the number of days allowed for travel based on the transportation modes the AO specifies (see par. T4030-H). However, when the traveler uses more than the allowed days, the AO may approve the extra time as official. Generally, AOs should only approve extra time when the reasons for the additional time were beyond the traveler's control (for example, strikes, weather).
11. 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 Government property when authorizing per diem is the only method to handle the situation; and,
- b. to uniformed members escorting arms control inspection team members engaged in activities related to implementing an arms control treaty or agreement.

Reimbursement is for actual meal costs up to the PMR (not including incidental expense) and/or the actual lodging cost up to the maximum rate for the PDS. Justifying reasons must be noted on the Trip Record.

12. TDY aboard Vessels. Normally, people TDY aboard vessels are fed without charge making them ineligible for per diem. However, people TDY aboard non-U.S. government vessels may be charged for meals. In this situation, AOs can determine a per diem rate to cover the food cost. This should not be confused with officers paying for meals the same as ship's company officers.

13. Additional Allowable Travel Expenses for an Employee with a Disability. AOs may authorize certain additional travel expenses for an employee with a disability, such as the transportation and subsistence expenses of an attendant accompanying the employee, and the cost of renting and/or transporting a wheelchair. See JTR, Chapter 6, Part L, for specifics.

14. 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, AOs may authorize reimbursement of those expenses.

15. TDY and Reserve 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 Unified Command, approves an extension. See JFTR/JTR, Introductions for the Service points of contact. ***Civilian employees, see Internal Revenue Service (IRS) rules for income tax implications for TDY beyond one year.*** A school of at least 140 days (20 weeks) duration is a PCS for uniformed members (except as noted in JFTR, pars. U1036 or U2146).
- b. For Reserve Component personnel, per diem is payable only if active duty is less than 20 weeks at any one location, unless the call to active duty (for other than training) is because of unusual or emergency circumstances or exigencies of the Service concerned. All other duty of at least 20 weeks duration at one location is a PCS for Reserve members.

16. Movement of Employees' 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 in accordance with JTR, Chapters 7 and 8. Private vehicle mileage is reimbursed under JTR, par. C4250.

17. Temporary Change of Station (TCS). Instead of authorizing extended TDY (between 6 and 30 months) for an employee, an AO may authorize a temporary change of station. The employee is entitled to limited PCS allowances rather than TDY allowances (see JTR, par. C4111).

18. 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.

*19. 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, Hawaii) or crosses

recognized borders (e.g., Ft. Campbell is in Tennessee and Kentucky), the per diem rate is the locality rate specifically listed for the reservation, station or other established area. When the location (reservation, station or other established area) is not specifically listed in the per diem tables (<http://www.dtic.mil/perdiem/pdrates>), the per diem rate is the rate applicable to the location of the front gate for the reservation, station or other established area.

T4070 TDY GLOSSARY

Authorize. The giving of permission before an act or the ratification or confirmation of an act already done. Used interchangeably in this Appendix with “approve.”

Government travel card. This is the Government-sponsored, contractor issued travel charge card.

Group movement. A movement of 2 or more official travelers traveling as a group, under the same orders (either PCS or TDY/TAD) for which transportation will be furnished by Government-owned/procured from the same origin to the same destination. Movement could include locations en route as specified on the orders. ***NOTE: Personnel traveling together under orders directing no/limited reimbursement may be between any points en route, provided that the 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:

<u>Helping Verb</u>	<u>Degree of Restriction</u>
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. Temporary travel away from the traveler’s PDS. It includes duty traditionally called “temporary additional duty” (TAD). There are three types of TDY travel with different entitlements:

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 in connection with TDY attendance at formal course(s) of instruction by civilian employees or uniformed members (other than uniformed members who have not yet reached their first PDS).

Deployment, Personnel Traveling Together Under Orders Directing No/Limited Reimbursement, and Unit Travel. Includes units traveling in support of combat missions, 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 Government provides all transportation, lodging, and eating facilities when personnel traveling together are under orders directing no/limited reimbursement.

