JOINT TRAVEL REGULATIONS, VOLUME 2 (JTR)

Change 532 — 1 February 2010

A. Authorized Personnel. These regulation changes are issued for all Department of Defense civilian employees.

B. New Regulation Changes. Material new to this change is indicated by an asterisk (*) and is effective 1 February 2010 unless otherwise indicated.

C. Civilian Principals. The following are the current Civilian Principals**:**

DANNY G.I. PUMMILL
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army
(Military Personnel)

DR. RUSSELL BELAND
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy (MPP)
(Manpower and Reserve Affairs)

EDMUNDO A. GONZALES
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force
(Force Management Integration)

D. Applicable CAP Items. This change includes all material written in the following CAP Items: 77-09(E); 81-09(E); 87-09(E); 94-09(E); 95-09(I); 98-09(I); 100-09(I); 102-09(I) through 105-09(I); and 111-09(I) through 113-09(I).

E. Brief of Revision. The following are this month's major revisions:

C1008-E3a. Aligns JFTR/JTR language on electronic fund transfer (EFT) with that in the DODFMR, Vol. 9, par. 020102.

C2000-A2c; C2208; C7460-6; APP H4, Sec A; APP P2, Sec C, FAQ #2. Strengthens the management and accountability measures related to the use of premium-class train transportation accommodations while on official business travel. These changes originated with the Federal Travel Regulation and will be applicable to travel performed on and after 27 November 2009. Additionally, relaxes the requirement for a lifelong medical disability/special need certification statement to every two years, with a onetime extension NTE 30 days when unforeseen circumstances preclude recertification.

C2102-C1c(2); C2400-D; C4553-C1 Note; C4555-F3; C4555-F Examples 1 & 2; C4565-A4; C4567-C; C4624-C2; C4626; C4678-B1; C4679-B2; C5060-F1 NOTE; C5105-D; C5110-E; C5115-F; C5606-A; APP A1 GARS and Travel definition; APP A2, definition of Per Diem Allowance; APP A3, definition of Per Diem Allowance; APP E1, par. C7; APP E2, par. C7; APP G; APP O, pars. T4040, T4040-A1d Notes, T4040-E, and T4045-G2 NOTES; APP R3, par. E, title only, and APP R2, par. E4. Renames Miscellaneous Reimbursable Expenses as Reimbursable Expenses.

C2204-B; Appendix O, par. T4020-B. Provides clarification of upgrades within economy/coach class seating for Uniformed Members and DoD Civilian Employees.

C2500; C2505. Effective 1 January 2010 changes the PCS MALT rate from $.24 per mile to $.165 per mile and TDY mileage rate for motorcycles from $.52 per mile to $.47 per mile, for cars from $.55 per mile to $.50 per mile, and for airplanes from $1.29 per mile to $1.24 per mile. The PCS MALT change is announced based on the Federal Travel Regulation §302-4.300 (41 CFR 302-4.300), indicating that the PCS MALT rate is identical to the published IRS rate and the TDY mileage rates based on GSA website announcement on 30 December 2009.

C4550-C; C4553-A; C4553-D2d; C4554-A1b; C4554-A2; C4555-B2; C4566; C4622-B; APP I, Part IV, par. A2, item 13; APP O, T4040-A2e; APP O, T4040-A3. Clearly states that the $3.50 IE or a reduced per diem rate does not apply on departure and return days or any other travel day. These rates only apply to full stationary days at the TDY location. The Quick Reference Tables are clarified by including references. Also the term 'fixed' is deleted and changed to 'reduced per diem' and remaining references to 55% in the JTR are deleted.

C4554-A1b NOTE; C4566, Table, Footnote 2; C4622-B2b. Clarifies that the effective date that the $3.50 OCONUS IE rate must be in the orders/authorization is for travel beginning on or after 1 July 2009.

C7750-B and D5b. Permits Combatant Commanders to approve the combination of R&R travel with other authorized travel upon Service member request, and in the best interest of the Department, and to waive the 60 consecutive day requirement.

APP A4. Adds TAD, TEMDU, and TEMDUINS acronyms.

APP G. Clarifies when a member (not a civilian employee) is exempt from using the GTCC, the "International Transaction Fee" paid for official qualifying transactions on a non-GTCC is reimbursable.

APP H4-B, C, D, E. and F. Rearranges APP H4 by renaming Section H4F to Section H4B and deleting the original Sections H4B through H4E.

APP P2-B2. Clarifies the use of restricted airfares when using the City Pair Program.

JOINT TRAVEL REGULATIONS

VOLUME 2

CHANGE 532

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

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JTR	CL	**532**	**531**	**530**	**529**	**528**	**527**	**526**	**525**	**524**	**523**		
JTR	ROC	**532**	**531**	**530**	**529**	**528**	**527**	**526**	**525**	**524**	**523**		
JTR	Intro	531	**531**	**530**	528	**528**	523	523	523	523	**523**		
JTR	TOC	**532**	**531**	**530**	526	526	526	**526**	**525**	518	518		
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Ch 1	Part B	527	527	527	527	527	**527**	**526**	524	**524**	522		
Ch 1	Part C	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517		
Ch 1	Part D	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	**525**	518	518		
Ch 1	Part E	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	**523**		
Ch 1	Part F	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518		
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Ch 2	Part C	**532**	530	**530**	526	526	526	**526**	**525**	517	517		
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Ch 2	Part D2	521	521	521	521	521	521	521	521	521	521		
Ch 2	Part D3	530	530	**530**	518	518	518	518	518	518	518		
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Ch 2	Part E2	528	528	528	528	**528**	518	518	518	518	518		
Ch 2	Part E3	**532**	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	**524**	518		
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Ch 2	Part E6	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518		
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Ch 2	Part I	**532**	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522		
Ch 2	Part J	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518		
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Ch 4	Part B	**532**	**531**	**530**	519	519	519	519	519	519	519		
Ch 4	Part C	**532**	**531**	**530**	519	519	519	519	519	519	519		
Ch 4	Part D	530	530	**530**	519	519	519	519	519	519	519		
Ch 4	Part E	**532**	530	**530**	519	519	519	519	519	519	519		
Ch 4	Part F	530	530	**530**	519	519	519	519	519	519	519		
Ch 4	Part G	530	530	**530**	519	519	519	519	519	519	519		

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Ch 4	Part I	530	530	**530**	**529**	525	525	525	**525**	523	**523**		
Ch 4	Part J				528	**528**	525	525	**525**	520	520		
Ch 4	Part K				525	525	525	525	**525**	523	**523**		
Ch 4	Part L				**529**	**528**	526	**526**	**525**	523	**523**		
Ch 4	Part M				**529**	526	526	**526**	**525**	523	**523**		
Ch 4	Part N				**529**	**528**	526	**526**	**525**	523	**523**		
Ch 4	Part O				523	523	523	523	523	523	**523**		
Ch 4	Part P				517	517	517	517	517	517	517		
Ch 4	Part Q				519	519	519	519	519	519	519		
Ch 4	Part R				519	519	519	519	519	519	519		
Ch 4	Part S				519	519	519	519	519	519	519		
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Ch 5	Part B	**532**	530	**530**	**529**	526	526	**526**	523	523	**523**		
Ch 5	Part C1	530	530	**530**	526	526	526	**526**	519	519	519		
Ch 5	Part C2	**532**	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	**523**		
Ch 5	Part C3	526	526	526	526	526	526	**526**	523	523	**523**		
Ch 5	Part C4	530	530	**530**	**529**	523	523	523	523	523	**523**		
Ch 5	Part C5	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517		
Ch 5	Part D1	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	**523**		
Ch 5	Part D2	526	526	526	526	526	526	**526**	523	523	**523**		
Ch 5	Part D3	529	529	529	**529**	525	525	525	**525**	523	**523**		
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Ch 5	Part L2	527	527	527	527	527	**527**	517	517	517	517		
Ch 5	Part L3	519	519	519	519	519	519	519	519	519	519		
Ch 5	Part L4	527	527	527	527	527	**527**	523	523	523	**523**		
Ch 5	Part L5	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	**523**		
Ch 5	Part M	**532**	530	**530**	527	527	**527**	**526**	523	523	**523**		
Ch 5	Part N	519	519	519	519	519	519	519	519	519	519		
Ch 5	Part O	530	530	**530**	521	521	521	521	521	521	521		
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Ch 6	Part B	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520		
Ch 6	Part C1	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517		
Ch 6	Part C2	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517		
Ch 6	Part C3	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	**523**		
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Ch 7	Part C	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518		
Ch 7	Part D	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518		
Ch 7	Part E	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520		
Ch 7	Part F	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520		
Ch 7	Part G	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	**523**		
Ch 7	Part H	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	**523**		
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Ch 7	Part J	**532**	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	**524**	520		
Ch 7	Part K	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	**525**	520	520		
Ch 7	Part L	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520		
Ch 7	Part M	526	526	526	526	526	526	**526**	517	517	517		
Ch 7	Part N	529	529	529	**529**	524	524	524	524	**524**	521		
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Appendix D		531	**531**	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	**523**		
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APP H	Part 3A	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520		
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APP H	Part 4B	**532**	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520		
APP H	Part 4C	**532**	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520		
APP H	Part 4D	**532**	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520		
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JOINT TRAVEL REGULATIONS (JTR)

VOLUME 2

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD) CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

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PART A: APPLICATION AND GENERAL RULES

C1001 APPLICATION

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

1. A DoD personal services contract employee (27 Comp. Gen. 695 (1948));

2. A DoD civilian employee and/or the employee's dependents, ***NOTE: This includes a direct hire non-U.S. person employed by DoD in an OCONUS area, except as restricted and limited by OCONUS commands or by agreement with the host government.***;

3. Civilian marine personnel of Military Sealift Command to the extent provided in Civilian Marine Personnel Instruction 4650 (Navy);

4. A civilian official and/or employee of another GOV'T department and/or AGENCY who performs an official assignment for and at DoD's expense;

5. A person who performs travel under a DoD ITA involving GOV'T business (including a non-U.S. person indirect hire);

6. A National Guard technician employed pursuant to 32 USC §709;

7. A person employed intermittently as a consultant or expert and paid on a WAE basis or a person serving without compensation or at one dollar a year for official travel away from home or regular place of business and while at a place of employment or service for the GOV'T; and

8. A new appointee to the SES and certain Presidential appointees.

B. Restrictions. This Volume does not apply to:

1. A NAF official and/or employee traveling on NAF business (may be adopted by NAF activities).

2. A contractor's representative and/or contractor's employee under a contract with DoD.

3. A DoD employee appointed under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, Section 625(d), as amended.

4. A DoD civilian employee who performs an official assignment (TDY, TCS or PCS) funded by a non-DoD AGENCY and who is subject to the funding AGENCY's travel and transportation policies which includes travel (payment advance, authorization, reimbursement, and voucher submission), and transportation between the official locations.

5. A Uniformed Service member wherever assigned for official duty. A member on loan, assignment, or detail to another department or AGENCY is authorized travel and transportation allowances including station allowances under JFTR. JFTR, par. U1000. ***The member is financially responsible for returning to the GOV'T all unauthorized or duplicate travel and transportation allowances erroneously received or reimbursed.***

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

D. Duplicate Payment. A duplicate payment is a GOV'T payment claimed by a traveler for an expense paid/to be paid to the traveler by another entity. If an expense is incurred and reimbursed by another entity that would otherwise be reimbursed by the GOV'T, that expense must not be claimed against, nor paid by, the GOV'T. Par. C4554-B for an exception. ***A non-deductible meal as listed in par. C4554-B provided to a traveler in a per diem***

status does not result in a duplicate payment. The traveler is financially responsible to the GOV'T for all duplicate travel and transportation allowance payments received. ***This includes any and all allowances covered in these regulations.*** The Improper Payments Information Act of 2002, Public Law 107-300 applies. ***http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/memoranda/m03-13-attach.pdf.***

C1002 IMPLEMENTATION

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

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

1. Email address: pdtatac@dtmo.pentagon.mil; or

2. Fax: (703) 696-7890; or

*3. Mail to:

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

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

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

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

C1004 DEPARTMENT OF STATE (DoS) FTA AND HSTA

A. Policy, Payment and Procedural Guidance. DSSR, Section 240 at ***http://aoprals.state.gov/content.asp?content_id=247&menu_id=81*** for FTA policy, payment and procedural guidance. DSSR, Section 250 at ***http://aoprals.state.gov/content.asp?content_id=248&menu_id=81*** for HSTA policy, payment and procedural guidance.

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

C. FTA and HSTA. The FTA/HSTA are DoS allowances (5 USC §§5924(2)(A) and 5924(2)(B)), respectively) that reimburse certain expenses when an employee is appointed/PCSing to/reassigned from a foreign country PDS. The

FTA/HSTA apply to an employee as indicated below. ***A new appointee is not eligible for HSTA.*** The FTA and HSTA are composed of four elements:

1. Miscellaneous Reimbursable Expense. This portion is allowable ***only*** for a DoD new appointee being assigned to the first PDS in a foreign area (FTA).

2. Wardrobe Expense. ***This portion is not allowable for a DoD civilian employee***.

3. Pre-departure Subsistence Expense (FTA) and Subsistence Expense Portion (HSTA). ***NOTE: The FTA and HSTA subsistence portions are only for expenses incurred in the CONUS or non-foreign OCONUS area – not in the foreign area.***

   a. FTA. This portion is allowable for a DoD employee PCSing from a CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS area PDS to a foreign area PDS and for a new appointee traveling from a CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS area actual residence to the first foreign area PDS.

   b. HSTA. ***This portion is not allowed for a DoD civilian employee.***

4. Lease Penalty Expense

   a. FTA. This portion is allowable for any DoD employee (including a new appointee) PCSing to a foreign area PDS or between foreign country PDSs.

   b. HSTA. This portion is allowed ***only for* a *reassigned employee (not a new appointee)*** PCSing from a foreign country PDS to a CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS area PDS.

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

C1005 GAIN-SHARING PROGRAM

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

C1006 ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

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

C1007 COMPUTATION RULES

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

1. Use the actual amount without rounding when computing TDY mileage, MALT, TQSE and per diem computation. AEA and PMR computations are rounded to the next highest dollar with the provision in par. C1007-A2 in force.

2. AEA computation is rounded-up to the nearest dollar. For example, $29.50 = $30.00. The AEA must not exceed the authorized percentage of the maximum locality per diem rate. ***When AEA for lodging and M&IE exceeds the maximum AEA M&IE locality rate, decrease the AEA M&IE rate to the descending dollar and add the extra cents to the AEA lodging rate.*** For example, reduce $76.50 to $76 as shown in par. C4626, Example 3.

3. PMR computation is rounded-up to the nearest dollar.

NOTE: A conference lodging allowance is a pre-determined allowance of up to 125% of the applicable locality lodging ceiling (rounded to the next highest dollar). For example, the locality lodging ceiling of $100 may be increased to $125. A conference lodging allowance is not AEA and must not be used with AEA per diem. APP R2, par. M.

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

C1008 DEFENSE TRAVEL SYSTEM (DTS)

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

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

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

C. AO Responsibilities. The AO has broad authority to determine when TDY travel is necessary to accomplish the unit's mission, authorize travel, obligate unit travel funds, approve trip arrangements and authorize travel expenses incurred ICW that mission and IAW this Regulation. The AO must determine the travel purpose (APP H) for notation on the Trip Record. The information provided by the DTS Reservation Module or directly from the CTO/ TMC is central in helping to execute those responsibilities. The AO also must:

1. Use the cost estimate on the Trip Record to determine if the travel budget can support the travel. If the standard arrangements made in compliance with travel policies using GOV'T negotiated airline, lodging and rental car rates do not meet mission needs, the AO may authorize other travel options requested by the traveler, provided they conform to law, regulation, policy and contractual obligations. The AO authorizes the cost estimate.

2. Obtain information on policies relating to transportation and travel arrangements from the CTO/TMC and TO, command channels or Service headquarters to assist in future travel decisions.

3. Assure the traveler has access to a GTCC (the unit's or a CBA) if the traveler does not have a GTCC IBA. Refer inquiries about card usage to the local GTCC program coordinator or the TO.
4. Adhere to policies and procedures IAW this regulation, use good judgment in obligating unit funds, and ensure the traveler receives adequate reimbursement IAW this regulation.

5. Review the amounts claimed on the traveler's expense report as soon after receiving it as possible. The AO's signature on the expense report certifies that the travel was taken, the charges are reasonable, the phone calls authorized for reimbursement are in the GOV'T's best interest, and approves authorized expenses reimbursement. Expense reports are subject to random selection for examination based on financial management directives.

6. Permit a traveler to combine official travel with leave or personal travel. Contract fare travel must never be used for personal travel (APP P2, par. E). The official portion must be arranged through the CTO/TMC. Transportation reimbursement is authorized for the cost of official travel between duty stations only. The traveler may arrange other travel plans and pay the excess above the official cost; no excess costs for travel or M&IE are borne by the GOV'T, par. C4563-C applies. The AO is not to permit a TDY trip that is an excuse for personal travel.

D. Traveler Rights and Responsibilities

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

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

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

E. A Typical Business Trip

1. Before the Trip

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

b. Tailoring the Trip. The AO decides if the traveler should use non-standard arrangements for mission reasons. The AO may authorize certain changes for the traveler's convenience (for example, using a POC instead of flying). However, the standard arrangement's estimate (as the AO approves for mission reasons) is the reimbursement baseline.

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

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

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

2. During the Trip

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

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

3. After the Traveler Returns

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

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

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

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

e. Lost/Stolen/Unused Paper Tickets. Par. C1320.

C1010 REGISTERED AND/OR TRUSTED TRAVELER PROGRAM MEMBERSHIP FEE

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

B. Participation. Participation in this program is voluntary and is not required by the GOV'T. ***Use of GOV'T funds to obtain membership in such a program is statutorily prohibited by 5 USC §5946 per GSA Bulletin FTR 08-05 of 25 June 2008.***

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

CHAPTER 2

TRANSPORTATION MODES, ACCOMMODATIONS, TRANSPORTATION REQUESTS, BAGGAGE AND MILEAGE RATES

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PART A: TRAVEL POLICY

C2000 GENERAL

A. Travel and Transportation Policy. The following applies to each traveler whose travel and transportation allowances are governed by these regulations:

1. They must use economy/coach (less than premium) -class transportation accommodations unless otherwise provided for in par. C2204, C2205, C2208 or C7460. ***NOTE at the start of par. C1060.***

2. Premium (First and Business)-class Travel/Accommodations. (APP A) Par. C2204-B2a, C2204-B2b and C2208-C (trains only) to determine whose authority is required for GOV'T-funded premium-class accommodations to be provided. APP H2, Sec C, for first-class and H3, Sec B for business-class decision support tool.

NOTE: The travel authorization/order MUST include the cost difference shown in items 13 and 14, and the information in items 16 and 17, of APP H2, Sec A (Premium-class Travel Reporting Data Elements and Procedures). Example: "Business (or First) –class accommodations has been justified and authorized/approved based on JTR, par. C2204-B4a. The cost difference between the business-class fare and the coach-class fare is $765.00. LtGen. Aaaaa Bbbbb, HQ USA/XXXX, authorized/approved this use of premium-class accommodations. Full documentation of the authorization/approval for use of these premium-class accommodations is on file in the office of the approving official."

a. Contract Air Service. Except as noted, use of discount airfares, offered by a contract air carrier between certain cities (city-pair airfares), is to the GOV'T's advantage. These airfares should be used for official air travel between those cities. If a city-pair airfare is not available, the policy-constructed airfare (APP A) (including a lower airfare offered by a non-contract carrier limited to a GOV'T or military traveler on official business, e.g., YDG, MDG, ODG, VDG, and similar airfares) should be used. However, the AO retains the authority to authorize a lesser airfare (e.g., a restricted airfare) and the traveler retains the ability to seek a lesser airfare. FTR, §301-10.107 (***http://www.gsa.gov/Portal/gsa/ep/channelView.do?pageTypeId=8199&channelId=-16524&specialContentType=FTR&file=FTR/Chapter301p010.html#wp1203841***) and DoD Regulation 4500.9-R, Part I, Chapter 103, pars. A2 and E (***http://www.transcom.mil/j5/pt/dtrpart1/dtr_part_i_103.pdf***) for exceptions and specific guidelines regarding contract air service use. ***NOTE: A grantee (whether civilian or foreign military personnel) cannot use GSA city-pair airfares. Use the chain of command for "grantee" status determinations.***

b. Only a person senior to the traveler may authorize/approve premium-class accommodations for the traveler/dependents (DoDD 4500.9-R, par. E3.1.4, Encl 3, 12 February 2005). Par. C2204-B2.

*c. Premium-class accommodations may be authorized/approved by the premium-class AO due to medical reasons only if a competent medical authority certifies sufficient justification of a medical disability/special need (par. C7455-H) exists and that the condition/special need necessitates (for a specific time period or on a permanent basis) the premium-class accommodations upgrade. The premium-class AO must be able to determine that, at the time of travel, premium-class accommodations are/were necessary because the traveler or dependent is/was so disabled/limited by the special need that other lower-cost economy accommodations (e.g., 'bulk-head' seating, or providing two economy seats) cannot/could not be used to meet the traveler's/ dependent's requirements.

NOTE: The attendant who is authorized transportation under par. C7460-1, may be authorized/ approved for premium-class accommodations use to accompany the attended traveler, when the attended traveler is authorized premium-class accommodations use and requires the attendant's services en route. Authority for one member of a family to use premium-class accommodations due to a disability does not

authorize the entire family to use premium-class accommodations during official travel. Premium-class authorization is limited to the disabled traveler and attendant (if required).

d. Use of premium-class accommodations does not apply during PCS, RAT leave, emergency leave, EVT, FVT, R&R, FEML, or personnel evacuation transportation unless for physical handicap or medical reasons in par. C2000-A2c above.

3. Travel other than by a usually traveled route must be justified.

4. An employee or dependent may not be provided a contract city-pair airfares provided under GSA contract (APP P) or any other airfares intended for official GOV'T business for any portion of a circuitous route traveled for personal convenience.

5. The traveler is personally financially responsible for any additional expense accrued by not complying with par. C2000-A.

6. Personnel directives dictate if/how leave is to be charged for workday time not justified as official travel.

7. A traveler may voluntarily use/accept, and the GOV'T may furnish, accommodations that do not meet minimum standards if the employee's or Service's needs require use of these accommodations.

8. A traveler may not be reimbursed for travel at personal expense (par. C2203-C) on non-U.S.-certificated ships/aircraft, except as specified in par. C2204-C.

9. Each dependent is allowed a seat.

B. Service Responsibility. Each DoD Component must:

1. Authorize only travel necessary to accomplish the GOV'T's mission effectively and economically.

2. Establish internal controls to ensure that only travel essential to the GOV'T's needs are authorized.

C. TDY Travel Involving Non-PDS Location(s). An employee on a TDY travel authorization/order is authorized travel and transportation allowances NTE the actual transportation cost for the transportation mode authorized and used up to the constructed transportation cost between the employee's PDS and TDY location plus the associated per diem. When TDY travel is to/from a non-PDS location:

1. The traveler must pay any excess travel/transportation cost; and

2. The constructed cost for each trip leg must be based on GOV'T 'YCA' city-pair contract airfares, if available.

NOTE: Par. C4564 for TDY travel and transportation allowances when a TDY travel authorization/order is received while the employee is on official leave.

D. TDY Departure from/Return to Dependents' Residence. Par. C4475.

C2001 TRANSPORTATION MODE

A. General

1. Transportation Authorized. Transportation may be authorized by railroad, airline, helicopter, ship, bus, streetcar, subway, taxicab, GOV'T vehicle, GOV'T-furnished and contract rental automobile and airplane, privately owned and rented automobile and airplane, and other necessary means of conveyance, or by a combination of any of the modes named. An employee's travel should be by the most expeditious practicable

transportation mode that meets mission requirements. The AO is responsible for the transportation mode selected. An employee is not required to travel via a particular transportation mode if there is a valid reason for excluding that mode (ex., travel by air (ocean ferry or Chunnel) if travel by that mode is precluded for medical reasons). ***An employee may not be required to use a POC or special conveyance nor may cost be limited to the cost of POC or special conveyance use.*** A statement on the travel authorization/order indicating the reason for nonuse of a transportation mode that is to the GOV'T's advantage provides justification for travel reimbursement. (Ex: If air travel is the most advantageous transportation mode, but air travel is medically precluded, explain on the travel authorization/order "Air transportation is medically precluded and must not be used for this traveler. Rail transportation authorized.")

NOTE: DoDD 4500.56, DoD Policy on Use of GOV'T Aircraft and Air Travel, Enclosure 2 for any senior official designated by SECDEF as a "required use" traveler on military aircraft.

2. Selecting the Transportation Mode to Be Used

a. Contract Air Service. Except as noted, use of discount airfares, offered by a contract air carrier between certain cities (city-pairs), is to the GOV'Ts advantage. These airfares should be used for official air travel between those cities. If a city-pair airfare is not available, the policy-constructed airfare (APP A) (including a lower airfare offered by a non-contract carrier limited to a GOV'T and/or military traveler on official business, e.g., YDG, MDG, ODG, VDG, and similar airfares) should be used. However, the AO retains the authority to authorize a lesser airfare (e.g., a restricted airfare) and the traveler retains the ability to seek a lesser airfare. FTR, §301-10.107 (http://www.gsa.gov/Portal/gsa/ep/channelView.do?pageTypeId=17113&specialContentType=FTR&file=FTR%2FChapter301p010.html&channelId=-24568) and DoD 4500.9-R, Part I, Chapter 103, pars. A2 and E (***http://www.transcom.mil/j5/pt/dtr.cfm***) for exceptions and specific guidelines regarding contract air service use. ***NOTE: A grantee (whether civilian or foreign military personnel) cannot use GSA city-pair airfares. Use the chain of command for "grantee" status determinations.***

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

c. Rail or Bus Service. Rail or bus service may be used when determined by the DoD component to be to the GOV'T's advantage with cost, energy, and other factors considered and when compatible with the official travel requirements. The use of discount airfares offered to the GOV'T by rail or bus carriers between selected cities (city-pairs) is advantageous. Whenever these discount airfares are offered and the accompanying service fulfills mission requirements, they should be used to the maximum extent possible.

3. GOV'T-contract Rental or GOV'T-furnished Automobiles. When it is determined an automobile is required for official travel, a GOV'T-contract or GOV'T-furnished automobile is used as follows.

a. GOV'T-contract Rental Automobile. A GOV'T-contract rental automobile is the first resource for short-term rental of an automobile by an employee on TDY travel. This applies to an employee who travels to a destination by common carrier, such as airplane, train, or bus and would customarily rent a GOV'T-furnished vehicle for local transportation in the destination area. For travel under par. U2001-A3, an employee also may use a GOV'T-furnished automobile if a GOV'T-contract rental automobile is unavailable or if use of a GOV'T-furnished automobile is practical. A GOV'T-furnished automobile continues to be available for use in an isolated area in which a commercial rental contractor is not available.

b. GOV'T-furnished Automobile. A GOV'T-furnished automobile is the first resource when an automobile is required for official travel performed locally or within commuting distance of an employee's designated post of duty. If a GOV'T-furnished automobile is unavailable, a GOV'T-contract rental automobile may be used.

c. Cost Consideration. If cost considerations are used in determining whether a GOV'T-contract rental or a GOV'T-furnished automobile should be authorized, the overall cost must include administrative costs and costs associated with picking up/returning the automobile.

d. Traveler's Cost Liability when Selected Mode Not Used. The employee should use the transportation mode administratively authorized/approved by the DoD Component concerned as being to the GOV'T's advantage. Additional cost resulting from use of a transportation mode other than specifically authorized/approved, or required by regulation, e.g., contract air service, is the employee's responsibility.

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

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

1. Urgency and purpose of travel and ability of each transportation mode to provide necessary service to meet mission requirements;

2. Amount of accompanied baggage or working equipment necessary to accompany the traveler;

3. Savings in the traveler's productive time (workdays only);

4. Availability of adequate accommodations;

5. Any special facilities or schedule that aids in maintenance of necessary security, when applicable;

6. Savings to the GOV'T ICW a PCS authorization/order and dependent's transportation.

C. OCONUS Travel

1. Arranging and Determining Transportation Modes. OCONUS transportation is arranged through the responsible transportation officer or CTO/TMC (par. C2203). Determination of the transportation mode to be used for travel to/from and within an OCONUS area is made by the responsible transportation officer or CTO/TMC IAW the guidelines in this Part unless the official directing the travel has specified a particular mode IAW this Part. The transportation officer or CTO/TMC must not under any conditions provide transportation via a mode that has been prohibited by the official directing the travel. Subject to the limitations in par. C2001-D, travel may be approved by AMC, including charter or individually ticketed commercial service made available by that command; at special tariff rates for DoD traffic; by MSC, when available; or by commercial transportation IAW the policies set forth in Ch 2, Part E. Except for travel between points served by ferries, travel by ship is not to the GOV'T's advantage in the absence of sufficient justification that the advantages accruing from the use of ocean transportation offset the higher costs associated with this transportation mode; i.e., per diem, transportation, and lost work time. Travel by ship may be authorized/approved as being to the GOV'T's advantage only through the Secretarial Process. Reimbursement for use of ships is subject to the further prerequisites of Ch 2, Part E, concerning use of ships of U.S. registry.

2. Traveler Elects Commercial Air or Water. When a traveler, authorized to use available AMC or MSC facilities ICW TDY or PDT, elects to use commercial air or water transportation at personal expense, reimbursement is limited IAW par. C2210. A traveler is required to arrange transportation, even circuitous or interrupted travel, IAW par. C2203.

D. Travel by Aircraft

1. General

a. ***AOs directing travel must strictly adhere to the policy on aircraft travel contained in par. U2001***.

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

c. GOV'T or GOV'T-procured air transportation should be used for travel to/from, and between OCONUS areas (APP A).

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

e. Par. C2215-E explains computing reimbursement when other than the authorized transportation mode or route is used.

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

g. A traveler must make transportation arrangements IAW pars. C2203-A and C2203-B.

2. GOV'T Aircraft Use. GOV'T aircraft may be used only for official purposes IAW 41 CFR 101-37.402.

3. Overseas Travel. Travel is required by GOV'T air or GOV'T-procured air transportation unless medically inadvisable for an employee:

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

b. And a dependent performing PDT to, from, and between overseas duty stations.

4. Operations and Maintenance Technician and Crash Firefighter. An employee whose duties involve the repair, maintenance, or performance of aircraft or airborne equipment and a crash firefighter for whom travel by aircraft is necessary ICW the employee's duties, is required to travel for any distance by any type of aircraft that meets mission requirements. Position descriptions may include such an air travel requirement.

5. Required as Part of Conditions of Employee's Assignment. Travel is required by aircraft for any distance when such transportation mode is a part of the conditions of the employee's assignment to a position. Examples of such assignments are when the duties of the position require an employee to be aboard an aircraft to make repairs or to observe the performance of the plane, or when air travel is necessary for the expeditious performance of the duties of the position in different geographical locations. This employee may be required to be aboard any type of GOV'T aircraft on scheduled or nonscheduled flights.

6. Necessary for Mission Accomplishment or when Air Is the Only Mode Available. Travel by aircraft for any distance is required with or without the employee's consent when such transportation mode is necessary for the accomplishment of the activity's mission or is the only transportation mode available. Such an employee may be required to perform travel on commercial aircraft operated on scheduled flights or on transport-type GOV'T aircraft operated on scheduled or semi-scheduled flights. An employee's acceptance of a travel authorization/ order authorizing air travel constitutes agreement to the provisions of the particular travel authorization/order.

7. Air Evacuation Required for Medical Reasons

a. Transportation Mode. Travel by appropriate aircraft must be required when competent medical authority determines this transportation mode is necessary for an employee's medical evacuation.

b. Employee Medical Transportation. Par. C7500 for authority to provide GOV'T funded commercial air transportation for an employee's medical evacuation when assigned to a foreign OCONUS PDS.

c. Dependent Medical Transportation. Par. C5134 for authority to provide GOV'T funded commercial air transportation for medical evacuation of a dependent of an employee assigned to a foreign OCONUS PDS.

d. Other Employee Transportation. DIA Manual 100-1, Vol. 1, Part 4, Section K also for a civilian employee assigned to a Defense Attaché Office and/or DIA Liaison Office.

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

C2002 CITY-PAIR AIRFARE PROGRAM

Regulations applicable to the Contract City-Pair Airfare Program (APP A) are found in DoD Regulation 4500.9-R, Part I, Chapter 103, pars. A2 and B2 (***http://www.transcom.mil/j5/pt/dtrpart1/dtr_part_i_103.pdf***).

C2003 TRAVEL TIME

A. Travel by GOV'T Conveyance and/or Common Carrier on GOV'T-Procured Transportation. Travel time for travel by GOV'T conveyance (except GOV'T automobile) and/or common carrier obtained by ***GOV'T-procured transportation*** is allowed for the actual time needed to travel over the direct route including necessary delays for the transportation mode used. Travel time for travel by GOV'T automobile is computed IAW par. C2003-C.

B. Travel by other than Authorized Mode. An employee who elects to travel by other than the authorized mode, is limited to the actual travel time used, NTE the allowable travel time for the authorized transportation mode.

C. POC

1. TDY. Generally, 1 travel day is allowed for each 400 miles of official distance of ordered travel. If the excess distance is 1 or more miles after dividing the total official distance by 400, one additional travel day is allowed. When the total official distance is 400 or fewer miles, 1 day of travel time is allowed. This applies to travel by:

a. POC, if to the GOV'T's advantage, and

b. Special conveyance (vehicle) as an authorized TDY transportation mode, and

c. GOV'T vehicle.

2. PCS. Generally, 1 travel day is allowed for each 350 miles of official distance of ordered travel. If the excess distance is 51 or more miles after dividing the total official distance by 350, one additional travel day is allowed. When the total official distance is 400 or fewer miles, 1 day of travel time is allowed.

3. Driving Distance Per Day. There is no mandatory distance that must be driven per day.

D. Travel by Aero Club. When a travel authorization/order does not authorize travel by a specific transportation mode and the traveler travels by Aero Club aircraft, allowable travel time is the actual travel time, including necessary delays, up to the time allowed if commercial transportation had been used.

E. TDY Travel by Mixed Mode

1. POC Use to the GOV'T Advantage. If a traveler travels partly by POC and partly by common carrier for a leg of a journey, travel time is computed IAW par. C2003-C for the distance traveled by POC, to which is added the actual travel time using commercial transportation. The total allowable time is NTE that authorized in par. C2003-C for POC travel for the official distance of the ordered travel.

2. POC Use Not to the GOV'T Advantage. If a traveler travels partly by POC and partly by common carrier for a leg of a journey, travel time is computed IAW par. C2003-C for the distance traveled by POC, to which is added the actual travel time using commercial transportation. The total allowable time is NTE that authorized in par. C2003-A for commercial transportation for the official distance of the ordered travel.

F. Travel by Special Conveyance. When special conveyance use is authorized/approved, allowable travel time is the actual time needed to perform travel. ***NOTE: If travel is by vehicle, authorized travel time is computed under par. C2003-C.***

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

C2100 GENERAL

This Part prescribes the allowable reimbursements for commonly incurred expenses associated with the use of public or special conveyances incident to TDY or PCS travel. This Part does not apply to reimbursement for transportation expenses incurred in and around the PDS; Ch 2, Part H. Each expense reimbursement request must be identified on the voucher by date, quantity, service, cost and other necessary expense particulars.

C2101 TAXICAB USE

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

1. Places of residence, lodging, or duty at the PDS or TDY station and transportation terminals;

2. Transportation terminals, if free transfer is not provided; or

3. Transportation terminal and lodging, when needed, due to transportation delays en route which are beyond the employee's control.

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

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

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

B. Selecting a Rental Vehicle

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

b. Current domestic and foreign rental car ceiling rates and additional rental vehicle information may be obtained via the DTMO website at ***http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil or*** from:

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

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

C. Special Conveyance (Includes Aircraft) Reimbursement

1. Reimbursable Expenses

a. ***It is mandatory to obtain a rental vehicle (except for an aircraft or a bus) through the CTO/TMC per TRANSCOM policy, when the CTO/TMC is available.***

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

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

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

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

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

(4) A claim for damage to a rental vehicle, while the vehicle is being used for official business, may be reimbursable to the traveler or the rental car company, when appropriate, as a miscellaneous reimbursable transportation expenses. The claim must be adjudicated as payable IAW the DoD Financial Management Regulation (Volume 9, Chapter 4) (found at ***http://www.dtic.mil/comptroller/fmr/***) or appropriate Service directives for the non-DoD Services.

d. When the AO authorizes/approves special conveyance/rental vehicle use for official business, the AO may also authorize/approve:

(1) The rental of snow tires and similar necessary non-standard equipment, and any additional charges when authorized in the travel authorization/order. Reimbursement is limited to the rental conveyance upgrade costs necessary for the required non-standard equipment. A traveler who disregards a special conveyance arrangement made by a CTO/TMC must be prepared to provide justification for additional special conveyance costs before reimbursement (beyond the cost of using the CTO/TMC) is allowed. ***Reimbursement for the purchase of snow tires and/or other non-standard items is not authorized.***

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

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

2. Rented Automobile Insurance

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

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

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

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

b. Rented Motor Vehicle Damage. A traveler may be reimbursed for personal funds paid to rental car companies for damage sustained by a rented motor vehicle that is damaged in the performance of official business, if the claim is adjudicated by the Service concerned as being payable. The GOV'T may make direct payments to the car rental companies instead of to the traveler, if appropriate. In either case, the reimbursement is a miscellaneous reimbursable transportation expense. ***Reimbursement for personal funds paid for damage sustained by a rented automobile while being used on other than official business is not authorized.***

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

c. Damage Claims. Requests from an employee, or from a rental company, for reimbursement or payment should be documented and submitted IAW the DoD Financial Management Regulation, Vol. 9, Chapter 4 ***(http://www.dtic.mil/comptroller/fmr/)***. Statements, itemized bills, and an accident report are typical requirements (47 Comp. Gen. 145 (1967)).

3. Special Conveyance Receipts. Par. C1310.

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

NOTE:

1. A traveler is not reimbursed for rental car insurance coverage purchased in the U.S. or in a non-foreign OCONUS location regardless of from whom the rental car is rented.

2. Reimbursement for personal funds paid for damage sustained by a rented automobile while being used on other than official business is not authorized.

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

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

1. Duty sites,

2. Lodgings,

3. Dining facilities,

4. Drugstores,

5. Barber shops,

6. Places of worship,

7. Cleaning establishments, and

8. Similar places required for the traveler's subsistence, health or comfort.

E. To/from Carrier Terminals. The traveler:

1. May be authorized/approved special conveyance use for travel to/from local carrier terminals;

2. May be authorized/approved special conveyance use to, from, and between carrier terminals, other than local terminals, by the AO when neither public nor GOV'T transportation between the terminals meets the authorized travel requirements; and

3. Cannot be directed to use a special conveyance for transportation to/from carrier terminals.

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

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

1. May be used for PDT when other transportation modes in par. C2001-A are not to the GOV'T's advantage,

2. Must be authorized in a PCS travel authorization/order,

3. May not be authorized for traveler preference or inconvenience resulting from common carrier scheduling, and

4. Are not authorized at the PDS to travel to/from work, or for personal convenience.

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

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

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

C2103 BUS, STREETCAR, OR SUBWAY USE

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

1. Between places of residence, lodging, or duty at the PDS or TDY station, and terminals, stations, airports, wharves, etc., of the commercial or GOV'T transportation mode used;

2. Between carrier terminals, when needed, due to a change of transportation and a free transfer is not provided; or

3. From carrier terminals to lodging and return when needed due to transportation delays en route which are beyond the employee's control.

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

C2104 AIRPORT LIMOUSINE SERVICE USE

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

1. Places of residence, lodging, or duty at the PDS or TDY duty station, and local transportation terminals (stations, airports, wharves, etc.) of the commercial or GOV'T transportation mode used;

2. Transportation terminals when changing transportation mode and a free transfer is not provided;

3. Transportation terminals and lodging when transportation delays occur en route that are beyond the traveler's control; or

4. An airport and airport limousine terminal.

C2105 LODGING-PROVIDED COURTESY TRANSPORTATION USE

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

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SECTION 1: GENERAL

C2150 AUTHORIZATION/APPROVAL

1. POC use may be authorized/approved for travelers performing official business.

2. ***POC travel may not be directed***; but is permitted in the GOV'T's interest or for the employee's convenience, as appropriate, when requested by the employee.

3. An employee (unless traveling as a dependent family member on PDT) may not be required to travel as a passenger in another employee's POC (53 Comp. Gen. 67 (1973)). Use of an employee's POC to transport other employees as TDY transportation is strictly voluntary on the part of the POC owner/operator and potential passenger(s) (FTR §301-10.307).

4. POC use is encouraged when it is to the GOV'T's advantage.

5. Necessary POC travel is authorized in the travel authorization with the appropriate TDY mileage rate for TDY travel (if other than the rate for 'automobile' in par. C2500) or PCS MALT rate for PDT travel.

6. POC travel not authorized in advance of travel may be approved by travel authorization/order amendment after travel by the AO. APP I2 for travel authorization policy and procedures.

7. POC use may be authorized/approved to begin or end at the employee's residence (from which the employee commutes daily to the PDS) or the place near this residence where the POC is garaged/stored, if to the GOV'T's advantage.

8. An employee may not be prohibited from using a POC on official travel (FTR §301-70.105). If an employee elects to use a POC instead of the authorized transportation mode:

(a) Reimbursement must be limited to the authorized transportation mode constructed cost, which is the sum of per diem and transportation expenses the employee would reasonably have incurred when traveling by the authorized transportation mode; and

(b) Leave is charged IAW personnel regulations for any duty hours that are missed as a result of POC travel.

C2153 GOV'T ADVANTAGE DETERMINATION

A. General

1. POC use is authorized when to the GOV'T's advantage.

2. A determination that POC use is to the GOV'T's advantage is made when common carrier, GOV'T contract rental automobile, or GOV'T-furnished transportation is not available or is not to the GOV'T's advantage.

3. POC use authorization is made in advance of travel.

B. Considerations. The following elements must be considered when determining if POC use is to the GOV'T's advantage than other available transportation modes:

1. Assignment requirements including transportation of baggage, tools, or equipment;

2. Availability of other transportation and the effect on productive time;

3. Duty locality in relation to traffic conditions, routing, and weather;

4. TDY location in relation to the lodging and meal facilities location(s) and transportation availability, other than POC, between these points;

5. Overall cost advantage when there are accompanying passengers under official travel authorizations in the same POC; and

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

C2156 COST DETERMINATION FOR POC USE BY PERSONAL PREFERENCE

A. General

1. Limitations. APP I2 for travel authorization policy and procedures.

2. Mileage Rate. Mileage rates in par. C2500 or C2505 are used.

3. Per Diem. Constructed per diem is based on use of the authorized transportation mode.

4. Other Costs. The following costs are allowable in determining constructed costs:

a. Tolls, ferry fares, parking fees and other allowable costs in par. C2188; and

b. Usual transportation costs to and from common carrier terminals.

5. Boarding and Leaving Carrier. Carrier schedules that require departure from/arrival at home or at the TDY lodging between midnight and 0600 are not used if there are more reasonable departure/arrival times that do not significantly increase the constructed per diem IAW par. C1060-A2.

6. Dependent Constructed Cost Comparison. The dependent constructed cost comparison is included with the employee-constructed cost when RAT is involved.

7. Reimbursement

a. Reimbursement is based on the official distance IAW par. C1065.

b. The total payment may not exceed the authorized transportation mode constructed cost total including constructed per diem for travel by that mode.

c. The lesser of actual POC costs or the constructed costs is reimbursed IAW par. C2198-B4.

B. Constructed Cost Comparison by Airplane

1. Accommodations. Coach-class accommodations (par. C2204) on a commercial air carrier are used as the basis for constructed cost.