Trip Record. This document, in either electronic or paper form, provides the vehicle on which are recorded all official travel authorizations, initial options, modifications, and payment decisions. Prepared by the CTO, it is the single trip document that includes the travel authorization 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.

APPENDIX Q

OVERSEAS TOUR LENGTHS

The following are overseas tour lengths *for members of the DoD Services only (other than the Defense Attache' System)*:

Country or Area	Tours in Months Accompanied	Tours in Months Unaccompanied
ALASKA (except as indicated) (Note 1)	36	36
Marine Corps Security Forces	24	12
Fort Greely	NA	12
Adak, Clear, Galena, King Salmon and Eareckson	NA	12
ALBANIA		
Tirana	24	12
AMERICAN SAMOA	NA	12
ARGENTINA	36	24
ARUBA	24	18
AUSTRALIA (except as indicated)	36	24
Alice Springs	36	24
Exmouth	24	24
Learmonth	24	15
Woomera	24	15
AUSTRIA	36	24
BAHAMAS		
Andros Island	24	24
BAHRAIN	24	12
BANGLADESH	24	18
BELGIUM (except as indicated)	36	24
Bertrix	NA	12
BELIZE	24	12
BENIN	24	12
BERMUDA	36	24
BOLIVIA	24	18
BOTSWANA	24	12
BRAZIL	36	24
BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY		
Diego Garcia	NA	12
BULGARIA		
Sofia	24	12
BURKINA FASO	24	12
CAMBODIA	NA	12
CANADA (except as indicated)	36	24
Argentia, Newfoundland; Goose Bay, Labrador	24	12
CHAD	24	12
CHILE	36	24
COLUMBIA	24	18
COMMONWEALTH of the NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS (Saipan)	24	12
COSTA RICA	36	24
CROATIA		
Zagreb	24	12

CUBA		
Guantanamo Bay (Note 2)	30	18
Marine Barracks	24	12
CYPRUS (except as indicated)	24	18
Akrotiri	24	12
CZECH REPUBLIC		
Prague	36	24
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO (Zaire)	24	12
DENMARK (except as indicated)	36	24
Greenland (Kalaallit Nunaat)	NA	12
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	36	24
ECUADOR	36	18
Manta	NA	12
EGYPT (except as indicated)	24	18
Ismailia	24	12
Beni Suef, Cairo (ETSS personnel only), Jiyanklis New, Sinai	NA	12
EL SALVADOR	NA	12
SAO Personnel	24	18
ERITREA	24	12
ESTONIA		
Tallinn	24	24
FRANCE	36	24
GEORGIA		
Tbilisi	24	18
GERMANY (except as indicated)	36	24
Donaueschingen	24	12
Geilenkirchen	36	36
GIBRALTAR	36	24
GREECE (except as indicated)	36	24
Athens, Thessalonki	24	15
Parnis, Patras	30	18
Crete, Souda Bay	24	18
Larissa	24	12
Argyroupolis, Drama, Elefsis, Horiatis, Levkas, Perivolaki, Yiannitsa	NA	12
GREENLAND (see DENMARK)		
GUAM (as indicated)		
Navy personnel	24	24
Air Force and Army personnel	24	15
GUATEMALA	36	24
GUYANA	24	18
HAWAII (except as indicated) (Note 1)	36	36
Kauai	30	18
Pohakuloa Training Area	24	18
HONDURAS (except as indicated)	24	18
Soto Cano AB	NA	12
HONG KONG	36	24
HUNGARY		
Budapest	36	24
ICELAND	30	18
INDIA	24	12
INDONESIA	24	12
ISRAEL	24	12