2. Contract City-pair Airfare. If air carrier city-pair airfares provided under GSA contract are:

a. Available between origin and destination, the constructed cost is limited by the contract airfare. Use the non-capacity controlled city-pair airfare, not the capacity-controlled city-pair airfare if both are available.

*b. Not available between the origin and destination, the constructed cost is limited by the policy-constructed airfare (APP A) between the origin and destination (with the exception noted in par. C2204-B1h).

Policy-constructed airfare transportation is presumed available if there is a city-pair airfare between the origin and destination points, regardless of whether or not space would actually have been available had the traveler used air transportation for the official travel.

3. Accommodations. Coach-class accommodations are presumed available from a carrier when coach-class is available on flights serving origin and destination points, regardless of whether space would actually have been available had the traveler used air transportation for the official travel.

C. Constructed Cost Comparison by Train

1. When air accommodations are not provided between origin and destination points, mileage reimbursement is limited by the constructed cost of coach-class train accommodations for the travel performed.

2. The constructed cost comparison also may be made with rail transportation, even though commercial air accommodations are provided between the city/airport pair, when an administrative determination is made that such comparison, including related per diem, is more economical.

3. The constructed cost comparison may be limited by the cost of extra fare service (par. C2203-D) only when extra fare service has been authorized as being to the GOV'T's advantage.

D. Constructed Cost Comparison by Bus. When neither air nor rail transportation is provided, mileage reimbursement is limited to the bus transportation constructed cost.

C2157 PRIVATELY OWNED CONVEYANCE TAX AND LICENSE FEE (B-214930, 1 October 1984)

A. General. Some states require an ownership tax and license fee payment for a POC brought into, and used in, the state for over 30 days. In some states, a TDY traveler can apply for an exemption certificate upon first coming into the state.

B. Traveler-paid Charges. If a TDY traveler has applied for and been denied an exemption certificate for ownership tax and the licensing fee by the state in which temporarily assigned, POC tax and license fees imposed by state law and paid by the traveler are reimbursed if all of the following conditions are met:

1. POC use is authorized as being to the GOV'T's advantage ICW a TDY assignment as in par. C2153.

2. The traveler's PDS is not in the state in which the TDY assignment is performed.

3. The TDY period is in excess of the allowable time period that the employee would be exempt from state imposed ownership tax and license fee on a POC.

Documentation evidencing payment by the employee of the state-imposed charges in the state in which the TDY was performed may be required IAW par. C1310.

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SECTION 3: COMMERCIAL AIR TRANSPORTATION

C2204 COMMERCIAL AIR TRANSPORTATION

A. General. Transportation by common carrier air is generally the most cost efficient and expeditious way to travel. ***Arrangement of official transportation through an available CTO/TMC is mandatory.*** Par. C2203-D includes reimbursement for personally procured transportation (whether properly or improperly personally arranged) in lieu of using GOV'T or GOV'T-procured transportation under this Part. ***NOTE: Grantees (whether civilian or foreign military personnel) cannot use GSA city-pair airfares. Use the chain of command for "grantee" status determinations.***

B. Service Class

1. General. GOV'T policy is that:

*a. Each traveler and/or dependent must be provided economy/coach-class airline accommodations for all official business travel (including PCS, TDY, RAT leave, emergency leave, EVT, FVT, any R&R, FEML, flights over 14 hours, personnel evacuation) unless proper documentation/justification is provided (ordinarily before travel, par. C2000-A2) and substantiated to justify premium-class transportation.

*b. Each command, traveler, and/or dependent should determine travel requirements in sufficient time to reserve and use economy/coach -class accommodations.

*c. The AO may authorize/approve the following:

* (1) "Economy Plus/ Coach Elite /Etc. Seating". The AO must be able to determine that, at the time of travel, the additional cost of 'Economy-plus/etc.' accommodations are/were in the GOV'T's interest and/or necessary because the traveler is/was limited by a special need that other lesser-cost economy/coach accommodations cannot/could not be used to meet. ***Par. C7455-H for SPECIAL NEEDS***.

* (a) This style of seating is typically designated by the airline within the economy/coach passenger cabin. The seats typically have additional legroom.

* (b) 'Economy-plus/Coach Elite etc., seating' accommodations includes any seating in economy/ coach-class provided to the general public for an additional fee. ***'Economy-plus/Coach Elite/etc., seating' service may vary from airline to airline and use various names but is in the economy/ coach cabin and should not be confused with premium-class travel.*** In addition to any designated 'Economy-plus, etc.' seating areas, aisle, window, exit row, or bulk-head in the economy/coach cabin may also have additional costs depending on the airline and the expenditure of additional GOV'T funds to specifically get a seat assignment in one of these seats must be authorized/approved as being in the GOV'T's interest.

* (2) Advance Seat Assignment: Any advance seat assignment (not the seat 'type', but merely getting ANY reserved seat) in an airliner cabin in which the traveler is authorized/approved to travel at GOV'T expense when the airline charges an additional fee for an advance seat assignment to the general public. Having that seat assignment is to the GOV'T's advantage for official travel or when a traveler is regarded as having a special need. ***Par. C7455-H for SPECIAL NEED***.

*d. A traveler who purchases an airline ticket to accommodate circuitous/indirect or personal convenience travel in conjunction with official travel is not authorized reimbursement for 'Economy-plus/Signature-seating/advance-seat-assignment' costs on legs of travel to/from personal (as opposed to official) destinations. Par. C1058.

*e. First-class airline accommodations may be used at GOV'T expense only as permitted in par. C2204-B3.

*f. Business-class accommodations may be used at GOV'T expense only as permitted in par. C2204-B4.

*g. Par. C2000-A2 regarding authorizing premium-class transportation before or after travel.

*h. If an airline flight has only two classes of service (i.e., two 'cabins') with two distinctly different seating types (i.e., girth and pitch) available and the front cabin is termed business-class by the airline and the tickets are fare-coded as business-class, then the front cabin is business-class. If an airline flight has only two cabins but equips both cabins with one type of seating (i.e., seating girth and pitch are the same), codes the airfares in the front of the airplane as full-fare economy-class, and only restricted economy airfares are available in the 'economy' cabin, the entire aircraft is economy seating. In this second situation, qualifying for premium-class travel is not required to purchase a non-restricted economy-fare seat in the front of the aircraft as the entire aircraft is 'economy'.

*i. Less than minimum standards may be authorized as permitted in par. C2200.

***NOTE 1*: A COMMAND MUST NOT PERMIT A CTO/TMC TO ISSUE A TRAVELER A PREMIUM-CLASS TICKET WITHOUT PRIOR PROPER AUTHORIZATION.**

***NOTE 2*: A specific justification or paragraph reference number detailed to the "specific" reason for travel must be placed on the travel authorization/order (par. C2000-A2) for premium-class travel (e.g., par. C2204-B4d), (representative of business-class); par. C2204-B3b (representative of first-class). APP I, Part 2, par. C and APP A, BLANKET TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION for an exception concerning a Blanket Travel Authorization amendment for premium-class transportation use.**

2. Officials Who May Authorize/Approve Premium-class Air Accommodations Use

a. First-class. The officials listed below may authorize/approve first-class air accommodations use by a traveler IAW par. C2204-A3. DoDD 4500.9, par. 3.4.3.1, USD memo of 17 November 2003 for a DoD traveler.

(1) Office of the Secretary of Defense and Defense Agencies: Director, Administration and Management, with no further delegation.

(2) Military Departments: The Secretaries of the Military Departments. Approval authority may be re-delegated to Under Secretaries, Service Chiefs or their Vice and/or Deputy Chiefs of Staff, and four-star major commanders or their three-star vice and/or deputy commanders, and no further.

(3) Joint Staff and Combatant Commands: Director, Joint Staff, or as delegated. ***Re-delegation may be no lower than to the three-star major commanders.***

b. Business-class. In addition to the officials with authority to authorize/approve first-class air accommodations as detailed in par. C2204-B2a, only flag officers at the two-star level or their civilian equivalents, to whom authority has been delegated by the first-class authorizing/approval authority, may authorize/approve business-class transportation. ***Delegation of authority for business-class travel below the two-star flag officer or civilian equivalent level is prohibited.*** Business-class authorization/approval authorities must obtain approval for their own business-class travel from the next higher approval authority. Par. C2000-A2.

c. Premium Class Approval Authorities.

	First Class (DoDD 4500.9)	**Business Class**
OSD and Defense Agencies	Director, Administration and Management with no further delegation	Same, except may be delegated no lower than to three-star or civilian equivalent level.
Joint Staff and Combatant Commands	Director Joint Staff or as delegated	Same, except may be delegated to two star or civilian equivalent level.
Military Departments	Secretary, may re-delegate to Under Secretary, Service Chiefs, Vice/Deputy Chiefs, and four-star major commanders or their three-star deputy/vice commanders and no further.	Same, except may be delegated to two star or civilian equivalent level.

3. First-class Air Accommodations Use. (OMB Bulletin 93-11, 19 April 1993) The appropriate authority in par. C2204-B2a may authorize/approve first-class air accommodations when: ***NOTE: APP H, Part II, Section C, for a first-class decision support tool.***

a. Lower Class Airline Accommodations Are Not Reasonably Available. "Reasonably available" means that accommodations, other than first-class, are available on an airline scheduled to leave within 24 hours before the traveler's proposed departure time, or is scheduled to arrive up to 24 hours before the traveler's proposed arrival time. "Reasonably available" does not include a scheduled arrival time later than the traveler's required reporting time at a duty site, or a scheduled departure time earlier than the time the traveler is scheduled to complete duty. When par. C2204-B3 is used to justify premium-class accommodations, the AO must ensure the travel authorization/order clearly annotates when the TDY travel was identified, when travel reservations were made, and the cost difference between coach-/economy-class and first-class accommodations. "Not reasonably available" does not apply during official travel involving PCS, RAT leave, emergency leave, EVT, FVT, R&R, FEML, or personnel evacuation and flights over 14 hours in duration, since arrival/reporting time in these cases is not mission critical.

b. Par. C2000-A2c for medical reasons. First-class may be considered for use when and if business-class transportation is not available.

c. Exceptional Security Circumstances Require Such Travel. Examples are:

(1) A traveler whose use of other than first-class accommodations would entail danger to the traveler's life or GOV'T property.

(2) An agent of a protective detail accompanying an individual authorized to use first-class accommodations.

(3) Couriers and control officers accompanying controlled pouches/ packages and business-class accommodations are not available.

d. When Required by the Mission. This criterion is exclusively for use ICW Federal advisory committees, special high-level invited guests, and U.S. defense attachés accompanying ministers of foreign government's traveling to the U.S. to consult with members of the Federal GOV'T. For DoD, the approval authority is the Director, Administration and Management, Office of the SECDEF , or as delegated by the Director. Business-class should be used if available.

e. When regularly scheduled flights between the authorized origin and destination (including connection points) provide only first-class accommodations.

f. When a non-Federal source makes full payment for the transportation services in advance of travel (Joint Ethics Regulation (JER), DoD 5500.7-R, at ***http://www.dod.mil/dodgc/defense_ethics/ethics_regulation/index.html***). One of the preceding criteria also must be met (par. C2204-B3a, C2204-B3b, C2204-B3c, C2204-B3d, or C2204-B3e). The travel authorization/order must state that transportation services have been paid in advance by a non-federal source.

g. Congressional Travel. Travel of a DoD employee accompanying a Member of Congress or an armed forces member on official travel under the authority in 31 USC §1108(g). Ch 7, Part I.

4. Business-class Accommodations Use. ***(Only the officials listed in par. C2204-B2b may authorize/approve business-class airline accommodations.) Use of business-class accommodation must not be common practice. Business-class accommodations must be used only when exceptional circumstances warrant. Premium-class authorizing/approving officials (par. C2004-B2b) must consider each request for business-class airline accommodations individually and carefully balance good stewardship of scarce resources with the immediacy of mission requirements. Par. C1059 about scheduled travel and NOTE 1 in par. C1060 on rest periods. Par. C2000-A2. APP H3, Sec B, for business-class accommodations procedures/requirements.*** Business-class accommodations may be authorized/approved when:

a. Space Is Not Available in Coach-Class Accommodations on Any Scheduled Flight in Time to Accomplish the Official (TDY) Travel Purpose/Mission, a Purpose/Mission that is So Urgent It Cannot Be Postponed. When "space is not available in coach-class" is used to justify premium-class accommodations, the travel authorization/order must clearly annotate when the TDY travel was identified, when travel reservations were made and the cost difference between coach (economy) and business-class. (Business-class accommodations may not be provided for official travel for PCS, RAT leave, emergency leave, EVT, FVT, R&R, FEML, and personnel evacuations). When TDY travel in business-class accommodations is authorized/approved because the mission is "so urgent it cannot be postponed," business-class accommodations may only be authorized to the TDY site. The return flight requires coach-/economy-class accommodations if the flight is not critical and the traveler can rest before reporting back to work. Par. C2000-A2d.

b. Par. C2000-A2c for Medical Reasons.

c. Exceptional Security Circumstances Require Such Travel. Examples are:

(1) A traveler whose use of other than business-class accommodations would entail danger to the traveler's life or GOV'T property.

(2) Agents of protective details accompanying individuals authorized to use business-class accommodations.

(3) Couriers and control officers accompanying controlled pouches/packages.

d. When Required by the Mission. This criterion is exclusively for use ICW Federal advisory committees, special high-level invited guests, and U.S. defense attachés accompanying ministers of foreign GOV'T's traveling to the U.S. to consult with members of the Federal GOV'T. The approval authority is the Director, Administration and Management, Office of the SECDEF, or as delegated by the Director.

e. When regularly scheduled flights between the authorized origin and destination (including connection points) provide only business-class accommodations.

f. When a Non-Federal Source Makes Full Payment for the Transportation Services in Advance of Travel. Joint Ethics Regulation (JER), DoD 5500.7-R, at ***http://www.dod.mil/dodgc/defense_ethics/ethics_regulation/index.html***. The travel authorization/order must state that transportation services have been paid in advance by a non-federal source.

g. Coach-class Airline Accommodations on Non-U.S.-certificated Carriers do not Provide Adequate Sanitation or Meet Health Standards and Non-U.S.-certificated Air Carrier Service Use is Authorized/ Approved IAW the Fly America Act. Par. C2204-C for rules governing U.S. flag carrier use.

h. Business-class Accommodations Use Would Result in an Overall Savings to the GOV'T 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. An actual cost-comparison must be made and attached to the travel authorization/order.

i. TDY Travel is between Authorized Origin and Destination Points (at Least One of which is OCONUS), the Scheduled Flight Time (Including Non-overnight Airport Stopovers and Plane Changes) is in Excess of 14 Hours, the TDY Purpose/Mission is so Urgent It Cannot Be Delayed or Postponed, and a Rest Period Cannot be Scheduled En Route or at the TDY Site before Starting Work. ***NOTE 2*** below.

***NOTE 1*: The "length of flight (14, 20, 30, 40 hours)" is not sufficient justification to authorize premium class accommodations. The justification must be that the TDY mission was so unexpected that the traveler was unable to schedule a flight arriving the day prior to allow rest before starting work or a layover en route to allow rest before traveling on to the destination to begin work. When using 'length of flight' to justify business-class accommodations, the business-class authorizing/ approving official must ensure the travel authorization/order clearly annotates when the TDY travel was identified, when travel reservations were made, and the cost difference between coach-/economy-class and business-class accommodations.**

***NOTE 2*: The AO must certify that the options contained in NOTE 1 in par. C1060 have been read and considered if par. C2204-B4d is placed on the travel authorization/order IAW par. APP I4, par. A2, item 16 (c). The 14-hour flight time criterion is restricted to TDY travel only and may not be used to justify business-class airline accommodations for PCS, RAT leave, Emergency Leave, EVT, FVT, R&R, FEML, personnel evacuation, or any other transportation.**

***NOTE 3*:**

(1) The traveler is not eligible for business-class airline accommodations at GOV'T expense if:

(a) A 'Stopover' en route (regardless of who pays the expenses during the 'stopover') 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.

(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 including scheduled non-overnight time spent at airports during plane changes.

(3) On TDY travel, the 14-hour rule (in par. C2204-B4i above) only applies en route to the TDY site. Less than business-class (e.g., economy/coach) accommodations must be used for the return flight if the return flight is not critical and the traveler can rest before reporting back to work.

(4) When business-class accommodations use is authorized/approved, use of available business-class airfares provided under the contract city-pair program is mandatory.

j. Congressional Travel. Travel of a DoD employee accompanying a Member of Congress or an armed forces member on official travel under the authority in 31 USC §1108(g). Ch 7, Part I.

k. Required by Foreign GOV'T Regulations, MOU/MOA/SOFA. Travel of personnel employed by a foreign government if required by the foreign country's regulations, a memorandum of understanding (MOU), a memorandum of agreement (MOA), and/or a status of forces agreement (SOFA) when travel is done in the U.S. GOV'T's interest.

5. Documentation Requirements. APP H for document requirements/procedures.

a. Travel Authorizations. Par. C2000-A2a.

b. Travel Certification. A traveler must certify on the travel authorization/order, or by attachment to the travel authorization/order justification(s) for the use of premium-class airline accommodations. ***Premium-class transportation accommodations use is limited to those circumstances listed in pars. C2204-B3 and C2204-B4.*** Specific authorization/approval, including which of the specific conditions were met, and the cost difference between first-class and coach-class, must be attached to, or stated on, the travel authorization/order and kept as part of the record. When regularly scheduled flights between the authorized origin and destination (including connection) points provide only premium-class accommodations, the traveler must certify these circumstances on the attachment to the travel authorization/order. In the absence of specific authorization/approval from an authority designated in par. C2204-B2, the traveler is financially responsible for additional costs resulting from premium-class airline accommodations use. Additional costs are the difference between the cost of the premium-class of transportation used and the transportation class for which the traveler was eligible.

C. U.S.-certificated Air Carrier Use

NOTE 1: The 'Fly America Act' does not mandate travel across the CONUS when traveling between two OCONUS locations (e.g., Travel from Europe may be routed in an easterly direction to Asia instead of west via CONUS. When it is determined that a U.S.-certificated air carrier is or was not reasonably available for the most direct route between two OCONUS locations, use of a non-U.S.-certificated flag air carrier may be authorized or approved (GSBCA 16632-RELO, 15 July 2005)).

NOTE 2: Title 49 USC §40118(d) permits the Secretary of State and the Administrator of AID to authorize their employees to travel by non-U.S.-certificated air carriers between two foreign areas even if U.S.-certificated air carriers are available. This authority does not apply to uniformed Service members (Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, NOAA, PHS), DoD civilian employees, or their dependents. Uniformed Service members, DoD civilian employees and dependents are required to use available U.S.-certificated carriers for all commercial air transportation as indicated in par. C2204 (FTR §301-10.135).

1. Requirements. Available U.S.-certificated air carriers must be used for all commercial air transportation of persons/property when the U.S. GOV'T funds the air travel (49 USC §40118 and B-138942, 31 March 1981). Except as provided in par. C2204-C3, U.S.-certificated air carrier service is available if:

a. The carrier performs the required commercial air transportation, and

b. The service accomplishes the mission, even though:

(1) A comparable/different kind of service by a non-U.S.-certificated air carrier costs less,

(2) Non-U.S.-certificated air carrier service is preferred by the service/traveler,

(3) Non-U.S.-certificated air carrier service is more convenient for the service/traveler, or

(4) The only U.S.-certificated air carrier service available between points in the CONUS or non-foreign OCONUS location and foreign OCONUS points (49 USC §40102) requires boarding/leaving the carrier between midnight and 6 a.m., or travel spanning those hours (a brief non-work period NTE 24 hours may be authorized/approved, 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)).

NOTE: When using code share flights involving U.S.-certificated air carriers and non-U.S.-certificated air carriers, the U.S.-certificated air carrier flight number must be used on the ticket. If the non-U.S.-certificated air carrier flight number is used on the ticket, the ticket is on a non-U.S.-certificated air carrier and a non-availability of U.S.-certificated air carrier document is needed.

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

a. Transportation is provided under a bilateral/multilateral air transportation agreement to which the U.S. GOV'T and another country's government are parties, and which the Department of Transportation has determined meets the 'Fly America' Act requirements.

b. No U.S.-certificated air carrier provides service on a particular route leg, in which case non-U.S.-certificated air carrier service may be used, but only to/from the nearest interchange point on a usually traveled route to connect with U.S.-certificated air carrier service.

c. A U.S.-certificated air carrier involuntarily reroutes a traveler's travel on a non-U.S.-certificated air carrier; (if the traveler is given a choice as to substitute service, a U.S.-certificated air carrier should be selected if it does not unduly delay the travel) (59 Comp. Gen. 223 (1980)).

d. Non-U.S.-certificated air carrier service would be three or fewer hours, and U.S.-certificated air carrier use would at least double en route travel time.

e. Air transportation on a non-U.S.-certificated flag air carrier is paid in full directly, or later reimbursed, by a foreign government (e.g., under a Foreign Military Sales (FMS) case funded with foreign customer cash or repayable foreign military finance credits), an international agency or other organization. (B-138942, 31 March 1981 and 57 Comp. Gen. 546 (1978)); ***NOTE: Security Assistance Management Manual, Chapter 4, par. C4.5.12 of the DoD 5105.38-M, when travel is on Security Assistance Business.***

f. If a U.S.-certificated air carrier offers nonstop/direct service (no aircraft change) from origin to destination, U.S.-certificated air carrier service must be used unless such use would extend travel time, including delay at origin, by 24 or more hours.

g. If a U.S.-certificated air carrier does not offer nonstop/direct service (no aircraft change) between origin and destination, a U.S.-certificated air carrier must be used on every route portion in which it provides service unless, when compared to using a non-U.S.-certificated 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 AO determines that a U.S.-certificated air carrier cannot provide the needed air transportation, or cannot accomplish the mission.

i. Non-U.S.-certificated 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. Non-U.S.-certificated 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 non-U.S.-certificated air carrier use based on a threat against a U.S.-certificated 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 non-U.S.-certificated (foreign) air carrier use based on a threat against GOV'T 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.-certificated air carrier, but less than first-class accommodations are available on a non-U.S-certificated air carrier (60 Comp. Gen. 34 (1980)).

l. The total delay, including delay travel initiation 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 non-U.S.-certificated service was used (56 Comp. Gen. 216 (1977)).

m. The only U.S.-certificated 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 non-U.S.-certificated carrier is available that does not require travel at those hours (the traveler may travel by non-U.S.-certificated carrier to the nearest practicable interchange point on a usually traveled route to connect with a U.S.-certificated air carrier) (56 Comp. Gen. 629 (1977)).

n. The traveler's transportation is paid for in full by a non-Federal source IAW the Joint Ethics Regulation (JER), DoD 5500.7-R, at ***http://www.dod.mil/dodgc/defense_ethics/ethics_regulation/index.html.***

3. Non-availability Documentation. When the AO determines U.S.-certificated air carriers are unavailable, commercial non-U.S.-certificated air transportation may be authorized/approved. Documentation explaining why U.S.-certificated air carrier service is not available must be provided to the traveler. Endorsements on the travel authorization/order and/or GOV'T travel procurement document, made IAW Service regulations, are acceptable. The documentation should include the name of traveler, non-U.S.-certificated/registered ship(s) or air carrier(s) used, flight identification number(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.-certificated air carrier use must be selected. Schedule selection is made using the following guidelines. When:

(1) U.S.-certificated air carrier service is available at origin, schedules providing service by a usually traveled route, between origin and destination, and originating with a U.S.-certificated air carrier must be used;

(2) U.S.-certificated air carrier service is not available at origin or an interchange point, non-U.S.-certificated air carrier service should be used only from origin to the nearest practicable interchange point on a usually traveled route, between origin and destination, to connect with a U.S.-certificated air carrier;

(3) Schedule selection leaves the traveler at a location from which there is no choice but to use non-U.S.-certificated air between the U.S. and another continent, the travel should be rerouted so that available U.S.-certificated air carriers are used.

b. Selecting a Schedule. The following example applies the guidelines shown in par. C2204-C4a. when selecting a schedule.

Example

Assuming there are no constraints on the departure/arrival time, a traveler requiring transportation between Ankara, Turkey, and Stuttgart, Germany, has a choice of the following four schedules (***schedules are for illustrative purposes only and do not reflect actual airline schedules***):

Schedule I				**Schedule II**			
Monday/Tuesday/Thursday/Saturday/Sunday				Wednesday/Friday/Saturday			
	City	Time	Air Carrier		City	Time	Air Carrier
Depart:	Ankara	0830	Non-U.S.	Depart:	Ankara	0800	U.S.
Arrive:	Frankfurt	1210		Arrive:	Rome	1100	
Depart:	Frankfurt	1325	Non-U.S.	Depart:	Rome	1650	Non-U.S.
Arrive:	Stuttgart	1410		Arrive:	Stuttgart	1940	
Schedule III				**Schedule IV**			
Wednesday/Friday/Saturday				Daily (except Saturday)			
	City	Time	Air Carrier		City	Time	Air Carrier
Depart:	Ankara	0800	U.S.	Depart:	Ankara	1130	Non-U.S.
Arrive:	Istanbul	0855		Arrive:	Istanbul	1220	
Depart:	Istanbul	1430	U.S.	Depart:	Istanbul	1430	U.S.
Arrive:	Frankfurt	1620		Arrive:	Frankfurt	1620	
Depart:	Frankfurt	1650/2120	Non-U.S.	Depart:	Frankfurt	1650/2120	Non-U.S.
Arrive:	Stuttgart	1730/2200		Arrive:	Stuttgart	1730/2200	

Under the guidelines in par. C2204-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.-certificated air carrier service. Schedule III provides U.S.-certificated air service from Ankara via Istanbul to Frankfurt, while U.S.-certificated air service is available under schedule II between Ankara and Rome. Schedule III should be selected because it uses U.S.-certificated 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.-certificated air carriers than does schedule I. 55 Comp. Gen. 1230 (1976).

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

D. Carrying Dangerous Weapons Aboard a Commercial Aircraft. When compatible with the mission, any person in DoD whose official duties require carrying a dangerous weapon while a passenger aboard any aircraft operated by an air carrier must confidentially notify the airline station manager or other appropriate airline official of this fact before boarding the aircraft. Upon request from the airline official, the person must present appropriate credentials for identification purposes. Authorization for an employee to carry the weapon must conform to the regulations of the separate departments.

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*SECTION 5: TRAIN TRANSPORTATION

*C2208 TRAIN TRANSPORTATION

*A. Policy. A traveler who travels by train must use coach-class accommodations, except when premium-class service is authorized IAW this Section and APP H. When adequate reserved coach-class accommodations are available, an AO must require that those accommodations be provided. For overnight travel, a traveler must be provided slumber coach sleeping accommodations, or the lowest sleeping accommodations class available on a train that does not offer slumber coach accommodations.

B. Train Class Accommodations

1. Coach-class. The basic accommodations class offered by a rail carrier to passengers that includes a level of service available to all passengers regardless of the fare paid. Coach-class includes reserved coach accommodations as well as slumber coach accommodations when overnight train travel is involved.

2. Slumber coach. Includes slumber coach accommodations on trains offering such accommodations, or the least expensive level of sleeping accommodations available on a train that does not offer slumber coach accommodations.

*3. Premium-class. Any accommodations class above coach, e.g., first-class or business-class.

*a. First-class. Includes bedrooms, roomettes, club service, parlor car accommodations, or other premium accommodations.

*b. Business-class. A service class offered on Amtrak Acela or Metroliner extra fare train service that is offered above coach class, but is lower than first-class, as described in par. C2208-B3a.

****NOTE*: If a train only has two accommodations classes available, i.e., first- and business-class, then the business-class (lowest class offered) becomes coach-class for purpose of official travel***.

C. AO Approval. The AO can approve the following:

1. Coach-class. Any 'standard' economy (lower than premium-class) train fares anywhere in the world. This includes slumber coach when overnight travel is involved.

*2. AMTRAK Acela and Metroliner in CONUS. Travel by extra-fare trains in the CONUS may be authorized/approved by the AO when its use is to the GOV'T's advantage or is required for security reasons. Extra-fare train service (including Acela Express) is a class above the lowest class offered on a 'standard' economy train. When an extra-fare train is authorized/approved by the AO, it is to the GOV'T's advantage. No further agency approval is needed. If the lowest class available is first-class, the AO must comply with the requirements in par. C2000-A2 for a premium-class travel authorization/order. "Coach" class is the lowest available class on Amtrak Regional. AMTRAK Acela and Metroliner first class-accommodations may be authorized/approved only IAW pars. C2208-D and C2208-E.

*3. Train Service OCONUS. Travel by extra-fare trains OCONUS (e.g., 'bullet' trains in Japan and Korea) may be authorized/approved by the AO when its use is to the GOV'T advantage or is required for security reasons. The lowest service class available is to the GOV'T's advantage and no further agency approval is needed. However, if the lowest class available is premium-class, the AO still must comply with the requirements in par. C2000-A2 for premium-class travel authorizations. If coach-class accommodations on any train OCONUS do not have assigned seating, the AO may authorize the lowest-class accommodations (even if that is called 'first-class') that have assigned seating. All other premium-class train travel accommodations may be authorized/ approved only IAW pars. C2208-D and C2208-E.

*D. Premium-class Train Accommodations Use. APP H includes a premium-class decision support tool and procedures.

*1. Authorization/Approval. The premium-class authorizing/approving authority official in par. C2204-B may authorize/approve the premium-class train accommodations use. Par. C2000-A2b.

2. Requirements. Par. C2000-A2a.

*E. Circumstances. (OMB Bulletin 93-11, 19 April 1993) Premium-class train accommodations may be authorized/ approved only when:

1. To the GOV'T's Advantage and No Coach-class Train Accommodations Are Reasonably Available. "Reasonably available" means coach-class train accommodations that are available and scheduled to leave within the 24-hour period before the traveler's proposed departure time, or scheduled to arrive within the 24-hour period before the traveler's proposed arrival time. In the case of a direct route that requires overnight travel, "reasonably available" also must be based on slumber coach sleeping accommodations availability. ***"Reasonably available" does not include accommodations with a scheduled arrival time later than the traveler's required reporting time at the duty site, or with scheduled departure time earlier than the time the traveler is scheduled to complete the duty.***

*2. Use of Premium-class Accommodations Is Necessary to Accommodate a Medical Disability/Special Need. Par. C2000-A2c.

*a. A disability must be certified every six months in a written statement by a competent medical authority. When unforeseen circumstances preclude recertification an AO may approve a onetime extension NTE 30 days. If the disability is a lifelong condition, then a certification statement is required every two years. Certification statements must include at a minimum:

*(1) A written statement by a competent medical authority stating that special accommodation is necessary;

*(2) An approximate duration of the special accommodation; and

*(3) A recommendation concerning the appropriate transportation accommodations class based on the disability.

*b. A special need must be certified every six months in writing IAW par. C2000 and APP H. If the special need is a lifelong condition, then a certification statement is required every two years;

*c. If an accompanying attendant is authorized IAW par. C5146-B, and the attendant's services are required en route, the attendant may be authorized/approved to use premium-class accommodations.

*3. Exceptional Security Circumstances Requiring Premium-class Rail Accommodations. These circumstances should only be authorized to the minimum premium-class accommodation necessary to meet the mission. Examples are:

a. A traveler whose use of coach-class train accommodations would endanger the traveler's life or GOV'T property.

*b. An Agent of a protective detail accompanying an individual authorized to use premium-class train accommodations.

c. A courier and a control officer accompanying controlled pouches or packages and a lower premium class is not available.

*4. Coach-class accommodations on an authorized/approved foreign rail carrier do not provide adequate sanitation or do not meet health standards.

*5. Required because of agency mission.

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

C2215 REIMBURSEMENT FOR USE OF OTHER THAN THE AUTHORIZED TRANSPORTATION MODE OR ROUTE

A. General. Par. C2204 applies when reimbursement is limited by costs of travel by the authorized transportation mode over a usually traveled route (18 Comp. Gen. 447 (1938); 21 id. 116 (1941)). If there is doubt as to the applicable transportation mode for constructed cost purposes, an appropriate transportation officer must determine the applicable mode. Except for POC travel for personal convenience, when a traveler travels by a route or transportation mode other than that authorized in a travel authorization/order, reimbursement is subject to the conditions and restrictions stated in par. C2215.

*B. GOV'T/GOV'T-procured Air Transportation Available. When GOV'T/GOV'T-procured air transportation use is required under pars. C2001-D3 through C2001-D6, but a traveler elects to travel by a different transportation mode at personal expense, reimbursement for the transportation cost must not exceed the amount that would have been paid for the available GOV'T/GOV'T-procured air transportation. Constructed costs are based on the non-capacity controlled city-pair airfare, not the capacity-controlled city-pair airfare, if both are available. If a city-pair airfare is not available between the origin and destination, the constructed cost is limited by the policy-constructed airfare (APP A) (with the exception noted in par. C2204-B1h). City-pair airfare transportation is presumed available if there is city-pair airfare between the origin and destination points, regardless of whether or not space would actually have been available had the traveler used air transportation for the official travel.

NOTE: GOV'T/GOV'T-procured air transportation are not available when:

1. ***An AO determines that GOV'T and/or GOV'T-procured air transportation use for travel involves a total delay (including delay in initiation of travel from a PDS or TDY point, en route travel, and additional time at a TDY station before a traveler can proceed with assigned duties) of more than 48 hours;***

2. ***GOV'T and/or GOV'T-procured air transportation use would involve circuitous travel or undue inconvenience; or***

3. ***Travel via aircraft is inadvisable medically.***

The lower-priced transportation mode is the reimbursement limit if appropriate GOV'T and GOV'T-procured transportation are both available. If only GOV'T-procured transportation is available, its cost is the reimbursement limit.

C. GOV'T/GOV'T-procured Air Transportation Not Available. When GOV'T/GOV'T-procured air transportation are not available, reimbursement for the transportation used must not exceed the policy-constructed airfare (APP A) available for scheduled commercial air service over the usually traveled direct route between the origin and destination. If travel by aircraft is medically inadvisable, reimbursement is limited to the least expensive first-class passenger accommodations on a commercial ship.

D. Use of Non-U.S.-certificated Air Carriers or Non-U.S. Registry Ships. ***There is no reimbursement (for any journey leg) for transportation cost when unauthorized/unapproved non-U.S-certificated/registry carrier (or ship) service is used. If U.S.-certificated/registry carrier or ship service is available for an entire trip and the traveler uses a non-U.S.-certificated/registry carrier or ship for any part, or all, of the trip, the transportation cost on the non-U.S.-certificated/registry carrier or ship is not payable (FTR §301-10.143).***

E. Computation. Except as prohibited in pars. C2204-C and C2204-D, reimbursement for travel by a transportation mode or route other than that authorized is limited to the cost the GOV'T would have paid for the authorized transportation mode and route. The traveler is paid whichever (actual or constructed) is less. The authorized transportation mode means the transportation mode that would have been furnished IAW this Volume. Constructed reimbursement for taxicab fares, plus tip or other appropriate local transportation facility expense, must not exceed

the amount that would have been incurred by the authorized transportation mode. The per diem allowance is limited to the amount that would have been payable for travel by the authorized transportation mode. The constructed transportation cost and the normal scheduled travel time for the carrier must be obtained from the appropriate transportation officer or other authentic tariff source.

F. Dependent Travel Limited to the GOV'T-offered Air Transportation Cost. Dependent travel reimbursement is subject to the limitation on the travel authorization/order, if any, under par. C2001-D1.

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

C2400 GENERAL

A. Authority. DoD component-designated officials may authorize/approve transportation expense reimbursement incurred by a traveler conducting official business in the PDS/TDY local area. These expenses are those not specifically included in travel under authorizations in Ch 2.

B. Local Area. The local area is the area:

1. Within the PDS/TDY limits and the metropolitan area around the PDS/TDY area served by local common carriers;

2. Within a local commuting area of the PDS/TDY station, ***(NOTE: A local area boundary is determined by the AO/local Service/Defense Agency in a written directive.)***; or

3. Separate cities, towns, or installations adjacent to or close to each other, between which the commuting public travels during normal business hours on a daily basis.

If several DoD components are present, the senior commander establishes the local area for all DoD personnel. An arbitrary distance radius must not be established in setting up the local commuting area of the permanent or TDY station (59 Comp. Gen. 397 (1980)).

C. Control and Delegation

1. A commander/agency head must designate, in writing, appropriate personnel who may authorize/approve local transportation facilities use by a traveler, other than a traveler under an official travel authorization/order, in the performance of official business.

2. These officials also are responsible for:

a. Furnishing public carrier tokens/tickets, when appropriate; and

b. Authorizing/approving reimbursement claims when a traveler incurs expenses for authorized/approved local transportation.

*D. Reimbursable Expense. APP G.

C2401 PDS AREA TRAVEL

A. General. The AO may authorize/approve reimbursement for transportation expenses in the PDS area for travel between:

1. Office/duty point and another place of business;

2. Places of business; or

3. Residence and place of business other than office or duty point,

during official duty.

B. Commercial Transportation. Commercial transportation expense reimbursement is authorized/approved only if the expenses incurred for travel to the alternate work site exceed the expenses ordinarily incurred by the traveler to commute to the PDS workplace. When reimbursement is authorized/approved, a traveler who travels by commercial means is authorized reimbursement of actual and necessary expenses that exceed the ordinary costs incurred for:

1. Local public transportation (when tokens, tickets or cash fares are not furnished);

2. Taxicab fares plus transportation-related tips; and

3. Hire and operation of a special conveyance including necessary parking fees.

C. POC Travel

1. General. When authorized/approved:

a. POC travel is reimbursed using the authorized TDY mileage (par. C2500) based on odometer readings (or other acceptable evidence) of the actual necessary distance traveled for conducting official business.

b. Reimbursement is for the actual cost of parking fees, ferry fares, bridge, road and tunnel tolls, and mandatory 'trip insurance' for travel in foreign countries IAW APP G.

c. TDY mileage payments, and expense reimbursement are made only to the employee defraying the POC operating expenses, regardless of the number of passengers who accompany the employee or which passengers contributed funds to defray the POC operating expenses.

2. Between Residence/PDS and Alternate Work Site within the Local Area

a. Par. C2192 includes travel to/from a transportation terminal.

b. If a POC is ordinarily used to/from home, and POC travel is authorized/approved between the residence/ PDS and one or more alternate work sites within the local area, TDY mileage must be paid for the distance that exceeds the normal commuting distance.

c. If the traveler does not ordinarily travel by POC to/from home and POC travel is authorized/ approved between the residence/PDS, and one or more alternate work sites within the local area, TDY mileage must be paid for the distance driven, less the traveler's ordinary transportation cost to get to work and back home.

D. Both Commercial Transportation and POC Travel. When use of a POC and/or commercial transportation is authorized/approved for travel between the residence and one or more alternate work sites within the local area, the traveler is paid:

1. TDY mileage for POC use to travel to and from the commercial transportation stop/station/terminal for the distance that exceeds the commuting distance to the regular place of work;

2. Actual cost of necessary POC parking; and

3. Cost of local public transportation when tokens, tickets or cash fares are not furnished.

E. Examples

1. Example 1. The traveler ordinarily commutes by POC and the one-way commuting distance to the PDS is 35 miles. The traveler drives from the residence to alternate work site #1 (50 miles) and then to alternate work site #2 (25 miles). The traveler returns to residence (10 miles). The traveler is authorized TDY mileage for the distance that exceeds the ordinary round trip commuting distance (70 miles). The traveler is paid TDY mileage for 15 miles (50 + 25 + 10 - 70 = 15).

2. Example 2. The traveler ordinarily commutes by POC and the one-way commuting distance to the PDS is 15 miles. The traveler drives from the residence to the alternate work site (5 miles). The traveler returns to the residence (5 miles). The traveler ***is not*** authorized TDY mileage for the travel performed (10 miles), since the distance traveled is less than the ordinary round trip commuting distance (30 miles) to the usual duty site.

3. Example 3. The traveler's one-way commuting distance to the PDS is 15 miles; however, the traveler ordinarily commutes by public transportation at a daily cost of $7. The traveler drives to the PDS. The traveler then drives to an alternate work site (30 miles). The traveler returns to the residence (15 miles). The traveler is authorized TDY mileage for the distance traveled, less the $7 ordinary commuting cost. The traveler is paid for 60 miles (15 + 30 + 15 = 60 miles x TDY mileage) minus $7.

4. Example 4. The traveler ordinarily commutes to work by driving to a public transportation station (5 miles each way) and taking public transportation at a daily cost of $10. In the morning the traveler drives from home to an alternate work site (45 miles). In the afternoon the traveler returns to the PDS (67 miles). The traveler returns to the residence (12 miles). The traveler is authorized TDY mileage for the distance less the roundtrip distance to the public transportation station (10 miles) and daily commuting cost ($10). The traveler is paid for 114 miles (45 + 67 + 12 - 10 = 114 miles x TDY mileage) minus $10.

5. Example 5. The traveler's one-way commuting cost to the PDS is $3 ($6 round trip) by bus. The traveler uses the bus to the PDS ($3). Later, the traveler uses public transportation to travel to alternate work site #1 and then to alternate work site #2 using a GOV'T-furnished fare card. The traveler returns to the residence by bus at a cost of $2. The traveler ***is not*** authorized any reimbursement since the cost to the traveler is less than the traveler's normal cost to get to work.

6. Example 6. The traveler ordinarily commutes to work by car pool and the one-way commuting distance to the PDS is 20 miles. The traveler drives to the PDS (20 miles). Later, the traveler drives to alternate work site #1 (10 miles) and then to alternate work site #2 (5 miles). The traveler returns to residence (2 miles). The traveler ***is not*** authorized TDY mileage for the travel performed (37 miles), since the distance traveled is less than the commuting distance (40 miles) to the usual duty site.

7. Example 7. The traveler ordinarily commutes by POC and the one-way commuting distance to the PDS is 10 miles. The traveler takes public transportation to an alternate duty site at a total cost of $7.50. The traveler is reimbursed the entire $7.50 (no deduction is made for ordinary POC commute).

C2402 TRAVEL AT THE TDY LOCATION

A. Travel Points. Transportation expense reimbursement in the TDY area may be authorized/approved for travel between:

1. Lodging and duty site;

2. Duty sites; or

3. Lodging or duty site and dining facility.

B. Meals and/or Lodging Unavailable at Duty Site. The AO may authorize travel reimbursement when a TDY traveler cannot obtain suitable meals and/or lodging at the place of duty. The traveler must furnish a statement that GOV'T transportation was not available or, if available, was not suitable for the travel involved. The traveler may be reimbursed for:

1. Daily round trips between lodging and place of duty; and

2. Trips to dining establishments when suitable dining establishments are not near the lodging and/or place of duty.

C. Commercial Travel. When authorized/approved, a traveler who uses commercial transportation is authorized reimbursement of:

1. Local public transportation fares;

2. Taxicab fares plus transportation-related tips ***(when to the GOV'T's advantage)***; and

3. Special conveyance costs between lodging and duty site and between lodging/duty site and dining facility ***(when to the GOV'T's advantage)***.

D. POC Travel. If authorized/approved, POC travel in and around the TDY station is reimbursed IAW par. C2401-C.

C2403 TAXICAB USE INCIDENT TO AUTHORIZED WORK OUTSIDE REGULARLY SCHEDULED WORKING HOURS

A. General. Reimbursement for taxicab fares and transportation-related tips between the office/duty site and residence may be authorized/approved, IAW Service regulations, under the following conditions. The traveler is:

1. Officially authorized to work outside of the traveler's regular working hours; and

2. Dependent on public transportation for travel; and,

3. Traveling during hours of infrequently scheduled public transportation or darkness.

B. Authorization/Approval Authority. Taxicab fare reimbursement may be authorized/approved by the official who authorized duty outside the regular working hours or by the traveler's supervisor, if such authority has been delegated.

C. Finance Regulations Requirements. Finance regulations may require that authorization/approval indicating the use of taxis as advantageous to the GOV'T be written separately or be placed on the reimbursement voucher.