ITALY (except as indicated)	36	24
Ghedi, Martina Franca, Mt. Corna, Mt. Venda, and Rimini	24	18
Mt. Vergine, and Crotone	24	15
Poggio Renatico	24	12
Mt. Finale Ligure, Mt. Limbara, Mt. Nardelo, Mt. Paganella, Paino di Cors	NA	12
Sardinia		
La Maddalena	24	24
Decimomannu Air Base (AB)	24	15
Sicily		
Sigonella	36	24
Comiso	24	12
JAMAICA	24	12
JAPAN (except as indicated) (Note 3)	36	24
Akizuki Kure	24	12
Ie Shima, Okuma, and Seburiyama	NA	12
Ryukyu Islands (Okinawa) (except as indicated)	36	24
MCAS Futenma, MCAS Iwakuni, and MCB Butler	36	12
Kuma Shima	NA	12
JOHNSTON ATOLL	NA	12
JORDAN (except as indicated)	24	12
Amman	24	18
KENYA (except as indicated)	24	12
Nairobi	24	18
KOREA (except as indicated) (Note 4)	NA	12
Camp Carroll, Camp Humphreys, Camp Market, Camp Red Cloud, Camp Walker, Chinhae, Hialeah, K-2 AB, Kimhae, Osan AB, Pusan, Pyongtaek, Seoul, Suwon, Taegu, and Yongsan	24	12
KUWAIT	24	12
KYRGYZSTAN	24	12
LAOS	NA	12
LATVIA		
Riga	24	12
LIBERIA	24	18
LITHUANIA		
Vilnius	24	12
LUXEMBOURG	36	24
MACEDONIA		
Skopje	24	12
MADAGASCAR	24	12
MALAYSIA	36	24
MARSHALL ISLANDS		
Enewetok	NA	12
Kwajalein	24	18
MEXICO	24	18
MIDWAY ISLANDS	NA	12
MOLDOVA		
Chisinau	24	18
MONGOLIA	24	24

MOROCCO (except as indicated)	24	15
Casablanca	24	12
Errachidia	NA	12
NETHERLANDS	36	24
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES		
Curacao	NA	12
NEW ZEALAND	36	24
NICARAGUA	24	18
NIGER	24	12
NORWAY (except as indicated)	36	24
Stavanger	24	24
OKINAWA (see JAPAN)		
OMAN	24	12
PAKISTAN	24	12
PANAMA (except as indicated)	36	24
Galeta Island	NA	12
PARAGUAY	24	18
PERU (except as indicated)	36	24
Lima MAAG	30	18
PHILIPPINES (except as indicated)	NA	12
Metropolitan Manila	24	18
POLAND		
Warsaw	36	24
PORTUGAL (except as indicated)	36	24
Azores Islands	24	15
PUERTO RICO (except as indicated)	36	24
Caguas, Isabela, Juana Diaz, Ponce (Ft Allen), and Yauco,	36	18
Vieques Island	NA	12
QATAR	24	12
ROMANIA		
Bucharest	24	24
SAINT HELENA (Ascension Island)	24	12
SAUDI ARABIA	24	12
SEYCHELLES	24	12
SINGAPORE	36	24
SLOVAKIA		
Bratislava	36	24
SLOVENIA		
Ljubljana	24	12
SPAIN (except as indicated)	36	24
Alcoy, Constantina, Elizondo, Rosas, and Villatobas	30	18
El Ferrol	24	24
Sonseca	24	15
Moron AB	24	15
Santiago	NA	18
Balearic Islands and Gorremandi	NA	15
Adamuz, Ciudad Real, and Estaca De Vares	NA	12
SUDAN	24	12
SURINAME	24	18
SWEDEN		
Stockholm	36	24

TAJIKISTAN	24	12
THAILAND (except as indicated)	24	18
Bangkok	36	24
TUNISIA	24	18
TURKEY (except as indicated)	24	15
Elmadag, Karatas, Malatya	24	12
Balikesir, Cakmakli, Corlu, Erhac, Eskisehir, Erzurum, Iskendrum, Istanbul, Izmir, Izmit, Murted, Oratakoy, Pirincli, Sahihtepe, Sinop, and Yumurtalik	NA	12
TURKMENISTAN	24	12
UKRAINE		
Kiev	24	12
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	24	12
UNITED KINGDOM (except as indicated) (Note 3)	36	24
RAF Fylingdales, RAF Machrihanish (Scotland)	24	18
URUGUAY	36	24
UZBEKISTAN	24	12
VENEZUELA	24	18
VIETNAM	NA	12
VIRGIN ISLANDS	36	24
WAKE ISLAND	NA	12
WEST INDIES		
Anguilla	24	18
Antigua	24	1
Barbados	36	24
St. Lucia	NA	12
Yugoslavia, Fed Rep	24	18