D. POC Mileage. ***There is no authority to reimburse POC mileage for travel ICW authorized work outside regularly scheduled working hours (58 Comp. Gen 188 (1978); B-171969.42, 9 January 1976; B-202836, 19 November 1981; and B-307918, 20 December 2006).***

C2404 VOUCHERS AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Ch 1, Part E.

PART I: MILEAGE & MALT RATES

C2500 TDY AND LOCAL TRAVEL

A. TDY Mileage Rate Chart. TDY mileage rates for local and TDY travel are:

POC	Rate Per Mile	Effective Date	NOTE
Airplane	*$1.29	*1 Jan 2010	1
Automobile (if no GOV is available)	$0.50	1 Jan 2010	1
Motorcycle	*$0.47	*1 Jan 2010	1
POC use instead of a GOV'T-furnished vehicle (if a GOV is available) when use of a GOV'T-furnished vehicle is to the GOV'T's advantage	$0.285	4 Feb 2005	
Partial reimbursement for POC use when the employee is committed to use a GOV and a GOV has been procured and is available for the employee's use but the employee elects to use a POC	$0.125	4 Feb 2005	

***NOTE*:**

1 *For travel performed on or after 1 January 2010.

B. Helicopter and Privately-owned Boat. Use of a privately owned aircraft other than an airplane (e.g., helicopter) and a privately-owned boat are not reimbursed on a TDY mileage basis (pars. C2162-B and C2165).

C. POC Use Instead of GOV. Par. C2180 details POC use instead of a GOV.

D. GOV Advantageous POC Rates. GOV advantageous POC rates consist of:

1. $0.285/mile (fixed cost $0.16 and variable cost $0.125) if GOV use is to the GOV'T's advantage, there is a GOV available for the employee, but one has not been procured specifically for the employee's use.

2. $0.125/mile (variable cost) when a GOV is directed, has been procured for the employee's use, is available for the employee's use and the employee elects to use a POC.

C2505 PCS, HHT, FIRST DUTY STATION, AND SEPARATION TRAVEL

A. General. The PCS MALT paid (par. C2505-B for the rate) is determined by the official distance for which PCS MALT may be paid under the circumstances (as determined IAW the applicable JTR provisions).

B. MALT Rate

*1. ***Effective 1 January2010***, the MALT rate per authorized POC is $.165/mile. The MALT rate in effect from 1 January – 31 December 2009 was $.24/mile.

*2. The $.165/mile rate is effective for all PCS travel that commences on or after 1 January2010 (i.e., the initial travel is started).

*3. PCS travel that commenced prior to 1 January 2010 must be paid at the old rate ($.24/mile) even if the travel was not completed until after 1 January 2010.

4. Par. C5050 clarifies general information and reimbursement ICW MALT.

****NOTE 1*: Regardless of the POC type used (except as described in par. C5275), this is the PCS travel MALT rate. Par. C1065 details official distance determination.***

***NOTE2*: Par. C5050-A2 explains when more than one employee travels as an authorized traveler in a POC.**

C2510 CONVERTING KILOMETERS TO MILES

One kilometer equals .62 mile. To convert kilometers to miles, multiply the number of kilometers times .62 to give the equivalent number of miles. The equation for this would be ***Kilometers x .62 miles/km = Miles***.

Example. To convert 84 kilometers to miles, multiply 84 times .62 which equals 52 miles. The equation for this would be 84 km x .62 miles/km = 52 miles.

PART B: PER DIEM

C4550 PER DIEM RATE

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

NOTE: When the TDY point or new PDS is a reservation, station, or other established area (including established large reservation subdivisions (e.g., McGuire AFB and Ft. Dix) that falls within two or more corporate city limits (e.g., the districts of Honolulu and any other such as Ewa, Hawai'i) or crosses recognized borders (e.g., Ft. Campbell is in Tennessee and Kentucky)), the per diem rate is the locality rate specifically listed for the reservation, station or other established area. When the location (reservation, station or other established area) is not specifically listed in the per diem tables, the applicable per diem rate is based on the reservation, station or other established area front gate location. Refer to the U.S. Census Bureau website http://quickfacts.census.gov/cgi-bin/qfd/lookup which can help determine in which county a destination is located. If the specific location (e.g., city or town) is not listed in the per diem list, but the county is, then the county per diem rate is the rate for that entire county – including all encompassed cities and towns. If neither the city/town nor the county is listed, that area is a Standard CONUS per diem rate location. Par. C4550-F3 for the current Standard CONUS per diem rate.

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

1. Actual arrangements or established cost experience at a TDY location showing that lodging and/or meals can be obtained without cost or at reduced cost to an employee;

2. Special accommodation rates availability for a particular meeting, conference, training or other TDY assignment;

3. An employee's familiarity with establishments providing lodging and meals at a lower cost in certain localities, particularly to which repetitive travel or extended stays are involved;

4. GOV'T-furnished lodging availability, such as GOV'T QTRS, or other lodging procured for the employee using a purchase order (par. C4552-H).

*C. Authorizing a Reduced Per Diem Rate. When it can be determined factually that a per diem rate prescribed in this Part is in excess of need for a particular duty assignment because of known lodging and/or meal costs reductions resulting from pre-arrangement, special discounts, or other reasons (par. C4550-B), the AO should seek authority to prescribe a reduced per diem lower than the applicable rate prescribed in this Part. ***Such authority must be requested and authorized prior to the travel.*** The rate must be less than the locality per diem rate . The request, including established lodging and meal costs, the traveler's name, travel dates, and TDY assignment location should be submitted to the appropriate office indicated in par. C4550-E. Include the name and telephone number for a PoC who may be contacted concerning the request. If the request is approved, the appropriate office listed in par. C4550-E sends a lower per diem rate authorization to the requesting official. The reduced per diem rate does not apply to any day the employee is traveling. ***The authorized reduced per diem rate must be stated on the travel authorization/order before travel begins (or as part of an authorization/order amendment/modification covering a prospective period after the original authorization/ order was issued). Except as indicated in pars. C4554-D and C4558-C, a DoD COMPONENT head (APP A) is the sole authority for substituting a lower per diem rate for the otherwise applicable per diem rate prescribed in this Part.***

D. Offices Designated to Authorize Decreased Per Diem Rate. A DoD Component head may authorize (in advance) zero per diem or per diem rates in lesser amounts than those in ***http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/perdiem/pdrates.html*** when the circumstances of the travel or duty to be performed so warrant and are peculiar to that particular DoD Component. This authority may be delegated to a chief of an appropriate bureau or staff agency of the headquarters of the DoD Component concerned and may not be re-delegated. In the absence of a reduced or no per diem authority on the travel authorization/order before travel begins (or part of an authorization/order amendment covering a prospective period after the authorization/order modification), a travel authorization/order, modified after the fact prescribing per diem different from those in ***http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/perdiem/pdrates.html*** are without effect. Reduced per diem rates should incorporate amounts for laundry/dry-cleaning/pressing of clothes if the travel is OCONUS or for less than 4 days in CONUS.

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

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

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

2. Navy and Marine Corps: Office of Civilian Human Resources, Labor and Employee Relations Division (012), 614 Sicard Street SE, Suite 100, Washington Navy Yard, Washington DC 20374-5072;

3. Air Force: HQ USAF/A1PA, 2221 South Clark Street, Crystal Plaza 6, Ste 500, Arlington, VA 22202-3745;

4. OSD/WHS/Defense Agencies: DoD Civilian Personnel Management Service, Field Advisory Service, Attn: Civilian Advisory Panel Member, 1400 Key Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22209-5144.

F. Standard CONUS Per Diem Rate

1. The Standard CONUS per diem rate is the rate for any CONUS location not included in a defined locality (county/area) in the CONUS per diem rates.

2. The Standard CONUS per diem rate is used for all CONUS locations when PDT is involved.

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

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

C4551 PER DIEM RATE REVIEW

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

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

2. Navy - Navy Civilian Advisory Panel Member, Office of the Civilian Human Resources, Labor and Employee Relations Division (012), 614 Sicard Street SE, Suite 100, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC 20374-5072.

3. Marine Corps - Marine Corps Civilian Advisory Panel Member, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, Manpower and Reserve Affairs (MPC-10), 3280 Russell Road, Quantico, VA 22134-5103.

4. Air Force - Air Force Civilian Advisory Panel Member, HQ AF/A1PA, 2221 South Clark Street, Crystal Plaza 6, Ste 500, Arlington, VA 22202-3745.

5. OSD/WHS/Defense Agencies - DoD Civilian Personnel Management Service, Field Advisory Service, Attn: Civilian Advisory Panel Member, 1400 Key Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22209-5144.

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

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

CONUS Locations	Non-Foreign OCONUS Locations	Foreign OCONUS Locations
General Services Administration Office of Governmentwide Policy Travel Management Policy (MTT) 1800 F Street NW, Room G-219 Washington, DC 20405-0001 Or Jill.denning@gsa.gov	**Per Diem, Travel and Transportation Allowance Committee (PDTATAC)** ATTN: Allowances Branch 4601 North Fairfax Drive, Suite 800 Arlington, VA 22203-1546	**Department of State** Director of Allowances State Annex 1, Room L314 Washington, DC 20522-0103

C4552 GENERAL RULES REGARDING PER DIEM

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

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

C. Per Diem at the PDS

1. Per Diem Not Allowed

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

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

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

2. Per Diem Allowed

a. After PCS. An employee who departs PCS from the old PDS, performs TDY en route elsewhere, and returns TDY en route to the old PDS, is authorized per diem at the old PDS (B-161267, 30 August 1967). **Example**. An employee departs the Pentagon (Arlington, VA) PCS on 15 June, performs TDY en route at Ft. Leavenworth 1-31 July, returns TDY en route to the Pentagon 5-15 August, and then arrives PCS to Ft. Polk on 31 August. The employee is authorized per diem at the Pentagon (old PDS) 5-15 August. If the

employee had departed on 15 June but performed TDY in Arlington, VA, first, no per diem is payable for the TDY in Arlington immediately after detachment.

b. During TDY. Per diem at the PDS must be paid if an employee's travel status is uninterrupted by a brief stay in the PDS vicinity (i.e., usual routing between two TDY locations has the employee passing back through the PDS airport and remaining overnight at a hotel ICW a transportation connection as opposed to going 'home' or going to the workplace), ***and*** the employee is in transit from one TDY site to another (GSBCA 16144-TRAV, 14 November 2003).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C4553 'LODGINGS-PLUS' PER DIEM METHOD COMPUTATION

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

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

*1. A reduced per diem rate is authorized for the TDY under par. C4550-C;

2. A per diem for a TDY assignment in the vicinity of, but outside, the PDS area is authorized/approved under par. C4552-D;

3. A per diem rate prescribed in par. C4558 for travel by ship applies;

4. The per diem prescribed in par. C4556 applies because meals and lodgings are furnished without cost to the employee;

5. Per diem is not payable as indicated in par. C4554- C when TDY is performed in support of a military unit while on field duty;

6. A per diem prescribed in par. C4562 for a consultant, expert, and private individual (including an ROTC member) applies; or

7. An AEA has been authorized for the TDY assignment under par. C4600.

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

B. Maximum Per Diem Rate

1. Rates. The General Services Administration, Department of Defense, and State are responsible for travel per diem rates. The Standard CONUS per diem rate applies for any CONUS city/county location not identified in the CONUS per diem rates (par. C4550-F3). Unspecified OCONUS locations in the OCONUS per diem rates use the 'Other' rate for the applicable country.

2. Per Diem when the TDY Location Is a Reservation, Station, Other Established Area, or Established Large Reservation Subdivision. When the TDY point or new PDS is a reservation, station, or other established area (including established large reservation subdivisions (e.g., McGuire AFB and Ft. Dix)) that falls within two or more corporate city limits (e.g., the districts of Honolulu and any other such as Ewa, Hawai'i) or crosses recognized borders (e.g., Ft. Campbell is in Tennessee and Kentucky), the per diem rate is the locality rate specified for the reservation, station or other established area. When the location (reservation, station or other established area) is not specified, the per diem rate is the rate applicable to the front gate location for the reservation, station or other established area.

C. Per Diem Elements

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

****NOTE: The locality per diem lodging ceiling in CONUS and in a non-foreign OCONUS area does not include lodging tax. Lodging tax in CONUS and in a non-foreign OCONUS area is a reimbursable expense (APP G). The locality per diem lodging ceiling in a foreign OCONUS area includes lodging tax. Lodging tax in a foreign OCONUS area is not a reimbursable expense.***

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

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

D. Computation

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

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

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

a. Day Travel Begins

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

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

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

b. Full Calendar Travel Days

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

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

c. Returning from Travel

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

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

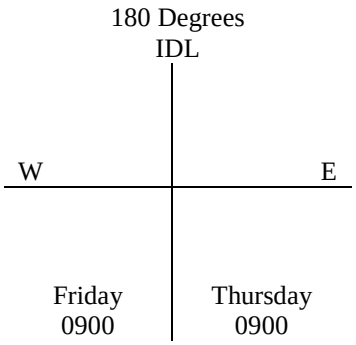
(3) Day Travel Ends. For the day travel ends (return day to the PDS, home, or other authorized point), the per diem is the M&IE rate applicable to the preceding day (last TDY or authorized delay point). For a student dependent the M&IE rate is the rate applicable to the student dependent's school location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

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

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

*d. Departure Day from and Return Day to the PDS. The applicable M&IE rate is authorized at a flat 75% of the TDY location M&IE on the departure day from, and the return day to, the PDS ICW TDY. For student dependent travel, the school location M&IE applies. ***The GMR, PMR, $3.50 IE, or reduced per diem rate do not apply on days of departure or return to PDS. If travel begins and ends on the same day, and is longer than 12 hours, per diem is 75% of the appropriate M&IE rate***.

E. Computing Per Diem when Crossing the International Dateline (IDL). The IDL is a hypothetical line along the 180th meridian where each calendar day begins. For example, when it is Thursday east of the IDL it is Friday west of the IDL.



Par. C4565, Example 3, for per diem computation method.

F. Mixed Travel Reimbursement. "Mixed travel" occurs when official travel within a single trip is subject to per diem payment under the 'Lodgings-Plus' computation method and an AEA under the actual expense method. Reimbursement is computed under only one method for each calendar day except when par. C4710 or C4622-C, applies. When AEA reimbursement for certain travel days is intermittent with the per diem method used for other days, par. C4624-D governs.

C4554 PER DIEM RULES CONCERNING MEALS

A. M&IE Rate Determination

1. Full Day

a. CONUS. The

(1) Applicable locality per diem rate,

(2) Standard GMR, plus $5 for IE on any day the AO specifies the GMR rate, or

(3) PMR, plus $5 for IE on any day the AO specifies the PMR rate.

b. OCONUS. The

(1) Applicable locality per diem rate, (plus the locality IE rate or $3.50 if the AO determines $3.50 to be adequate for anticipated expenses (***NOTE*** below on IE));

(2) Standard GMR for meals in a GOV'T dining facility/mess plus the IE rate (***NOTE*** below) on any day the AO specifies the GMR rate, or;

(3) PMR plus the IE rate (***NOTE*** below) on any day the AO specifies the PMR rate.

****NOTE: The IE rate OCONUS is the applicable locality per diem rate, or $3.50 when the AO determines $3.50 to be adequate for anticipated expenses. Regardless of at what location the traveler is lodged, the $3.50 must be stated on the authorization/order for it to be paid for travel beginning on or after 1 July 2009 . The $3.50 IE rate does not apply on any day the employee is traveling.***

c. Joint Task Force (JTF) Operations. Ch 4, Part I.

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

*2. Partial Days. ***On the days of departure from and return to the PDS, the GM, PMR, $3.50 IE, or reduced per diem rate do not apply.***

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

B. Deductible Meal

1. The PMR in par. C4554-A applies on any day when one or two deductible meals is/are provided. APP R2, par. J. The GOV'T should not pay for the same meal twice (e.g., originally by registration fee, etc., and then again through per diem). A meal that is provided to the traveler for which the GOV'T pays nothing does not affect per diem payment.

2. A deductible meal is a meal:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. The following is not a deductible meal:

a. Box lunch (to include such things as C Rations, K Rations, MREs) -- except when an MRE and/or a box

lunch is the ***only method*** of providing adequate subsistence to a traveler. ***NOTE: Ch 4, Part I, for a traveler on TDY within a Combatant Command or Joint Task Force AOR***,

b. In-flight meal,

c. Rations furnished by the GOV'T on military aircraft,

d. GOV'T meal paid for by the traveler and consumed in a GOV'T dining facility/mess,

e. Meal furnished on commercial aircraft,

f. Meal provided by private individuals, or

g. Meal provided by a lodging establishment on a complimentary basis without adding a charge for the meal in the lodging cost (ex., lodging cost $75 with or without breakfast).

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

4. The AO may authorize/approve the locality meal rate or PMR, as applicable, if the traveler:

a. is unable to eat an otherwise deductible meal because of medical requirements or religious beliefs (the AO may require substantiating documentation from the appropriate professional authority), and

b. attempted to make, but was unable to make, alternative meal arrangements for a substitute meal, and

c. must purchase a meal that satisfies the medical requirements or religious beliefs.

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

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

D. Meals Provided by a Common Carrier or Complimentary Meals Provided at a Lodging Establishment. Meals provided by a common carrier do not affect per diem. Complimentary meals provided at a lodging establishment do not affect per diem as long as the room charge is the same with or without meals. Pars. C4554-B2e and C4554-B2f when a charge for meals is added to the lodging cost.

C4555 RULES CONCERNING LODGING AND LODGING COST

A. Lodging Location Rules

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

1. Lodging at a TDY Location. Ordinarily an employee should lodge at the TDY location. If an employee obtains lodging outside the area covered by the TDY location per diem rate for personal preference or convenience, the allowable per diem is limited to the maximum per diem rate prescribed for the TDY location.

2. Lodging Not Available at a TDY Location. If lodgings are not available at a TDY location and must be

obtained in an adjacent locality at which the prescribed maximum per diem rate is higher, a DoD Component may, on an individual case basis, authorize/approve the higher maximum per diem rate. If the higher maximum rate is not justified and authorized in advance, an employee must furnish a written statement with the travel voucher satisfactorily explaining the circumstances.

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

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

*2. GOV'T QTRS. A fee or service charge paid for GOV'T QTRS use is an allowable lodging expense. Reimbursement to the traveler for GOV'T QTRS use may not exceed the maximum locality lodging ceiling.

3. Lodging with a Friend or Relative (FTR §301-11-12 (c)). ***Lodging cost reimbursement is not ordinarily authorized when staying with a friend or relative.*** When an official traveler lodges with a friend or relative - with or without charge – the official traveler may be reimbursed for additional lodging costs the host incurs in accommodating the traveler if the traveler can substantiate the costs and the AO determines the costs are reasonable. ***The Service/AGENCY cannot direct the official traveler to lodge with a friend or relative.*** A traveler, who lodges with a friend or relative, is authorized the TDY location M&IE rate, if otherwise eligible.

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

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

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

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

NOTE 1: If the friend or relative is in the business of renting on a regular basis the lodgings involved – for example, if that individual is operating a hotel or apartment house – the "friends or relatives" provision does not apply (GSBCA 14398-TRAV, 24 Feb 1998).

NOTE 2: Shortly after being transferred to a new PDS, an employee was sent TDY to the old PDS at which the employee stayed at the former residence which was not yet sold. GSBCA ruled that the employee was not authorized reimbursement for lodging at the former residence (GSBCA 15600-TRAV, 7 March 2002).

NOTE 3: A traveler assigned at Avon Park Air Force Range (AFR), Florida, lives in the Avon Park area during the week at a location approximately fifteen miles from the PDS and commutes to and from the family residence near Orlando, Florida, approximately 100 miles from the AFR, on weekends. The traveler had to attend a meeting near Orlando at 8 a.m. on Wednesday, 23 February. The meeting location was

approximately twelve miles from the family residence. The meeting was to run until Friday, 25 February. The traveler began TDY travel to the Orlando area on the evening of Tuesday, 22 February. GSBCA ruled that the traveler should be authorized travel expenses both to and from the TDY location and M&IE even though the traveler lodged at the family residence in the TDY area. GSBCA also indicated that for the first and last TDY days, 22 and 25 February (unless the traveler was authorized to return on the 26th) the traveler is authorized 75% of the applicable M&IE rate for each day. M&IE for the days between the first and last days is authorized at the full rate. Adopted from GSBCA 16652-TRAV, 26 August 2005.

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

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

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

1. Apartment, house, or recreational vehicle rent (par. C4559-B);

2. Parking space rental for the recreational vehicle;

3. Appropriate and necessary furniture rent, such as a stove, refrigerator, chairs, tables, beds, sofas, television, and a vacuum cleaner;

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

NOTE 2: An employee who rents and occupies a residence at the TDY location may not be reimbursed for the cost of: 1. shipment of furniture from previous residence, or 2. purchase of furniture needed for unfurnished temporary duty lodgings, even if shipment/purchase was less expensive than rental would have been (GSBCA 16699-TRAV, 17 August 2005).

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

5. Dumping fees;

6. Shower fees;

7. Maid fees and cleaning charges;

8. Monthly telephone use fees (***does not include installation charges and unofficial long distance calls. When a personally-owned cellular phone is used in lieu of an installed phone, the monthly cell-phone fee may not be claimed. APP G for official communications.***);

9. Special user fee costs such as cable TV charges and plug-in charges for automobile head bolt heaters, if ordinarily included in a hotel/motel room price in the area concerned; and

10. Exchange fee (but not the annual maintenance fee) paid by a traveler to use timeshare lodgings at the TDY point (B-254626, 17 February 1994).

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

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

1. Mortgage interest,

2. Property tax, and

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

prorated based on the number of days in the month rather than by the actual number of days the employee occupied the residence (57 Comp. Gen. 147 (1977)). ***In no case may the total per diem payable exceed the applicable maximum locality rate for the area unless an AEA (Ch 4, Part C) is authorized/approved. Par. C4555-G does not apply when the residence is purchased.***

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

F. Dual Lodging Reimbursement on a Single Day

1. Per Diem Basis. When the AO determines it necessary for a traveler to retain lodgings at one TDY location (Location A) for other than personal convenience and procure lodgings at a second TDY location (Location B) on the same calendar day, the lodgings cost incurred at the second TDY location (Location B) at which the traveler remained overnight is used for computing the traveler's per diem for TDY at that location (Location B) for that day.

2. AO Considerations. The AO must verify that the traveler acted reasonably and prudently. Considerations for dual lodging reimbursement include:

a. The inability to occupy lodging at the first TDY location was due to conditions beyond the traveler's control (60 Comp. Gen. 630 (1981));

b. Economical impact (daily, weekly, monthly room rate, availability, storage charges, or shipment costs) (GSBCA 15321-TRAV 26 October 2000; GSBCA 15482-TRAV 18 October 2001); and

c. Practicality of checking out (B-257670, 10 January 1995).

*3. Reimbursable Expense for Lodging. The lodging cost incurred at the first location (Location A) is reimbursable as a reimbursable expense (APP G), if approved by the AO (60 Comp. Gen. 630 (1981)).

4. Maximum Reimbursement. Actual lodging cost reimbursement at the first TDY location (Location A) is NTE the amount of per diem or AEA plus lodging tax that would have been paid had the traveler remained at Location A overnight. Receipts are required for dual lodging claims.

5. Limitation. ***Dual lodging exists to cover lodging expenses that arise because of unexpected circumstances beyond the traveler's control during TDY travel.*** Dual lodging must be approved after the fact by an amended authorization/order or by the approving official on the travel voucher. Any period of dual lodging reimbursement is limited to a maximum of 14 consecutive days, with extensions beyond 14 consecutive days only if approved by the Secretarial Process.

6. Long-term Dual Lodgings Occupancy. ***Long-term reimbursement for dual lodging is not permitted and an authorization/order may not contain such a provision.***

7. Example. An authorization/order is prepared for TDY at Location C for 150 days. The AO knows the traveler is to spend limited time at Location C and is also going to one or more other locations for lengthy periods during the TDY period. ***Using par. C4555-F to authorize multiple long periods (or a single all-encompassing period) of dual lodging reimbursement for lodging retained at Location C is not authorized. The known TDY locations must be named in the authorization/order.***

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C4556 LODGING AND MEALS PROVIDED WITHOUT COST

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

1. $5 incident to an assignment in CONUS; and

2. The IE rate for the locality concerned unless the AO determines $3.50 to be adequate for anticipated expenses. The OCONUS IE of $3.50 must be stated in the travel authorization/order.

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

C4558 PER DIEM FOR TRAVEL BY SHIP

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

B. GOV'T Ship

1. General. No per diem is payable when TDY aboard a GOV'T ship when QTRS are provided without charge and meals with/without charge. The prohibition on per diem begins at 0001 on the day after the arrival day on

board and ends at 2400 on the day before the departure day from the ship. When a traveler is required to pay for meals, the employee is reimbursed the meal cost. The current (standard) GOV'T meal rate is paid unless otherwise indicated in par. C4558. In the event a traveler maintains commercial lodgings ashore for use following the completion of short trip(s) at sea, the employee is paid the actual daily lodgings cost, NTE the locality per diem lodging ceiling for the TDY location ashore. ***Reimbursement for the total cost of QTRS on the ship and lodging ashore may not exceed the maximum lodging amount for the TDY locality concerned.*** When a traveler is authorized to procure meals ashore at personal expense, reimbursement is authorized IAW pars. C4554-A1a and C4554-A1b, as applicable. The total per diem may not exceed the applicable maximum per diem rate for the TDY locality concerned.

2. Naval Ship Research and Development Center Underwater Explosion Barge. The per diem rates provided in par. C4558-B1 are prescribed for TDY performed aboard a Naval Civil Engineering Laboratory warping tug or the Underwater Explosion Barge (UEB).

3. Corps of Engineers Floating Plant. The employee is not paid per diem if all meals are furnished at no cost in a dining facility/mess aboard an Army Corps of Engineer floating plant incident to TDY. If the employee must pay for the furnished meals or only 1 or 2 meals are to be provided at no cost, the AO must authorize an M&IE rate to cover the meal(s) cost. If the employee is not furnished any meals with or without charge, the Standard CONUS M&IE rate (par. C4550-F3 for the current Standard CONUS per diem rate) is paid. The AO should have stated in the travel authorization/order the circumstances and rate. The actual lodging cost, if any, NTE the Standard CONUS lodging ceiling, is reimbursed.

C. Commercial Ship

1. Employee Not Charged for Meals. An employee is not authorized per diem when traveling aboard a commercial ship when meals are furnished without charge, (or are part of the accommodations cost), except on embarkation and debarkation days if otherwise authorized.

2. Employee Charged for Meals. An employee traveling aboard a commercial ship, other than an oceangoing ferry, for 24 or more hours as a passenger who is charged for meals is authorized the meals portion of per diem equal to the furnished meals cost, except on embarkation and debarkation days if otherwise authorized. The AO should set the meals portion of per diem equal to the anticipated expenses and state in the travel authorization/ order the circumstances warranting the rate.

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

1. Lodging. Reimbursement for the actual cost of required accommodations (unless included in the transportation cost) is authorized (par. C2205-C).

2. M&IE When Travel Includes an Overnight on a Car Ferry Anywhere in the World. M&IE is based on and computed for the employee using the highest CONUS M&IE rate for the arrival day (embarkation) on the ferry through the day before the departure day (debarkation) from the ferry. M&IE for the departure day (debarkation) from the ferry is based on the rate applicable for the employee's location at 2400 on that day (par. C4550-F).

3. M&IE When Travel Does Not Include an Overnight on a Car Ferry. If the ferry passage does not include an overnight, the applicable M&IE while on the ferry is that rate applicable to the employee's location at 2400 on the debarkation day (par. C4553).

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

C4559 RECREATIONAL VEHICLE USE FOR LODGING

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

A. Privately Owned

1. Lodging Costs. Par. C4555-D for allowable lodging expenses. Depreciation is not an allowable lodging expense.

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

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

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

If a traveler is TDY at one location for more than 30 days, lodging reservations should be made on a weekly, monthly, or other long-term basis if possible. If paid under DTS, the CTO/TMC should be used to make these arrangements unless the CTO/TMC does not provide this service. Pars. C4555-D, C4555-E, C4555-G and C4559.

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

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

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

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

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

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

C4563 EFFECT OF ABSENCE ON PER DIEM PAYMENT

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

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

C. Leave and Non-workday

1. General. ***An employee is authorized per diem for days leave is taken (other than as provided in Ch 7, Part H) for only part of the workday, but is not authorized per diem when leave is taken for the whole workday.*** For purposes of par. C4563-C1, "place of abode" means the place from which the employee commutes daily to the official station; "workday" means all the prescribed daily working hours in a day.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C4564 EMPLOYEE'S LEAVE CANCELED OR INTERRUPTED

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C4565 PER DIEM COMPUTATION EXAMPLES

A. Lodging Tax

1. The maximum amount allowed for lodging in CONUS and non-foreign OCONUS locations does not include a lodging tax amount.

2. Lodging tax in CONUS and non-foreign OCONUS locations are a separately reimbursable travel expense.

3. The maximum amount allowed for lodging in foreign OCONUS locations includes a lodging tax amount.

*4. Lodging tax in foreign OCONUS locations is not a reimbursable expense.

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

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

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

1. Example 1-TDY Travel

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

2. Example 2-TDY Travel

Example 2 TDY Travel		
DEPART	Residence	1st Day
ARRIVE	Goteborg, Sweden	2nd Day
TDY	Goteborg, Sweden	3rd - 7th day
DEPART	Goteborg, Sweden	8th Day
ARRIVE	Residence	8th Day
GOV'T QTRS were occupied (not on a U.S. INSTALLATION) for 6 nights at Goteborg, Sweden at $4 per night. The per diem		

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

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

EXAMPLE 3
TDY Travel Involving IDL with a 'Lost' Day

TDY location lodging cost is $135/night. The per diem rate is $225 ($135/ $90).

The traveler departs (heading west) on 8/18 and arrives at the TDY location on 8/20.

When crossing the IDL in a westward direction, the dates 8/18 -8/19 (Wednesday and Thursday) are treated as one day for per diem computation purposes because the traveler did not arrive at the TDY location until 8/20. Upon return (west to east) when traveler crosses the IDL, the traveler is paid M&IE for two 8/25 dates.

A GOV'T dining facility/mess is not available at the TDY point. AEA is not authorized.

ITINERARY			
Date	**Depart**	**Arrive**	**At**
18 Aug Wednesday	PDS/Residence		
20-24 Aug (Friday-Tuesday)			TDY Station
25 Aug Wednesday	TDY Station		
25 Aug Wednesday		PDS/Residence	
REIMBURSEMENT (Actual and Constructed Cost Comparison)			
18 Aug Wednesday	$90 x 75 % =		$67.50
20-24 Aug (Friday-Tuesday)	$135 (lodging) + $90 (M&IE) = $225/day x 5 days =		$1,125.00
25 Aug Wednesday	$90 (M&IE) =		$90.00
25 Aug Wednesday	$90 x 75 % =		$67.50
Total			**$1,350.00**

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

EXAMPLE 4
TDY Travel Involving IDL without a 'Lost' Day

TDY location lodging cost is $140/night. The per diem rate is $218 ($146/ $72).
The traveler departs (heading west) on 8/18 and arrives at the TDY location on 8/19.
When crossing the IDL in a westward direction, the date 8/19 (Thursday) is treated as a full day for per diem computation purposes as the traveler arrived on 8/19. Upon return (west to east) when traveler crosses the IDL, the traveler is paid M&IE for one 8/25 date.
A GOV'T dining facility/mess is not available at the TDY point. AEA is not authorized.

ITINERARY			
Date	**Depart**	**Arrive**	**At**
18 Aug Wednesday	PDS/Residence		
19-24 Aug (Thurs-Tues)			TDY Station
25 Aug Wednesday	TDY Station		
25 Aug Wednesday		PDS/Residence	
REIMBURSEMENT (Actual and Constructed Cost Comparison)			
18 Aug Wednesday	$72 x 75 % =		$54
19-24 Aug (Thurs-Tues)	$140 (lodging) + $72 (M&IE) = $212/day x 6 days =		$1,272
25 Aug Wednesday	$72 x 75 % =		$54
Total			**$1,380**

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

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

An employee is authorized TDY to an AOR. On 2 Jan, the employee departed the residence via POC, and was awaiting transportation without procuring lodging, from 2-3 Jan, arriving at the AOR TDY station on 4 Jan. The employee stayed in GOV'T QTRS and received the AOR per diem rate from 5-30 Jan. The employee departed the AOR TDY station and arrived at another AOR location on 31 Jan. The employee departed the AOR location and arrived at an approved delay stopover point procuring lodging on 1 Feb. The employee departed the stopover point and arrived at the residence on 2 Feb. Per diem is computed as follows:

Date	**Travel Plan**	**Transportation Mode/Means**	**Reason For Stop**	**Per Diem Rate**
2 Jan	Dep Residence (Departure Day)	PA		$15 ($0/ $15) TDY Destination
	En route(no lodging required)	TP	AT	
3 Jan	En route (no lodging required)	TP	AT	$15 ($0/ $15) TDY Destination
4 Jan	Arr TDY location (enter AOR)	TP	TD	$15 ($0/ $15) TDY Destination
5-30 Jan	TDY (AOR)	--	TD	$15 ($0/ $15) TDY Destination
31 Jan	Dep TDY(AOR)	TP	--	$3.50 (AOR to AOR)
	En route(AOR to AOR)	TP	AT	
1 Feb	En route(exit AOR/lodging)	TP	AD	$190 ($126/ $64) Stopover Point
2 Feb	Arr Residence	PA	MC	$190 ($126/ $64) Preceding calendar day's M&IE rate

Reimbursement		
2 Jan	$15/day x 75% = (Departure Day = 75% of TDY destination M&IE, no lodging required)	$11.25
3 Jan	$15/day x 1 day = (TDY destination M&IE, no lodging required)	$15.00
4 Jan	$15/day (TDY destination M&IE, lodging $0)	$15.00
5-30 Jan	$3.50/day x 26 days = (AOR M&IE, lodging $0)	$91.00
31 Jan	$3.50/day (En route AOR to AOR M&IE, lodging $0)	$3.50
1 Feb	$70 + $64 = $134/day (Exit AOR to AD stopover point, stopover point M&IE, lodging procured at $70)	$134.00
2 Feb	$64/day x 75% = (75% of preceding calendar day's M&IE rate)	$48.00
Reimbursement for per diem due employee		**$317.75**

C4566 QUICK REFERENCE TABLES - PER DIEM AUTHORITY

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

***Quick Reference - Per Diem**						
TDY Travel of More Than 12 Hours						
Footnotes: Table # 4						
(1) Departure Day from PDS						
	A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**
	Arrived at a TDY location (not a U.S. INSTALLATION) on the same day as departed the PDS.	**Arrived at a TDY location (on a U.S. INSTALLATION) on the same day as departed the PDS. The traveler occupied GOV'T QTRS.**	**Arrived at a TDY location (on a U.S. INSTALLATION – GOV'T QTRS available) on same day as departed the PDS. Traveler elected not to occupy available GOV'T QTRS.**	**Traveled overnight – no lodging required.**	**Overnight lodging required at a stopover en route to a TDY location.**	**Arrived at a the TDY location at which per diem at a lesser amount than rate prescribed for the TDY location as authorized under par. C4550-C on same day as departed the PDS.**
Per Diem for the Departure Day from the PDS [5/]	75% of the TDY locality M&IE rate [1/], plus the lodging cost NTE the maximum TDY locality lodging ceiling. [2/, 4/]	75% of the TDY locality M&IE rate [1/], plus the GOV'T QTRS cost [11/]ceiling.	75% of the TDY locality M&IE rate [1/], plus the lodging cost NTE the TDY locality maximum lodging ceiling. [8/]	75% of the next destination locality M&IE rate (TDY/ stopover point) [1/] for the departure day.	75% of the en route stopover locality M&IE rate, plus the lodging cost NTE the stopover locality maximum lodging ceiling. [2/, 4/]	75% of the TDY locality M&IE rate, plus the lodging cost NTE that location's maximum lodging ceiling rate. A reduced per diem rate does not apply on the travel day to that location.

(2) Whole Days of Travel in CONUS						
	A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**
	Traveled overnight & arrived at a CONUS TDY location (not a U.S. INSTALLATION) on the day after departing the PDS.	**Traveled overnight & arrived at a CONUS TDY locality (on a U.S. INSTALLATION) on day after departing PDS. Traveler occupied GOV'T QTRS.**	**Each whole day at a CONUS TDY locality (not a U.S. INSTALLATION).**	**Each whole day at a CONUS TDY locality (a U.S. INSTALLATION) when traveler occupies GOV'T QTRS.**	**Each whole day at a CONUS TDY locality (a U.S. INSTALLATION) when the traveler elects not to occupy available GOV'T QTRS.**	**Each whole day at a CONUS location at which the employee is authorized a reduced per diem rate.**
Per Diem for Whole Days of Travel [5/]	M&IE applicable to CONUS TDY locality (unless the AO specifies the PMR for deductible meals), plus the lodging cost NTE the TDY locality maximum lodging ceiling [2/6].	M&IE plus the GOV'T QTRS cost [11/]. M&IE may be at the TDY locality rate, or PMR plus $5 if the AO specifies the PMR for deductible meals[6/]. Par. C4554-A for M&IE rate determination.	M&IE applicable to the CONUS TDY locality, plus the lodging cost NTE the TDY locality maximum lodging ceiling [2/]. If one or two deductible meals are provided, M&IE is PMR plus $5[2/6].). Par. C4554-B.	M&IE, plus the GOV'T QTRS cost[11/]. M&IE may be at (1) the TDY locality rate, (2) Standard GMR[8/]plus $5, or, (3) PMR[/6/9/10/].plus $5. There is no per diem for field duty (pars. C4554-C and C4900). Par. C4554-A for M&IE rate determination.	M&IE, plus the occupied lodging cost NTE the TDY locality maximum lodging ceiling [2/7/]. M&IE may be at (1) the TDY locality rate, (2) Standard GMR[8/] plus $5, (3) PMR[/6/9/10/] plus $5. There is no per diem when field duty is involved (pars. C4554-C and C4900). Par. C4554-A for M&IE rate determination.	Per diem at the rate authorized under par. C4550-C. [2/5/7/]

(3) Whole Days of Travel – OCONUS						
	A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**
	Traveled overnight & arrived at an OCONUS TDY location (not a U.S. INSTALLATION) on the day after departing the PDS.	**Traveled overnight & arrived at OCONUS TDY locality (on a U.S. INSTALLATION) on the day after departing the PDS. Traveler occupied GOV'T QTRS.**	**Each whole day at an OCONUS TDY locality (not a U.S. INSTALLATION).**	**Each whole day at an OCONUS TDY locality (on U.S. INSTALLATION). Traveler occupied GOV'T QTRS.**	**Each whole day at an OCONUS TDY locality (on U.S. INSTALLATION) when traveler elects not to occupy available GOV'T QTRS.**	**Each whole day at an OCONUS location at which the employee is authorized a reduced per diem rate.**
Per Diem for Whole Travel Days [5/]	The OCONUS TDY locality M&IE [3/] (unless the AO specifies the PMR based on deductible meals), plus the lodging [4/] cost NTE the TDY locality maximum lodging ceiling.	M&IE plus the GOV'T QTRS cost[11/]. M&IE may be at the meal rate prescribed for the TDY locality plus locality IE, or PMR plus locality IE if one or two deductible meals are provided [1/6/]. Par. C4554-A for M&IE rate determination.	The OCONUS TDY locality M&IE [3/,] plus lodging [4/] cost NTE the TDY locality maximum lodging ceiling. M&IE may be at the TDY locality meal rate or PMR plus locality IE or $3.50 IE [3/] if one or two deductible meals are provided [6/]. [2/6].). Par. C4554-B.	M&IE plus GOV'T QTRS cost[11/]. M&IE may be at (1) TDY locality meal rate, (2) Standard GMR[8/], (3) PMR[/6/9/10/]. Add the locality IE or $3.50 IE[3/.] There is no per diem for field duty (pars. C4554-C and C4900). Par. C4554-A for M&IE rate determination.	M&IE plus occupied lodging cost NTE the TDY locality maximum lodging ceiling.[4/7/] M&IE may be at (1) The TDY locality meal rate, (2) Standard GMR[8/], (3) PMR[/6/9/10/]. Add the locality IE or $3.50 IE [3/] There is no per diem for field duty (pars. C4554-C and C4900). Par. C4554-A for M&IE rate determination.	Per diem at the rate authorized under par. C4550-C. [4/ 5/7/]

(4) Day(s) of Return to PDS					
	A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**
	Arrived at the PDS on the same day as departed the TDY location.	**Traveled overnight (no lodging required) & arrived at the PDS on the day after departing the TDY location.**	**On the departure day from the TDY location, overnight lodging was required at a stopover en route to the PDS.**	**On the day travel ended lodging was required en route to the PDS.**	**Arrived at the PDS on the same day as departed the TDY location at which reduced per diem was authorized.**
Per Diem for the Return Day to the PDS [5/]	75% of the last TDY locality M&IE rate. [1/]	For departure day from the TDY location, the last TDO locality M&IE. Arrival day at the PDS is 75% of the last TDY locality M&IE rate. [1/]	For departure day from the TDY location, M&IE, plus lodging [2/, 5/] cost NTE the stopover locality maximum lodging ceiling. For the PDS arrival day, 75% of the stopover locality M&IE rate. [1/]	The lodging cost NTE the locality maximum lodging ceiling for the location at which lodging was obtained if authorized/ approved by the AO, plus 75% of that same locality M&IE rate. Par. C4553-D2c(4).	75% of the TDY locality M&IE rate. The reduced rate does not apply on the return day to the PDS.

Footnotes

1/ A reduced per diem rate IAW par. C4550-C and the $3.50 IE rate do not apply on departure day from, or return day to the PDS, or any day the employee is traveling. The PMR for deductible meals can apply on an interim travel day.

2/ Lodging tax is separately reimbursable expense in CONUS and non-foreign OCONUS areas because an amount is not included in the applicable maximum lodging amount for tax.

3/ The TDY locality IE rate. OCONUS, the AO can determine that an IE of $3.50, in lieu of the prescribed TDY locality IE, is adequate for the anticipated incidental expenses. Regardless of at what location the traveler is lodged, the $3.50 IE rate may be authorized and must be stated in the travel authorization/order for travel beginning on or after 1 July 2009.

4/ Lodging tax ***is not*** a separately reimbursable expense in a foreign OCONUS area because an amount is included in the applicable foreign maximum lodging amount for tax.

5/ Cost of laundry/dry-cleaning/pressing of clothing when travel ***within CONUS*** is reimbursable under the conditions in par. C4553-C2. The laundry/dry-cleaning/pressing of clothing cost ***is not*** separately reimbursable when travel is ***OCONUS*** because an amount is provided in the OCONUS per diem IE for laundry.

6/ On any day that 3 deductible meals are provided without cost to traveler, no reimbursement is allowed for meals.

7/ When a reduced per diem rate is authorized in the traveler's travel authorization/order IAW par. C4550-C, the per diem authorized in the travel authorization/order applies beginning on the day after arrival at the TDY location and ends on the day before departing the TDY location.

8/ The GMR applies if the AO specifies the GMR based on available GOV'T dining facility/mess during training or deployments (pars. C4554-A3 when schoolhouse training is involved and C4900 for deployments).

9/ The PMR applies if the AO specifies PMR based 1-2 GOV'T meals available during training or deployments (pars. C4554-A3 when schoolhouse training is involved and C4900 for deployments).

10/ The PMR applies if the AO specifies the PMR for deductible meals (par. C4554-B).

11/ Reimbursement for GOV'T QTRS cost may not exceed the maximum locality lodging rate.