NOTES:

1. Tour-length policies for service members assigned to duty stations within Alaska and Hawaii are outlined in DoDI 1315.7, paragraph E3.1.4.
2. Dependents are permitted only when Government quarters are available.
3. A maximum of a 48-month tour is permitted for Navy personnel.
4. Not all service members are eligible to serve an accompanied-by-dependents tour in those locations where such tours are authorized. Eligibility is contingent upon the service member's actual duty assignment and is controlled by U.S. Forces Korea. Those not eligible to serve accompanied-by-dependents tour shall be considered to be serving a dependent-restricted tour. (Command-sponsored dependents for service members assigned to Suwon are required to reside at Osan AB.)

APPENDIX S

AUTHORIZED FEML LOCATIONS/DESTINATIONS

The following are authorized FEML locations/destinations *for members (and their dependents) and, effective 2 November 2002, for civilian employees and their dependents*:

Authorized FEML Location	Command Region	Authorized Destination	Recertification Due Date
Albania, Tirana	European	Frankfurt	1 January 2003
Argentina	Southern	Miami	31 May 2003
Armenia, Yerevan	European	Frankfurt	1 January 2003
Australia, Alice Springs	Pacific	Honolulu	31 August 2003
Australia, Exmouth	Pacific	Perth	31 August 2003
Australia, Learmonth	Pacific	Perth	31 August 2003
Azerbaijan, Baku	European	Frankfurt	1 January 2003
Bahrain	Central	Frankfurt	31 October 2004
Bangladesh	Pacific	Honolulu	31 August 2003
Barbados	Southern	Miami	31 May 2003
Belarus	European	Frankfurt	1 January 2003
Belize	Southern	Miami	31 May 2003
Bolivia	Southern	Miami	31 May 2003
Botswana	European	Frankfurt	1 January 2003
Brazil	Southern	Miami	31 May 2003
Bulgaria	European	Frankfurt	1 January 2003
Burma	Pacific	Honolulu	31 August 2003
Cambodia, Pnom Penh	Pacific	Honolulu	31 August 2003
Cameroon	European	Frankfurt	1 January 2003
Canada, British Columbia, Masset	Atlantic	Vancouver	30 April 1999
Chad	European	Frankfurt	1 January 2003
Chile	Southern	Miami	31 May 2003
China, Beijing	Pacific	Honolulu	31 August 2003
Columbia	Southern	Miami	31 May 2003
Costa Rica, San Jose	Southern	Miami	31 March 2004
Croatia, Zagreb	European	Frankfurt	1 January 2003
Cuba, Guantanamo Bay	Southern	Jacksonville	31 December 2004
Cyprus	European	Frankfurt	1 January 2003
Democratic Republic of Congo	European	Frankfurt	1 January 2003
Djibouti	Central	Frankfurt	31 October 2004