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

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

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

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

***Example**

The per diem rates used in the following example are for illustrative purposes only and do not necessarily reflect current rates. Lodging tax paid while at a safe haven or traveling in CONUS or in a non-foreign OCONUS area is a reimbursable expense (APP G) in addition to per diem. Lodging tax paid while at a safe haven or traveling in a foreign OCONUS area is not a reimbursable expense. Tax is part of the lodging cost. The cost of a value added tax (VAT) relief certificate is a reimbursable expense (APP G) if the certificate is used to avoid paying the lodging tax. CONUS per diem rates do not include laundry/dry-cleaning/pressing of clothing. OCONUS per diem rates include laundry/dry-cleaning/pressing of clothing.

An employee, the employee's spouse, one child age 12 and one child under age 12 were evacuated from a CONUS duty station to a CONUS safe haven. The daily actual lodging cost incurred at the safe haven by the employee and three dependents, who shared one room, was $95 plus $7.60/day for lodging tax (8%). The maximum per diem applicable at that location was $116 ($70/ $46).

(a) Unless a lower rate is authorized under Ch 6, Part D, §550-405(b)(3), the maximum daily amount that may be paid to the employee and three dependents for the first 30 consecutive days is determined as follows (Ch 6, Part D, §550.405(b)(1)):

The employee and each dependent age 12 or older is authorized per diem NTE the full rate ($116) ($70/ $46). Each dependent under age 12 is authorized per diem NTE 50% of the rate.

	M&IE	**Max Lodging**	**Total**
Employee:	$46	$70	$116
Employee's spouse	$46	$70	$116
Child (age 12 or older)	$46	$70	$116
Child (under age 12)	$23 ($46 x 50%)	$35 ($70 x 50%)	$ 58
Max daily amt that may be paid for costs incurred by employee & 3 dependents	$161	$245	$406

(b) Determine the actual total daily amount for the first 30 consecutive days, within the maximum amounts shown in (a) ($161 for M&IE and NTE $245 for lodging), as follows:

M&IE:	$161 (The M&IE in this daily amount is paid to cover cost meals and incidental expenses for the employee and three dependents. No itemization or receipts are required.)
Lodging:	$95 (The actual daily amount (no lodging tax) paid for lodging by the employee and three dependents and is less than the maximum ($245) that may be reimbursed. A lodging receipt is required for this amount.)
Daily amount:	$256 (Daily amount that is payable to the employee and dependents (within the maximum $406 established in (a) for costs incurred by the employee and three dependents for the first 30 consecutive days)).
Lodging Tax:	$7.60/day
Total:	$263.60 (Actual daily amount paid to employee and dependents for costs (including lodging tax) incurred by the employee and three dependents for first 30 consecutive days).

(c) Beginning on the 31st day per diem is computed at 60% (for employee and dependents 12 or older) and 30% (for dependents under 12) of the applicable per diem rate, unless a lower rate is authorized under Ch 6, Part D, §550-405(b)(3). The maximum daily amount starting on the 31st through the 180th consecutive days that may be paid for the employee and three dependents in this example as follows:

	M&IE	**Max Lodging**	**Total**
Employee	**$27.60** ($46 x 60%)	**$42** ($70 x 60%)	**$69.60**
Employee's spouse	**$27.60** ($46 x 60%)	**$42** ($70 x 60%)	**$69.60**
Child (age 12 or older)	**$27.60** ($46 x 60%)	**$42** ($70 x 60%)	**$69.60**
Child (under age 12)	**$13.80** ($46 x 30%)	**$21** ($70 x 30%)	**$34.80**
Max daily amount that may be paid for costs incurred by the employee & 3 dependents	**$96.60**	**$147**	**$243.60**

(d) Determine the actual total daily amount that is paid for 31st to 180th consecutive days, within the maximum amounts shown in (c) ($95.60 for M&IE and NTE $147 for lodging), as follows:

M&IE:	$95.60 (The M&IE in this daily amount is paid to cover cost of meals and incidental expenses for the employee and three dependents. No itemization or receipts are required.)
Lodging:	$95 (The actual daily amount (no lodging tax) paid for lodging by the employee and three dependents and is less than the maximum ($147) that may be reimbursed. A lodging receipt is required for this amount.)
Daily amount:	$190.60 (Daily amount payable to the employee and dependents within the maximum $242.60 established in (c) for costs incurred by the employee and three dependents for the 31st to 180th consecutive days).
Lodging Tax:	$7.60/day
Total:	$198.20 (Actual daily amount paid for costs (including lodging tax) incurred by the employee and three dependents for the 31st to the 180th consecutive days).

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PART C: AEA

C4600 GENERAL

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

C4602 JUSTIFICATION

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

B. Reasons for authorizing/approving AEA:

1. Actual and necessary expenses (especially lodgings) exceed the maximum per diem,

2. Of special duties, or

3. Costs for items in par. C4608-A2 have escalated temporarily due to special/unforeseen events.

C4604 AUTHORITY/APPROVAL

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

B. AEA:

1. May be authorized before travel begins, or approved after travel is performed;

2. Should be stated in the travel authorization/order/trip record when authorized in advance of travel;

3. May be authorized/approved for the entire trip (including travel time) or may be authorized/approved for trip portions (with per diem automatically covering the other trip portions);

4. Should be uniform (if possible) among travelers traveling at GOV'T expense when they travel together and/or to the same place at which an AEA is warranted.

C4606 LIMITATIONS

A. Conditions

1. Blanket authority, prescribing an AEA for all travel to an area, is prohibited.

2. AEA is prescribed only on an individual trip basis, and only after consideration of the facts existing in each case. ***AEA must not be authorized as part of a 'blanket' travel authorization/order.***

3. If it is necessary to exercise this authority repetitively or on a continuing basis in a particular area, the Service/DoD Component concerned should submit a request for a per diem rate review IAW par. C4551.

4. The definitions and rules applicable to the traveler's authority for per diem under Ch 4, Part B while TDY apply to travel on an actual expense basis unless otherwise stated in this Part.

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

C4608 TDY ASSIGNMENT THAT MAY WARRANT AEA AUTHORIZATION/APPROVAL

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

1. With a dignitary that requires use of the same hotel as the dignitary;

2. To an area where the costs have escalated for a short time period during a special function/event such as a:

   a. Missile launch,

   b. Sports event,

   c. World's fair,

   d. Convention,

   e. Natural disaster, or

   f. Similar event;

3. To a location at which affordable lodgings are not available within a reasonable commuting distance of the traveler's TDY point, and transportation costs to commute to/from the less expensive lodging facility would consume most/all savings achieved from occupying less expensive lodging;

4. During which special assignment duties require the traveler to incur unusually high expenses (e.g., the traveler must procure superior/extraordinary accommodations including a suite or other lodgings for which the charge is well above what ordinarily would have been paid for accommodations);

5. During which the traveler incurs unusually high expenses because of an assignment to accompany another traveler in the situation in par. C4608-A4 above; and

6. In similar situations.

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

1. The U.S. President/Vice President, or members of their families;

2. U.S. Congress members;

3. U.S. Cabinet members;

4. Department Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries, Under Secretaries, or Assistant Secretaries;

5. Supreme Court Justices;

6. Chairman/Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff;

7. The Chief of Staff, U.S. Army; the Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force; the Chief of Naval Operations; the Commandant, U.S. Marine Corps; the Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard; the Administrator, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; and the Surgeon General, U.S. Public Health Service;

8. U.S. Ambassadors, Ministers, and Consuls to foreign countries;

9. U.S. Delegates to international conferences/meetings;

10. Very Important Persons (VIPs) as specified by the President/Vice President of the U.S.;

11. Candidates for the office of President and Vice President of the U.S. and their family members, including the persons elected to those offices; and

12. Other U.S./foreign dignitaries equivalent in rank to any of those mentioned above.

C4610 EXPENSES

A. Expenses Allowed. An AEA includes expenses ordinarily covered by per diem (APP A).

B. Expenses Not Allowed. The following expenses are not allowed. Meal cost:

1. And/or lodging procured at personal expense in lieu of meals and/or lodging provided for in a registration fee paid by the GOV'T;

2. Procured at the traveler's PDS, residence, or at, or en route to/from, a nearby carrier terminal at which travel begins/ends (B-189622, 24 March 1978); or

3. Purchased after leaving the carrier when meals are included in the carrier ticket price and are provided during the trip and there is no justifiable reason why the traveler did not eat the meal(s) served during the trip, or why an extra meal(s) was required. The fact that a meal furnished on the carrier is not the quality and quantity to which the traveler is accustomed is a personal preference matter and is not a "justifiable reason". B-193504, 9 August 1979 and B-192246, 8 January 1979.

C4620 OVER 300% MAXIMUM AEA

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

C4622 REIMBURSEMENT

A. Limitations

1. The daily reimbursement limit is the lesser of the actual expenses incurred or the AEA maximum amount.

2. Expenses incurred and claimed must be reviewed and allowed only when necessary and reasonable.

3. Reimbursement for M&IE must not exceed the percentage of AEA authorized of the M&IE rate for the TDY location. For example, if AEA for 200% is authorized, AEA NTE 200% of the M&IE rate for the TDY location may be paid.

B. IE. The maximum reimbursement for IE is:

1. CONUS. $5 in CONUS, and

2. OCONUS

a. The locality IE, or

*b. $3.50 OCONUS for all full TDY days (except interim travel days between TDY locations) when the AO determines the $3.50 rate is adequate to meet anticipated expenses effective for travel beginning on or after 1 July 2009.

C. M&IE Paid on a Per Diem Basis

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

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

3. Example

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

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

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

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

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

(1) $121 (Total Per Diem) x 150% = $181.50 = $182

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

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

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

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

C4624 AEA COMPUTATION

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

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

C. Averaging Expenses

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

2. The cost incurred during TDY travel for personal clothing laundry/dry-cleaning/pressing (***not before /after TDY***) is:

*****a. A reimbursable expense (APP G) in addition to per diem/AEA when CONUS travel requires at least 4 consecutive CONUS TDY lodging nights. For example, a traveler on a 10-day TDY to a CONUS location (receiving AEA while there) incurs a $40 dry-cleaning bill. The $40 cost is averaged over the 10-day TDY and the traveler may indicate that $4 was paid daily, or

*****b. Not a reimbursable expense for OCONUS travel and is part of the IE allowance included within the per diem rate/AEA authorized/approved for OCONUS travel. For instance, a traveler on an 8-day (Saturday-Saturday) TDY to an OCONUS location (receiving AEA while there) incurs a $32 dry-cleaning cost on Friday. The $32 cost is averaged over the 8-day TDY and the traveler may indicate that $4 was paid daily.

D. Mixed Travel (Per Diem and Actual Expense)

1. General. Mixed travel involves more than one daily maximum reimbursement rate during a single trip and/ or reimbursement on both a per diem and an actual expense basis on a single trip. The applicable rate and/or reimbursement method for each calendar day (beginning at 0001) is determined by the traveler's status and TDY location at 2400 of that calendar day. Only one rate and reimbursement method is authorized for each day except when reimbursement is authorized for occasional meals or lodging in par. C4710.

2. Reimbursement for Departure Day. The reimbursement method and daily maximum for the departure day from the PDS is the same as for the first location where lodging is required.

3. Reimbursement for Return Day. On the return day to the PDS, the same method and daily maximum applicable to the previous calendar day applies. Par. C4553-D2c applies for reimbursement when return travel to the home/PDS requires 2 or more days .

C4626 COMPUTATION EXAMPLES

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

****NOTE*: The locality per diem lodging ceiling in CONUS and in a non-foreign OCONUS area does not include lodging tax. Lodging tax in CONUS and in a non-foreign OCONUS area is a reimbursable expense (APP G) in addition to AEA. The locality per diem lodging ceiling in a foreign OCONUS area includes lodging tax. Lodging tax in a foreign OCONUS area (APP A) is part of per diem/AEA and is not a reimbursable expense.***

EXAMPLE 1
AEA– single TDY location
AEA authorized for lodging and M&IE paid on a per diem basis.

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

TDY Location Per Diem w/o AEA	**TDY Location Per Diem w/AEA**
Maximum Per Diem - $150 Lodging - $99 M&IE - $51	AEA authorized NTE $450 ($150 x 300%) Lodging NTE $399 ($450 - $51) M&IE - $51

ITINERARY

Date	**Depart**	**Arrive**	**Lodging**
10 Aug	Residence	TDY	$330.00
11-12 Aug		At TDY Station, Lodging - $330/day x 2 days =	$660.00
13 Aug	TDY	Residence	

Date	**REIMBURSEMENT** (denotes AEA computation)	**Amount**
10 Aug	$51 x 75% = $38.25 + $330 =	$368.25
11-12 Aug	$330 + $51 + = $381/day x 2 days =	$762.00
13 Aug	$51 x 75% = $38.25	$ 38.25
Total Reimbursement		**$1,168.50**

EXAMPLE 2
AEA to multiple TDY locations A, B, and C
Location A – AEA authorized for lodging, M&IE paid on a per diem basis, $332 ($331.50 = $261/ $71).
Location B – Lodging and M&IE paid on a per diem basis, $123 ($77/ $46).
Location C – Lodging and M&IE paid on a per diem basis, $128 ($77/ $51).

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

TDY Location 'A' Per Diem w/o AEA	**TDY Location 'A' Per Diem Rate w/AEA**
Maximum Per Diem - $221.00 Lodging - $150.00, M&IE - $71.00	AEA authorized NTE $332.00 ($221 x 150% = $331.50 = $332) Lodging NTE $261 ($332 - $71) M&IE - $71

ITINERARY

Date	**Depart**	**Arrive**	**Lodging**
7 Sep	Residence	TDY, Location A	$170.00
8 Sep		TDY, Location A	$170.00
9 Sep	TDY, Location A	TDY, Location B	$ 70.00
10 Sep		TDY, Location B	$ 70.00
11 Sep	TDY, Location B	TDY, Location C	$ 75.00
12 Sep	TDY, Location C	Residence	

Date	**REIMBURSEMENT** (denotes AEA computation)	**Amount**
7 Sep	$71 x 75% = $53.25 + $170 (AEA lodging) TDY Location A =	$223.25
8 Sep	$170 + $71 (AEA per diem rate) =	$241.00
9-10 Sep	$70 + $46 = $116/day x 2 days, TDY Location B =	$232.00
11 Sep	$75 + $51, TDY Location C =	$126.00
12 Sep	$51 x 75% =	$ 38.25
Total Reimbursement		**$860.50**

EXAMPLE 3
AEA Single TDY location
AEA authorized for lodging and M&IE.

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

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

CONUS TDY Location Per Diem w/o AEA	**CONUS TDY Location Per Diem w/AEA**
Maximum Per Diem - $150 Lodging - $99, M&IE - $51	AEA authorized NTE $225 ($150/day x 150% = $225/day) Lodging NTE $149 ($99/day x 150% = $148.50 = $149, add $.50) M&IE - $76 ($51/day x 150% = $76.50 = $76, subtract $.50)

ITINERARY

Date	**Depart**	**Arrive**	**M&IE**	**Lodging**
10 Aug	Residence	En route/TDY	Dinner - $25	$130.00
11 Aug		At TDY Station	Breakfast - $6, Lunch - $10, Dinner - $24	$130.00
11 Aug		At TDY Station	Incidental Expense - IE - $5.50	
12 Aug		At TDY Station	Breakfast - $15, Lunch - $20, Dinner - $40	$130.00
12 Aug		At TDY Station	Incidental Expense - IE - $4.50	
13 Aug	TDY	Residence	Breakfast - $5, Lunch $12	

Date	**REIMBURSEMENT** (using AEA computation)	**Amount**
10 Aug	$130 + $25 =	$155.00
11 Aug	$130 + $40 + $5.50 =	$175.50
12 Aug	$130 + $75 + $4.50 (M&IE is reduced to $76) = (Total M&IE is limited by maximum daily AEA $76 M&IE)	$206.00
13 Aug	$17	$ 17.00
Total Reimbursement		**$553.50**

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PART E: RETURN TO PDS DURING TDY

C4675 TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION/ORDER

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

1. Required to return to the PDS on non-workdays at GOV'T expense, or

2. Authorized to return to the PDS at GOV'T expense during extended TDY.

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

C4676 REQUIRED RETURN TO PDS DIRECTED DURING NON-WORKDAYS

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

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

1. The expense for round-trip transportation and per diem allowance/AEA en route is less than the per diem allowance/AEA that would have been paid if the traveler remained at the TDY point, and

2. Availability for duty on the last scheduled workday preceding absence and on the first scheduled workday following absence is not adversely affected, and

3. The travel authorization/order states the traveler must return to the PDS.

C4677 VOLUNTARY RETURN TO PDS

A. General

1. A TDY traveler may voluntarily return to the PDS/place from which the traveler commutes daily to the PDS on non-workdays/workdays after the close of business.

2. The maximum reimbursement allowable for round-trip transportation (by any mode) and per diem/AEA en route is the per diem/AEA and travel expenses allowed had the traveler remained at the TDY location.

3. The traveler must perform voluntary return travel during non-duty hours or authorized leave periods.

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

1. Example 1

Example 1		
• **The per diem/TDY mileage rates used in this example are for illustrative purposes and may not reflect current rates.** • ***Par. C2500 for the current TDY mileage rate; and par. C2505 for the current MALT rate.***		
'Lodgings-Plus' Per Diem Computation		
Wed	10/20	Depart PDS
Wed	10/20	Arrive TDY
Fri	10/22	Depart TDY
Fri	10/22	Arrive PDS
Sun	10/24	Depart PDS
Sun	10/24	Arrive TDY
Wed	10/27	Depart TDY
Wed	10/27	Arrive PDS
The traveler's daily TDY lodging cost was $61, which, when added to the applicable M&IE rate of $46 equals $107 (does not exceed the TDY location $116 maximum per diem rate).		
Actual Cost		
Wed 10/20	Per diem for the travel day to the TDY location (75% x $46) + $61 =	$ 95.50
Thurs 10/21	$46 + $61 =	$107.00
Fri 10/22	Per diem for the return day to the PDS 75% x $46 =	$ 34.50
Sat 10/23	At PDS	0
	Round-trip Transportation Cost	$100.00
Sun 10/24	Per diem for the travel day to the TDY location (75% x $46) + $61 =	$ 95.50
Mon 10/25	$46 + $61 =	$107.00
Tue 10/26	$46 + $61 =	$107.00
Wed 10/27	Per diem for the return day to the PDS 75% x $46 =	$ 34.50
	Total Actual Cost	**$681.00**
Constructed Cost		
Wed 10/20	Per diem for the travel day to the TDY location (75% x $46) + $61 =	$ 95.50
Thurs 10/21	$46 + $61 =	$107.00
Fri 10/22	$46 + $61 =	$107.00
Sat 10/23	$46 + $61 =	$107.00
Sun 10/24	$46 + $61 =	$107.00
Mon 10/25	$46 + $61 =	$107.00
Tue 10/26	$46 + $61 =	$107.00
Wed 10/27	Per diem for the return day to the PDS 75% x $46 =	$ 34.50
	Total Constructed Cost	**$772.00**
In this example the traveler is due $681 (actual cost) since it is less than the constructed cost ($772).		

2. Example 2

Example 2		
• **The per diem/TDY mileage rates used in this example are for illustrative purposes and may not reflect current rates.** • ***Par. C2500 for the current TDY mileage rate; and par. C2505 for the current MALT rate.***		
Lodging-Plus Per Diem Computation		
Mon	3/5	Depart PDS
Mon	3/5	Arrive TDY
Fri	3/9	Depart TDY
Fri	3/9	Arrive PDS
Sun	3/11	Depart PDS
Sun	3/11	Arrive TDY
Fri	3/16	Depart TDY
Fri	3/16	Arrive PDS
The traveler's daily TDY lodging cost was $55, which, when added to the applicable M&IE rate of $46 equals $101 which does not exceed the TDY location $116 maximum per diem rate.		
Constructed Cost:		
Applying the $101 per diem rate, which would have been allowable had the traveler remained at the TDY location, the traveler would be authorized a total per diem of $303 for Friday, Saturday and Sunday ($101/day x 3 days = $303).		
Actual Cost:		
Per diem for the return day to the PDS on Friday 75% x $46 =		$ 34.50
Cost of round-trip transportation =		$180.00
Per diem for the travel day to the TDY location (75% x $46) + $55 =		$ 89.50
Total		**$304.00**
Since the actual cost of per diem and the transportation ($304) for round trip travel to the PDS exceeds the constructed cost of per diem ($303) the traveler would have been authorized if the traveler remained at the TDY location, the traveler is reimbursed $303.		
Using the same example, in a situation in which an official traveler accompanies another official traveler who is driving a POC, and assuming the same conditions apply, the official traveler driving the POC may be paid the round-trip mileage and per diem in the amount of $304. This payment is based on the additional per diem that ordinarily could have been claimed by the accompanying official traveler if the official traveler remained at the TDY location. ***NOTE: TDY mileage is not paid to the passenger. Par. C2198-B5.***		
If each traveler's per diem is taken into account, the maximum per diem payable would be $606 ($101/day/traveler x 3 days = $303/traveler x 2 travelers).		
If the round-trip transportation cost for the two travelers is $180, the complete travel cost is payable (i.e., per diem and round-trip mileage for the driver traveler and per diem for the passenger traveler equal to $428). $34.50 per diem for Friday + $89.50 per diem for Sunday = $124.00 $124/person (per diem for Friday and Sunday) x 2 people = $248 per diem $248 (per diem) + $180 (transportation for 2 travelers) = $428 The driver receives $304. The passenger receives $124. There is a $178 savings to the GOV'T ($606 - $428).		

3. Example 3

Example 3 **TDY Per Diem & POC TDY Mileage Computation**				
• **The per diem/TDY mileage rates used in this example are for illustrative purposes and may not reflect current rates.** • **Par. C2500 for the current TDY mileage rate; and par. C2505 for the current MALT rate.**				
A traveler is assigned to a TDY location. The travel authorization/order does not require the traveler's daily return to headquarters. The traveler elects POC travel (for personal convenience) from the residence and return to the TDY location each workday, incurring no lodging costs at the TDY location. Time spent on the daily TDY is greater than 12 hours. NTE the maximum TDY location per diem rate $108 ($62/ $46) may be reimbursed for the round-trip between the TDY and PDS locations. The traveler's lodging cost is $60 per day if the traveler remained at the TDY location. The traveler is due $423.50 (constructed cost) which is less than the actual cost.				
ITINERARY				
Day	**Date**	**Depart PDS**	**Return PDS**	**POC Distance**
Mon	10/15	0600	1830	75 miles one-way
Tue	10/16	0600	1830	75 miles one-way
Wed	10/17	0600	1830	75 miles one-way
Thu	10/18	0600	1830	75 miles one-way
REIMBURSEMENT				
PER DIEM AND TDY MILEAGE FOR ACTUAL TRAVEL PERFORMED				
Mon	10/15	75% x $46 (par. C4553-D) =		$ 34.50
Tue	10/16	75% x $46 =		$ 34.50
Wed	10/17	75% x $46 =		$ 34.50
Thurs	10/18	75% x $46 =		$ 34.50
Four round trips of 150 miles each = 600 miles x $0.55/mile =				$330.00
Per Diem & POC TDY Mileage for Actual Travel Total =				**$468.00**
GOV'T'S CONSTRUCTED COST				
Mon	10/15	$60 + (75% x $46) =		$ 94.50
Tue to Wed	10/16 to 10/17	$60 + $46 = $106/day x 2 days =		$212.00
Thurs	10/18	75% x $46 =		$ 34.50
One round trip of 150 miles x $0.55/mile =				$ 82.50
Per Diem & POC TDY Mileage for Constructed Cost Total				**$423.50**

4. Example 4

Example 4		
• **The per diem/TDY mileage rates used in this example are for illustrative purposes and may not reflect current rates.** • **Par. C2500 for the current TDY mileage rate; and par. C2505 for the current MALT rate.**		
AEA Comparison		
Sun	10/07	Arrive TDY location. AEA Authorized NTE $90
Fri	10/12	Depart TDY location (voluntary return to PDS)
Fri	10/12	Arrive PDS
Sun	10/14	Depart PDS
Sun	10/14	Arrive TDY location (same TDY location)
Fri	10/19	Depart TDY location (TDY completed)
Fri	10/19	Arrive PDS
The maximum AEA payable at the traveler's TDY location is $90/day. This is used in comparing the actual expenses for the round-trip travel and what would have been payable if the traveler remained at the TDY location.		
If transportation costs plus AEA (both en route to and from the PDS and while at the TDY location on Friday prior to departure (breakfast, lunch, incidental expenses) and on Sunday after return (lodging)) exceed the official TDY location rate, reimbursement is limited to $270, i.e., what the traveler would have been paid for remaining at the TDY location.		
If the expenses incurred with voluntary return travel are less than the maximum payable, reimbursement is the lesser amount.		

C4678 RETURN TO PDS DURING EXTENDED TDY

A. General

1. For par. C4678, "extended TDY" means directed continuous travel of 3 or more weeks.

2. A traveler on extended TDY (other than deployment) may be authorized to periodically return in an official travel status to the PDS, or place of abode from which the traveler commutes daily to the PDS, on weekends or other non-workdays.

3. ***Reimbursement for transportation and per diem is on the same basis as TDY travel, but is not limited to the expenses otherwise payable had the traveler remained at the TDY location.***

B. Authorized Return

*1. ***A traveler, who travels to a location (other than the PDS or place of abode from which the traveler commutes daily to the PDS) for personal reasons, (and returns to the TDY location) is not authorized transportation expense reimbursement.*** The traveler is authorized only per diem-related expenses based on the TDY location per diem rate and any reimbursable expenses (APP G) that would have been allowable had the traveler remained at the TDY location (B-200856, 3 August 1981; and B-214886, 3 July 1984). Par. C4563-E.

2. A statement that return travel is authorized must be included in the travel authorization/order, or on the travel voucher if approved after the travel has been performed. ***This travel is an exception to the policy of scheduling travel during regular duty hours.*** Accordingly, the authorized return should be performed outside the traveler's regular duty hours or during authorized leave periods.

3. A traveler, not exempt from the Fair Labor Standards Act overtime provisions, should be given consideration to schedule required travel to minimize overtime payment, including scheduling travel during regular duty hours when necessary (55 Comp. Gen. 1291 (1976)).

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

5. Computation Examples

a. Example 1

Example 1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

b. Example 2

Example 2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

c. Example 3

Example 3

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

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

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

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

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

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

C4679 LODGING RETAINED AT TDY LOCATION

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

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

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

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

b. The traveler's efforts to obtain lodging on a weekly or monthly basis or other long-term rental agreement; and

c. When the retained lodging is charged on a daily basis, such factors as the TDY duration, the personal belongings quantity, the establishment's ability to store those belongings, and the traveler's ability to secure a room upon return.

*2. If authorized/approved, the cost of lodging retained at the TDY location is paid as a reimbursable expense (APP G - NTE the TDY locality per diem lodging ceiling).

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PART B: EMPLOYEE TRANSPORTATION AND SUBSISTENCE

C5050 MALT (FTR §302-4.300)

A. POC Travel

1. Except for RAT, the MALT for PDT by POC, when authorized/approved is determined by the official distance for which MALT may be paid under circumstances (as determined IAW the applicable JTR provisions).

2. An authorized traveler is any employee/dependent traveling IAW a PDT travel authorization/order, including an employee traveling as a dependent under par. C5000-B1b. An employee eligible for travel and transportation allowances as an employee under a PCS travel authorization/order is authorized the MALT rate per mile except when traveling as a passenger in a POC. If more than one employee travels in the same POC and each has a PCS travel authorization/order, only the employee incurring the expenses is authorized MALT for the official distance and only one employee receives the reimbursable expenses. Par. C5000-B1a.

a. Example 1. An employee-married-to-employee couple, each on a PCS travel authorization/order and eligible for travel and transportation allowances (neither employee elects to be treated as the other employee's dependent (par. C5000-B1a)), and their two children travel in one POC. Only one employee receives MALT and may submit all of the reimbursable expenses.

b. Example 2: Three unrelated employees, each on a PCS authorization/order, travel together in one POC between two PDS locations. The employee incurring the costs receives MALT for the official distance and may submit all reimbursable expenses.

c. Example 3. An employee-married-to-member couple, each eligible for travel and transportation allowances on a PCS travel authorization/order, and their two children travel together in one POC. Only one of the two (employee or member) receives MALT for the official distance and may submit all of the reimbursable expenses.

3. Par. C2505 for the MALT rate. The rate is for the use of up to two POCs per household, unless reimbursement for a third, fourth, etc., POC has been authorized under par. C2159-C.

4. Reimbursement for all privately owned airplane or motorcycle PDT and RAT by POC, including per diem, is determined under par. C2159 and must not exceed the common carrier travel cost (including per diem).

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

1. The MALT rate for the distance traveled by POC;

2. The common carrier cost; and

3. Per diem for actual travel time.

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

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

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

C5055 USE OF MORE THAN TWO AUTOMOBILES

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

C5060 ALLOWABLE PER DIEM (FTR §302-4.200)

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

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

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

2. Actual travel time in full days (e.g., 9 days and 3 hours is 10 days).

C. Exception

1. An exception may be made by the travel-approving/directing official when travel en route is delayed for reasons beyond the traveler's control, such as acts of God, restrictions by governmental authorities, or other reasons acceptable to the employing DoD Component (e.g., a physically handicapped employee).

2. In these cases, per diem may be allowed for the full delay period or for a shorter delay period as determined by the DoD Component.

3. The employee should be prepared to provide a statement on the reimbursement voucher fully explaining the circumstances that necessitated the en route travel delay if required by finance regulations.

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

E. Per Diem Rates for PDT

1. The Standard CONUS per diem rate applies for any CONUS city/county location not identified in the CONUS per diem rates.

2. ***The Standard CONUS per diem rate is used for all CONUS locations when PDT is involved.***

a. Travel to a first duty station for a newly recruited employee or appointee;

b. Travel incident to a PCS;

c. RAT;

d. Separation travel; and

e. While occupying temporary lodging (except when TQSE(F) is authorized under Ch 5, Part H3).

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

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

LODGING	M&IE	TOTAL
$70	$46	$116

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

a. Travel to a first duty station for a newly recruited employee or appointee;

b. Travel incident to a PCS;

c. RAT;

d. Separation travel;

e. Travel (for the entire trip) to seek permanent residence (house-hunting); and

f. While occupying temporary lodgings at an OCONUS location.

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

a. Lodging. Reimbursement for the actual cost of required accommodations (unless included in the transportation cost) is authorized.

b. M&IE When Travel Includes an Overnight on a Car Ferry Anywhere in the World. M&IE is based on and computed for the employee/dependent using the highest CONUS M&IE rate for the arrival day (embarkation) on the ferry through the day before the departure day (debarkation) from the ferry. M&IE for the departure day (debarkation) from the ferry is the rate applicable for the employee's/dependent's location at 2400 on that day. Par. C4550-F.

c. M&IE When Travel Does Not Include an Overnight on a Car Ferry. If the ferry passage does not include an overnight, uninterrupted 'MALT-Plus' is the applicable M&IE while on the ferry. Par. C4553.

d. Dependent Per Diem. The percentages, in par. C5125-A, apply when computing a dependent's per diem.

F. Per Diem Allowance Elements

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

****NOTE*: The locality per diem lodging ceiling in CONUS and in a non-foreign OCONUS area does not include lodging tax. Lodging tax in CONUS and in a non-foreign OCONUS area is a reimbursable expense (APP G). The locality per diem lodging ceiling in a foreign OCONUS area (APP A) includes lodging tax. Lodging tax in a foreign OCONUS area is part of per diem and is not a reimbursable expense.***

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

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

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

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

a. Day Travel Begins

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

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

b. Full Calendar Days

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

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

c. Day Travel Ends

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

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

H. PDT

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

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

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

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

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

I. Per Diem Computation Examples

1. Example 1

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

2. Example 2

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

3. Example 3

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

4. Example 4

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

5. Example 5

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

6. Example 6

PCS Travel - More than 12 Hours		
Depart	Old PDS (CONUS)	1 May
Arrive	New PDS (OCONUS)	1 May
Actual travel time is 16 hours. The M&IE rate applicable to the new PDS location = $78.00 at the time of travel.		
REIMBURSEMENT ***NOTE: PCS travel M&IE is authorized at a flat 75% of the applicable M&IE rate indicated in par. C5060-E for the new PDS on the departure day from the old PDS and the arrival day at the new PDS.***		
$78.00 (M&IE) rate x 75% for new PDS location =		$58.50
Total reimbursement =		$58.50
Per diem for the accompanying spouse is ¾ of the amount due the employee ($58.50) =		$43.88
Per diem for the accompanying child age 12 or older is ¾ of the amount due the employee ($58.50) =		$43.88
Per diem for the accompanying child under age 12 is ½ of the amount due the employee ($58.50) =		$29.25

C5065 COMPUTING POC TRAVEL REIMBURSEMENT

A. General

1. The examples in par. C5065 illustrate computing MALT and per diem incident to PDT by automobile.

2. The per diem/MALT rates used in the example(s) are for illustrative purposes and may not reflect current rates. Par. C2500 prescribes current TDY mileage rates and par. C2505 prescribes current MALT rates.

3. Par. C4550-F3 for the current Standard CONUS per diem rate.

4. The per diem is as computed in pars. C5125 and C5060-B, and examples in par. C4565.

B. Reimbursement Computation Example for One Automobile

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

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

C. Reimbursement Computation Example for Two Automobiles

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

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

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

C5070 TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION REIMBURSEMENT

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

1. Employee and dependents' transportation, including MALT for POC travel, (par. C5050-A),

2. Per diem for the employee and dependents (par. C5125-F for travel by ship),

3. HHG shipment, including SIT,

4. HHG NTS ***NOTE: NTS is not authorized for CONUS to CONUS transfers unless it is to a designated isolated CONUS PDS.***,

5. Miscellaneous expenses, and

6. Expenses incurred in the selling and/or buying of a residence, or lease termination. Ch 5, Part P.

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

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

1. A HHT and/or TQSE (Ch 5, Part H), and/or

2. POV shipment (Ch 5, Part E).

C5075 PCS MOVEMENTS (FTR §302–3)

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

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

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

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

C5080 TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION UNDER SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES

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

1. General

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

(1) A new appointee to any position;

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

(3) Presidential Transition Team personnel newly appointed to GOV'T service who have performed transition activities under section 3 of the Presidential Transition Act of 1963 (3 USC §102, note) and are appointed to GOV'T service in the same fiscal year as the Presidential inauguration that immediately follows their transition activities.

b. The provisions of this Part apply to relocation to the first PDS from the actual residence at the time:

(1) Of appointment, for new appointees, as defined in par. C5080-B2, or,

(2) Following the most recent Presidential election, but before selection/appointment, in the case of individuals described above in par. C5080-A1a(3).

c. The restrictions in par. C5080-F (Short Distance Transfers (PCS within Same City or Area)) do not apply to first duty station travel. When first duty station travel is involved, the hiring DoD Component may or may not, at its discretion, authorize/approve payment of applicable first duty station travel and transportation allowances in par. C5080-B5 without regard to the distance between the employee's actual residence and the first PDS.

2. Requirements and Allowances for a New Employee Assigned to an OCONUS PDS

a. Agreement Requirements. Ch 5, Part L.

b. Service Requirements. Par. C5570.

c. Travel and Transportation Allowances. Travel and transportation allowances:

(1) Are measured from the actual residence, at the time of appointment, to the OCONUS PDS.

(2) For Presidential Transition Team appointees are limited to expenses incurred from the actual residence, from which the employee was relocated to perform Presidential transition activities, to the assigned PDS.

d. Foreign OCONUS Area PDS Assignment Allowances

(1) Foreign Transfer Allowance (FTA). Par. C1004. When assignment is from a CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS area to a foreign OCONUS area PDS, the following are authorized:

(a) Miscellaneous Expense Portion. DSSR, Section 241.2 at ***http://aoprals.state.gov/content.asp?content_id=247&menu_id=81*** and par. C1004,

(b) Lease Penalty Expense Portion. DSSR, Section 242.4 at ***http://aoprals.state.gov/content.asp?content_id=247&menu_id=81*** and par. C1004, and

(c) Pre-departure Subsistence Expense. This is also provided for a new appointee in a CONUS/ non-foreign OCONUS area whose first assignment is a foreign OCONUS area PDS. DSSR, Section 242.3 at ***http://aoprals.state.gov/content.asp?content_id=247&menu_id=81*** and par. C1004.

(2) Temporary Quarters Subsistence Allowance (TQSA) (DSSR, Section 120 (***http://aoprals.state.gov/content.asp?content_id=239&menu_id=81***). Provided for temporary lodgings occupied upon arrival at a foreign OCONUS area PDS if eligible for a Living Quarters Allowance (LQA) under the DoD Civilian Personnel Management System Directive 1400.25-M, Subchapter 1250-E at ***http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/html/140025m.htm*** and DSSR Section 031.1 at ***http://aoprals.state.gov/content.asp?content_id=145&menu_id=81***.

B. New Appointee and Student Trainee Appointments and Assignments to the First PDS (FTR §302-3, Subpart A)

1. General.

a. Travel and transportation allowances may be authorized for appointees/student trainees assigned to a first PDS. Once reimbursement is authorized for travel and transportation allowances, all mandatory allowances must be reimbursed.

b. The appointee/student assigned to a first PDS may be reimbursed allowable travel and transportation expenses once the individual has signed a service agreement to remain in GOV'T service for a 12-month minimum (beginning the date the appointee/student trainee reports for duty at the first/new PDS), unless separated for reasons beyond the employee's control that are acceptable to the agency concerned.

c. If the written service agreement is violated, including failure to report for duty at the first/new PDS, any GOV'T funds spent for travel, transportation, moving and/or HHG storage, and all other allowances authorized under this Part become that individual's financial responsibility to repay to the GOV'T.

d. Par. C5550-E regarding service agreement requirements for appointments to an OCONUS position.

e. Par. C5570-C and APP Q, Parts III and IV for information concerning OCONUS PDS location tours.

2. Coverage. A new appointee:

a. May be authorized payment of only expenses listed in par. C5080-B5 when relocating to the first PDS.

b. Includes:

(1) An individual who is employed with the Federal GOV'T for the first time,

(2) Presidential Transition Team personnel (par. C5080-A1a(3)), and

(3) An employee returning to the GOV'T after a break in service (except an employee separated as a result of reduction in force/transfer-of-function and is re-employed within one year after such action (par. C5080-C)); or

(4) A student trainee assigned to the GOV'T upon completion of college.

c. Is ***not*** an employee separated as a result of a RIF/transfer-of-function. Such an employee is treated as a transferee under pars. C1052-B2 and C5080-C.

3. DoD Component Responsibility. ***Each DoD Component must ensure that a new appointee is informed of benefits availability and limitations.***

4. Procedural Requirements

a. Agreement. Payment for otherwise allowable expenses/advance of funds cannot be made unless the appointee/student trainee has signed the appropriate service agreement.

b. Travel before Appointment

(1) Authorized expenses may be paid even though the individual concerned has not been appointed at the time travel to the first PDS is performed.

(2) Travel and transportation for Presidential Transition Team personnel (par. C5080-A1a(3)), may take place at any time following the most recent Presidential election, but expense reimbursement cannot occur until the individual's actual appointment.

(3) Par. C5080 does not limit the Ch 7, Part D provisions allowing the payment of pre-employment interview travel.

c. Prior Payment. ***A student trainee may not receive payments at the time of assignment if travel and transportation expenses were paid when the trainee was appointed as a student trainee.***

5. Allowable Expenses. The following expenses are payable when travel to the first PDS at GOV'T expense is authorized/approved by the hiring DoD Component. Not all of the listed items are applicable in each situation covered by this Part.

a. Travel and transportation, including per diem, for the appointee/student trainee. Par. C5060-E2.

NOTE: AEA in Ch 4, Part C, may not be authorized/approved for first duty station travel.

b. Transportation for the appointee's/student trainee's dependent. Ch 5, Part C.

c. MALT if a POC is used. Par. C5050.

d. HHG transportation and SIT. Ch 5, Part D.

e. NTS (extended storage) of HHG if appointed to an isolated location or assigned to an OCONUS PDS. Ch 5, Part D.

f. Mobile home transportation. Ch 5, Part F.

g. POV shipment when authorized by the DoD Component. Ch 5, Part E.

6. Expenses Not Allowable. The following expenses are not allowable to appointees and student trainees.

a. Per diem for dependents;

b. A HHT;

c. TQSE (Ch 5, Part H);

d. MEA (Ch 5, Part G); ***NOTE: Ch 5, Part G does not authorize MEA for first duty station travel. The authority in DSSR, section 241.2 at http://aoprals.state.gov/content.asp?content_id=247&menu_id=81 may be used to authorize MEA for an employee on first duty station travel to a foreign OCONUS area duty station.***

e. Residence sale and purchase expense (Ch 5, Part P);

f. Lease-breaking expense (except as in par. C1004-C4); and

g. Relocation service (Ch 5, Part Q).

7. Alternate Origin and/or Destination

a. The travel and transportation expense limit is the cost of allowable travel and transportation directly between the individual's actual residence at the time of selection/assignment and the PDS to which appointed/assigned.

b. For Presidential Transition Team personnel (par. C5080-A1a(3)), the actual residence, at the time of first duty station travel following the most recent Presidential election, is used.

c. Travel may be from and/or to other locations, but the new appointee/student trainee is financially responsible for any excess cost involved.

8. Funds Advance. An advance for allowable expenses may be made to appointees/student trainees under Ch 1, Part C.

C. Movement of an Employee or Reemployed Former Employee Affected by Reduction in Force (RIF)/Transfer of Function (FTR §302–3.206)

1. General. An involuntary transfer due to a RIF/transfer of function is in the GOV'T's interest (FTR §302-3.205). PCS allowances are authorized.

2. Placement before Separation. When an employee is assigned to any new duty station due to a RIF/transfer of function before separation, travel and transportation allowances are from the old PDS to the new PDS.

3. Placement after Separation. If a former employee was separated due to a RIF/transfer of function, and is reemployed:

a. In the Federal GOV'T,

b. Within 1 year of the separation date,

c. Under a non-temporary appointment, and

d. At a different duty station from the one at which the original separation occurred,

the travel and transportation allowances are from the old PDS at which separated to the new PDS provided the new PDS meets the distance requirements in par. C5080-F for a short distance transfer.

4. Agreement Requirement. PCS allowances may be allowed when an employee, who is transferred due to a RIF/transfer of function, agrees in writing to remain in GOV'T service for 12months (beginning the date the employee reports for duty at the new PDS) IAW par. C5080. If the employee violates the written agreement, including failure to report for duty at the new PDS, any GOV'T funds spent for allowances authorized under par. C5080 become the individual's personal financial responsibility. Par. C5550-E for agreement requirements when a transfer is to an OCONUS position.

5. Employee Transferring to the U.S. Postal Service. PCS allowances IAW par. C5080 may also be authorized for a DoD employee (5 USC §5735) who:

a. Is scheduled for separation from DoD, other than for cause;

b. Is selected for appointment to a continuing position with the U.S. Postal Service; and

c. Accepts the appointment.

6. Travel Authorization/Order Issuance. Travel authorization/order issuance is covered in APP I.

7. Funding. Par. C1052 for funding of allowances authorized under par. C5080.

8. Example: An Employee Separated due to Function Transfer. An employee in California declined to relocate with a function transfer and was separated. The employee sold the residence within 2 months, stored HHG and departed with the spouse for Washington, D.C., in a POA, towing a house trailer. Upon reemployment in a permanent position in Washington 4 months later, the employee signed a service agreement and was issued a PCS travel authorization/order that authorized the same PCS allowances that would have been authorized had the employee transferred without a break in service. The employee was reimbursed for the residence sale, HHG storage and shipment, MALT and per diem for travel to Washington with the spouse prior to reemployment, including TQSE and the MEA. Reimbursement for towing the house trailer was not allowed since reimbursement is allowed for shipping HHG or moving a house trailer, but not both (51 Comp. Gen 27 (1971) and B-172824, 28 May 1971).

D. Return from Military Duty

1. Mandatory Restoration. A civilian employee:

a. Authorized mandatory restoration under FPM 353,

b. Returning from military duty, and

c. Finding that an appropriate vacancy does not exist at the PDS at which the employee resigned to enter the Armed Forces,

is restored to the PDS at which the employee resigned to enter the Armed Forces.

2. Travel and Transportation Allowances. Travel and transportation allowance payment is in the GOV'T's interest from the restoration place to a place where a suitable DoD vacancy is available (B-170987, 14 December 1970 and 25 Comp. Gen. 293 (1945)).

3. Real Estate Expense

a. Ch 5, Part P, allows reimbursement for real estate expenses required to be paid by the employee ICW residence:

(1) Sale (or unexpired lease settlement) at the former civilian PDS; and

(2) Purchase at the new PDS (the criteria in par. C5080-F concerning change of station within the same city or area applies).

b. Reimbursement is prohibited for any:

(1) Sale,

(2) Settlement of an unexpired lease, or

(3) Purchase transaction

that occurs prior to the employee being officially notified that the employee would be assigned to a different PDS than the one at which the employee resigned to enter the Armed Forces.

4. Travel and Transportation Allowances

a. An employee returning from the location at which released from duty in the Armed Forces directly to the new civilian PDS (other than the one from which the employee resigned or entered LWOP-US to enter the Armed Forces) has separate and distinct travel and transportation allowances.

b. Based on the employee's status the employee is authorized the below travel and transportation allowances:

(1) Service Member Being Discharged. The employee is authorized travel and transportation allowances under the JFTR from the place released from the Armed Forces to the HOR, or PLEAD.

(2) Civilian Employee. The employee is authorized travel and transportation allowances for self, dependents, and HHG from the civilian PDS at which the employee resigned to enter the Armed Forces to the new civilian PDS.

c. The employee is authorized:

(1) The MEA (Ch 5, Part G),

(2) Reimbursement of expenses incurred ICW the sale/purchase of a residence or an unexpired lease (Ch 5, Part P),

(3) A HHT, but only if authorized in the travel authorization/order, under Ch 5, Part M, and

(4) TQSE, but only if authorized in the travel authorization/order under Ch 5, Part H.

d. Alternate PDS (GSBCA 15754-RELO, 17 May 2002)

(1) The employee's home, used as a residence while serving on active military duty, may be the employee's PDS instead of the former civilian PDS.

(2) Real estate expenses are allowed for the sale of the home occupied as a residence while serving on active military duty instead of a home at the former civilian PDS.

(3) PCS allowances are authorized from the location of the employee's home used as a residence while serving on active military duty to the employee's new PDS.

5. Moving Costs. If the entire cost for moving the employee, dependents and HHG from the place of release from the Armed Forces to the new civilian PDS is provided under the employee's travel and transportation allowances as an Armed Forces member being discharged, no additional payment is allowed.

6. Travel and Transportation Costs. If the entire cost for travel and transportation is not covered by the authorization in par. C5080-D4b(1), the travel and transportation allowances in par. C5080-D4b(2) are paid for the allowable expenses not covered (B-173758, 8 October 1971).

7. Called/Ordered to Active Duty. JFTR, Ch 7, Part G, for travel and transportation allowances when an RC member (including a dual status technician) or retired member is called/ordered to active duty.

E. Successive PCS Assignments and Delayed Movement of Dependents and/or HHG to the Last PDS

1. Limitation

a. When an employee makes successive PCS moves and dependent and/or HHG movement is delayed until transfer to the last PDS, movement is allowed by the direct route between the first and last PDSs, provided the 2-year time limitation under the authority for the first transfer has not expired.

b. If the 2-year time limitation has expired with regard to the transfer from the first PDS, travel and transportation allowances are limited to that from a subsequent PDS, where the 2-year time limitation has not expired, to the last PDS.

2. Funding Responsibility. Par. C1052-B.

F. Short Distance Transfers (PCS within Same City/Area) (FTR §302-2.6)

NOTE: The restrictions in par. C5080-F do not apply to first duty station travel. When first duty station travel is involved, the hiring DoD Component may or may not, at its discretion, authorize/approve payment of applicable first duty station travel and transportation allowances in par. C5080-B5 without regard to the distance between the employee's actual residence and the first PDS.

1. Authorization/Approval. Travel and transportation allowances may be authorized/approved incident to a PCS when the PCS is:

a. In the GOV'T's interest (responding to a vacancy announcement is not 'at the employee's request'),

b. To a new PDS that is at least 50 miles from the old PDS, and

c. Results in a residence relocation. In determining that the residence relocation is incident to the PCS, the AO must consider commuting time and distance between the:

(1) Residence at the time of PCS notification and the old and new PDSs, and

(2) The proposed new residence and the new PDS.

Ordinarily, a residence relocation is not incident to a PCS unless the employee's proposed new residence is closer to the new PDS than the employee's old residence (i.e., the residence from which the employee commuted daily to the old PDS). Par. C5080-F2 for exceptions.

2. Exceptions. On a case-by-case basis the AO may authorize PCS expense reimbursement for PCS moves of less than 50 miles when the move is in the GOV'T's interest, ***and without the move***:

a. The one-way commuting distance between the residence being occupied while serving at the old PDS, and the new PDS, increases by at least 10 miles (e.g., existing residence to old PDS = 20 miles and existing residence to new PDS = 31 miles); or

b. There is a commuting time increase to the new PDS; or

c. Increased commuting costs impose a financial hardship.

3. PCS Claims Must Satisfy Conditions

a. PCS claims for allowances authorized in a travel authorization/order must satisfy the conditions in par. C5080-F1 or C5080-F2 before reimbursement is allowed.

b. If the employee changes the proposed new residence location, the AO must review the change for compliance with the criteria in pars. C5080-F1 and C5080-F2, as applicable.

c. ***Non-compliance of the new residence location is grounds for denial of the various allowances***.

d. Ch 5, Part N for reimbursement of additional tax incurred by an employee on PCS allowance reimbursement.

G. Waiver of Limitations for an Employee Relocating to/from a Remote or Isolated Location (FTR §302-2.106)

1. General. PCS allowance limitations (Travel and Transportation Expenses, New Appointees, Student Trainees, and Transferred Employee) authorized in 5 USC Chapter 57, Subchapter II and in these regulations may be waived by the Secretarial Process for any employee relocating to/from a remote or isolated location when the following conditions are met:

a. The employee would suffer a hardship if the limitation was not waived; and

b. The official waiving PCS limitations certifies, in writing, both the waiver and the reason(s) for the waiver.

2. Remote/Isolated Locations. The following locations have been designated as remote or isolated Locations:

Location	Effective Date	Biennial Re-certification Date
1. None Yet Designated		
2.		
3.		

3. Designating a PDS as a Remote/Isolated Location. A request to designate a PDS as a remote/isolated location should be submitted, with justification, to the PDTATAC through the appropriate Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force or OSD address listed under "Feedback Reporting" in the Introduction. Justification for continuing a PDS designation as an isolated/remote location must reach the PDTATAC by the biennial re-certification date in the table in par. C5080-G2 or the designation may be deleted.

4. Criteria for Designating a PDS as a Remote/Isolated Location

a. Criteria. In the circumstances described in par. C5080-G4b or C5080-G4c, any PDS is a remote/ isolated location (for the purpose of par. C5080) if listed in par. C5080-G2. Par. C5195 for NTS of HHG at an isolated PDS.

b. Daily Commuting Impractical. Daily commuting is impractical because the PDS location and available transportation are such that DoD Component management requires the employee to remain at the PDS for the workweek as a normal and continuing part of the employment conditions.

c. Extraordinary Conditions. Boat, aircraft, or unusual conveyance is the only transportation means to the PDS, and then only under extraordinary conditions, and the distance, time, and commuting conditions result in expense, inconvenience, and/or hardship significantly greater than that encountered in metropolitan area commuting.

C5083 TDY STATION BECOMES PDS

A. Notification of Change from TDY Station to PDS

1. Coordinate the employee's TDY assignment with the change in PDS notice.

2. Allow the employee time to return to the old PDS to arrange for a residence sale, dependent(s) and/or HHG transportation, and to perform PCS travel to the new PDS to report for duty on the PCS effective date.

B. Per Diem Allowances

1. Payment of per diem stops on (i.e., is not paid on or after) the date the employee receives notice that the TDY station becomes the PDS.

2. Per diem is paid if the employee performs a TDY period at the new PDS before the transfer effective date, and the TDY period is terminated by a return to the old PDS at which the employee performs substantial duty. For example, notice is received on 1 September 2008, TDY is conducted from 4-6 September 2008, and the transfer effective date is 30 September 2008 (B-214966, 27 December 1984).

C. PCS Allowances. An employee whose TDY station becomes a new PDS is authorized PCS allowances provided the transfer is in the GOV'T's interest. Par. C5070 for mandatory and discretionary allowances that may be authorized.

D. Old PDS

1. Return travel to Old PDS. Return travel to the old PDS from the TDY (new PDS) location when an employee is transferred in the GOV'T's interest, may be authorized/approved at GOV'T expense (B-169392, 28 October 1976) as indicated in pars. C5083-D1a and C5083-D1b.

a. Before the PCS effective Date

(1) Return transportation to the old PDS under the TDY travel authorization/order, or reimbursement on a TDY mileage basis for POC use at the rate in par. C2500, if POC travel is determined to be to the GOV'T's advantage, plus per diem for the return trip payable ICW return from TDY; and

(2) Transportation to the new PDS under the PCS travel authorization/order, or MALT reimbursement for POC use at the applicable rate in par. C2505, for travel to the new PDS plus per diem payable ICW PCS travel.

b. After the PCS Effective Date

(1) Transportation under the PCS travel authorization/order to the old PDS, or MALT reimbursement for POC use at the rate in par. C2505 (69 Comp. Gen. 424 (1990)) plus per diem for the return trip payable ICW PCS travel; and

(2) Transportation to the new PDS under the PCS travel authorization/order, or MALT reimbursement for POC use at the applicable rate in par. C2505 for travel to the new PDS plus per diem payable ICW PCS travel.

2. Per Diem at the Old PDS

a. Before the PCS Effective Date. Return to the old PDS, before the date that the employee's TDY location becomes the employee's PDS, is treated in the same manner as return from any TDY assignment and no per diem is payable at the old PDS.

b. After the PCS Effective Date. Return transportation to the old PDS, after the date on which the TDY location becomes the employee's PDS, is authorized as PCS travel and per diem at the old PDS is not authorized ICW such travel.

E. GAO and GSBCA Decisions Applicable to Cases in which an Employee Is Transferred to the Location at which the Employee is TDY

1. B-214966, 27 December 1984 (*http://redbook.gao.gov/14/fl0066692.php*). Several different cases, dealing with transfers to TDY locations and cessation of per diem payments in those cases, are discussed as well as the exception to these situations when an employee performs a TDY period or periods at the new official station between the time the employee receives the transfer authorization/order and the authorization/order stated effective date if such TDY period or periods are terminated by a return to the old station on official business.

2. GSBCA 13686-RELO, 28 February 1997 (***http://www.gsbca.gsa.gov/relo/r136860.txt***). An employee was authorized a TDY assignment at the old PDS to act as a contracting officer's representative to make arrangements and supervise the packing and shipping of the employee's HHG.

3. GSBCA 15640-RELO, 13 June 2002 (***http://www.gsbca.gsa.gov/relo/r1564013.txt***). An employee was authorized reimbursement for second trip to the old PDS to supervise the shipment of HHG because, due to circumstances beyond the employee's control, the employee was unable to ship the HHG at the time of transfer.

4. B-169392, 28 October 1976 (***http://redbook.gao.gov/17/fl0081691.php***). An employee was authorized reimbursement for expenses (transportation and per diem) for a round trip between the new and old PDSs several months after the TDY location became the employee's new PDS.

5. B-188093, 18 October 1977 (***http://redbook.gao.gov/17/fl0080137.php***).

a. One instance that notice of transfer to the location at which an employee is on TDY does not preclude payment of per diem while at that location is the case in which an employee returns to the old PDS to perform substantial duty before the scheduled PCS date. An employee who was notified of a transfer to the TDY location could continue to be paid per diem until the end of the TDY assignment because the employee was expected to return to the old PDS for two or three weeks before the date on which the employee was to report to the new PDS.

b. Return to the old PDS for a weekend primarily to make moving arrangements is not considered to be performance of substantial duty at the old PDS as that term is used in par. C5083-E5a.

c. Notification of a transfer to the TDY location is not necessarily based on the date the employee receives a formal or written notice of the PCS, it may be based on the date that the employee actually knew officially that the TDY location was to become his PDS. The notice to the employee not only must be communicated to the employee by proper authority but should also be definite as to the action being taken so that the employee has no doubt concerning the PCS.

d. To eliminate any misunderstanding, the employee should be advised at the time the employee is notified of the PCS to the TDY location that the notification also terminates per diem at the TDY location. At the same time, or soon after, a PCS travel authorization/order should be issued. Round-trip travel expenses should be authorized as soon as possible for the employee's return trip to the old PDS so that the employee can begin making necessary arrangements in preparation for the PCS.

6. B-190107, 8 February 1978 (***http://redbook.gao.gov/16/fl0079622.php***). An employee performed intermittent TDY in Boston during June 1977. By PCS travel authorization/order dated 16 June 1977 the employee was transferred to Boston, effective 3 July 1977. While the general rule is that an employee, transferred to the place where the employee is performing TDY, may not be paid per diem after notice of such transfer, the rule is not applicable where TDY is intermittent and it is expected that the employee will return to headquarters for official duty prior to effective date of transfer.

7. B-205440, 25 May 1982 (*http://redbook.gao.gov/15/fl0071711.php*). An employee stationed in Washington, DC, who performed intermittent TDY in Hines, IL, after being notified of transfer to Hines effective 9 September 1978, nonetheless may be paid per diem when at Hines through December 30, 1978, since the employee was issued a TDY travel authorization/order to Hines during this period and until reporting to Hines on that date spent much time on assignment in Washington, DC.

8. B-213742, 5 August 1985 (*http://redbook.gao.gov/14/fl0065527.php*). Since employee was notified, while at a TDY station (Washington, DC), that Washington, DC, had been changed to the employee's PDS, the employee may be reimbursed for round-trip travel and transportation expenses incurred between Washington, DC, and Fort Collins to arrange for the movement of the employee's family and HHG and assisting in other matters incident to the relocation.

9. 64 COMP. GEN. 205 (1985) (*http://redbook.gao.gov/14/fl0066590.php*). An employee received travel and per diem during an alleged 6-month detail in Washington, DC, and then was permanently assigned to Washington. Whether a particular location should be considered a temporary or permanent duty station is a question of fact to be determined from the travel authorization/order directing the assignment, the duration of the assignment, and the nature of the duties to be performed. Under the facts and circumstances of this case, it was concluded that the employee's 6-month detail in Washington constituted a legitimate TDY assignment. Therefore, the employee was authorized TDY allowances in Washington until the day the employee received definite notice of transfer there.

10. 69 Comp. Gen. 424 (1990) (***http://redbook.gao.gov/12/fl0057075.php***). An employee, permanently transferred to the place at which the employee was on a TDY assignment, returned to the old duty station by POC to retrieve stored HHG. The employee is authorized en route per diem and MALT for the round-trip since relocation travel by POV is deemed to be to the GOV'T's advantage.

11. B-253033, 16 November 1993 (***http://archive.gao.gov/lglpdf64/151405.pdf***). An employee's official duty station was Salt Lake City, UT. The employee was on a TDY assignment in San Bernardino, CA, where the employee was selected for a permanent position. However, the employee's final TDY period in San Bernardino was terminated by a return to Salt Lake City for substantial official business. The transfer effective date for per diem purposes is the date on which the employee returned to San Bernardino to stay at the new position, after completion of official business in Salt Lake City.

C5085 SEPARATION TRAVEL FROM OCONUS DUTY (FTR §302–3, subpart D)

A. Eligible Employee. An employee is authorized travel and transportation allowances to the actual residence upon separation from Federal service if the employee has:

1. A service agreement providing for return travel and transportation allowances; and

2. Served the period required in the current service agreement or that service period requirement has been waived because separation is for reasons beyond the employee's control that are acceptable to the employee's activity; and

3. Resigned or been separated involuntarily. ***A resignation must be executed before the employee leaves the OCONUS activity.***

NOTE: Par. C5090 for specific regulations concerning a separating SES employee.

B. Separation Travel and Transportation Allowances. An employee is:

1. Authorized travel and transportation allowances for travel from the OCONUS PDS to the actual residence established at the time of appointment/transfer to the OCONUS PDS.

2. Authorized travel and transportation allowances for travel to an alternate destination NTE the constructed cost for travel from the OCONUS PDS to the actual residence.

3. Personally financially responsible for any excess costs (63 Comp. Gen. 281 (1984)).

4. Not authorized travel and transportation allowances if separated from a PDS in the same locality as the actual residence/alternate location.

5. Not authorized per diem for dependents, TQSE, MEA, residence sale and/or purchase expenses, lease-breaking expenses, NTS of HHG, RIT allowance, and relocation services upon separation as are authorized for reimbursement for a transferred employee. (GSBCA 16107-RELO, 26 September 2003)

C. Separation Travel and Transportation Allowances Loss

1. Election to Separate OCONUS for Personal Reasons. An employee's OCONUS separation election must be in writing and include a statement that the employee understands the travel and transportation allowances loss.

2. Refusal to Accept/Use Return Travel and Transportation Allowances within a Reasonable Time after Release from Duty (FTR §302-3.500(c) and GSBCA 16235-RELO, 16 October 2003)

a. A separating employee loses return travel and transportation allowances when the employee refuses to accept/use them after release from work status in the OCONUS position.

b. An OCONUS activity commanding officer may authorize a delay for a reasonable period upon receipt of an employee's written request. Ordinarily, a delay of 90 or less calendar days is reasonable. Under unusual extenuating circumstances that, in the OCONUS activity commanding officer's opinion, warrant a longer delay, return travel may be delayed up to 2 years from the separation date.

c. Requests for delays from an employee separating OCONUS to accept private OCONUS employment/retire locally to establish an OCONUS retirement residence must not be approved.

d. ***If a request for delay is not received by the OCONUS activity commanding officer, or if the employee refuses to accept/use travel and transportation allowances at the expiration of the authorized/approved delay period, the employee loses the allowances.***

D. Limited Separation Travel and Transportation Allowances

1. If an employee loses/does not use personal travel and transportation allowances, the employee is authorized travel and transportation allowances for dependents and HHG, provided the travel and transportation allowances are used within a reasonable time. Ch 5, Parts C and D.

2. The circumstances of anticipated partial/delayed travel and transportation allowances use should be a matter of written record.

E. Employee Not Eligible. The following employees are not authorized separation travel and transportation allowances:

1. A locally-hired OCONUS employee who is not eligible to sign an agreement, and

2. An employee who violates the agreement prior to completion of the minimum period of service required under the current agreement unless there are unused previously-earned travel and transportation allowances.

F. Employment in Another DoD Component without a Break in Service after Separation from the Losing Activity

1. General. The losing OCONUS activity pays an employee's travel and transportation allowances to the authorized separation destination, NTE those payable to the actual residence (par. C1052-E3), even though the employee is employed, without a break in service, by a different DoD Component after arrival at the authorized separation destination.

2. New PDS at other than the Authorized Separation Destination

a. General. If the new PDS is other than at the authorized separation destination thereby necessitating additional travel, travel and transportation allowances are paid by the gaining DoD Component, when PCS allowances are authorized by the gaining DoD Component. These payments must not exceed the constructed allowances for travel by direct route from the old OCONUS PDS to the new PDS, less the cost of separation travel and transportation allowances paid by the losing OCONUS activity.

b. PCS Allowances Related to the New PDS

(1) Par. C5070 lists the mandatory and discretionary allowances that are the acquiring DoD Component's responsibility when that component authorizes PCS allowances and the employee meets eligibility conditions for the allowances concerned.

(2) The employee's actual residence being the separation destination and the new place of employment (without a break in service) does not preclude eligibility for certain PCS allowances (TQSE and MEA).

(3) Applicable PCS allowances are not authorized until the employee signs a new service agreement. Par. C5550-B.

(4) The following examples indicate the extent of eligibility in various situations involving an employee whose actual residence is Chicago, IL, and whose OCONUS PDS from which returned for separation is in London, U.K.

(a) Example 1. The employee is returned for separation at Washington, DC, and is employed without a break in service by a different DoD Component with assignment to a new PDS at Dayton, OH. The gaining DoD Component, at its expense, may authorize:

-1- The additional travel and transportation allowances from Washington to Dayton, limited to the constructed travel cost between the old OCONUS PDS in London and the new PDS in Dayton by direct route, less the separation travel and transportation costs incurred by the losing DoD Component;

-2- Per diem en route for dependents for travel between Washington and Dayton, limited to the constructed direct travel time from London to Dayton, less the time en route from London to Washington; and

-3- TQSE at Dayton, an MEA and, if there is eligibility, real estate allowances.

(b) Example 2. The employee is returned for separation at Chicago, IL, and is employed without a break in service by a different DoD Component with assignment to a new PDS at Washington, DC. There is no eligibility for additional travel and transportation allowances between Chicago and Washington. However, the gaining DoD Component, at its expense, may authorize TQSE at Washington, an MEA and, if there is eligibility, real estate allowances.

(c) Example 3. The employee is returned for separation at Chicago, IL, and is employed without a break in service by a different DoD Component with assignment to a new PDS at Denver, CO. The gaining DoD Component, at its expense, may authorize:

-1- The additional travel and transportation allowances from Chicago to Denver limited to the constructed cost between the old OCONUS PDS in London to the new PDS in Denver by direct route, less the separation travel and transportation costs incurred by the losing DoD Component;

-2- Per diem en route for dependents for travel between Chicago and Denver, limited to the constructed time for direct travel from London to Denver, less the time en route from London to Chicago; and

-3- TQSE at Denver, an MEA and, if eligible, real estate allowances.

(d) Example 4. The employee is returned for separation in Chicago, IL, and is employed without a break in service by a different DoD Component with assignment to a new PDS at Chicago. There is no eligibility for additional travel and transportation allowances for the employee or dependents. However, the gaining DoD Component, at its expense, may authorize TQSE at Chicago and an MEA.

c. Prohibition. If a break in service occurs between the separation date and the employment date, no travel and transportation allowances are payable for travel from the actual residence or authorized alternate separation destination to the new CONUS PDS unless first duty station travel is authorized by the gaining activity under par. C5080-B. If there is no break in service and the movement to the new PDS is not in the GOV'T's interest, there is no authority for other than separation travel and transportation allowances.

C5090 LAST MOVE HOME FOR A SENIOR EXECUTIVE SERVICE (SES) CAREER APPOINTEE UPON SEPARATION FROM FEDERAL SERVICE FOR RETIREMENT

A. Applicability

1. Individuals Covered. This part is applicable to:

a. SES positions; and

b. Non-SES appointees if the appointee:.

(1) Has a rate of basic pay at Level V or higher of the Executive Schedule;

(2) Was previously an SES career appointee; and

(3) Elected, under 5 USC §3392(c), to retain SES retirement travel and transportation allowances.

2. Exclusions. This Part does not apply to an SES employee who is a:

a. Limited Term Appointee. An individual appointed under a nonrenewable appointment for a term of 3 or fewer years to an SES position, the duties of which expire at the end of that term;

b. Limited Emergency Appointee. An individual appointed under a nonrenewable appointment, NTE 18 months, to an SES position established to meet a bona fide, unanticipated, urgent need; or

c. Non-career Appointee. An individual in an SES position who is not a career appointee, a limited term appointee, or a limited emergency appointee.

3. Dependents of a Deceased Covered Individual. The last move home provisions of this Part also apply to the dependents of an eligible employee, as defined in par. C5090-A1, provided the employee:

a. Satisfied the eligibility criteria in par. C5090-B; and

b. Dies in GOV'T service;

c. Died after separating from GOV'T service, but before travel and/or transportation to home were completed.

B. Eligibility Criteria. An SES career appointee (or a deceased covered employee's dependents), as defined in par. C5090-A, is eligible, upon separation from Federal Service, for the travel and transportation allowances in par. C5090-D, but only after the employee has actually separated from Federal service. ***Any expenses incurred prior to actual separation are not reimbursable.*** GSBCA 16328-RELO, 12 April 2004. Employee requirements:

1. Was geographically transferred/reassigned in the GOV'T's interest and at GOV'T expense from one PDS to another as an SES career appointee, including a transfer/reassignment from:

a. One SES career appointment to another; or

b. An SES career appointment to an appointment outside the SES at a pay rate equal to/higher than Executive Schedule Level V, and the employee elects to retain SES retirement travel and transportation allowances under 5 USC §3392; or

c. Other than an SES career appointment, including an appointment in a civil service position outside the SES, to an SES career appointment.

2. At transfer/reassignment time was:

a. Eligible to receive an annuity for optional retirement under 5 USC §8336(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), or (j), Chapter 83, Subchapter III (Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)); or under 5 USC §8412, Chapter 84, Subchapter II (Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS)); or

b. Within 5 years of eligibility to receive an annuity for optional retirement under one of the authorities in par. C5090-B2a; or

c. Eligible to receive an annuity based on discontinued service retirement, or early voluntary retirement under an OPM authorization, under 5 USC §8336(d), Chapter 83, Subchapter III; or 5 USC §8414(b); or 5 USC Chapter 84, Subchapter II;

3. Is eligible to receive an annuity upon separation (or, in the case of death in GOV'T service, met the requirements for being eligible to receive an annuity as of the date of death) under 5 USC Chapter 83, Subchapter III (CSRS), or 5 USC Chapter 84 (FERS), including an annuity based on optional retirement, discontinued service retirement, early voluntary retirement under OPM authorization, or disability retirement; and

4. Has not previously received "last move home" travel and transportation allowances upon separation from Federal service for retirement.

C. Authorization/Approval

1. Covered Individuals. An individual who is eligible for relocation expenses may submit a request to the official designated by the concerned DoD for expense authorization/approval. This request ordinarily should be submitted, in writing, at least 90 days before the anticipated retirement date and must include the following information:

a. Name, grade, and SSN;

b. Name of spouse;

c. Name(s) and age(s) of dependent children;

d. Move origin and destination;

e. Anticipated move dates.

2. Dependents of a Deceased Covered Employee. The family of a deceased employee should submit a request as prescribed in par. C5090-C1 as soon as practicable after the employee's death.

D. Allowable Expenses. When authorized/approved by the DoD Component head, travel and transportation expenses are paid for an eligible employee. Par. C5090-A. Allowable expenses and provisions of these regulations that apply are as follows:

1. Travel and transportation expenses, including per diem, under par. C5000 for the employee;

2. Transportation expenses under par. C5100, but not per diem, for the employee's dependent;

3. MALT under par. C5050 if travel is performed by POC; and

4. HHG transportation and SIT (Ch 5, Part D) NTE 18,000 pounds net weight of HHG.

E. Expenses Not Allowable. The following expenses are not authorized for the last move home by an SES employee:

1. Per diem for the employee's family,

2. TQSE,

3. MEA,

4. Residence sale and purchase expenses,

5. Lease-breaking expenses,

6. NTS of HHG,

7. RIT allowance, and

8. Relocation services.

F. Origin and Destination

1. General. The expenses listed in par. C5090-D may be reimbursed from the employee's PDS at separation to the place the individual elects to reside in a CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS location. If the employee dies before separating, or after separating but before the move is completed, expenses may be reimbursed to the place within these areas at which the dependents elect to reside even if different than the employee's elected place.

2. Alternate (or more than One) Origin. Travel and transportation expenses may be paid from an alternate origin or from more than one origin provided the cost does not exceed what the GOV'T would have paid if all travel and transportation had originated at the PDS from which the individual was separated to the place where the individual, or the dependents, are to reside.

3. Same General or Metropolitan Area. These provisions contemplate a move to a different geographical area. If the place at which the individual has elected to reside is within the same general local or metropolitan area in which the PDS or residence was located at the time of the individual's separation, the expenses authorized by this Part may not be paid unless the distance criteria in par. C5080-F are met for a short distance transfer.

G. Time Limits for Beginning Travel and Transportation. All travel and transportation must be accomplished within 6 months following the separation date (or date of death if the employee died before separating). If authorized/approved by the Secretarial Process under unusual extenuating circumstances that warrant a longer period, the travel and transportation may be delayed for a longer period. In no case may the Secretarial Process permit a period longer than 2 years from the effective date of the individual's separation from service (or date of death if the employee died before separating). (GSBCA 16328-RELO, 12 April 2004)

H. Funds Use. ***Travel advances must not be issued to cover any of the expenses authorized by this Part.*** Travel and transportation arrangements should be made through GOV'T-procured travel and transportation means to the maximum extent possible to minimize travel and transportation costs and the need for individuals to use personal funds. In rare instances when individuals have been authorized/approved to make their own arrangements (par. C2203), they may be reimbursed for their actual transportation expenses.

NOTE: Reimbursement is NTE the POLICY-CONSTRUCTED AIRFARE (APP A) for transportation of the individual and dependents, or, for moving and storage of HHG, the applicable allowances under the commuted rate schedule (or the GOV'T-arranged move cost if that is the directed transportation method).

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SECTION 2: PCS TRANSFERS

C5105 TRANSFER TO AND WITHIN CONUS

A. When Authorized

1. Dependent travel and transportation allowances may be authorized ICW an employee's PCS.

2. Ch 5, Part M for spouse house-hunting trip incident to an employee's transfer.

3. Dependent transportation allowances (but no per diem) may be authorized ICW an appointee's travel to a first PDS.

B. Origin and Destination

1. Dependent travel may originate at the employee's old PDS/some other point, or partially at both.

2. The destination may be the new PDS, some other point selected by the employee, or both.

3. Reimbursement may not exceed the GOV'T's costs over a usually traveled route between the old and new PDSs.

4. Travel to a first PDS may not exceed the GOV'T's transportation cost from the actual residence, at the time of appointment, to the PDS by a usually traveled route.

C. Transportation Mode and Routing. Ch 2 for authorized transportation mode and routing for dependent travel. A dependent, traveling by POC, may travel with the employee or independently.

*D. Expenses Authorized. Commercial transportation costs not covered by GOV'T-procured transportation and MALT are authorized, subject to the conditions and limitations for travelers in Ch 2. APP G reimbursable expenses are reimbursable.

E. Travel Authorization/Order. The travel authorization/order for an employee's transfer must include dependent transportation authorization.

F. Time Limitation ***(Exceptions in par. C1057)***. Dependent travel to a new PDS to establish residence there:

1. Must begin within 2 years after the date an employee reports for duty at the new PDS, and

2. Should begin at the earliest practicable date.

C5110 TRANSFER TO AND BETWEEN OCONUS PDS'S

A. When Authorized. Dependent travel and transportation allowances are authorized ICW:

1. A current employee's PCS,

2. The initial appointment of certain employees, and

3. RAT.

B. Travel Origin and Destination

1. Reassignment/Transfer of a Current Employee

a. From a CONUS PDS to an OCONUS PDS

(1) When a current employee is reassigned/transferred from a CONUS PDS to an OCONUS PDS, dependent travel may originate at the employee's PDS, some other place, or partially at both.

(2) The travel destination may be the OCONUS PDS/an alternate CONUS destination specified at the time of transfer. Par. C6005-C, par C6010-C or Ch 5, Part R for exceptions.

(3) The GOV'T's cost obligation does not exceed the travel and transportation costs between the old and new PDSs by a usually traveled route. Par. C6005-C, par. C6010-C or Ch 5, Part R for exceptions.

(4) Alternate destination travel is in lieu of travel to the new OCONUS PDS, except when an employee is residing in GOV'T/GOV'T-controlled QTRS or privatized housing at the time of transfer to the OCONUS PDS and is required to vacate the QTRS before dependent travel to an OCONUS PDS is authorized.

(5) For mandatory QTRS vacation, if travel to the OCONUS PDS is authorized subsequently, the dependent travel cost for the two movements is limited to the costs between the old and new PDSs.

b. Between OCONUS PDSs. When an employee is:

(1) Reassigned/transferred between OCONUS PDSs, authorized dependent travel is from the old to new PDS. Par. C6005-C, par. C6010-C or Ch 5, Part R for exceptions.

(2) Authorized travel to the actual residence the dependent may return to the actual residence.

2. Initial Appointment of a Person Recruited for Assignment to an OCONUS PDS

a. CONUS Recruitment. When a person, recruited in CONUS, is initially appointed to an OCONUS PDS assignment, dependent travel is authorized from the actual residence to the OCONUS PDS. Par. C6005-C, par. C6010-C or Ch 5, Part R for exceptions.

b. OCONUS Recruitment . When a person, recruited OCONUS, is initially appointed to an OCONUS PDS assignment in a locality different from the actual residence, dependent travel is authorized from the actual residence to the PDS. Par. C6005-C, par. C6010-C or Ch 5, Part R for exceptions.

3. Initial Appointment of a Person Recruited Locally OCONUS Who Executes a Service Agreement. Upon initial appointment, when a recruited person:

a. Meets the conditions in par. C5566, and

b. Executes a service agreement,

dependent travel is authorized from the actual residence to the OCONUS PDS provided the dependent is not already in the OCONUS area at the time employment begins. Par. C6005-C, par. C6010-C or Ch 5, Part R for exceptions.

4. Renewal Agreement Execution to Serve an Additional OCONUS Tour

a. An employee, who executes a renewal agreement to serve an additional tour in the same/another OCONUS area and who is transferred/reassigned to an OCONUS area, is authorized dependent travel from the PDS at the time of the initial OCONUS transfer/reassignment to the OCONUS PDS, provided the dependent did not accompany the employee to the OCONUS area on the preceding tour. Par. C6005-C, par. C6010-C or Ch 5, Part R for exceptions.

b. Dependent travel may originate at any point, but travel and transportation allowances may not exceed the cost by the usual transportation mode from the old PDS to the OCONUS PDS by a usually traveled route. Par. C6005-C, par. C6010-C or Ch 5, Part R for exceptions.

c. An employee, executing a renewal agreement and who was a new appointee at the time of the original OCONUS employment, is authorized dependent travel from the initial appointment actual residence, provided the dependent did not accompany the employee to the OCONUS area on the preceding tour.

C. Concurrent Travel

1. Concurrent dependent travel from CONUS is authorized to some OCONUS areas.

2. When prior OCONUS command approval is necessary, the CONUS recruiting office/other appropriate office must obtain concurrent travel authorization from the OCONUS command and advise the activity responsible for processing the employee.

3. When dependent travel is authorized concurrently with the employee or within 60 days after the employee's reporting date at the Army, Navy, or Air Force CONUS transportation terminal, the activity responsible for processing the employee must take action regarding the dependent's passport, visas, immunizations, port calls, and transportation.

4. When dependent travel, initially prohibited, is authorized by the OCONUS command subsequent to the employee's arrival at the OCONUS PDS, the employee's travel authorization/order must be amended to provide for dependent travel at the time of dependent travel authorization.

5. The procedures in AR 55-46 ICW the priority system must be followed for an Army employee.

D. Transportation Mode and Routing. Dependent transportation may be authorized by any appropriate mode specified in Ch 2.

*E. Expenses Authorized. Commercial transportation costs not covered by GOV'T-procured transportation and MALT are authorized, subject to the conditions and limitations for travelers in Ch 2. APP G reimbursable expenses are reimbursed.

F. Travel Authorization. Authorization for dependent's travel must be included in:

1. The employee's travel authorization/order,

2. An amended travel authorization/order, or

3. A supplemental travel authorization/order issued IAW par. C5110-C.

G. Time Limit

1. General

a. Dependent travel must begin within 2 years after the employee's PCS/initial OCONUS appointment effective date.

b. For an employee who enters active military duty any time before the 2-year period ends, the time spent in military service is not included in the 2 years.

c. When an employee is assigned to OCONUS duty, the 2-year period excludes time that travel restrictions/administrative embargoes make dependent travel impossible. Example: Lack of family housing in an OCONUS area that prevents dependent travel is termed an 'administrative embargo'.

d. Travel should be completed at the earliest practicable date.

e. When an administrative embargo is removed, the OCONUS command must notify in writing each affected employee.

f. The 2-year time limit 'clock' resumes on the embargo removal date.

2. Remaining Service Requirement. Dependent travel to the OCONUS area within the initial 2-year period, or any subsequent 2-year period established as a result of a renewal agreement, must not be authorized unless at least 1 year of the minimum service period remains or the employee agrees to serve 1 year after dependent arrival in the OCONUS area.

3. Transfers without a Break in Service. When an employee of another Federal department/agency stationed OCONUS is transferred to a position in a DoD OCONUS activity without a break in service, dependent travel from the old OCONUS PDS to the new OCONUS PDS is authorized if the move is in the GOV'T's best interest. If the employee's dependent has not joined the employee in the OCONUS area, travel from the last PDS/actual residence in the U.S. or other country of actual residence may be authorized subject to the time limit in par. C5110-G2.

4. Locally Hired Employee. The time limit in par. C5110-G2 applies to dependent travel of any employee hired locally who executes a service agreement at the time of original appointment or who enters into a renewal agreement for an additional tour of duty.

C5115 TRAVEL FROM AN OCONUS AREA

A. General

1. Authority for dependent(s) travel from OCONUS at GOV'T expense is determined by:

a. An employee's transportation eligibility, or

b. The appropriate OCONUS command when the GOV'T's best interest is served by the dependent(s) early return. Par. C5450 for dependent early return.

2. When an employee violates a service agreement, or is not authorized return travel, a dependent is also ineligible for GOV'T-funded travel.

3. For a dependent who elects to remain in the OCONUS area after an employee's return, payment of the constructed cost of the unused allowance must ***not*** be authorized.

4. An employee is authorized return travel for the employee's otherwise travel-eligible dependent, who became age 21 while the employee is assigned OCONUS, to the employee's actual residence in the U.S. provided the last OCONUS travel was at GOV'T expense as the employee's dependent.

5. A former dependent's travel is authorized when the employee:

a. Is assigned to a U.S. PDS;

b. Travels to the actual residence in the U.S. for separation; or

c. Travels to the U.S. pursuant to renewal agreement.

Pars. C5115-C, C5115-D1a, C5115-D2, and C5545.

6. Return to the U.S. may be authorized at GOV'T expense for the early return of a dependent(s) (other than for compassionate reasons) IAW par. C5450.

7. Return of a former dependent must be not later than when the employee is subsequently eligible for travel or by the end of the current tour agreement.

8. Return travel authorization/order for a former dependent is contingent on authorized employee travel to the U.S. except when travel is authorized under early return provisions in par. C5450.

B. When Authorized. Dependent travel may be authorized ICW:

1. A PCS, or

2. Return for separation.

Par. C5115-C.

C. Travel Origin and Destination

1. Reassignment/Transfer of a Current Employee from an OCONUS PDS to a CONUS PDS

a. For an employee reassigned/transferred from an OCONUS PDS to a CONUS PDS, dependent travel may originate:

(1) At the employee's OCONUS PDS,

(2) A place other than the OCONUS PDS, or

(3) Partially at both.

2. The destination may be the CONUS PDS or an alternate CONUS destination specified at the time of transfer.

3. The GOV'T's cost liability must not exceed the cost by the usual transportation mode and route from the OCONUS PDS to the CONUS PDS.

4. Return of an Employee for Separation

a. Employee Who Has Completed the Agreed Minimum Service Period or Is Being Separated for Reasons Acceptable to the GOV'T.

(1) For an employee returning for separation after completing the minimum service period or for other reasons acceptable to the GOV'T, dependent travel is authorized from the OCONUS PDS to the actual residence established at the time of appointment/transfer to the OCONUS PDS.

(2) Travel costs to an alternate destination anywhere in the world may be allowed.

(3) Costs to an alternate destination must not exceed the constructed cost for travel from the OCONUS PDS to the country and actual residence. Any excess costs are the employee's personal financial responsibility (63 Comp. Gen. 281 (1984)).

(4) Dependent travel costs are not reimbursable for an employee who separates from a PDS in the same geographical locality as the actual residence.

b. Employee Appointed Locally OCONUS Who Executed a Service Agreement and Has Completed the Agreed Minimum Service Period or Is Being Separated for Reasons Acceptable to the GOV'T. Dependent travel is authorized for an employee, appointed locally OCONUS and who has a service agreement, who returns for separation after completing the agreed minimum service period or for other reasons acceptable

to the GOV'T. Par. C5115-C2a.

c. Employee Recruited OCONUS for Assignment to an OCONUS PDS in a Different Geographical Locality Who Executed a Service Agreement and Has Completed the Agreed Service Period, or Is Being Separated for Reasons Acceptable to the GOV'T.

(1) Dependent travel is authorized from the PDS to the actual residence for an employee recruited OCONUS for assignment to an OCONUS PDS who separates, under the terms of a service agreement, from a PDS outside the geographical locality of the actual residence after completing the agreed service period or for other reasons acceptable to the GOV'T.

(2) Travel to an alternate destination in the geographical locality of the actual residence may be authorized. Dependent travel costs in excess of the most economical route from the OCONUS PDS to the actual residence are the employee's personal financial responsibility.

D. Evacuation. Ch 6 for dependent travel incident to an authorized/ordered evacuation.

E. Transportation Routing and Mode. Ch 2 for authorized routing and modes of dependent transportation.

*F. Reimbursable Expenses. APP G - PCS column - for authorized reimbursable expenses ICW dependent travel from an OCONUS area.

G. Travel Authorization. Dependent travel authorization must be included in the travel authorization/order issued for the employee, except in situations when a separate travel authorization/order is required for dependent early return to the actual residence (par. C5450) or evacuation for movement (Ch 6).

H. Time Limitations

1. General. Dependent travel from OCONUS areas should begin as soon as practicable after the employee's PCS or return for separation effective date. If practicable, a dependent should travel with the employee, or as soon as appropriate transportation is available.

2. PDS Reassignment. Dependent travel must not begin later than 2 years after the effective date of transfer (APP A) to a new PDS, excluding any time that administrative embargoes/shipping restrictions make travel impossible.

3. Return for Separation

a. When an employee returns for separation, dependent travel may be delayed if authorized/approved by the OCONUS activity commanding officer.

b. The employee must submit a written request for delayed travel.

c. Costs for unauthorized delays are the employee's personal financial responsibility.

Par. C5085-C.

PART M: HHT (FTR §302-5)

C5600 GENERAL (FTR §302–5.1-2)

A HHT:

1. Is discretionary. ***The AO, not the employee, determines if a HHT is necessary.***

2. May only be authorized on a case-by-case basis, when an employee has accepted a permanent transfer, and the circumstances indicate the need.

3. May not be authorized to assist an employee in deciding whether or not to accept a transfer.

4. May be authorized only for an employee and/or spouse. Employee/spouse may perform separate HHTs to the new PDS at GOV'T expense NTE the cost that would have been incurred on one round trip when the employee's travel authorization/order is issued IAW Agency/Service regulations. Par. C5606.

5. May be authorized for an attendant or escort within this Part when Ch 6, Part L or APP E, Part 1, par. A2l apply (59 Comp. Gen. 461 (1980)).

If the HHT is allowed, it should lower the GOV'T's relocation costs by reducing the time in temporary lodging.