Dominican Republic	Southern	Miami	31 May 2003
Ecuador	Southern	Miami	31 May 2003
Egypt	Central	Frankfurt	31 October 2004
El Salvador	Southern	Miami	31 May 2003
Eritrea, Asmara	Central	Frankfurt	31 October 2004
Estonia	European	Frankfurt	1 January 2003
Ethiopia, Addis Ababa	Central	Frankfurt	31 October 2004
Fiji	Pacific	Honolulu	31 August 2003
Gabon, Libreville	European	Paris	31 October 2004
Georgia, Tbilisi	European	Frankfurt	1 January 2003
Ghana, Accra	European	Frankfurt	1 January 2003
Greece, Athens	European	Frankfurt	1 January 2003
Greece, Larissa	European	Frankfurt	1 January 2003
Greenland, Thule *	European	Baltimore	31 March 2004
Guatemala	Southern	Miami	31 May 2003
*Guinea, Conakry	European	Paris/ Frankfurt	31 January 2005
Guyana, Georgetown	Southern	Miami	31 May 2003
Haiti	Southern	Miami	31 May 2003
Honduras	Southern	Miami	31 May 2003
Hong Kong	Pacific	Los Angeles	31 August 2003
India, New Delhi	Pacific	Honolulu	31 August 2003
Indonesia	Pacific	Honolulu	31 August 2003
Israel, Tel Aviv	European	Frankfurt	1 January 2003
Ivory Coast	European	Frankfurt	1 January 2003
Jamaica	Southern	Miami	31 May 2003
Jordan	Central	Frankfurt	31 October 2004
Kazakhstan, Almaty	Central	Frankfurt	31 October 2004
Kenya	Central	Frankfurt	31 October 2004
Kuwait	Central	Frankfurt	31 October 2004
Kyrgyzstan, Bishkek	Central	Frankfurt	31 October 2004
Latvia	European	Frankfurt	1 January 2003
Lithuania, Vilnius	European	Frankfurt	1 January 2003
Macedonia	European	Frankfurt	1 January 2003
Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur	Pacific	Sydney	31 August 2003
Mali, Bamako	European	Frankfurt	30 April 2002
Marshall Islands, Majuro	Pacific	Honolulu	31 August 2003
Mexico	Southern	San Antonio	31 May 2003
Moldova, Chisnau	European	Frankfurt	1 January 2003

Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar	Pacific	San Francisco	31 August 2003
Morocco	European	Frankfurt	1 January 2003
Mozambique	European	Frankfurt	1 January 2003
Namibia, Windhoek	European	Frankfurt	30 April 2002
Nepal, Kathmandu	Pacific	Honolulu	31 December 2004
Nicaragua	Southern	Miami	31 May 2003
Niger, Niamey	European	Frankfurt	1 January 2003
Nigeria	European	Frankfurt	1 January 2003
Oman	Central	Frankfurt	31 October 2004
Pakistan	Central	Frankfurt	31 October 2004
Panama, Panama City	Southern	Miami	31 May 2003
Paraguay	Southern	Miami	31 May 2003
Peru	Southern	Miami	31 May 2003
Philippines, Metro Manila	Pacific	Honolulu	31 August 2003
Poland	European	Frankfurt	1 January 2003
Qatar	Central	Frankfurt	31 October 2004
Romania	European	Frankfurt	1 January 2003
Russia, Moscow	European	Frankfurt	1 January 2003
Rwanda, Kigali	European	Frankfurt	1 January 2003
Saudi Arabia	Central	Frankfurt	31 October 2004
Senegal	European	Frankfurt	1 January 2003
Singapore	Pacific	Sydney	31 August 2003
South Africa	European	Frankfurt	1 January 2003
Sri Lanka, Columbo	Pacific	Frankfurt	31 August 2003
Suriname	Southern	Miami	31 May 2003
Syria	European	Frankfurt	1 January 2003
Tanzania, Dar Es Salaam	European	Frankfurt	30 April 2002
Thailand, Bangkok	Pacific	Honolulu	31 August 2003
Thailand, Chiang Mai	Pacific	Honolulu	31 August 2003
Trinidad, Port of Spain and Tobago	Southern	Miami	31 May 2003
Tunisia	European	Frankfurt	1 January 2003
Turkey, Ankara	European	Frankfurt	1 January 2003
Turkey, Izmir	European	Frankfurt	1 January 2003
Turkmenistan, Ashgabat	Central	Frankfurt	31 October 2004
Uganda, Kampala	European	Frankfurt	1 January 2003
Ukraine, Kiev	European	Frankfurt	1 January 2003
United Arab Emirates	Central	Frankfurt	31 October 2004
Uruguay	Southern	Miami	31 May 2003

Uzbekistan, Tashkent	Central	Frankfurt	31 October 2004
Venezuela	Southern	Miami	31 May 2003
Vietnam, Hanoi	Pacific	Honolulu	31 August 2003
Yemen	Central	Frankfurt	31 October 2004
Zambia, Lusaka	European	Frankfurt	31 October 2004
Zimbabwe	European	Frankfurt	1 January 2003

* Exception to the 24-month tour requirement approved by ASD(FMP) on 18 March 2002 memo.