C5602 ELIGIBLE EMPLOYEE (FTR §302–5.3)

An employee may be authorized a HHT when:

1. A PCS is authorized;

2. Both the old and new PDSs are located within CONUS and/or a non-foreign OCONUS area (e.g., one PDS could be in Nebraska and the other in Guam);

3. GOV'T/other prearranged housing is not going to be assigned at the new PDS; and,

4. The old and new PDSs are 75 or more miles apart (as measured by map distance) via a usually traveled surface route.

C5604 INDIVIDUALS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR A HHT (FTR §302–5.4)

A HHT may not be provided for a/an:

1. New appointee or the new appointee's spouse if par. C5080-B applies; or

2. Employee authorized dependent and/or HHG transportation to/from a training location to which transportation is authorized under par. C4630 instead of per diem/AEA while at the training location; or

3. Employee's children, GSBCA 16907-RELO, 14 August 2006, ***http://www.gsbca.gsa.gov/relo/s1690714.pdf***

C5606 SEPARATE TRIPS BY EMPLOYEE AND SPOUSE (FTR §302–5.9)

A.** ***Separate HHT round trips by the employee and spouse are allowed; however, the GOV'T's overall cost is limited to the cost of one round trip for the employee and spouse traveling together. The GOV'T's overall cost for comparison and computation purposes includes per diem, transportation costs, and reimbursable expenses (APP G). The HHT trip duration including travel time is limited to 10 days. Separate spouse HHT does not increase the 10-day limitation regardless of the circumstances (par. C5618). AEA is not authorized for HHT (par. C5624-B).

1. For example, if the GOV'T's overall round trip cost of one HHT for the employee and spouse between the old/new PDSs is $800; and the employee/spouse each performed a separate round trip HHT for a combined total of $1,200 – the GOV'T overall reimbursement for both HHT trips is limited to $800. The excess HHT trip cost of $400 is borne by the employee.

2. HHT(fixed) cost comparison, computations or lodging receipts are not required for separately performed HHT trips by the employee and spouse (par. C5624-B). HHT(fixed) is irrevocable once the employee signs a service agreement.

C5608 WHEN A HHT MAY BEGIN (FTR §302–5.10)

When authorized, a HHT may begin after the:

1. Employee signs a service agreement; and

2. DoD component establishes, and informs the employee of, the reporting date to the new PDS.

NOTE: The maximum time for beginning allowable travel and transportation is ordinarily 2 years from the date the employee reports for duty at the new PDS. Par. C1057 for extensions.

C5610 WHEN A HHT MUST BE COMPLETED (FTR §302-5.12)

Round-trip house-hunting travel must be completed by the:

1. Employee on the day before the day the employee reports to the new PDS, and

2. Spouse:

   a. On the day before the family begins relocation to the new PDS, or

   b. The expiration of the maximum time for beginning allowable travel and transportation.

C5612 HHT AUTHORIZATION (FTR §302–5.5)

After considering par. C5614-A, an AO/AO designee may authorize a HHT. The AO/AO's designee must determine:

1. If a HHT is necessary;

2. Whether subsistence reimbursement is per diem under the Lodgings-plus method (par. C5624-B1) or a fixed amount (par. C5624-B2);

3. The appropriate HHT duration (NTE the maximum IAW par. C5618);

4. The authorized transportation mode(s) for:

   a. The HHT to/from the new PDS location; and

   b. Local travel while house-hunting at the new PDS location.

C5614 CONSIDERATIONS

A. General. ***The HHT must be minimized/avoided when other satisfactory and more economical alternatives are available.*** An AO/AO designee must consider pars. C5614-B through C5614-F before authorizing a HHT.

B. Arranging a Permanent Residence before a Move. If the employee has a large family and must promptly vacate the residence at the old PDS, it might be less costly to the GOV'T, as well as more convenient to the employee, to complete arrangements for a new residence before the move actually takes place.

C. Arranging a Permanent Residence while in Temporary Lodgings. If the employee has no family or a small family, it might be less costly to allow the employee (and family) to remain in temporary lodgings at the new PDS for a somewhat longer period than might otherwise be required, subject to limitations until the employee finds a permanent residence.

D. Avoiding an Advance Trip. If TQSE is authorized, a HHT possibly may be avoided. It might be more advantageous to the GOV'T and the employee for the employee's dependents to remain at the former residence while the employee occupies temporary lodging at the new PDS. During that time the employee can select a permanent residence after becoming familiar with the new PDS area.

E. TDY at the New PDS. When an employee is TDY at what is already known to become a new PDS - before the permanent transfer is effective - a HHT should not be necessary.

F. Housing Information Assistance. It might be possible for the DoD Component to avoid/shorten the HHT duration by providing assistance and information to an employee concerning housing conditions and markets at the new PDS location.

C5616 PROHIBITIONS

A HHT is not authorized when the:

1. Employee will be assigned to a GOV'T/other prearranged permanent residence at the new PDS location.

2. Employee has not formally agreed to transfer to the new PDS.

3. Old and/or new PDS, are located in a foreign OCONUS area. APP A.

4. Distance between the old and new PDSs is less than 75 miles (as measured by map distance) via a usually traveled surface route.

C5618 TRIP DURATION (FTR §302–5.11-12)

A HHT, when authorized, should be for a reasonable time period considering the distance between the old and new PDSs, transportation mode, and the housing situation at the new PDS. ***A funded HHT, including travel time, is NTE 10 calendar days.***

C5620 TRANSPORTATION TO AND/OR FROM A NEW PDS LOCALITY (FTR §302–5.14)

1. When authorizing/approving a transportation mode, the objective is to minimize en route time and maximize new PDS time.

2. If POC use is authorized (i.e. POC transportation is to the GOV'T's advantage), the MALT rate in par. C2505 applies.

3. If the employee travels by other than the authorized transportation mode, reimbursement is for the lesser of the actual transportation expenses or the authorized transportation cost.

4. The employee is authorized transportation expenses (including transportation between carrier terminals).

C5622 LOCAL TRANSPORTATION

A. General Expenses. Reasonable expenses for local transportation at the new PDS are allowed.

B. Local Transportation

1. Local transportation by common carrier, local transportation systems, DTMO-negotiated car rental agreement (par. C2102-B regarding mandatory CTO/TMC use), commercially rented automobile, or a POC at the MALT rate in par. C2505 may be authorized.

2. The local transportation mode must be consistent with the transportation mode authorized for travel to/from the PDS (e.g., a rental car should not be authorized if POC transportation to the new PDS is authorized).

C. Special Conveyance (Taxi/Cab) Use. Special conveyance reimbursement is limited to transportation between carrier terminals and the places of lodging.

C5624 SUBSISTENCE

A. General

1. HHT subsistence expenses are ordinarily reimbursed under the Lodgings-plus method as in par. C5624-B1.

2. A DoD component may, however, offer to pay a fixed amount for subsistence expenses. Par. C5624-B2. The following are factors in determining whether or not to offer fixed amount reimbursement:

a. Administration Ease. Per diem payment under par. C5624-B1 ('Lodgings-Plus' method) requires submission of a travel claim for lodging expense amount validity review, accuracy, and reasonableness. A fixed amount paid under par. C5624-B2 is easier to administer because an expense review is not required.

b. Cost Considerations. Evaluate the cost of each subsistence reimbursement option on a case-by-case basis. ***A single 'generic' decision for all PCS moves is not authorized.***

c. Employee Treatment. Consider employee morale and productivity as well as direct costs.

B. Methods. Calculate an employee's subsistence allowance IAW par. C5624-B1 or C5624-B2.

1. 'Lodgings-Plus' Computation Method. The applicable per diem is authorized, as prescribed in pars. C4553 and C5125, for one round trip of the employee and/or spouse for up to 10 calendar days between the old and new PDS.

NOTE: AEA in Ch 4, Part C, may not be authorized/approved for a HHT.

2. Fixed Amount. The amount calculated using par. C5624-B2a or C5624-B2b, as applicable:

a. The employee and spouse both travel (together or separately), multiply the applicable locality per diem rate by 6.25, or

b. If only one person (the employee or the spouse) travels, multiply the applicable locality per diem rate by 5.

3. Fixed Amount Payment

a. The fixed amount determined in par. C5624-B2a or C5624-B2b applies for the entire trip without regard to the number of days authorized for the HHT.

b. Any balance from the determined fixed amount not used by the employee for expenses:

(1) Belongs to the employee,

(2) Is not subject to collection, and

(3) May be taxable (FTR §302-5.18).

C. Subsistence Calculation Examples

1. General. An employee and spouse are authorized a 10-day HHT to Arlington, VA. For the examples below the following information is applicable:

a. Per diem for Arlington, VA, at the time of travel is $201 ($150/ $51).

b. The single occupancy lodging cost is $130.

c. The DoD component offers a HHT and the option of either the fixed amount option (par. C5624-B2) or the 'Lodgings-Plus' option (par. C5624-B1).

d. When the employee elects per diem under the 'Lodgings-Plus' computation method for a HHT, and the spouse accompanies the employee, the employee's computation for the lodging rate is computed at the ***single room rate***.

2. Example 1. The traveler is authorized a 10-day HHT with per diem computed under the 'Lodgings-Plus' computation method. Par. C5624-B1. The traveler and spouse travel together. ***The traveler must provide lodging receipts.***

Employee's Per Diem		
Travel day to Arlington:	75% x $51 = $38.25 + $130 (single lodging cost) =	$ 168.25
8 days in the Arlington Area:	$130 (Lodging) + $51 (M&IE) = $181/day x 8 days =	$1,448.00
Travel day back to the PDS:	75% x $51 =	+ $ 38.25
Total Per Diem for Employee		**$1,654.50**
Spouse's Per Diem Using par. C5125-C, the maximum amount allowable is 75% of the per diem rate to which the employee is authorized under par. C4553.		
Total Per Diem for Spouse	75% x $1,654.50 (employee's per diem) =	**$1,240.88**
Total Per Diem Payment		
Employee's per diem		$1,654.50
Spouse's per diem		+ $1,240.88
Total Per Diem for Employee and Spouse		**$2,895.38**

3. Example 2. The employee is authorized a fixed amount HHT. Par. C5624-B2a. ***No lodging receipts are required.***

Total Fixed Subsistence for the Employee and Spouse	$201 (locality rate) x 6.25 (fixed rate for employee and spouse) =	**$1,256.25**

4. Example 3. The employee reports to the new PDS without performing a HHT. The spouse performs a HHT alone.

Situation A: The employee elects the 10-day HHT with per diem computed under the 'Lodgings-Plus' computation method (par. C5624-B1). Using par. C5125-C, the employee is authorized per diem for the spouse up to the maximum rate. The employee must provide lodging receipts. ***NOTE: If the spouse lodges with the employee at the new PDS location, there is no lodging reimbursement unless there is an additional charge for the spouse.***		
Travel day to Arlington:	$130 (lodging) + $38.25 (75% x $51) =	$ 168.25
8 days in the Arlington area:	$130 + $51 = $181/day x 8 days =	$1,448.00
Travel day back to the PDS:	75% x $51=	+ $ 38.25
Total Per Diem for Spouse		**$1,654.50**
Situation B: The employee elects the fixed-amount HHT (par. C5624-B2b) for the spouse. ***No lodging receipts are required.***		
Total Fixed Subsistence for the Spouse	$201 x 5 (fixed rate for one person)=	**$1,005.00**

5. Example 4. The employee is authorized a 10-day HHT with per diem computed under the 'Lodgings-Plus' computation method. Par. C5624-B1. The employee and the spouse perform separate HHTs. ***The employee must provide lodging receipts.***

Employee's Per Diem		
Travel day to Arlington:	$130 (single lodging cost) + 75% x $51 = $38.25 =	$ 168.25
5 days in the Arlington Area:	$130 (lodging) + $51 (M&IE) = $181/day x 5 days =	$ 905.00
Travel day back to the PDS:	75% x $51 =	+ $ 38.25
Total Per Diem for Employee		**$1,111.50**
Spouse's Per Diem		
Using par. C5125-C, the maximum amount allowable is 100% of the per diem rate to which the employee is authorized under par. C4553.		
Travel day to Arlington:	$130 (single lodging cost) + 75% x $51 = $38.25 =	$ 168.25
4 days in the Arlington Area:	$130 (lodging) + $51 (M&IE) = $181/day x 4 days =	$ 724.00
Travel day back to the PDS:	75% x $51 =	+ $ 38.25
Total Per Diem for Employee		**$ 930.50**
Total Per Diem Payment		
Employee's per diem		**$1,111.50**
Spouse's per diem		+ **$ 930.50**
Total Per Diem for Employee and Spouse		**$2.042.00**

C5626 EXPENSE DOCUMENTATION

A. Transportation. To receive reimbursement for HHT transportation expenses, an employee must itemize the transportation expenses and have appropriate receipts. Par. C1310.

B. Subsistence Expenses

1. Lodgings-plus Method. An employee paid per diem under par. C5624-B1, using the Lodgings-plus method must itemize lodging expenses and have lodging receipts. Par. C1310.

2. Fixed Amount. An employee paid for a HHT using the fixed amount computation under par. C5624-B2, does not require itemization or receipts for payment.

C5628 STATUS WHILE ON HHT

An employee is in a travel status (APP A) while performing house-hunting travel during the authorized absence period.

C5630 NO RETURN TO OLD PDS

A HHT consists of travel to the new PDS vicinity to locate permanent housing and return to the old PDS before performing en route PCS travel to the new PDS. If a HHT is authorized under the 'Lodging-Plus' method, and the employee reports for duty at the new PDS instead of returning to the old PDS, TQSE, if authorized, are payable in lieu of house-hunting subsistence for the days spent seeking permanent housing up to the day before reporting for duty at the new PDS, NTE the number of days authorized for the HHT. The one-way transportation is PCS travel (GSBCA 16339-RELO, 18 February 2004). Under the circumstances in par. C5630 an employee is ***not*** in a duty status while house-hunting. DoD 1400.25-M, SC630.7.4.3 about granting an excused absence for PCS purposes.

C5632 HHT ADVANCE (FTR §302–5.16)

1. A HHT expenses advance may be paid if a HHT under the 'Lodgings-Plus' method is offered and elected.

2. The advance is NTE the sum of the anticipated transportation costs and the maximum per diem allowable under the 'Lodgings-Plus' method in par. C5624-B1 for the HHT location and duration.

3. If a HHT using the fixed amount under par. C5624-B2 is offered and elected, 'subsistence-related' expenses payment does not constitute an advance, whereas the transportation-related expenses may be paid in advance just as for the HHT under the 'Lodgings-Plus' method.

4. Also par. C1101-G for house-hunting travel and transportation advances.

C5634 HHT ICW TQSE

A. TQSE(AE). If an employee is paid/reimbursed for HHT days and authorized TQSE(AE) is subsequently claimed for more than 30 days, the actual number of HHT days (NTE 10) paid/reimbursed (on either a 'Lodgings-Plus' or fixed amount basis) are deducted from the first authorized 30-day TQSE(AE) period. Par. C5372. For a reimbursed:

1. 5-day HHT, deduct 5 days from the first authorized TQSE(AE) 30 day period,

2. 6-day HHT, deduct 6 days from the first authorized TQSE(AE) 30 day period, or

3. 10-day HHT, deduct 10 days (or the actual number of days used, whichever is less) from the first authorized TQSE(AE) 30 day period.

B. TQSE(F). ***The number of days paid/reimbursed for a HHT are not deducted from TQSE(F)*** IAW par. C5392.

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PART J: ADDITIONAL TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES INCURRED BY AN EMPLOYEE WITH A DISABILITY OR A SPECIAL NEED (FTR §301-13)

C7450 POLICY, APPLICABILITY, AND GENERAL RULES (FTR §301-70.400)

A. Policy. IAW the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, 29 USC §701 et seq., and 5 USC §3102 as amended, these provisions accommodate an employee with a disability/special need by reimbursing necessary additional travel and transportation expenses incurred in the performance of official travel. ***NOTE: An employee with a special need is treated the same as is an employee with a disability.***

B. Applicability (FTR § 302-4.100 and §301-13.1). This Part applies to a/an:

1. Employee with a disability, as defined in par. C7455, incident to TDY or a PCS (59 Comp. Gen. 461 (1980)), and

2. Eligible dependent with a disability traveling ICW a PCS per the Agency's determination.

3. Tuition-free DoDEA dependent student with a disability IAW par. C5123.

C. General Rule. Payment is authorized for additional travel expenses in par. C7460 that are incurred by an employee or eligible dependent with a disability/special need in the performance of official travel.

C7455 DEFINITIONS

The terms below are defined for this Part.

A. Employee with a Disability. An "employee with a disability" defined in pars. C7455-B and C7455-E otherwise is covered under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, 29 USC §701 et seq. Par. C7455-H defines an "employee with a special need".

B. Disability. A "disability" means:

1. Having a physical/mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities;

2. Having a record of such an impairment; or

3. Regarded as having such an impairment but must not be applied to transitory or minor impairments. A transitory impairment is an impairment with an actual or expected duration of 6 months or less.

C. Physical/Mental Impairment. "Physical/mental impairment" means:

1. Any physiological disorder/condition, cosmetic disfigurement, or anatomical loss affecting one or more of the following body systems; neurological, musculo-skeletal special sense organs, respiratory (including speech organs), cardiovascular, reproductive, digestive, genitourinary, hemic and lymphatic, skin, and endocrine; or

2. Any mental/psychological disorder, such as mental retardation, organic brain syndrome, emotional/mental illness, and specific learning disabilities.

3. "Physical/mental impairment" also includes such diseases and conditions as cerebral palsy, epilepsy, muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, cancer, heart disease, diabetes, mental retardation, emotional illness, orthopedic, visual, speech, and hearing impairments, and similar diseases and conditions.

D. Major Life Activities. In general, major life activities include, but are not limited to, caring for oneself, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, eating, sleeping, standing, lifting, bending, speaking, breathing, learning, reading, concentrating, thinking, communicating and working.

E. Substantially Limits. "Substantially limits" means that the employee is:

1. Unable to perform a major life activity that the average person in the general population can perform; or

2. Significantly restricted as to the condition, manner, or duration under which the employee can perform a particular major life activity as compared to the condition, manner, or duration under which the average person in the general population can perform that same major life activity.

F. Has a Record of Such an Impairment. "Has a record of such an impairment" means the employee has a history of, or has been classified as having, a mental or physical impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities.

G. Is Regarded as Having Such an Impairment. The employee:

1. Has a physical/mental impairment that does not substantially limit major life activities, but the impairment is treated by the agency as constituting such a limitation;

2. Has a physical/mental impairment that substantially limits major life activities only as a result of the attitudes of others toward such impairment; or

3. Has none of the impairments defined in par. C7455-C, but is treated by the employing agency as having a substantially limiting impairment.

H. Employee with a Special Need. An "employee with a special need" means having physical characteristics of an employee not necessarily defined under disability. Such physical characteristics could include the traveler's weight/ height, or a similar characteristic.

C7460 ALLOWABLE EXPENSES

The following expenses are allowable additional travel and transportation expenses payable to an employee with a disability/special need when appropriate IAW Agency/Service regulations:

1. Transportation and per diem authorized under this Part incurred by an attendant accompanying the employee, whether the attendant is or is not a member of the employee's immediate family, when the employee requires the assistance of an attendant;

2. Specialized transportation for the employee to, from, and/or at the TDY location;

3. Specialized services provided by a commercial carrier necessary to accommodate the employee's disability/special need;

4. Costs incurred as a direct result of the employee's disability/special need for baggage handling ICW public transportation or at lodging facilities, APP G, Baggage Expenses and Handling Tips;

5. Renting and/or transporting specialized assistance equipment, such as a wheelchair, needed in transit or at the TDY location; and

*6. Premium-class accommodations when necessary to accommodate a traveler with a medical disability/ special need per the Agency's/Service's premium-class travel policy. Par. C2000-A2c and APP P2, Sec C, FAQ #2 for medical justification of premium-class accommodation use.

7. Service of an attendant, when necessary, to accommodate the employee's disability/special need. APP E1, par. A2l if the attendant traveler is not an employee or member.

C7465 EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONAL ASSISTANTS FOR EMPLOYEES WITH A DISABILITY/ SPECIAL NEED

5 USC §3102, authorizes the hiring, with or without pay, of personal assistants, as well as readers and interpreters, for an employee who is disabled or who has a special need while the employee travels on official business, for all or a portion of the travel period involved. Travel expenses and per diem allowances for such personal assistants are the same as those for employees traveling incident to TDY. Further guidance is available at: ***http://www.opm.gov/hrd/lead/pubs/handbook/lrbsa6.asp*** .

C7470 TRANSPORTING A SPECIALLY EQUIPPED AUTOMOBILE BETWEEN CONUS PDSs

Transporting a specially equipped automobile between CONUS PDSs is based on 64 Comp. Gen. 30 (1984)). This decision is available at: ***http://141.116.74.201/reqs/comp-gen-dec/B-215616.pdf***. Par. C5248-C concerning transportation by the DoD component concerned or reimbursement for the transportation cost of a specially equipped automobile by a "traveler with a disability/special need" between CONUS PDSs.

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PART O: REST AND RECUPERATION (R&R) LEAVE TRAVEL

C7750 R&R LEAVE TRAVEL

A. Policy. The policy for designating locations eligible for funded R&R leave transportation for a DoD civilian employee is the same policy used for R&R established in DoDI 1327.06, subsec. 1.j.(8) (***http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/132706p.pdf***). Under DoDI 1327.06, upon DoD civilian employee request, the applicable Combatant Commander or the designated representative, who must be at least a general officer, may authorize R&R travel to be taken ICW other authorized travel, providing the combination of travel is in the DoD's best interest.

B. Eligibility. A DoD civilian employee is eligible if assigned to a designated location outside the U.S. The number of R&R leave transportations authorized is:

1. Standard Tour: One per 12-month period.

2. Contingency Tour: One per contingency tour. A contingency tour is ICW, and directly tied to, a contingency operation. (APP A1). R&R is for a DoD civilian employee who is serving a tour length under TDY travel authorizations for duty of 180 or more consecutive days (to include extensions), and who has served at least 60 consecutive days in one or more of the locations in APP U.

****NOTE*: The R&R may be taken after 60 consecutive days are completed. The R&R may not be combined with TDY travel away from the contingency tour area. Each Combatant Commander is authorized to approve the combination of R&R travel with other authorized travel upon the civilian employee request, providing the combination of travel is in the GOV'T's best interest. The Combatant Commander is also authorized to waive the 60 consecutive day requirement. This authority may not be delegated below the General/flag officer level.***

3. Extended Tour: Two per 18-month period or more.

C. R & R Locations/Destinations. APP U lists authorized R&R locations/destinations.

1. R&R Location. To qualify, a location must meet the requirements of DoDI 1327. 06 and be designated by one of the authorities listed in par. C7750-C5.

2. R&R Destination. The authorized R&R destination, determined IAW DoDI 1327. 06, is listed in APP U.

3. Alternate Destination. A DoD civilian employee may select a destination different from the authorized destination in APP U and be reimbursed NTE the cost of GOV'T-provided transportation to the authorized destination. Travel to and from the alternate destination is official travel, and therefore contract city-pair airfares may be available for use. ***If the employee travels to a more expensive alternate destination, city-pair airfares are not authorized to the alternate destination.***

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

a. Example 1

Example 1	
A DoD civilian employee's PDS is in OCONUS Location A and the authorized destination is OCONUS Location B.	
There is no city-pair airfare between OCONUS Location A and OCONUS Location B. The round trip policy-constructed airfare (APP A) between OCONUS Location A and OCONUS Location B (incorporating some city-pair airfare connections) is:	$1,200
CONUS Location C is the authorized CONUS destination. The city-pair airfare to/from CONUS Location C is:	$1,000
The employee desires to utilize R&R to/from CONUS Location D. The city-pair airfare to/from CONUS Location D is:	$1.400
Policy-constructed airfare to/from CONUS Location D is:	$1,600
Since transportation to/from CONUS Location D is more expensive than transportation to/from OCONUS Location B or CONUS Location C no city-pair airfare may be used for any transportation to/from CONUS Location D.	
Since transportation to/from OCONUS Location B is more expensive than transportation to/from CONUS Location C, the cost to/from OCONUS Location B is used for cost comparison.	
The employee's financial responsibility is $1,600 of which $1,200 is reimbursable.	

b. Example 2

Example 2	
A DoD civilian employee's PDS is in OCONUS Location A and the authorized destination is OCONUS Location B.	
Round trip city-pair airfare between OCONUS Location A and OCONUS Location B is:	$ 980
CONUS Location C is the authorized CONUS destination. The round trip city-pair airfare between OCONUS Location A and CONUS Location C is:	$1,400
The employee desires to utilize R&R to CONUS Location D. The round trip city-pair airfare between OCONUS Location A and CONUS Location D is:	$1,200
Since transportation to CONUS Location D is less expensive than transportation to CONUS Location C the employee is authorized the city-pair airfare to CONUS Location D ($1,200) ***NTE the $1,400 cost to*** *CONUS Location C.*	

5. Location Designation/Re-designation

a. Designating Authorities. PDUSD (P&R) is the designating authority for R&R locations/destinations.

b. Designation/Re-designation Requests. Designation/re-designation requests must be sent through Combatant Command channels to PDUSD (P&R) IAW DoDI 1327. 06.

D. Transportation

1. DoD Civilian Employee only.

2. Restrictions. A DoD civilian employee 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 space-required military air transportation is not reasonably available, and

c. ***May not use cruise or tour packages to and/or from the authorized destination.***

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

3. Procurement. Commercial air transportation must be IAW par. C2203.

4. Reimbursement. Reimbursement must not exceed the GOV'T-procured transportation cost between an employee's PDS and the authorized destination as determined in par. C7750-C2.

5. Time Limitation

a. Standard Tour: A DoD civilian employee must have served more than 90 days in the R&R location prior to taking the first R&R leave.

*b. Contingency Tour: A DoD civilian employee must have served at least 60 days in the R&R location prior to taking R&R leave. ***NOTE: Each Combatant Commander is also authorized to waive the 60 consecutive day requirement. This authority may not be delegated below the General/flag officer level.***

c. Extended Tour: A DoD civilian employee must have served 18 months or more in the R&R location prior to taking a 2nd R&R leave.

E. Charge to Leave. DoD Civilian Personnel Manual (DoD 1400.25-M) Subchapter 630, Leave, and Subchapter 1260, Home Leave.

F. Travel Authorization/Order. The DD Form 1610 (Request and Authorization for TDY Travel of DoD Personnel) is used to authorize R&R transportation. APP I4, par. A. TDY travel and transportation accommodations regulations also apply to R&R travel. Par. C2204 regarding commercial aircraft use and par. C2203 for arranging official travel.

G. Per Diem. ***Per diem is not authorized for R&R travel.***

H. Legal Authority for this Part. 10 USC §1599B; 22 USC §4081(6) and (8).

C7751 IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN

A. Authorized Transportation. The provision for transportation for a DoD civilian employee on official duty in Iraq or Afghanistan during fiscal years 2006, 2007 and 2008 has been continued through fiscal year 2011. The employee is authorized round trip transportation to the designated locations provided in APP U. Provisions in Ch 7, Part O must be applied when requesting and authorizing R&R travel. An employee must be in an approved leave status while traveling to/from Iraq or Afghanistan and during R&R breaks, IAW DoD 1400.25-M.

B. Authority. OSD (P&R) memo dated 20 October 2008 and authority provided by P.L. 110-417 continued benefits, allowances, and gratuities authorized based on OSD (P&R) memo of 4 May 2007 and under the authority provided by P.L. 109-234 and 22 USC §4081(6), a DoD civilian employee in Iraq or Afghanistan is authorized transportation expenses (but no per diem) associated with R&R as follows.

1. Option 1. A DoD civilian employee assigned TDY, TCS, or PCS to Iraq or Afghanistan for 6 or more months, but fewer than 12 months, is eligible for one R&R trip. The employee must serve a minimum of 60 days in Iraq or Afghanistan to be eligible for the R&R trip.

2. Option 2. A DoD civilian employee TDY, TCS, or PCS to Iraq or Afghanistan for at least 12 consecutive months is eligible for three R&R trips within the 12-month service period. The employee must serve a minimum of 60 days in Iraq or Afghanistan to be eligible for the first R&R trip. R&R trips should be taken at reasonable intervals; for example, the first break after 60 days, and subsequent breaks every 50 to 60 days.

C. Limitations. Individual R&R trip duration should not exceed the maximum number of calendar days away from the official duty station in Iraq or Afghanistan (including travel time) established in the Civilian Personnel Manual (DoD 1400.25-M) and/or other personnel directives. A DoD civilian employee is expected to return to Iraq or Afghanistan following the R&R leave period or become financially liable for the expense of the R&R trip.

D. Retroactive Benefits and Gratuities. Effective for the period June 15, 2006 through September 30, 2011; benefits and gratuities must be granted retroactively for a DoD civilian employee assigned to Iraq or Afghanistan from the effective period specified in the authority, when eligibility criteria are met. Components must review an employee's circumstances assigned to Iraq or Afghanistan within the effective period (in relation with the dates applicable to each appropriate employee) to determine retroactive eligibility.

APPENDIX A: DEFINITIONS & ACRONYMS (JFTR/JTR)

PART 1: DEFINITIONS (JFTR/JTR)

As used in JFTR & JTR, and unless otherwise specifically provided in JFTR or JTR, the following definitions apply.

ACCOMMODATIONS. Seat space, berths, roomettes, bedrooms, and staterooms on transportation facilities. Types include:

1. Air Economy or Coach or Air Tourist. A type available on commercial aircraft at rates lower than first class or other premium class.

2. Coach or Chair Car (Rail). A type not affording sleeping facilities, at a lesser rate than first class (parlor car seat).

3. Security (Enclosed). Any private room that can be locked for security purposes.

ACCOMMODATIONS, APPROVED. Any place of public lodging that is listed on the national master list of approved accommodations. The national master list of all approved accommodations is compiled, periodically updated, and published in the Federal Register by FEMA. Additionally, the approved accommodation list is available on the U.S. Fire Administration's Internet site at ***http://www.usfa.fema.gov/hotel/indes.htm***.

ACCOMMODATIONS, COMMON CARRIER.

1. First-/Premium-Class. Generally, the highest accommodations class offered by commercial airlines in terms of both cost and amenities and termed "first class" by the airlines and in reservations systems. Includes suites offered by commercial ships, and the highest service class, including bedrooms, roomettes, club service, parlor car, or other premium accommodations offered by passenger rail carriers.

2. Business-Class. A premium accommodations class offered by commercial airlines that is higher than economy/coach and lower than first-class in both cost and amenities (e.g., business-class). This class of accommodation is generally referred to as "business, business elite, business first, world business, connoisseur, or envoy" depending on the airline. For business-class definition for trains, JFTR par. U3135-B3/JTR par. C2208.

3. Economy-/Coach-Class. The basic accommodations class offered by commercial airlines and passenger rail carriers, that includes a service level available to all passengers regardless of the fare paid. The term applies when an airline offers only one accommodations class and that class is sold as economy-class (i.e., some airlines only offer true business-class or true first-class and are not to be mistaken for this one accommodations class). The term also includes tourist-class and economy-class on commercial airlines and reserved coach and/or slumber coach accommodations on overnight rail travel.

4. Slumber Coach. The least expensive sleeping accommodations available on a train.

5. Extra-Fare Train. A train that operates at an increased fare due to the extra performance of the train (i.e., faster speed or fewer stops).

ACCOMMODATIONS, PUBLIC. Any inn, hotel, or other establishment within a State (and the District of Columbia) that provides lodging to transient guests, excluding an establishment:

1. Owned by the GOV'T;

2. Treated as an apartment building by State or local law or regulation; or

3. Containing not more than 5 rooms for rent or hire that also is occupied as a residence by the proprietor of that establishment.

ACTUAL EXPENSE. Payment of authorized actual expenses incurred, up to the limit prescribed by the Administrator of GSA or agency, as appropriate. Reimbursement is contingent on eligibility for per diem, and is subject to the same definitions and rules governing per diem.

AGENCY

A. Includes a/an:

1. Executive agency, as defined in 5 USC §105;

2. Military department;

3. Office, agency or other establishment in the legislative branch;

4. An office, agency or other establishment in the judicial branch; and

5. The Government of the District of Columbia.

B. Does NOT include a/an:

1. GOV'T-controlled corporation;

2. Member of Congress; or

3. Office or committee of either House of Congress or of the two Houses.

APPROVE(D). The ratification or confirmation of an act already done.

ARMED FORCES. The Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard (37 USC §101(4)).

ATTENDANT. An attendant:

1. Is a Uniformed member, employee, or other person who, IAW a travel authorization/order/ITA, accompanies the member/employee authorized to travel to/from a medical facility for required medical attention that is not available locally; and

2. Takes care of and waits upon the member/employee patient in response to the patient's needs; and

3. May travel with the patient and attend to the patient's needs at the destination medical facility; and

4. Is appointed by competent medical authority.

AUTHORIZED.

1. Permission given before an act.

2. The giving, through these regulations, of an allowance to an eligible individual requiring no other action.

(Example: When the regulation states that an allowance is authorized, – the regulation means that an eligible individual has that allowance without further action by any other activity.)

AUTHORIZING/ORDER-ISSUING OFFICIAL (AO). The official who directs travel and has responsibility for the funding.

AUTOMATED TELLER MACHINE (ATM) SERVICES. Contractor-provided services that allow cash withdrawals from participating ATMs to be charged to a contractor-issued charge card.

BAGGAGE. Personal effects of a traveler needed ICW official travel and immediately upon arrival at the assignment point. GOV'T material may be included. ***NOTE: Baggage may accompany a traveler (accompanied baggage) or be transported separately from the traveler (UB).***

BAGGAGE, ACCOMPANIED. Baggage that is not part of the HHG weight allowance and consists of coats, brief cases, suitcases, and similar luggage that accompanies a traveler on a transportation ticket.

BAGGAGE, UNACCOMPANIED (UB). That part of a member's/employee's prescribed weight allowance of HHG that:

1. Is not carried free on a ticket used for personal travel,

2. Ordinarily is transported separately from the major bulk of HHG, and

3. Usually is transported by an expedited mode because it's needed immediately or soon after arrival at destination for interim housekeeping pending arrival of the major portion of HHG.

NOTE 1: UB ICW permanent duty, RAT, COT/IPCOT travel consists of personal clothing and equipment, essential pots, pans, and light housekeeping items; collapsible items such as cribs, playpens, and baby carriages; and other articles required for the care of dependents. Items such as refrigerators, washing machines, and other major appliances or furniture must not be included in UB.

NOTE 2: ICW an extended TDY assignment, UB is limited to the necessary personal clothing and effects for the individual and equipment directly related to the assignment.

BLANKET TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION/ORDER. (Also called Unlimited Open, Limited Open, or Repeat Travel Authorization/Order.) An authorization/order issued to a traveler who regularly and frequently makes trips away from the PDS within specific geographical limits for a specific time period within a fiscal year in performance of regularly assigned duties. ***TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION/ORDER.***

NOTE 1: The blanket/repeat travel authorization/order is not used in DTS.

NOTE 2: A blanket/repeat TDY travel authorization/order must never authorize premium-class travel. If travel in premium-class accommodations becomes necessary for one or more specific trips, an authorization/order amendment, containing the necessary separate required statements for each such trip, must be issued.

NOTE 3: AEA is prescribed only on an individual trip basis, and only after consideration of the facts existing in each case. AEA must not be authorized as part of a blanket/repeat travel authorization/order or used as blanket authority to authorize/approve automatic AEA for all travel to an area (JFTR, par. U4215/JTR, par. C4606). NOTE 3 does not apply to the Coast Guard.

BUSINESS-CLASS. Travel and accommodations/service that fall between first-class and economy-/coach-class accommodations. Business-class accommodations usually, but do not have to, have their own cabin/facilities between first-class and economy-/coach-class accommodations. ***JFTR, par. U3125-B2b/JTR, par. C2204 for business-class transportation authority (restricted to the two-star flag level and civilian equivalents).***

CALENDAR DAY. The 24-hour period from one midnight to the next midnight. ***NOTE: The calendar day technically begins one second after midnight (reflects as 0001) and ends at midnight (2400).***

CAPACITY CONTROLLED CITY-PAIR AIRFARE. CITY-PAIR AIRFARE CONTRACT at ***www.gsa.gov/citypair***. ***These fares are not used in cost-construction.***
CERTIFICATED AIR CARRIER. ***U.S. CERTIFICATED CARRIER***.

CIRCUITOUS TRAVEL. Travel by a route other than the one that ordinarily would be prescribed by a transportation officer between the places involved. ***Also referred to as Indirect Travel.***

CITY-PAIR AIRFARE. CITY-PAIR AIRFARE CONTRACT at ***www.gsa.gov/citypair.***

COMMAND, COMBATANT. An organization with a broad continuing mission under a single commander established and so designated by the President, through the SECDEF with the advice and assistance of the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff. Combatant commands typically have geographic or functional responsibilities.

COMMERCIAL TRANSPORTER. A transporter operating under the Interstate Commerce Commission Termination Act of 1995 (Public Law 104-88) in interstate commerce or under appropriate State statutes in intrastate commerce.

COMMON CARRIER. Private-sector supplier of air, rail, bus, or ship transportation.

CONFERENCE. A meeting, retreat, seminar, symposium or event that involves attendee travel. Also applies to training activities that are conferences under 5 CFR §410.404. ***NOTE: This does not include regularly scheduled courses of instruction conducted at a GOV'T or commercial training facility.***

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES (CONUS). The 48 contiguous States and the District of Columbia.

CONTINGENCY OPERATION. A military operation that:

1. Is designated by the SECDEF as an operation in which armed forces members are or may become involved in military actions, operations, or hostilities against an enemy of the U.S. or against an opposing military force; or

2. Results in the call or order to, or retention on, active duty of Uniformed Services member under 10 USC §688, §12301(a), §12302, §12304, §12305, or §12406; Ch 15 of title 10, or any other provision of law during a war or during a national emergency declared by the President or Congress.

CONTRACT CARRIER. U.S. certificated air carrier that is under contract with the GOV'T to furnish Federal employees, uniformed members, and other persons authorized to travel at GOV'T expense with passenger transportation service. This also includes GSA's contracted scheduled airline passenger service between selected U.S. cities/airports and between selected U.S. and international cities/airports at reduced fares.

(CONTRACTED) COMMERCIAL TRAVEL OFFICE/TRAVEL MANAGEMENT CENTER (CTO/TMC). A commercial activity providing a full range of commercial travel and ticketing services for official travel under a contract and/or memorandum of understanding with the GOV'T.

CONUS LOCALITY PER DIEM RATES. For current per diem rates, the Per Diem, Travel and Transportation Allowance Committee website at: http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/perdiem/pdrates.html.

DEFENSE TABLE OF OFFICIAL DISTANCES (DTOD). The DoD standard source for worldwide distance information based on city-to-city distance (***not*** zip code to zip code) replacing all other sources used for computing distance (except airplanes). For more information refer to the DTOD website at ***dtod.sddc.army.mil***.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DoD) COMPONENTS. (Also ref the Defense Almanac ***http://www.defenselink.mil/pubs/almanac/*** and/or the Department of Defense at the mil.com website ***http://www.gov.com/agency/dod/agency.html***)

DOD BRANCH OF SERVICE	DOD FIELD ACTIVITIES	DEFENSE AGENCIES		JOINT SERVICE SCHOOLS
The Office of the Secretary of Defense (including the organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff)	American Forces Information Service	Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency	Defense Security Cooperation Agency	National Defense Intelligence College (NDIC)
	Defense Prisoner of War/Missing Personnel Office	Defense Commissary Agency	Defense Security Service	
Department of the Army	Defense Technology Security Administration	Defense Contract Audit Agency	Defense Threat Reduction Agency	Defense Acquisition University
Department of the Air Force	DOD Counterintelligence Field Activity	Defense Contract Management Agency	Missile Defense Agency	National Defense University
Department of the Navy (including the Marine Corps)	DOD Education Activity	Defense Finance and Accounting Service	National Geospatial Intelligence Agency	
DOD Inspector General	DOD Human Resources Activity	Defense Information Systems Agency	National Geospatial Intelligence College	Joint Professional Military Education Colleges
	Office of Economic Adjustments	Defense Intelligence Agency	National Security Agency/Central Security Service	
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces	TRICARE Management Activity	Defense Legal Services Agency		Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences
	Washington Headquarters Services	Defense Logistics Agency	Pentagon Force Protection Agency	

DISCOUNT GOVERNMENT MEAL RATE. The daily rate charged for meals in a GOV'T DINING FACILITY/MESS minus the operating cost. **GOVERNMENT MEAL RATE** for current rates.

DISTANCE. As applicable for the Defense Table of Official Distance:

1. Shortest. Routes a driver takes to minimize total distance traveled while still following a truck-navigable route. Used in most cases to calculate HHG distances.

2. Practical. Routes a driver ordinarily would take to minimize time and cost. Practical routes model the trade-off between taking the most direct path versus staying on major, high-quality highways. Interstate highways are given a higher priority than secondary highways. Practical routes consider distance, road quality, terrain, urban/rural classifications, and designated principal and secondary through routes. Used to calculate travel distance.

EMPLOYEE. A civilian individual:

1. Employed by an agency (as defined in APP A), regardless of status or grade;

2. Employed intermittently as an expert or consultant and paid on a daily WAE basis; or

3. Serving without pay or at $1 a year (5 USC §5701(2)) (also referred to as "invitational traveler" for TDY travel purposes only).

ESCORT. An escort:

1. Is a member, employee, or other person who, IAW a travel authorization/order/ITA, accompanies the member/employee between authorized locations, when the member/employee:

   a. Travel is authorized by competent authority, and

   b. Is incapable of traveling alone, and

2. May be appointed by the member's/employee's commanding officer/AO.

EXPEDITED TRANSPORTATION MODE. A common carrier-operated transportation service for the accelerated or protected movement of HHG between specified points.

EXTENDED STORAGE. ***NON-TEMPORARY STORAGE*.**

FAMILY. ***DEPENDENT*.**

FEDERAL TRAVEL REGULATION. Regulation contained in Title 41 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Chapters 300 through 304, that implements statutory requirements and Executive branch policies for Federal civilian employee travel and others authorized to travel in the manner of civilian employees at GOV'T expense.

FIELD DUTY. All duty serving with troops participating in maneuvers, war games, field exercises, or similar types of operations, during which:

1. The individual is subsisted in a GOV'T DINING FACILITY/MESS or with an organization drawing field rations, and is provided GOV'T QTRS or is quartered in accommodations normally associated with field exercises. Everything ordinarily covered by per diem is furnished without charge, except that a member is required to pay for rations at the discounted meal rate (basic meal rate)., or

2. Students are participating in survival training, forage for subsistence, and improvise shelter. Individuals furnished QTRS and subsistence obtained by contract are performing field duty when so declared by a competent official.

FIRST-CLASS. The highest accommodations class available. JFTR, par. U3125-B2a/JTR, par. C2204-B2a for first-class transportation authority.

FOREIGN AIR CARRIER. An air carrier that does not hold a certificate issued by the U.S. under 49 USC §41102.

FOREIGN AREA AND FOREIGN COUNTRY. Any area or country outside the 50 States, District of Columbia, the Commonwealths of Puerto Rico and the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and U.S. territories and possessions.

FORMER CANAL ZONE AREA. Areas and INSTALLATIONS in the Republic of Panama made available to the U.S. under the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977 and related agreements as described in section 3(a) of the Panama Canal Act of 1979.

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCALITY. The contiguous political area of a single country or a related island group in the same region.

***NOTE 1*: Widely dispersed noncontiguous subdivisions of the same country are separate geographical localities. For example: the United Kingdom (including England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland) is a geographical locality and Ireland (Republic of) is a separate geographical locality; France and Germany are separate geographical localities; Portugal and the Azores are separate geographical localities; the Philippine Islands are the same geographical locality. Japan, including its separate island components, with the exception of the Ryukyu Islands, is a single geographical locality. The Ryukyu Islands (including Okinawa) are a separate**

geographical locality. With regard to the U.S., CONUS is a single geographical locality, but the states of Hawai'i and Alaska, and each U.S. territory or possession, are separate geographical localities.

NOTE 2: When the term "overseas area" or "OCONUS area" is used, it relates to more than one geographical locality and may include a continent, or the area comprising command jurisdiction, or the entire OCONUS area.

GOVERNMENT (GOV'T). The GOV'T of the U.S. and the Government of the District of Columbia.

***GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATIVE RATE SUPPLEMENT (GARS).** A reimbursable expense charged by rental car companies for costs incurred unique to doing business with the GOV'T.

GOVERNMENT AIRCRAFT. Any aircraft owned, leased, chartered or rented and operated by an executive agency.

GOVERNMENT-CONTRACT RENTAL AUTOMOBILE. An automobile obtained for short-term use from a commercial firm under the provisions of an appropriate GSA Federal Supply Schedule contract.

GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED QUARTERS. QTRS (other than GOV'T or privatized QTRS) under the jurisdiction of a uniformed service (e.g., Ministry of Defense (MOD) leased QTRS for which the GOV'T controls occupancy).

GOVERNMENT CONVEYANCE. Equipment owned, leased, or chartered, for transportation on land, water, or in the air, expressly for GOV'T use. This includes aircraft on loan to or owned by an Aero Club and AMC categories B and M air travel. ***NOTE: A GOV'T-owned ship totally leased for commercial operation or a rental vehicle as referred to in JFTR, par. U5320-D/JTR, par. C2203-D (Personally procured moves) is not a GOV'T conveyance (52 Comp. Gen. 936 (1973)).***

GOVERNMENT DINING FACILITY/MESS. A generic term used in lieu of GOV'T dining facility, GOV'T mess, general mess, dining hall, dining activity, mess hall, galley, field kitchen, flight kitchen, or similar terms used to describe dining facilities funded by appropriated funds. (Excludes activities operated by non-appropriated fund instrumentalities such as an officer's mess, club, organized mess and all similar terms.) If used (APP O, par. T4040-A2b for information on "GOV'T dining facility/mess available.") by/made available to the member, or used by the employee, includes:

1. A general or Service organizational mess, including messing facilities of a state-owned National Guard Camp. ***NOTE: A dining facility/mess established and operated primarily for enlisted member subsistence is not included unless the mess is used by/made available to officers, or used by employees***;

2. Marine Corps officers' field ration dining facility, an officers' wardroom mess, or warrant officers' and chief petty officers' mess afloat; or

3. Box lunches, in flight meals, or rations furnished by the GOV'T on military aircraft.

NOTE: In-flight snack meals purchased at the member's/employee's option before boarding a military aircraft and meals furnished by commercial air carriers (including AMC charter flights) are not meals furnished by a GOV'T DINING FACILITY/MESS.

GOVERNMENT-FURNISHED AUTOMOBILE. An automobile (or "light truck," as defined in 41 CFR 101-38 including vans and pickup trucks) that is:

1. Owned by an agency;

2. Assigned or dispatched to an agency on a rental basis from a GSA interagency motor pool; or

3. Leased by the GOV'T for 60 or more days from a commercial firm.

GOVERNMENT-FURNISHED VEHICLE. A GOV'T-furnished automobile or a GOV'T aircraft.

GOVERNMENT MEAL RATE

The daily rate (discount or standard) provided for meals in a GOV'T DINING FACILITY/MESS.

Effective 1 January 2009.

1. Discount GOV'T Meal Rate: $9.25 per day

2. Standard GOV'T Meal Rate: $10.80 per day

NOTE: DISCOUNT GOVERNMENT MEAL RATE.

GOVERNMENT MESS. ***GOVERNMENT DINING FACILITY/MESS.***

GOVERNMENT-PROCURED TRANSPORTATION. Transportation obtained directly from a commercial carrier with a document issued by an appropriate GOV'T official.

GOVERNMENT QUARTERS.

NOTE: Privatized housing, of any style or type and in any location, is not GOV'T QTRS.

A. GOV'T QTRS. The following are GOV'T QTRS:

1. Sleeping accommodations (including aboard a ship) owned, operated, or leased by the GOV'T;

2. Lodgings or other QTRS obtained by GOV'T contract;

3. QTRS in a state-owned National Guard camp;

4. Sleeping facilities in a National Guard armory when these facilities actually are used or competent authority directs their use for annual or year-round annual training even though not used;

5. Temporary lodging facilities as defined in APP A;

6. Lodging facilities on a U.S. INSTALLATION owned and operated by a private corporation, if the use of these facilities is directed by Service regulations;

7. Family-type housing owned or leased by the GOV'T whether occupied as a guest or as a principal; and

8. Guesthouses, officers clubs, bachelor QTRS, visiting officers' QTRS, or similar QTRS facilities located at a military activity, QTRS aboard a Corps of Engineers floating plant or a Navy Mine Defense Laboratory offshore platform.

B. Adequacy Standards

1. DoD Services. Adequacy standards for DoD Services are prescribed by the Office, SECDEF in DoD 4165.63-M, DoD Housing Management (***http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/416563m.pdf***), and implemented by appropriate Service regulations.

2. Non-DoD Services. Service regulations.

GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED CONTRACTOR-ISSUED TRAVEL CHARGE CARD. ***GOVERNMENT TRAVEL CHARGE CARD.***

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTATION. Transportation facilities owned, leased, or chartered, and operated by the GOV'T for transportation on land, water, or in the air. **GOVERNMENT CONVEYANCE**.

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTATION REQUEST (GTR) (Standard Form 1169)**.** An accountable GOV'T document used to procure common carrier transportation services. The document obligates the GOV'T to pay for transportation services provided. **TRANSPORTATION REQUEST.**

NOTE: A GTR may be issued and used only for official travel. A GTR must not be issued or used for personal travel regardless of the reason, even on a reimbursable basis.

GOVERNMENT TRAVEL CHARGE CARD (GTCC). A charge card used by authorized individuals to pay for official travel and transportation related expenses for which the card contractor bills the individual.

GROUP MOVEMENT. A movement of 2 or more official travelers traveling as a group, under the same travel authorization/order (either PCS or TDY) for which transportation is GOV'T-owned/procured from the same origin to the same destination. Movement could include locations en route as specified on the travel authorization/order. ***NOTE: Members, traveling together under an authorization/order directing no/limited reimbursement, may travel between any points en route, provided that the authorization/order specifically indicates the points between which the status applies.***

HIGHEST CONUS M&IE RATE

$51 Effective for travel by car ferry ***on/ after 1 January 2005***
$64 Effective for travel by car ferry ***on/ after 1 October 2005***
$71 Effective for travel by car ferry on/after 1 October 2009

HOUSEHOLD GOODS TRANSPORTATION. ***TRANSPORTATION, HHG.***

HOUSEHOLD GOODS-WEIGHT ADDITIVE. A weight added to the HHG shipment net weight to compensate for the excessive van space used by the item. ***NOTE: The item must be stated in the HHG tariff as qualifying for a weight additive before a charge can be assessed. Weight additives do not apply if an article is capable of being conveniently hand-carried by one person and/or transported in a standard moving carton.***

INDIVIDUALLY BILLED ACCOUNT (IBA). **G**OV'T **T**ravel **C**harge **C**ard **(GTCC) I**ndividually **B**illed **A**ccount (**IBA**). ***NOTE: The term IBA does not apply to any other form of personal credit card.***

INVITATIONAL TRAVEL. ***TRAVEL, INVITATIONAL***.

ITINERARY, VARIATION IN. A change in routing of travel or points of TDY ICW official business, justified by the mission nature and requirements.

LIGHT REFRESHMENTS. Assorted food and drink for morning, afternoon, or evening breaks excluding alcoholic beverages and including: coffee, tea, milk, juice, soft drinks, donuts, bagels, fruit, pretzels, cookies, chips, muffins, and similar items.

LOCALITY PER DIEM RATES. Maximum per diem rates prescribed for specific localities. For current per diem rates, the Per Diem, Travel and Transportation Allowance Committee website at: http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/perdiem/pdrates.html.

LODGINGS-PLUS COMPUTATION METHOD. The per diem allowances computation method for official travel. The per diem allowance for each travel day is established on the basis of the actual amount paid for lodging, NTE a ceiling number**,** plus an allowance for meals and incidental expenses (M&IE), NTE the applicable maximum per diem rate for the TDY location concerned.

MEMBER (UNIFORMED SERVICES). A commissioned officer, commissioned warrant officer, warrant officer, and enlisted person, including a retired person, of the Uniformed Services. ***NOTE: "Retired person" includes members of the Fleet Reserve and Fleet Marine Corps Reserve who are in receipt of retainer pay.***

MILEAGE (ALLOWANCE) - FOR LOCAL AND TDY TRAVEL. A rate per mile in lieu of reimbursement of actual POC operating expenses. JFTR, par. U2600/JTR, par. C2500 for current rates.

MISSING STATUS. The absence status of a member/an employee who officially is carried or determined to be:

1. Missing;
2. Missing in action;
3. Interned in a foreign country;
4. Captured, beleaguered, or besieged by a hostile force; or
5. Involuntarily detained in a foreign country.

MIXED MODES. Travel using a POC (including on a PCS, a rental vehicle procured at personal expense) and one or more of the following modes:

1. Personally-procured commercial transportation (JFTR, par. U3120/JTR, par. C2203),
2. GOV'T-procured commercial transportation,
3. GOV'T transportation.

MOBILE HOME. A mobile dwelling constructed or converted and intended for use as a permanent residence and designed to be moved, either self-propelled or towed. It includes a house trailer, a privately owned railcar converted for use as a residence (51 Comp. Gen. 806 (1972)), and a boat a member uses as the place of principal residence (62 Comp. Gen. 292 (1983)), as well as all HHG and PBP&E contained in the mobile home and owned or intended for use by the member/employee **or** the member's/employee's dependents.

MONETARY ALLOWANCE IN LIEU OF TRANSPORTATION (MALT). A rate per mile for the authorized POC use during official PCS travel. The total amount depends on the official distance for which the rate per mile may be paid under the circumstances (as determined IAW the applicable provisions of this regulation). JFTR, par. U2605/JTR, par. C2505 for the current rate.

MULTIPLE OCCUPANCY DWELLING. A duplex, triplex or other type of dwelling that is designed to provide separate living QTRS for more than one household. The units within the dwellings ordinarily have separate addresses and separate entrances.

NON-FOREIGN OCONUS AREA. The states of Alaska and Hawai'i, the Commonwealths of Puerto Rico and the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and U.S. territories and possessions.

NON-TEMPORARY STORAGE (NTS). Long-term HHG storage in lieu of transportation. NTS includes necessary packing, crating, unpacking, uncrating, transportation to and from the storage location(s), storage, and other directly related necessary services. ***Also referred to as Extended Storage***.

OCONUS LOCALITY PER DIEM RATES. For current per diem rates, the Per Diem, Travel and Transportation Allowance Committee website at: http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/perdiem/pdrates.html.

OFFICIAL STATION. ***PERMANENT DUTY STATION***.

OPEN MESS. A non-appropriated fund activity providing essential messing, billeting, and recreation for military personnel and their dependents.

ORDER-ISSUING/AUTHENTICATING OFFICIAL. ***AO*.**

ORGANIZATIONAL CLOTHING AND INDIVIDUAL EQUIPMENT (OC&IE). OC&IE is accountable or issue-in-kind property owned or purchased by the GOV'T/uniformed service which must be returned IAW Service/ Agency regulations to the Service/Agency upon mission completion or (in the case of a member) release from active duty (discharge, separation, or retirement). OC&IE per Agency/Service regulations is PBP&E when shipped as HHG.

OVERSEAS. ***OCONUS*.**

PER DIEM, REDUCED. ***REDUCED PER DIEM*.**

PER DIEM, TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION ALLOWANCE COMMITTEE. The Per Diem, Travel and Transportation Allowance Committee (PDTATAC) publishes these regulations. The Committee is chartered by the Uniformed Services and operates under DoD policy guidance. Its members are a Deputy Assistant Secretary from each of the military departments, the Director of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Corps (NOAA Corps), the Director of Personnel Management of the Coast Guard (USCG), and the Assistant Secretary for Health of the Public Health Service (USPHS). The Committee Chairman is the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Military Personnel Policy (MPP)).

The Committee's purpose is to ensure that uniform travel and transportation regulations are issued pursuant to Title 37, USC, other applicable laws, Executive Orders and decisions of the Comptroller General of the U.S. and the Department of Defense Office of Hearings and Appeals (DOHA), for members of the seven Uniformed Services. ICW Defense Department civilian employees, the Committee's primary purpose is to issue uniform regulations implementing the Federal Travel Regulation (FTR), statutory requirements, Executive orders, and decisions of the Comptroller General of the U.S. and of the General Services Administration Board of Contract Appeals (GSBCA) or Civilian Board of Contract Appeals (CBCA). (PDC Charter 20 April 1988; LAW 37 USC §§ 411 and 1001; DoD Directive 5154.29, 9 March 1993).

PLACE FROM WHICH CALLED (OR ORDERED) TO ACTIVE DUTY (PLEAD)

1. The place of acceptance in current enlistment, commission, or appointment of an active Service member, or of an RC member when enlisted, commissioned, or appointed for immediate active duty. For an inductee, it's the location of the local Selective Service Board to which the individual first reported for delivery to the induction station.

2. In the case of an RC member who is not enlisted, commissioned, or appointed for immediate active duty, the place to which an authorization/order to active duty is addressed.

3. Effective 1 January 1983: In the case of a non-prior service midshipman or cadet at a Service academy or a civilian college or university, the place **at which** the member attains a military status or **at which** the member enters the Service. ***NOTE*: Generally this is the academic institution and not the member's HOR (60 Comp. Gen. 142 (1980)).**

***NOTE*: The PLEAD changes only if there is a break in service exceeding one full day, in which case it is the place of entry into the new period of service.**

PLACE OF PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION. ***ACCOMMODATIONS, PUBLIC*.**

PLACE OF STORAGE. Residence or authorized storage location.

POLICY-CONSTRUCTED AIRFARE. The least expensive, unrestricted economy/coach airfare. If the policy-constructed airfare turns out to be or include a city-pair airfare and if there are both a 'YCA' and a '-CA' airfare, the 'YCA' airfare is used. A capacity-controlled city-pair airfare (-CA airfare) is not included when creating a policy-constructed airfare for comparison purposes.

PORT CALL. Official notification or instructions that require a traveler to report for transoceanic transportation. It designates the port of embarkation, identifies the carrier with flight number or sailing assignment, specifies the reporting time and date, and provides instructions relevant to the transportation arrangements.

PORT OF DEBARKATION (POD)

1. Air Travel: the destination airport at which the traveler leaves an international/transoceanic flight.

2. Ship Travel: the place at which the traveler leaves a ship after the journey of 24 or more hours.

PORT OF EMBARKATION (POE)

1. Air Travel: the airport at which the traveler boards an international/transoceanic flight.

2. Ship Travel: the place at which the traveler boards a ship for a journey of 24 or more hours.

POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES. ***TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.***

POST OF DUTY. ***PDS*** An OCONUS PDS.

POV, SPARE PARTS. Extra tires, wheels, tire chains, tools, battery chargers, accessories, and those small and usually-possessed parts or replacements used for repair and replacement of identical parts subject to normal use and wear (such as extra spark plugs, radiator hoses, fan belts, filters, gaskets, tune-up and repair kits). Also included are items that serve a seasonal, an emergency, or a convenience purpose, such as special seats and beds for children, bottle warmers and similar conveniences, snow and ice removal equipment, auxiliary heaters, and storage boxes.

PREMIUM-CLASS. Travel and accommodations that are:

1. First-class. Highest class available. **FIRST-CLASS** is defined, or

2. Business-class. **BUSINESS-CLASS** is defined.

PRIVATELY OWNED AIRCRAFT. An aircraft that is owned or leased for personal use. It is not owned, leased, chartered, or rented by a GOV'T agency, nor is it rented or leased for use in carrying out official GOV'T business.

PRIVATELY OWNED AUTOMOBILE (POA). A car or light truck (including vans and pickup trucks) that is owned or leased for personal use by an individual.

PRIVATELY OWNED CONVEYANCE (POC). ***TRANSPORTATION.*** Unless otherwise qualified, any transportation mode actually used for the movement of persons from place to place, other than a GOV'T conveyance or common carrier. Included is a conveyance loaned for a charge to, or rented at personal expense by, the member/employee for transportation on PCS or TDY when such rental conveyance has not been authorized/approved as a Special Conveyance IAW JFTR, par. U3415/JTR, par. C2102-B. ***NOTE: A common carrier, or a conveyance owned by the GOV'T, is not a POC.***

PRIVATIZED HOUSING. Housing units on or near a military facility in the U.S. and/or its territories and possessions that are acquired or constructed by private persons, under the authority of 10 USC §§2871-2885. ***Privatized housing is not GOV'T QTRS, nor is it GOV'T-controlled QTRS, nor is it private sector housing***.

PROFESSIONAL BOOKS, PAPERS, AND EQUIPMENT (PBP&E) FOR MEMBER/EMPLOYEE. ***(Also called PRO or PRO-Gear. APP A2 for PBP&E for a member's non-member spouse.)*** HHG in a member's/ employee's possession needed for the performance of official duties at the next or a later destination (B-171877.03, 15 December 1976, B-196994, 9 May 1980, and B-251563, 14 June 1993). The following items are PBP&E:

1. Reference material;

2. Instruments, tools, and equipment peculiar to technicians, mechanics, and members of the professions;

3. Specialized clothing such as diving suits, astronauts' suits, flying suits and helmets, band uniforms, chaplains' vestments, and other specialized apparel not normal or usual uniform or clothing;

4. Communication equipment used by a member in association with the MARS (DoDD 4650.2);

5. Individually owned or specially issued field clothing and equipment;

6. An official award given to a member by a Service (or a component thereof) for service performed by the member in the member's capacity or by a professional society/organization/U.S. or foreign Government for significant contributions ICW official duties; and

7. Personal computers and accompanying equipment used for official GOV'T business (i.e., CPU, monitor, keyboard, mouse, 1 printer, 1 set of small computer speakers).

8. GOV'T- or uniformed service-owned accountable Organizational Clothing and Individual Clothing (OC&IE) property issued to the employee or member by the Agency/Service for official use.

NOTE: Excluded from PBP&E are commercial products for sale/resale used in conducting business, sports equipment; and office, household, or shop fixtures or furniture (such as bookcases, study/computer desks, file cabinets, and racks) of any kind even though used ICW the PBP&E.

PROPORTIONAL MEAL RATE. The average of the standard GOV'T meal rate (***http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/perdiem/faqgovmeals.html***) and the meals portion of the applicable M&IE rate (***http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/perdiem/pdrates.html***) , rounded up to the nearest dollar.

REDUCED PER DIEM. A per diem rate, lower than locality per diem, that is authorized by an agency when there are known reductions in lodging and meal costs that can be determined in advance.

RESERVE COMPONENT. The:

A. Army National Guard of the U.S.;

B. Army Reserve;

C. Naval Reserve;

D. Marine Corps Reserve;

E. Air National Guard of the U.S.;

F. Air Force Reserve;

G. Coast Guard Reserve; and

H. Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service.

RESIDENCE-TYPE QUARTERS. Lodgings that are not hotel or hotel-like accommodations.

SECRETARY CONCERNED. As defined in 37 USC. §101(5), the Secretary of:

A. The Army, with respect to matters concerning the Army;

B. The Navy, with respect to matters concerning the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard when it is operating as a Service in the Navy;

C. The Air Force, with respect to matters concerning the Air Force;

D. Homeland Security, with respect to matters concerning the Coast Guard when it is not operating as a Service in the Navy;

E. Commerce, with respect to matters concerning the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; and

F. Health and Human Services, with respect to matters concerning the Public Health Service.

When this term is used in the JFTR/JTR, the Secretary Concerned may authorize action by the PDTATAC Principal, without further delegation.

SERVICES. ***UNIFORMED SERVICES*.**

SPARE PARTS FOR A POV. Extra tires, wheels, tire chains, tools, battery chargers, accessories, and those small and usually possessed parts or replacements used for repair and replacement of identical parts subject to normal use and wear (such as extra spark plugs, radiator hoses, fan belts, filters, gaskets, tune-up and repair kits), and items that serve a seasonal, an emergency, or a convenience purpose, such as special seats and beds for children, bottle warmers and similar conveniences, snow and ice removal equipment, auxiliary heaters, and storage boxes.

SPECIAL CONVEYANCE. Commercially rented or hired vehicles other than a POC and other than those owned or under contract to an agency.

SPECIAL NEEDS. Physical characteristics of a traveler not necessarily defined under disability. Such physical characteristics could include, but are not limited to, the traveler's weight or height.

STANDARD GOVERNMENT MEAL RATE. The daily rate paid for meals in a GOV'T DINING FACILITY/ MESS including the operating cost. **GOVERNMENT MEAL RATE** for current rates.

STORAGE IN TRANSIT (SIT). Short-term storage that is part of HHG transportation. May be at any combination of the origin, in transit, or destination. Usually for 90 or fewer days, but may be extended. JFTR, par. U5375/JTR, par. C5190. Also referred to as temporary storage.

TEMPORARY DUTY (TDY) LOCATION. ***TEMPORARY DUTY STATION*.**

TEMPORARY DUTY (TDY) STATION. A place, away from the PDS, to which the traveler is authorized to travel.

TEMPORARY DUTY (TDY) TRAVEL. Travel to one or more places away from a PDS to perform duties for a period of time and, upon completion of assignment, return or proceed to a PDS.

TEMPORARY LODGING FACILITIES. Specifically identified Service-operated interim housing facilities that provide short-term housing accommodations for which a charge is levied, without direct charge against the occupant's QTRS allowance. They include guesthouses, except transient visiting officer QTRS occupied by official visitors to the INSTALLATION. ***NOTE*: They do not include facilities used primarily for rest and recuperation purposes, or unaccompanied officer and enlisted QTRS.**

TEMPORARY STORAGE. ***STORAGE IN TRANSIT*.**

TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES. (As released by the Office of the Geographer and Global Issues, 1 July 1997.)

A. Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, i.e., Saipan, Saipan Lagoon, Tinian, Aquijan, Rota, Farallon De Pajaros (Uracas), Maug, Asuncion, Agrihan, Pagan, Alamagan, Zealandia Banks, Guguan, Sarigan, Anatathan, Farallon De Medinilla, Esmeralda Banks, and Northern Islands Sanctuary. (Island names from website: ***www.saipan.com***).

B. Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

C. American Samoa

D. Baker Island

E. Guam

F. Howland Island

G. Jarvis Island

H. Johnston Atoll

I. Kingman Reef

J. Midway Islands

K. Navassa Island

L. Palmyra Atoll

M. Virgin Islands

N. Wake Island

TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES. ***TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.*** An incorporated or unincorporated territory over which the U.S. exercises sovereignty, an area at times referred to as a dependent area or possession, and other areas subject to U.S. jurisdiction. ***NOTE: "Incorporated" territories refer to any areas that Congress has "incorporated" into the U.S. by making the Constitution applicable thereto. "Unincorporated" territories refer to any territories to which the Constitution has not been expressly and fully extended.***

TRANSOCEANIC TRAVEL. Travel, that if performed by surface means of commercial transportation over a usually traveled route, requires oceangoing ships.

TRANSPORTATION. The means of moving people or things (particularly HHG) from one place to another.

TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES. The costs related to transportation. Ch 2 and APP G.

TRANSPORTATION, HHG. The shipping, packing, crating, drayage, storage in transit, uncrating, and unpacking of HHG at GOV'T expense. Ch 5, Part D for specific regulations governing PCS HHG transportation and Ch 4, (JFTR, Part H/JTR, Part D) for TDY HHG transportation.

TRANSPORTATION-IN-KIND. Transportation provided by the GOV'T without cost to the traveler. It includes transportation by GOV'T aircraft, ship, or vehicle, and GOV'T-procured transportation via commercial carriers.

TRANSPORTATION, POV. Transportation by ship, including port-handling charges, to, from, and between OCONUS ports.

NOTE 1: The term does not include land transportation to or from such ports, except when transportation of a POV is authorized by 37 USC §554/5 USC §5564 and is IAW Service regulations.

NOTE 2: Customs and other fees and charges required to effect entry of a POV into a country are not part of transportation. They are the member's/employee's financial responsibility.

TRANSPORTATION REQUEST. A written GOV'T request (including a GTR which is defined) to procure transportation, accommodations, or other services chargeable to the GOV'T from a commercial provider ICW official travel.

TRANSPORTATION TERMINAL. A transportation terminal is a common carrier or GOV'T transportation (air, rail, bus, or ship) terminal, station, airport, or wharf. It includes a rental car pick-up or drop-off point if rental car is the transportation mode to and from the TDY location.

***TRAVEL.** The term "travel" relates to movement of persons from place to place and includes authority for the use of QTRS facilities, allowances, and certain transportation and reimbursable expenses incidental to travel, subject to conditions and limitations in this Volume**.** When used ICW 'travel allowances', the term refers to per diem or AEA.

TRAVEL ADVANCE. Prepayment of estimated travel expense in the form of a loan.

TRAVEL-APPROVING/DIRECTING OFFICIAL. Individuals who direct and approve/disapprove travel requests and vouchers prior to claim settlement. They ensure the necessity and justification for travel authorizations.

TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION/ORDER. A written instrument issued or approved by person(s) to whom authority has been delegated authorizing/directing a traveler or group of travelers to travel. There are four basic types of travel authorizations/orders:

A. Unlimited Open. This is a form of blanket travel authorization/order allowing a member/an employee to travel anywhere on official business without further authorization for a specified period of time within a fiscal year. ***NOTE*** below for restrictions.

B. Limited Open. This is a form of blanket travel authorization/order allowing a member/an employee to travel on official business without further authorization under certain specific conditions, i.e., travel to specific geographic area(s) for specific purpose(s), subject to trip cost ceilings, or for specific periods of time within a fiscal year. ***NOTE*** below for restrictions.

C. Repeat. This is a form of blanket travel authorization/order allowing a member/an employee to travel on official business without further authorization to a specific destination for a specified period of time within a fiscal year. ***NOTE*** below for restrictions.

D. Trip-by-trip. A travel authorization/order allowing an individual or group of individuals to take one or more specific official business trips, which must include specific purpose, itinerary, and estimated costs.

NOTE: Unlimited Open, Limited Open, and Repeat Travel Authorizations/Orders (also called Blanket Travel Authorizations/Orders) are not used in DTS. The blanket travel authorization/order type is restricted to economy-class travel authorization. If premium-class transportation becomes necessary for a specific trip, an amendment to the travel authorization/order for each such trip must be issued.

TRAVEL CLAIM (VOUCHER). A written request, supported by applicable documentation and receipts, for reimbursement of expenses incurred in the performance of any official travel.

TRAVEL, INVITATIONAL. Authorized travel by individuals either not employed by the GOV'T or employed (under 5 USC §5703) intermittently in the GOV'T's service as consultants or experts and paid on a daily when-actually-employed basis. It is also used for an individual serving without pay or at $1 a year when the individual is acting in a capacity directly related to, or ICW, official GOV'T activities. Travel and transportation allowances authorized for such a person are the same as those ordinarily authorized for a civilian employee ICW TDY, except as provided by item A2m in APP E, Part I for spouse invitational travel. APP E.

TRAVEL MANAGEMENT CENTER (TMC). ***(CONTRACTED) COMMERCIAL TRAVEL OFFICE/ TRAVEL MANAGEMENT CENTER (CTO/TMC)*** and ***TRAVEL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (TMS)***.

TRAVEL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (TMS). (FTR §301-73.100-103) A system to arrange travel services for Federal travelers on official travel, including reservation of accommodations and ticketing. A TMS includes a CTO/ TMC, and an electronic system or other commercial method of arranging travel.

TRAVEL, OFFICIAL. Authorized travel and assignment solely ICW business of the DoD or the GOV'T.

NOTE 1: Official travel may be performed within or in the vicinity of a PDS; to or from the actual residence to, from, or between PDSs; and to, from, at, and between TDY assignment locations.

NOTE 2: Travel and delays for personal reasons or convenience, by circuitous route, by transportation modes other than authorized/approved, for additional distances, or to places ICW personal business is not official travel. Nonofficial travel status affects allowances, reimbursements, and pay status.

TRAVEL ORDER. ***TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION/ORDER.***

TRAVEL STATUS. The member's/employee's status for the elapsed period of time from the beginning to the end of official travel in compliance with the authority in a travel authorization/order, including time en route awaiting transportation connections and delays en route beyond the traveler's control. ***NOTE: JFTR, par. U2200/JTR, par. C1060 for more detail.***

TRIP RECORD. Under DTS, this document, in either electronic or paper form, provides the vehicle on which is recorded each official travel authorization/order, initial options, modifications, and payment decisions. Prepared by the traveler, it is the single trip document that includes the travel authorization/order and fund cite, the should-cost estimate, the itinerary, updates to the itinerary made during the trip, and serves as the expense report when the traveler returns.

UNACCOMPANIED BAGGAGE. ***BAGGAGE, UNACCOMPANIED***.

UNIFORMED SERVICES. The Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Corps, and Public Health Service.

UNIT. A military element whose structure is prescribed by competent authority, such as in a table of organization and equipment.

UNITED STATES (U.S.). The 50 states and the District of Columbia.

U.S.-CERTIFICATED AIR CARRIER. A U.S.-certificated air carrier that holds a certificate under 49 USC §41102 and that is authorized either by the carrier's certificate or by exemption or regulation. U.S.-certificated air carrier service also includes service provided under a code share agreement with a foreign (non-.U.S.-certificated) air carrier IAW Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) when the ticket, or documentation for an electronic ticket, identifies the U.S.-certificated air carrier's designator code and flight number.

U.S. FLAG AIR CARRIER. ***U.S.-CERTIFICATED AIR CARRIER.***

U.S. INSTALLATION. A base, post, yard, camp or station:

A. Under the local command of a uniformed service,

B. With permanent or semi-permanent-type troop shelters and a GOV'T DINING FACILITY/MESS, and

C. At which there are U.S. GOV'T operations.

NOTE: This term includes only that area actually occupied by those operations (plus the minimum surrounding area necessary for close-in security) and excludes contracted hotels not contained on and operated by the INSTALLATION.

WARD. A person, especially an infant, placed by authority of law under the care of a guardian.

WEIGHT ADDITIVE. ***HOUSEHOLD GOODS-WEIGHT ADDITIVE.***

APPENDIX A: DEFINITIONS & ACRONYMS (JFTR/JTR)

PART 2: DEFINITIONS (UNIFORMED MEMBER ONLY)

As used in JFTR, and unless otherwise specifically provided in JFTR, the following definitions apply.

ACADEMY, SERVICE. The United States Military Academy (Army), United States Naval Academy, United States Air Force Academy, or United States Coast Guard Academy (37 USC §410(a)).

ACTIVE DUTY. Full-time duty in the active service (37 USC §101(18)) of a Uniformed Service, including full-time training duty, annual training duty, full-time National Guard duty, and attendance, while in the active service, at a school designated as a Service school by law or by the Secretary Concerned. ***NOTE: A member is on active duty while in a travel status or while on authorized leave.***

ACTIVE DUTY FOR TRAINING. Full-time training duty in the active military service for the purpose of training a member of the Ready Reserve to acquire or maintain required military skills. It includes initial basic training, advanced individual training, annual training duty, and full-time attendance at a school designated as a Service school by law or by the Secretary Concerned.

ACTUAL SUBSISTENCE EXPENSES. The same items as those included under Per Diem Allowance, ***NOTE 2***.

ADVANCED TRAVEL OF DEPENDENTS. The movement of dependents based on a Permanent Change of Station (PCS) authorization/order, but before member travel.

ANNUAL TRAINING DUTY. Active duty required of the Ready Reserve to satisfy the training requirements of the member's annual reserve assignment (DoD and Service regulations). ***NOTE: Providing readiness training is the primary purpose of annual training, but annual training also may support active component missions and requirements; i.e., operational support.***

AUTOMOBILE MILEAGE RATES. ***MILEAGE (ALLOWANCE).***

COMMANDANT'S PAROLE. The conditional release (parole) from confinement of a prisoner from a disciplinary barracks whose parole the Secretary Concerned has authorized and whose court-martial sentence has not been ordered executed because appellate review of the case has not been completed. ***NOTE: The prisoner must remain under the supervision of the Commandant of a U.S. disciplinary barracks.***

COMMAND SPONSORED DEPENDENT. ***DEPENDENT, COMMAND SPONSORED.***

COMMERCIAL POV STORAGE FACILITY. Any commercial fee-for-service facility open to the public for daily or long-term storage of motor vehicles.

CONSECUTIVE OVERSEAS TOUR (COT). ***(IN PLACE CONSECUTIVE OVERSEAS TOUR.)*** The PCS reassignment of a member from one OCONUS PDS to another OCONUS PDS.

DEPENDENT. Defined by 37 USC §401.

NOTE: Exception. For authorization purposes under JFTR:

> ***1. A member's spouse, who also is a member on active duty, is treated as a dependent for travel and transportation ONLY for purposes of travel between the port of overhaul, inactivation or construction, and the home port as authorized in par. U7115-A, or for transportation for survivors of a deceased member authorized in par. U5242-A1;***

2. A child is treated as a dependent of either the mother or the father who are members on active duty (i.e., only 1 member may receive allowances on the child's behalf);

3. A member (IAW 37 USC §421) may not be paid allowances on behalf of a dependent for any period during which that dependent is entitled to basic pay IAW 37 USC §204.

Except for transportation to obtain OCONUS medical care (JFTR, par. U5240-C1), any of the following individuals: ***(Exception NOTES above.)***

1. A member's spouse;

2. A member's unmarried child under age 21 (including an infant born after a PCS authorization/order effective date when the mother's travel to the new PDS before the child's birth was precluded by Service regulations because of the advanced state of the mother's pregnancy or other medical reason(s) as certified by a medical doctor, or for other official reason(s) such as awaiting completion of the school year by other children in the family (50 Comp. Gen. 220 (1970); 66 id. 497 (1987));

3. A member's unmarried stepchild under age 21 (including an illegitimate child of the member's spouse, B-177061/B-177129, 13 December 1974) ***NOTE: A stepchild is excluded as a dependent after divorce of the member from the stepchild's parent by blood.***;

4. A member's unmarried adopted child under age 21 (including a child placed in the member's home by a placement agency for the purpose of adoption);

5. A member's unmarried illegitimate child under age 21 if the member's parentage of the child is established IAW criteria prescribed in Service regulations;

6. A member's unmarried child who is under 23 including step, adopted, and illegitimate children, enrolled in a full-time course of study in an institution of higher education approved by the Secretary Concerned, and is in fact dependent on the member for more than one-half of his/her support;

7. A member's unmarried child of any age who is incapable of self-support because of mental or physical incapacity and is, dependent on the member for over one-half of his/her support; ***NOTE: A child under this item include a member's child by blood, a stepchild, an adopted child, a child placed in the member's home by a placement agency for the purpose of adoption, and an illegitimate child if the member's parentage of the child is established IAW criteria prescribed in Service regulations.***;

8. For transportation authorized in JFTR, par. U5215-B,

   a. A member's unmarried child who traveled at GOV'T expense to an OCONUS PDS incident to the member's assignment there and by reason of age or graduation from, or cessation of enrollment in, an institution of higher education, otherwise would cease to be the member's dependent, while the member is serving at an OCONUS PDS;

   b. A parent, stepparent, or person in loco parentis, who traveled at GOV'T expense to an OCONUS PDS incident to the member's assignment there and ceases to be the member's dependent while the member is serving at an OCONUS PDS;

9. A member's and/or spouse's parent, stepparent, parent by adoption, or any other person (including a former stepparent) who has stood in loco parentis to the member at any time for a continuous period of at least 5 years before the member became age 21 who:

   a. Is, in fact, dependent on the member for more than one half of his/her support and has been so dependent for a period prescribed by the Secretary Concerned; or

b. Became so dependent due to a change of circumstances arising after the member entered on active duty and the parent's dependency on the member is determined on the basis of an affidavit submitted by the parent and any other evidence required under regulations prescribed by the Secretary Concerned;

10. For return transportation to CONUS, the former spouse and/or dependents or former dependent children of a member when such dependents or former dependents are located OCONUS, even though the marital relationship with the member was terminated by divorce or annulment before the member was eligible for return transportation. Par. U5900-E.;

11. For a dependency determination made on or after 1 July 1994, an unmarried person who:

a. Is placed in the member's legal custody as a result of an order of a court of competent jurisdiction in a CONUS or a non-foreign OCONUS area for a period of at least 12 months; and

(1) Has not attained age 21, or

(2) Has not attained the age 23 and is enrolled in a full time course of study at an institution of higher learning approved by the Secretary Concerned, or

(3) Is incapable of self support because of a mental or physical incapacity that occurred while the person was a dependent of the member or former member under (1) or (2), and

b. Is dependent on the member for over one-half of his/her support, as prescribed in regulations of the Secretary Concerned; and

c. Resides with the member unless separated by the necessity of military service or to receive institutional care as a result of disability, incapacitation, or such other circumstances as the Secretary Concerned may by regulation prescribe; and

d. Is not a dependent of a member under any other paragraph.

12. Whether or not an individual is considered to be a member's spouse for the purpose of allowances authorized in these regulations when a "common law marriage" is involved is addressed in several GSBCA and Comptroller General decisions. Some quotes from those decisions are as follows:

GSBCA quotes "Issues of marital status are determined by state law and the relationship of spouse exists if common law marriage is recognized by the law of the state in which the parties entered into such a marriage"; and,

"Issues of marital status are determined by state law, James H. Perdue, GSBCA 14122-RELO, 16 March 1998. Some states recognize common law marriage -- "[a] marriage that takes legal effect, without license or ceremony, when a couple live together as husband and wife, intend to be married, and hold themselves out to others as a married couple." Black's Law Dictionary 986 (7th ed. 1999)"; and,

As we recognized in James H. Perdue, GSBCA 14122-RELO, 16 March 1998 the burden of proof is on the claimant to establish the common law marriage. State law determines issues of marital status, and the relationship of spouse exists if common law marriage is recognized under the law of the state in which the parties entered into such a marriage. The following Comptroller General decisions address specific circumstances: B-260688, 23 October 1995; B-247541, 19 June 1992; B-212900, 15 November 1983; B-191316, 27 September 1978; B-191316, 6 April 1978; B-186179, 30 June 1976.

The validity of a common law marriage is determined by the law of the place in which it was contracted, and if valid there, it will be valid elsewhere, in the absence of contravention of positive law, or consideration of policy to the contrary. B-186179, 30 June 1978; B-191316, 27 September 1978.

The burden of proof is on the claimant to establish the common law marriage. GSBCA 15207-RELO, 19 May 2000; GSBCA 14122 RELO, 16 March 1998.

The following pertinent information is quoted from the DoDFMR, Volume 7A, Interim Change 24-03:

(Par. 260402-D) Common-Law Marriages. Under laws of certain states, a common-law marriage may be entered into by persons who do not obtain a license to marry or go through certain other formalities. Common-law marriages entered into in those states are considered valid if they are contracted IAW state law.

(Par. 260403) Validity of Member's marriage. Any case in which the validity of a member's marriage is questioned is considered a case of doubtful relationship.

(Par. U10104-G3) Determination and Validation. Submit request for determination on validity of a marriage (doubtful cases) or for validation of payments to the appropriate address shown below:

a. Army
DFAS-PMTEC-C/IN
8899 East 56th Street
Indianapolis, IN 46249-0855

b. Navy
DFAS-CL/PMMACB
1240 East 9th Street
Cleveland, OH 44199-2055

c. Air Force
DFAS-PMJPD/DE
6760 East Irvington Place
Denver, CO 80279-3000

d. Marine Corps
Commandant of the Marine Corps (MRP-1)
3280 Russell Avenue
Quantico, VA 22134-5143

e. NOAA Corps
Director, Commissioned Personnel Center
8403 Colesville Road, Suite 500
Silver Spring, MD 20910-6333

f. Coast Guard
Commanding Officer (LGL)
Coast Guard Personnel Service Center
Federal Bldg.
444 S.E. Quincy Street
Topeka, KS 66683-3591

g. U.S. Public Health Service Commissioned Corps
Office of Commissioned Corps Support Services
5600 Fisher Lane, Room 4-50
Rockville, MD 20857-0001

Pertinent GSBCA decisions
GSBCA 15947-RELO, 31 March 2003 available at: ***http://www.gsbca.gsa.gov/relo/r1594703.txt***
GSBCA 15382-RELO, 20 December 2000 available at: ***http://www.gsbca.gsa.gov/relo/r1538220.txt***
GSBCA 15207-RELO, 19 May 2000 available at: ***http://www.gsbca.gsa.gov/relo/r1520719.txt***
GSBCA 14673-RELO, 9 December 1998 available at: ***http://www.gsbca.gsa.gov/relo/r1467309.txt***
GSBCA 14122-RELO, 16 March 1998 available at: ***http://www.gsbca.gsa.gov/relo/r141220.txt***

DEPENDENT, ACQUIRED. A dependent acquired through marriage, adoption, or other action during the course of the current tour of assigned duty. ***NOTE: The term does not include persons dependent, or children born of a marriage that existed, before the beginning of a current tour.***

DEPENDENT, COMMAND-SPONSORED. (**DEPENDENT**) A dependent residing with a member at an OCONUS location at which an accompanied-by-dependents tour is authorized, the member is authorized to serve that tour, and who is authorized by the appropriate authority to be at the member's PDS. The member is authorized to receive station allowances (COLA and TLA) at the with-dependent rate on behalf of a command-sponsored dependent as a result of the dependent's residence at/in the member's PDS vicinity. Command sponsorship is not required to receive OHA at the with-dependent rate.

DEPENDENT-RESTRICTED TOUR. A tour at any overseas duty station with an established tour that does not permit command-sponsored dependents. Also, referred to as an unaccompanied hardship overseas tour or remote tour. Also describes a tour at a station at which command-sponsored dependents may be authorized, but at which the member is not eligible to serve the accompanied tour. DoDI 1315.18, par. E2.1.13.

DESIGNATED PLACE. Except as used in Ch 6 (Evacuation Allowances):

1. A place in CONUS or in a non-foreign OCONUS area;

2. The foreign OCONUS place to which dependents are specifically authorized to travel under par. U5222-D1, when a member is ordered to an unaccompanied or dependent restricted tour, as applicable. ***NOTE: Limited to the native country of a foreign born spouse for DoD Services and Coast Guard.***;

3. The OCONUS place at which a member is scheduled to serve an accompanied tour after completing an unaccompanied or dependent-restricted tour, as applicable, and to which dependents specifically are authorized to travel under par. U5222-C4, U5222-D1 or U5222-F3;

4. The OCONUS place in the old PDS vicinity at which dependents remain under the provisions of par. U5222-F3, while a member serves a dependent-restricted or unaccompanied tour;

5. The foreign OCONUS place to which dependents are specifically authorized to travel under par. U5900, when early return of dependents is authorized. ***NOTE: Limited to the native country of a foreign born spouse for DoD Services and Coast Guard.***

NOTE 1: To receive allowances associated with a designated place move, the member must certify that the designated place is the place at which the dependents intend to establish a bona fide residence until further dependents' transportation is authorized at GOV'T expense.

NOTE 2: For the definition of "designated place" as used in Ch 6 (Evacuation Allowances), pars. U6002-A and U6051-A.

DETACHMENT. A part of a unit separated from its main organization for duty elsewhere, or a temporary military or naval unit formed from other units or parts of units.

DUTY STATION. For the purpose of transportation and storage of HHG and mobile homes:

1. The home of a member at the time of

   a. Appointment to regular Service from civilian life or an RC;

   b. Being called to active duty or active duty for training for 20 or more weeks;

   c. Being recalled from the Fleet Reserve or Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, or recalled from retirement (including temporary disability);

   d. Enlistment or induction into the Service (regular or during emergency);

2. The place at which a member actually is assigned for duty, including a place from which the member commutes daily to an assigned station or, for a member on sea duty, the home port of the ship or mobile unit to which the member is assigned;

3. The place at which a ship is being built or being fitted out is a shore duty station until the commissioning date, at which time the home port assigned to such ship is the new station;

4. The home of a member upon:

   a. Retirement;

   b. Transfer to an RC, the Fleet Reserve, or the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve;

   c. Release from active duty;

   d. Discharge, resignation, or separation, all under honorable conditions; or

   e. Temporary disability retirement.