*APPENDIX U

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

NOTE 1: See JFTR, par. U7300 (uniformed members) and JTR, par. C6750 (civilian employees) for regulations concerning Funded Rest And Recuperative (R&R) Leave Transportation

NOTE 2: The footnoted locations are authorized R&R for specific missions only!

The following are authorized Rest and Recuperation (R&R) locations/destinations *for members of the Uniformed Services and, effective 2 November 2002, for civilian employees:*

Authorized R&R Location	Command Region	Authorized OCONUS Destination	Authorized CONUS Destination	Re-certification Due Date
Afghanistan 6/	Central	Frankfurt, Germany	Baltimore, Maryland	30 November 2004
Albania	European	Frankfurt, Germany	Baltimore, Maryland	31 March 2002
Bahrain 6/	Central	Frankfurt, Germany	Baltimore, Maryland	30 November 2004
Bosnia-Herzegovina	European	Frankfurt, Germany	Baltimore, Maryland	31 March 2002
Croatia	European	Frankfurt, Germany	Baltimore, Maryland	31 March 2002
Former Republic of Yugoslavia	European	Frankfurt, Germany	Baltimore, Maryland	31 March 2002
Hungary	European	Frankfurt, Germany	Baltimore, Maryland	31 March 2002
Joint Task Force - South West Asia (JTF-SWA) 1/	Central	Frankfurt, Germany	Baltimore, Maryland	31 December 2002
Kuwait 2/, 6/	Central	Frankfurt, Germany	Baltimore, Maryland	31 December 2002
Kyrgyzstan 6/	Central	Frankfurt, Germany	Baltimore, Maryland	30 November 2004
Montenegro	European	Frankfurt, Germany	Baltimore, Maryland	31 March 2002

Oman 6/	Central	Frankfurt, Germany	Baltimore, Maryland	30 November 2004
Pakistan 6/	Central	Frankfurt, Germany	Baltimore, Maryland	30 November 2004
Qatar 3/, 6/	Central	Frankfurt, Germany	Baltimore, Maryland	31 December 2002
Saudi Arabia 4/, 6/	Central	Frankfurt, Germany	Baltimore, Maryland	31 December 2002
Serbia	European	Frankfurt, Germany	Baltimore, Maryland	31 March 2002
Slovenia	European	Frankfurt, Germany	Baltimore, Maryland	31 March 2002
Tajikistan 6/	Central	Frankfurt, Germany	Baltimore, Maryland	30 November 2004
UAE 6/	Central	Frankfurt, Germany	Baltimore, Maryland	30 November 2004
Uzbekistan 6/	Central	Frankfurt, Germany	Baltimore, Maryland	30 November 2004
Yemen 5/	Central	Frankfurt, Germany	Baltimore, Maryland	31 December 2002

1/ Only for the mission of Operation Southern Watch.

2/ Only for the missions of Combined Joint Task Force – Kuwait (CJTF-KU) (Operation Desert Spring) and U.S. Army Central Command – Kuwait (ARCENT-KU).

3/ Only for the mission of U.S. Army Central Command – Qatar (ARCENT-QA).

4/ Only for the missions: a) U.S. Army Central Command – Saudi Arabia (ARCENT-SA), b) 320th Air Expeditionary Group (AEG) (Operation Desert Shift will transition JTF-SWA to Prince Sultan Air Base with target date of 1 April 01), c) U.S. Central Command Air Forces (CENTAF) elements Airborne Early Warning (AEW) at Prince Sultan Air Base, Ali Al Saleem and Al Jabbar.

5/ Only for Humanitarian Mission (Demining).

6/ Only for the mission of Enduring Freedom.