EARLY RETURN OF DEPENDENT. Authorized dependent movement from an OCONUS location, requested by the member or directed by the member's command, prior to the issuance of a PCS authorization/order.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF PCS ORDER. ***PCS AUTHORIZATION/ORDER EFFECTIVE DATE.***

FOREIGN-BORN DEPENDENT. A dependent born in a foreign country, including a foreign national and a dependent who becomes a naturalized U.S. citizen; also, children of a foreign-born dependent spouse.

HOME OF RECORD (HOR). The place recorded as the individual's home when commissioned, appointed, enlisted, inducted, or ordered into a tour of active duty.

NOTE 1: The place recorded as the individual's home when reinstated, reappointed, or reenlisted remains the same as that recorded when commissioned, appointed, enlisted or inducted or ordered into the tour of active duty unless there is a break in service of more than one full day. Only if a break in service exceeds one full day may the member change the HOR.

NOTE 2: Travel and transportation allowances are based on the officially corrected recording in those instances when, through a bona fide error, the place originally named at time of current entry into the Service was not in fact the actual home. Any such correction must be fully justified and the home, as corrected, must be the actual home of the member upon entering the Service, and not a different place selected for the member's convenience.

***NOTE 3*: An officer, who received a commission or warrant from an enlisted grade or was called to active duty as an officer while serving as an enlisted member and erroneously designated the place at which then serving as the HOR, may be paid allowances to the HOR in the enlistment papers upon subsequent separation from the Service or release from active duty. The member must certify erroneous designation of a duty station or a nearby place as the HOR at time of commission whereas the HOR was in fact the place shown in the enlistment papers.**

HOME OF SELECTION (HOS). The place selected by a member as the member's home upon retirement (including transfer to the Fleet Reserve or Fleet Marine Corps Reserve), under the conditions of par. U5130-A1.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS (HHG). Items ***(except those listed in 2 and 3)*** associated with the home and all personal effects (***NOTE 1***) belonging to a member and dependents on the effective date (***NOTE 2***) of the member's PCS or TDY authorization/order that legally may be accepted and transported by an authorized commercial transporter.

***NOTE 1*: Par. U5310-E for an article involving a weight additive.**

***NOTE 2*: HHG acquired after the authorization/order effective date but before entering an IPCOT may be shipped when par. U5370-I1b or U5370-I2 applies.**

A. HHG also include:

1. PBP&E needed and not needed for the performance of official duties at the next or a later destination. PBP&E that are needed are not calculated in the member's weight allowance and therefore must be weighed separately and identified on the origin inventory as PBP&E.;

2. Spare POV parts (APP A definition) and a pickup tailgate when removed;

3. Integral or attached vehicle parts that must be removed due to their high vulnerability to pilferage or damage (e.g., seats, tops, winch, spare tires, portable auxiliary gasoline can(s), CD players, GPS systems, and miscellaneous associated hardware);

4. Consumable goods for a member ordered to locations listed in APP F;

5. A vehicle other than a POV (such as a motorcycle, moped, hang glider, golf cart or snowmobile (and/or the associated trailer));

6. A boat or personal watercraft (e.g., a jet ski) 14 or more feet (and/or the associated trailer); and

7. Ultralight vehicles (defined in 14 CFR §103 as being single occupant; for recreation or sport purposes; weighing less than 155 pounds if un-powered or less than 254 pounds if powered; having a fuel capacity NTE 5 gallons; airspeed NTE 55 knots; and power-off stall speed NTE 24 knots).

8. A utility trailer, with or without a tilt bed, with a single axle, and an overall length of no more than 12 feet (from rear to trailer hitch), and no wider than 8 feet (outside tire to outside tire). Side rails/body no higher than 28 inches (unless detachable) and ramp/gate for the utility trailer no higher than 4 feet (unless detachable).

9. GOV'T or military owned accountable Organizational Clothing and Individual Clothing (OC&IE) property issued to the employee or member by the Agency/Service for official use.

B. HHG ***do not*** include:

1. Personal baggage when carried free on commercial transportation;

2. Automobiles, trucks, vans and similar motor vehicles; airplanes; mobile homes; camper trailers; horse trailers; and farming vehicles (Ch 5, Part E for POV shipment);

3. Live animals including birds, fish and reptiles;

4. Articles that otherwise would qualify as HHG but are acquired after the PCS authorization/order effective date, except:

a. Bona fide replacements for articles that have become inadequate, worn out, broken, or unserviceable on/after the PCS authorization/order effective date, but before the date the bulk of the HHG are released to the transportation officer or carrier for transportation when purchased in the U. S. for transportation, to an OCONUS PDS with authorization/approval through the Secretarial Process (43 Comp. Gen. 514 (1964)); or

b. Replacement HHG items, in cases in which the original HHG shipment is destroyed or lost, through no fault of the member, during transportation incident to a change of TDY station or PDS (68 Comp. Gen. 143 (1988));

5. Cordwood and building materials (B-133751, 1 November 1957 and B-180439, 13 September 1974);

6. HHG for resale, disposal or commercial use;

7. Privately owned live ammunition (B-130583, 8 May 1957);

8. Hazardous articles including explosives, flammable and corrosive materials, poisons; propane gas tanks. DoD 4500.9-R, DTR, Part IV, for examples of hazardous materials.

C. Law or carrier regulations may prohibit commercial transportation of certain articles not included in 2. These articles frequently include articles:

1. Liable to impregnate or otherwise damage equipment or other property (e.g., home canned items; liquid articles that are highly susceptible to breakage or leakage);

2. That cannot be taken from the premises without damage to the article or the premises (e.g., bookcases built into walls); and

3. That are perishable (including frozen foods), or that require refrigeration, or that are perishable plants unless,

a. Transportation is not more than 150 miles and/or delivery is accomplished within 24 hours from the time of loading,

b. No storage is required, and

c. No preliminary or en route services (e.g., watering or other preservative method) is required of the carrier.

INACTIVE DUTY TRAINING.

1. Inactive duty that is:

a. Duty prescribed for an RC member by the Secretary Concerned, or

b. Special additional duty authorized for an RC member by an authority designated by the Secretary Concerned and performed by them on a voluntary basis ICW prescribed training or maintenance activities of the units to which they are assigned.

2. The duties in 1a above, when performed by a National Guard member, including:

a. Unit training assemblies;

b. Training or other duty the member is required to perform, with or without the member's consent. This includes appropriate duty or equivalent training and additional flying training periods, and similar duty and/or training.

***NOTE 1*: This term does not include work or study for a correspondence course of a uniformed service.**

***NOTE 2*: For pay purposes, inactive duty training must be performed under an authorization/order, cover a specific assignment, and have a prescribed time limit.**

INITIAL ACTIVE DUTY TRAINING. The initial active duty training of a non-prior service enlistee that is performed during a period of not less than 12 weeks and produces a trained member in a military specialty.

IN PLACE CONSECUTIVE OVERSEAS TOUR (IPCOT). A prescribed tour following the completion of an initial OCONUS tour (including voluntary extensions) that a member agrees to serve at the same PDS. ***NOTE*: An IPCOT authorization/order effective date is the first day of duty on the new tour.** No PCS movement is involved for a service member. However, dependents and HHG can be transported at GOV'T expense to the member's current PDS if the member's new tour is the accompanied tour length. ***Curtailment of the initial overseas tour is not authorized. (Ref: DoDI 1315.18***). For USCG, Service directives.

KEY BILLET. An OCONUS position (officers or warrant officers only) of extremely unusual responsibility for which it has been determined the incumbent's continued presence is absolutely essential to the activity's or unit's mission or to the United States' presence in that area. ***NOTE*: Approval authority for key billet designation is Joint Chiefs of Staff, USD(P&R), or the Secretary Concerned.**

LAST DUTY STATION. For the purpose of computing a member's own travel allowances on separation, the last duty station (permanent or temporary) at which the member was, in fact, on duty, or a hospital, if the member was undergoing treatment there.

LODGINGS IN KIND. Lodgings provided by the GOV'T without cost to the member.

NON-COMMAND SPONSORED DEPENDENT. Dependents not authorized/approved to reside with a member at an OCONUS location.

OCONUS. Outside CONUS.

OFFICER. A commissioned officer, commissioned warrant officer, and warrant officer, either permanent or temporary (including temporary officers whose permanent status is enlisted) of a Uniformed Service.

PCS AUTHORIZATION/ORDER EFFECTIVE DATE.

1. For a member being separated or retired, the last day of active duty. Below for an RC member being separated.

2. For all others, including an RC member being separated and a recalled retired member who continues in an active duty status during the time allowed for return travel home, the date the member is required to begin travel from the old PDS, the member's home, PLEAD, last TDY station, safe haven location or designated place, whichever applies, to arrive at the new PDS, home, or PLEAD, on the date authorized by the transportation mode authorized and/or used.

3. An IPCOT authorization/order effective date is the first day of duty on the new tour. IPCOT definition.

***NOTE*: The following are examples of computing an authorization's/order's effective date:**

EXAMPLE 1	
A member ordered to make a PCS is required to report to the new PDS on 10 June. The member travels by POC and is authorized 7 days travel time.	
10 June	Authorized and actual reporting date
3 June	Less 7 days travel time actually used
4 June	Add 1 day
4 June	PCS authorization/order effective date
EXAMPLE 2	
A member ordered to make a PCS is required to report to the new PDS on 10 June. The member anticipates that the official distance of 2,100 miles will be traveled by POC. The member changes plans and travels by air. The member reports in on 9 June.	
10 June	Authorized reporting date
9 June	Actual reporting date
8 June	Less 1 day travel time
9 June	Add 1 day
9 June	PCS authorization/order effective date
EXAMPLE 3	
A member ordered to make a PCS is required to report to the new PDS on 10 June. The member travels by POC and is authorized 7 days travel time. However, the member runs into inclement weather and is authorized an additional 2 days travel time by the gaining commander.	
10 June	Authorized reporting date
1 June	Less 9 days travel time
2 June	Add 1 day
2 June	PCS authorization/order effective date

PER DIEM ALLOWANCE.** The per diem allowance **(*also referred to as subsistence allowance*)** is a daily payment instead of actual expense reimbursement for lodging, meals and related incidental expenses. The per diem allowance is separate from transportation expenses and other reimbursable expenses (APP G). The per diem allowance covers all charges, including tax ***(except lodging tax in the 50 states, District of Columbia, and non-foreign OCONUS locations - NOTE 1 below) and applicable service charges, for:

1. Lodging. Expenses for overnight sleeping facilities; (including GOV'T QTRS); baths; personal use of the room during daytime; telephone access fees; and service charges for fans, air conditioners, heaters, and fireplaces furnished in rooms when such charges are not included in the room rate, ***and in a foreign OCONUS area only lodging tax (NOTE 2 below)***. ***NOTE: The term "lodging" does not include expenses for accommodations on airplanes, trains, buses, or ships. An accommodation furnished aboard a common carrier is a transportation cost and is not covered by per diem.***

NOTE 1:

a. The locality per diem lodging ceiling (http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/perdiem/pdrates.html) in CONUS and in a non-foreign OCONUS area does not include lodging tax. Lodging tax in CONUS and in a non-foreign OCONUS area (APP A) is a reimbursable expense (APP G) except when 'MALT-Plus' per diem for POC travel is paid.

b. The locality per diem lodging ceiling (http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/perdiem/pdrates.html) in a foreign OCONUS area (APP A) includes lodging tax. Lodging tax in a foreign OCONUS area is not a reimbursable expense.

2. Meals. Expenses for breakfast, lunch, dinner, and related taxes and tips. ***NOTE: Specifically excluded are alcoholic beverage and entertainment expenses, and any expenses incurred for other persons***.

3. Incidental Expenses. Incidental expenses include:

a. Fees and tips to porters, baggage carriers, bellhops, hotel maids, stewards or stewardesses and others on ships, and hotel servants in foreign countries. (APP G for reimbursement of fees and tips incurred at transportation terminals.);

b. Transportation (i.e., bus, subway) between places of lodging or duty/business and places at which meals are taken, if suitable meals cannot be obtained at the TDY site ***NOTE: If, in the AO's opinion, suitable meals cannot be obtained at the TDY site and reimbursement in the IE for travel to obtain suitable meals is inadequate, reimbursement may be authorized/approved under Ch 3, Part F and Ch 1, Part C.***;

c. Personal laundry/dry-cleaning and pressing of clothing ***(except when travel is within CONUS and requires at least 7 consecutive nights TDY lodging in CONUS – NOTE 2, below***);

d. Telegrams and telephone calls necessary to reserve lodging accommodations;

e. Mailing costs associated with filing travel vouchers and payment of GOV'T-sponsored contractor-issued travel charge card billings;

f. In addition to the expenses in items 1 through 3e, any other necessary expenses related to rooms, lodging, or valet service (other than barbers, hairdressers, manicurists or masseurs) that are listed in the account;

g. Potable water and ice (28 Comp. Gen. 627 (1949)); and

h. Tax and service charges on any of the expenses in items 2 through 3g.

NOTE 2:

****a. The cost incurred during TDY travel (not after returning to the PDS) for laundry/dry-cleaning and pressing of clothing, up to an average of $2 per day, is a reimbursable expense (APP G) 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 laundry/dry-cleaning and pressing of clothing is not a reimbursable expense for OCONUS travel and is part of the IE included within the per diem/AEA authorized/approved for OCONUS travel.***

PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION (PCS). In general, the assignment, detail, or transfer of a member or unit to a different PDS under a competent authorization/order that does not specify the duty as temporary, provide for further assignment to a new PDS, or direct return to the old PDS; included are:

1. (for DLA), Relocation of a household due to military necessity or GOV'T convenience within the corporate limits of the same city or town ICW a transfer between activities;

2. A change in the home port of a ship or mobile unit;

3. Change from home or from the PLEAD to the first PDS upon:

a. Appointment or reappointment (including reinstatement) to the regular Service from civilian life or from an RC;

b. Call to active duty for 20 or more weeks or call to active duty for training (par. U2146 for exceptions) for 20 or more weeks;

c. Being recalled to active duty from the Fleet Reserve or the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, or from retirement (including TDRL);

d. Enlistment or induction into the Service (regular or during emergency); and

e. Change from the last PDS to home upon:

(1) Discharge, resignation, or separation from the Service under honorable conditions;

(2) Release from active duty that called for 20 or more weeks or from active duty for training that called for 20 or more weeks;

(3) Transfer to the Fleet Reserve or to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve;

(4) Retirement; and

(5) Temporary disability retirement.

PERMANENT DUTY STATION (PDS). ***Also called OFFICIAL STATION.*** The post of duty or official station of a member or invitational traveler, including a ship (for the purpose of personal travel and transportation of the member's UB located on board the ship). The home port of a ship or of a ship-based staff to which a member is assigned or attached for duty other than TDY is the PDS for dependents' transportation, and transportation of HHG, mobile homes, and/or POVs, CONUS COLA, and geography-based station allowances and OHA.

NOTE 1: The PDS geographic limits are:

a. For a member. The limits of the post of duty or official station are the ship (for the specified purposes), or the corporate limits of the city or town in which the member is stationed. If the member is not stationed in a ship or in an incorporated city or town, the official station limits are the reservation, station, or other established area, including established large reservation subdivisions (e.g., McGuire AFB and Ft Dix) having definite boundaries, within which the designated post of duty is located. When a reservation, station, other established area or established large reservation subdivision (e.g., McGuire AFB and Ft. Dix) falls within two or more corporate city limits (e.g., the districts of Honolulu and any other such as Ewa, Hawai'i) or crosses recognized borders (e.g., Ft. Campbell is in Tennessee and Kentucky), it is not in either one for PDS purposes. The PDS limits are then solely the limits of the reservation, station, other established area or established large reservation subdivision.

b. For an invitational traveler

1. The corporate limits of the city or town in which the home or principal place of business is located; or

2. If not in an incorporated city or town, the official station limits are the reservation, station, or other established area (including established large reservation subdivisions (e.g., McGuire AFB and Ft Dix) having definite boundaries in which the home or principal place of business is located. When a reservation, station, other established area or established large reservation subdivision (e.g., McGuire AFB and Ft. Dix) falls within two or more corporate city limits (e.g., the districts of Honolulu and any other such as Ewa, Hawai'i) or crosses recognized borders (e.g., Ft. Campbell is in Tennessee and Kentucky), it is not in either one. The PDS limits are then solely the limits of the reservation, station, other established area or established large reservation subdivision.

NOTE 2: Arlington County, VA, is a PDS. The Pentagon and other GOV'T activities are located in Arlington, VA – even though they have Washington, D.C. mailing addresses (52 Comp. Gen. 751 (1973)). There are seven Districts on the Island of Oahu, Hawai'i. Each of those seven Districts is a separate and unique PDS (19 Comp. Gen. 602 (1939) and 42 Comp. Gen. 460 (1963)).

***NOTE 3*: When a member is ordered to attend a course (or courses) of instruction at a school or facility the scheduled duration of which is 140 or more days (20 or more weeks), the school or facility location is the PDS regardless of the authorization's/order's terms, except when the course is authorized as TDY under par. U2146. Par. U2146 for examples of scheduled duration and extensions.**

The following are PDSs for transportation and storage of HHG and mobile homes:

1. The home of a member at the time of:

   a. Appointment to regular Service from civilian life or from an RC;

   b. Being called to active duty (including for training) for 20 or more weeks;

   c. Being recalled from the Fleet Reserve or Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, or recalled from retirement (including temporary disability); or

   d. Enlistment or induction into the Service (regular or during emergency); or

   e. Temporary disability retirement.

2. The place to which a member actually is assigned for duty, including a place from which the member commutes daily to the assigned station. For a member assigned to a ship or ship-based staff, it is the home port of the ship or ship-based staff to which the member is assigned (except as noted in the basic definition);

3. The place at which a ship is being built or being fitted out is a shore duty station until the commissioning date, at which time the home port assigned to the ship is the new station;

4. The member's home upon:

   a. Retirement;

   b. Transfer to an RC, the Fleet Reserve, or the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve;

   c. Release from active duty;

   d. Discharge, resignation, or separation, all under honorable conditions; or

   e. Temporary disability retirement.

PERMANENT DUTY TRAVEL. PCS and COT/IPCOT travel.

PRIVATELY OWNED (MOTOR) VEHICLE (POV).

1. Any motor vehicle owned by, or on a long-term lease (12 or more months) to, a member or a member's dependent for the primary purpose of providing personal transportation that:

   a. Is self-propelled;

   b. Is licensed to travel on the public highways;

   c. Is designed to carry passengers or HHG; and

   d. Has four or more wheels; or at a member's option, is a motorcycle or moped, if the member does not ship a vehicle with four or more wheels on the same authorization/order.

2. As used in Ch 6, a POV is a motor vehicle that is owned by the member (or a member's dependent) and is for the personal use of the member or the member's dependents.

NOTE: 1: In the case of a leased vehicle, the member must provide written authority from the leasing company to have the vehicle transported to the new PDS, designated place, or other authorized destination. All requirements stated in the lease are the member's responsibility.

NOTE 2: A trailer, airplane, or any vehicle intended for commercial use is not a POV.

PROCEED TIME. A period of time that a member is authorized, by Service regulations, to delay in the execution of a travel authorization/order.

PROFESSIONAL BOOKS, PAPERS, AND EQUIPMENT (PBP&E) FOR A MEMBER'S DEPENDENT SPOUSE. ***(Also called PRO or PRO-Gear). (NOT APPLICABLE TO AN EMPLOYEE'S DEPENDENT SPOUSE)***. HHG in a spouse's possession needed for the member's spouse employment or community support activities at the next or a later destination. The following items are PBP&E:

1. Reference material,

2. Instruments, tools, and equipment peculiar to technicians, mechanics, and members of the professions;

3. Specialized clothing such as diving suit, flying suits and helmets, band uniforms, nurse uniforms, chaplains' vestments, and other specialized apparel not normal or usual uniform or clothing; and

4. Personal computers and accompanying equipment used for business or community support activities (i.e., CPU, monitor, keyboard, mouse, 1 printer, 1 set of small computer speakers).

NOTE: Excluded from PBP&E are commercial products for sale/resale used in conducting business, sports equipment, and office, household, or shop fixtures or furniture (such as bookcases, study/computer desks, file cabinets, and racks) of any kind even though used ICW the PBP&E.

REPEAT TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION/ORDER. ***BLANKET TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION/ORDER***.

SECRETARIAL PROCESS. Action by the Per Diem Committee Principal member or a subordinate level specified by the Principal. The Secretarial Process is (or the Processes are) in administrative and/or procedural directives issued under par. U1010-B.

SEPARATED FROM THE SERVICE. Unless otherwise qualified, all separations except relief from active duty, placement on the TDRL, retirement, or transfer to the Fleet Reserve or Fleet Marine Corps Reserve.

SERVICE CHARGE FOR USE OF GOVERNMENT QUARTERS. Cost of maid service and fee for electricity.

SHORT DISTANCE MOVE. A move:

1. Involving HHG drayage or shipment for a short distance between residences;

2. To or from a NTS facility in the member's PDS area;

3. In the member's last PDS area when the member is authorized a final move during a separation or retirement;

4. Incident to reassignment or PCS to a new PDS near the old PDS;

5. Between residences within a metropolitan area; or

6. Not during a PCS, a move between residences within the daily commuting distance of the PDS.

NOTE: A short distance HHG move includes necessary packing, crating, hauling, unpacking and uncrating.

STANDARD CONUS PER DIEM RATE. The per diem rate for any CONUS location not included in a defined locality (county/area) in the CONUS per diem rates (http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/perdiem/perdiemrates.html).

SUBSISTING OUT. The non-leave status of an inpatient who is no longer assigned a bed. An inpatient authorized to subsist out is not medically able to return to duty but continuing treatment does not require a bed assignment (DoD 6015.1-M, January 1999, P19.1.19).

TEMPORARY DUTY (TDY).

1. Duty at one or more locations, away from the PDS, under an authorization/order providing for further assignment, or pending further assignment, to return to the old PDS or to proceed to a new PDS.

2. That period spent at a location while processing for separation from the Service, release from active duty, placement on the TDRL, or retirement, when the last PDS is different from the location at which processing is accomplished.

3. Types: There are four types of TDY travel with different allowances:

a. Business Travel. Conducting business at a location other than the PDS. It incorporates any type of travel not included in schoolhouse training, deployment and unit training or special circumstances travel. It also includes certain local travel, but not leave or evacuation.

b. Schoolhouse Training Travel. Travel ICW TDY attendance at formal course(s) of instruction by a uniformed member (other than a uniformed member who has not yet reached the first PDS).

c. Deployment, Personnel Traveling Together Under an Authorization/Order Directing No/Limited Reimbursement, and Unit Travel. Includes a unit traveling in support of a combat mission, peacekeeping, and disaster relief. It also includes field or maneuver training and sea duty when troops involved are not permanently assigned to a ship. The GOV'T provides all transportation, lodging, and eating facilities when personnel traveling together are under an authorization/order directing no/limited reimbursement.

d. Special Circumstances Travel. Those categories of travel found in JFTR, Ch 7.

UNACCOMPANIED MEMBER. A member whose dependents have not accompanied the member or have accompanied the member at personal expense and are not command sponsored.

UNACCOMPANIED TOUR. The authorized tour length at a specific overseas duty station for a Service member who is not accompanied by command-sponsored dependents. A tour at a location with only an unaccompanied tour authorized is a dependent-restricted tour (APP A definition). For JFTR allowances, an unaccompanied tour also includes a dependent-restricted tour. DoDI 1315.18, par. E2.1.50.

UNUSUALLY ARDUOUS SEA DUTY. Duty aboard or with designated units. These units must be designated in writing and meet the criteria in 57 Comp. Gen. 266 (1978).

YEARS OF SERVICE. Any service authorized to be credited in computation of basic pay under 37 USC §205.

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APPENDIX A: DEFINITIONS & ACRONYMS (JFTR/JTR)

PART 3: DEFINITIONS (CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE ONLY)

As used in JTR, and unless otherwise specifically provided in JTR, the following definitions apply.

ACTUAL RESIDENCE. The fixed or permanent domicile of a person that can be reasonably justified as a bona fide residence. Also referred to as the "home of record." For a separating employee concluding an OCONUS assignment, the "actual residence" is the residence occupied at the time the employee received the OCONUS assignment. This is the residence listed in the service or transportation agreement signed by the employee prior to departure to an OCONUS PDS, pursuant to which the employee is assured that the expenses of return travel and transportation will be paid by the GOV'T (GSBCA 16265-RELO, 19 December 2003).

AGREEMENT. A written statement required by any of several statutes, signed by a person selected for appointment or by an employee, prescribing a required period of service and other conditions related to transportation allowances ICW permanent duty travel.

APPROVING OFFICIAL. TRAVEL-APPROVING/DIRECTING OFFICIAL.

AUTHENTICATING OFFICIAL. AUTHORIZING/ORDER-ISSUING OFFICIAL (AO).

BREAK IN SERVICE. A break in service is defined as a period of four or more calendar days during which an individual is no longer on the rolls of an executive agency (**5 CFR §300.703 (2004))**.

COMMUTED RATE. A price rate used for HHG transportation and storage in transit. It includes costs of line-haul transportation, packing, crating, unpacking, drayage incident to transportation and other accessorial charges, and costs of storage in transit within the applicable weight limit for storage including in-and-out charges and necessary drayage. To get the commuted rates tables for transportation, storage, packing, unpacking, crating, drayage and other accessorial charges incident to transportation you must subscribe to the Professional Movers Commercial Relocation Tariff, STB HGB 400-(Series). Par. C5160-D4.

DEPENDENT/IMMEDIATE FAMILY. Any of the following named members of an employee's household at the time the employee reports for duty at a new PDS or performs authorized/approved OCONUS tour RAT or separation travel:

1. Employee's spouse;

2. Children of the employee or employee's spouse who are unmarried and under age 21 years or who, regardless of age, are physically or mentally incapable of self-support. ***NOTE: "Children" includes natural offspring; stepchildren; adopted children; grandchildren, legal minor wards or other dependent children who are under legal guardianship of the employee or employee's spouse; also, a child born and moved after the employee's effective date of transfer because of advance stage of pregnancy, or other reasons acceptable to the DoD component concerned, e.g., awaiting completion of the school year by other children.*** 50 Comp. Gen. 220 (1970)***;*** 66 id. 497 (1987))**.**;

NOTE 1: An employee and spouse at an OCONUS PDS assumed temporary custody of two grandchildren. The parent of the grandchildren was a uniformed member on active duty with a DoD Service in Iraq. The uniformed member (the parent) executed a special military power of attorney granting guardianship of the children to the children's grandparent. GSBCA held that the power of attorney did not create a "legal guardianship" as that term is used in par. B above to define dependent/immediate family members for the purpose of determining eligibility for relocation allowances. Since the term "legal guardianship" is not defined in the JTR, GSBCA turned to Arizona state law (the state in which the power of attorney was executed and in which the uniformed member resided) for guidance. Under Arizona law legal guardianship can be established only by judicial determination and the powers of attorney provided by the uniformed member were not sufficient to create

guardianship. Since legal guardianship did not exist, the grandchildren could not be members of the employee's immediate family and the employee was not authorized travel and transportation costs and overseas allowances (TQSA) on their behalf (GSBCA 16337-RELO, 19 April 2004).

3. Dependent parents (including step- and legally adoptive parents) of the employee or employee's spouse; and

4. Dependent brothers and sisters (including step- and legally adoptive brothers and sisters) of the employee or employee's spouse who are unmarried and under 21 years of age or who, regardless of age, are physically or mentally incapable of self-support.

NOTE 2: Generally, the individuals named in items 3 and 4 are dependents of the employee if they receive at least 51 percent of their support from the employee or employee's spouse; however, this percentage of support criterion must not be the decisive factor in all cases. These individuals also may be dependents for the purpose of this definition if they are members of the employee's household and, in addition to their own income, receive support (less than 51 percent) from the employee or employee's spouse without which they would be unable to maintain a reasonable standard of living.

NOTE 3: ICW the Missing Persons Act, "dependent" is defined in par. C7090-A for purposes of transportation eligibility under that Act.

NOTE 4: With respect to emergency leave travel, par. C7365-D.

NOTE 5: Whether an individual is considered to be an employee's spouse for the purpose of allowances authorized in these regulations when a "common law marriage" is involved is addressed in several GSBCA and Comptroller General decisions. Some quotes from those decisions are as follows:

GSBCA quotes "Issues of marital status are determined by state law and the relationship of spouse exists if common law marriage is recognized by the law of the state where the parties entered into such a marriage"; and,

"Issues of marital status are determined by state law, James H. Perdue, GSBCA 14122-RELO, 16 March 1998. ***Some states recognize common law marriage -- "[a] marriage that takes legal effect, without license or ceremony, when a couple live together as husband and wife, intend to be married, and hold themselves out to others as a married couple." Black's Law Dictionary 986 (7th ed. 1999)"; and,***

As we recognized in James H. Perdue, GSBCA 14122-RELO, 16 March 1998 ***the burden of proof is on the claimant to establish the common law marriage. State law determines issues of marital status, and the relationship of spouse exists if common law marriage is recognized under the law of the state in which the parties entered into such a marriage. The following Comptroller General decisions address specific circumstances: B-260688, 23 October 1995; B-247541, 19 June 1992; B-212900, 15 November 1983;*** B-191316, ***27 September 1978; B-191316, 6 April 1978; B-186179, 30 June 1976.***

The validity of a common law marriage is determined by the law of the place in which ***it was contracted, and if valid there, it will be valid elsewhere, in the absence of contravention of positive law, or consideration of policy to the contrary.*** *B-186179, 30 June 1976;* B-191316, 27 September 1978.

The burden of proof is on the claimant to establish the common law marriage. GSBCA 15207-RELO, 19 May 2000; GSBCA 14122 RELO, 16 March 1998.

Once the employee has submitted evidence in support of the common-law marriage, it should be submitted to the appropriate agency legal counsel for assistance in determining whether the putative spouse qualifies as a spouse under the specific state and/or Federal law (1 USC §7). PDTATAC does not adjudicate these cases.

Pertinent GSBCA decisions

GSBCA 15947-RELO, 31 March 2003 available at: http://www.gsbca.gsa.gov/relo/r1594703.txt
GSBCA 15382-RELO, 20 December 2000 available at: http://www.gsbca.gsa.gov/relo/r1538220.txt
GSBCA 15207-RELO, 19 May 2000 available at: http://www.gsbca.gsa.gov/relo/r1520719.txt
GSBCA 14673-RELO, 9 December 1998 available at: http://www.gsbca.gsa.gov/relo/r1467309.txt
GSBCA 14122-RELO, 16 March 1998 available at: http://www.gsbca.gsa.gov/relo/r141220.txt

DESIGNATED PLACE. A place the commander concerned, or the commander's designated representative, or the employee designates for the movement of dependents or HHG when not accompanying the employee.

DESTINATION RATE. The per diem rate applicable to the next location at which an employee is to perform TDY or at which an employee makes an en route stopover to obtain overnight lodging.

DIFFERENT (OR SEPARATE) DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

1. The several departments and agencies of the Executive branch of the GOV'T.

2. Within the Department of Defense, the terms "Different Departments" or "Different Military Departments" means the DoD components separately. ***NOTE: This distinction is necessary with regard to funding for travel and transportation from one department to another.***

DUTY STATIONS. For the purpose of HHG and mobile home transportation and storage -- the place at which an employee actually is assigned for duty, including a place from which the employee commutes daily to an assigned station.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF PCS TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION. The date an employee is required to commence travel to comply with a PCS travel authorization. ***NOTE: In determining the effective date, authorized leave or TDY en route required by the travel authorization is excluded.***

EFFECTIVE DATE OF TRANSFER OR APPOINTMENT. The date an employee or new appointee reports for duty at a new or first PDS.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF SEPARATION. The date an employee is separated from Federal service.

EMERGENCY TRAVEL. ***TRAVEL, EMERGENCY.***

FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES. The Foreign Service as constituted under the Foreign Service Act of 1980.

FUND-APPROVING OFFICIAL. One who provides the accounting data for authorized/approved travel authorizations or amendments.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS (HHG) (FTR, §300-3.1)**.** Items ***(except those listed in B and C)*** associated with the home and all personal effects belonging to an employee and dependents on the employee's effective date (APP A)of transfer or appointment that legally may be accepted and transported by a commercial HHG carrier.

NOTE: Par. C5154-E for an article involving a weight additive.

A. HHG also include:

1. PBP&E needed and not needed for the performance of official duties at the next or a later destination. PBP&E that are needed but may cause the HHG total weight to exceed 18,000 pounds optionally may be shipped administratively (par. C5154-C1) and therefore must be weighed separately and identified on the origin inventory as PBP&E.;

2. Spare parts for a POV (APP A) and a pickup tailgate when removed;

3. Integral or attached vehicle parts that must be removed due to high vulnerability to pilferage or damage (e.g., seats, tops, winch, spare tires, portable auxiliary gasoline can(s), CD players, GPS systems, and miscellaneous associated hardware);

4. Consumable goods for employees with PCS travel authorization to locations listed in APP F;

5. A vehicle other than POVs (such as a motorcycle, moped, hang glider, golf cart, jet ski and snowmobile (and/or the associated trailer) of reasonable size, that can fit into a moving van);

6. A boat (and/or their associated trailer) of reasonable size that can fit into a moving van (e.g., canoe, skiff, dinghy, scull, kayak, rowboat, sailboat, outboard/inboard motorboat); and

7. Ultralight vehicles (defined in 14 C.F.R. Sec 103 as being single occupant; for recreation or sport purposes; weighing less than 155 pounds if unpowered or less than 254 pounds if powered; having a fuel capacity NTE 5 gallons; airspeed NTE 55 knots; and power-off stall speed NTE 24 knots).

8. A utility trailer, with or without a tilt bed, with a single axle, and an overall length of no more than 12 feet (from rear to trailer hitch), and no wider than 8 feet (outside tire to outside tire). Side rails/body no higher than 28 inches (unless detachable) and ramp/gate for the utility trailer no higher than 4 feet (unless detachable).

9. GOV'T or military owned accountable Organizational Clothing and Individual Clothing (OC&IE) property issued to the employee or member by the Agency/Service for official use.

B. HHG ***do not*** include:

1. Personal baggage when carried free on commercial transportation;

2. Automobiles, trucks, vans and similar motor vehicles; airplanes; mobile homes; camper trailers; horse trailers; and farming vehicles (Ch 5, Part E for POV shipment);

3. Live animals including birds, fish and reptiles;

4. Cordwood and building materials (B-133751, 1 November 1957 and B-180439, 13 September 1974);

5. HHG for resale, disposal or commercial use;

6. Privately owned live ammunition (B-130583, 8 May 1957); and

7. Boats (other than those in A6 above); and

8. Hazardous articles including explosives, flammable and corrosive materials, poisons, propane gas tanks. DoD 4500.9-R, DTR, Part IV, for examples of hazardous materials.

C. Law or carrier regulations may prohibit commercial shipment of certain articles not included in B. These articles frequently include articles:

1. Liable to impregnate or otherwise damage equipment or other property (e.g., home canned items; liquid articles that are highly susceptible to breakage or leakage);

2. That cannot be taken from the premises without damage to the article or the premises (e.g., bookcases built into walls);

3. That are perishable (including frozen foods), or that require refrigeration, or that are perishable plants unless;

a. Transportation is not more than 150 miles and/or delivery is accomplished within 24 hours from the time of loading,

b. No storage is required, and

c. No preliminary or en route services (e.g., watering or other preservative method) is required of the carrier.

HOUSE-HUNTING TRIP (HHT). Round trip travel between the old and new PDSs to seek a permanent residence.

IMMEDIATE FAMILY. DEPENDENT/IMMEDIATE FAMILY.

INTERVIEWEE. An individual who is being considered for employment by an agency. The individual may currently be a GOV'T employee.

MILEAGE (ALLOWANCE) - PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION (PCS) TRAVEL, FIRST DUTY STATION TRAVEL, HOUSE HUNTING TRIP (HHT) AND SEPARATION TRAVEL. A rate per mile for authorized POC use during official PCS travel. The total amount depends on the official distance for which the rate per mile may be paid under the circumstances (as determined IAW the applicable JTR provisions. JFTR, par. U2605 and JTR, par. C2505 for the current rate.

OCONUS

A. Outside CONUS.

B. For permanent duty travel purposes with respect to Alaska, Hawai'i, Commonwealths of Puerto Rico and the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, the U.S. territories and possessions, or foreign countries and similar geographical localities, an OCONUS place of employment outside the geographical locality in which the residence is located.

PER DIEM ALLOWANCE.** The per diem allowance **(also referred to as subsistence allowance)** is a daily payment instead of actual expense reimbursement for the actual expenses for lodging, meals and related incidental expenses. The per diem allowance is separate from transportation expenses and other reimbursable expenses (APP G). The per diem allowance covers all charges, including tax ***(except lodging tax in the 50 states, District of Columbia, and non-foreign OCONUS locations - NOTE 1 below) and applicable service charges, for:

1. Lodging. Expenses for overnight sleeping facilities; (including GOV'T QTRS); baths; personal use of the room during daytime; telephone access fees; and service charges for fans, air conditioners, heaters, and fireplaces furnished in rooms when such charges are not included in the room rate, ***and in a foreign OCONUS area only lodging tax. NOTE 2 below. NOTE: The term "lodging" does not include expenses for accommodations on airplanes, trains, buses, or ships. An accommodation furnished aboard a common carrier is a transportation cost and is not covered by per diem.***

NOTE 1: Per diem does not include transportation and other miscellaneous travel expenses.

****NOTE 2: The locality per diem lodging ceiling (http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/perdiem/pdrates.html) in CONUS and in a non-foreign OCONUS area does not include lodging tax. Lodging tax in CONUS and in a non-foreign OCONUS area is a reimbursable expense (APP G). The locality per diem lodging ceiling in a foreign OCONUS area includes lodging tax. Lodging tax in a foreign OCONUS area is not a reimbursable expense.***

2. Meals. Expenses for breakfast, lunch, dinner, and related taxes and tips. ***NOTE: Specifically excluded are alcoholic beverage and entertainment expenses, and any expenses incurred for other persons.***

3. Incidental Expenses. Incidental expenses include:

a. Fees and tips to porters, baggage carriers, bellhops, hotel maids, stewards or stewardesses and others on ships, and hotel servants in foreign countries. Par. C7460-item 4, regarding baggage-handling costs incurred as a direct result of an employee's disability.;

b. Transportation (i.e., bus, subway) between places of lodging or duty/business and places at which meals are taken, if suitable meals cannot be obtained at the TDY site ***NOTE: If, in the opinion of the AO, suitable meals cannot be obtained at the TDY site and reimbursement in the IE for travel to obtain suitable meals is inadequate, reimbursement may be authorized/approved under par. C2402.***;

c. Clothing laundry, dry-cleaning, and/or pressing ***(except when travel is within CONUS and requires at least 4 consecutive nights TDY/PCS lodging in CONUS –NOTE 3 below);***

d. Telegrams and telephone calls necessary to reserve lodging accommodations;

e. Mailing costs associated with filing travel vouchers and payment of GTCC billings;

f. Potable water and ice (28 Comp. Gen. 627 (1949)); and

g. Tax and service charges on any of the expenses in items 2 through 3f.

****NOTE 3: The cost for laundry/dry cleaning and pressing of clothing (during and not before or after travel) is a reimbursable expense (APP G) in addition to per diem/AEA when travel within CONUS requires at least 4 consecutive nights TDY/PCS lodging in CONUS. The cost for laundry/dry cleaning and pressing of clothing is not a reimbursable expense for OCONUS travel and is part of the IE included within the per diem/AEA authorized/approved for OCONUS travel.***

PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION (PCS). In general, the assignment, detail, or transfer of an employee to a different PDS under a competent travel authorization that does not specify the duty as temporary, provide for further assignment to a new PDS, or direct return to the old PDS.

PERMANENT DUTY STATION (PDS). ***Also called OFFICIAL STATION.*** The employee's or invitational traveler's permanent work assignment location. For the purpose of determining PCS travel allowances, a PDS is the building or other place (base, military post, or activity) where an employee regularly reports for duty. With respect to authorization under these regulations relating to the residence and the HHG and an employee's personal effects, PDS also means the residence or other QTRS from (to) which the employee regularly commutes to (and from) work, except where the PDS is in a remote area where adequate family housing is not available within reasonable daily commuting distance. In the latter situation, residence includes the dwelling where the employee's dependents reside or are to reside, but only if such residence reasonably relates to the PDS as determined by the appropriate travel-approving/directing official. For purposes other than PCS travel allowances, a PDS is defined as:

A. For an employee:

1. The corporate limits of the city or town in which stationed, or;

2. If not stationed in an incorporated city or town, the official station limits are the reservation, station, or other established area (including established large reservation subdivisions ***(e.g., McGuire AFB and Ft Dix)***) having definite boundaries in which the employee is stationed. ***When a reservation, station, other established area or established large reservation subdivision (e.g., McGuire AFB and Ft. Dix) falls within two or more corporate city limits (e.g., the districts of Honolulu and any other such as Ewa, Hawai'i) or crosses recognized borders (e.g., Ft. Campbell is in Tennessee and Kentucky), it is not in either one. The PDS limits are then solely the limits of the reservation, station, other established area or established large reservation subdivision.***

B. For an invitational traveler:

1. The corporate limits of the city or town in which the home or principal place of business is located, or

2. If not in an incorporated city or town, the official station limits are the reservation, station, or other established area (including established large reservation subdivisions ***(e.g., McGuire AFB and Ft. Dix))*** having definite boundaries in which the home or principal place of business is located. ***When a reservation, station, other established area or established large reservation subdivision (e.g., McGuire AFB and Ft. Dix) falls within two or more corporate city limits (e.g., the districts of Honolulu and any other such as Ewa, Hawai'i) or crosses recognized borders (e.g., Ft Campbell is in Tennessee and Kentucky), it is not in either one. The limits of the PDS are then solely the limits of the reservation, station, other established area or established large reservation subdivision.***

NOTE: Arlington County, VA, is a PDS. The Pentagon and other Government activities are located in Arlington, VA – even though they have Washington, D.C. mailing addresses (52 Comp. Gen. 751 (1973)). There are seven Districts on the Island of Oahu, Hawai'i. Each of those seven Districts is a separate and unique PDS. (19 Comp. Gen. 602 (1939) and 42 Comp. Gen. 460 (1963)).

PERMANENT DUTY TRAVEL (PDT). First duty station travel for a newly recruited employee or appointee, RAT, PCS travel, and separation travel. Ch 5, Part A.

PRIVATELY OWNED (MOTOR) VEHICLE (POV). Any motor vehicle owned by, or on a long-term lease (12 or more months) to, an employee or that employee's dependent for the primary purpose of providing personal transportation that:

1. Is self-propelled;

2. Is licensed to travel on the public highways;

3. Is designed to carry passengers or HHG; and

4. Has four or more wheels ***(NOTE 3 below)***.

NOTE 1: In the case of a leased vehicle, the employee must provide written authority from the leasing company to have the vehicle transported. All requirements stated in the lease, as well as requirements for POV entry into any location, are the employee's responsibility.

NOTE 2: A trailer, airplane, or any vehicle intended for commercial use is not a POV.

NOTE 3:

a. CONUS. A motorcycle or moped may be designated as a POV (rather than as HHG) by the employee if the employer determines it is more advantageous and cost effective to the GOV'T to transport POV(s) than to drive to the new PDS.

b. OCONUS. A motorcycle or moped may be shipped as the POV (rather than as HHG) on the same travel authorization/order.

RENEWAL AGREEMENT TRAVEL (RAT). PERMANENT DUTY TRAVEL. Travel and transportation allowance for the purpose of the employee/dependents to return home on leave, between overseas tours of duty. Ch 5, Part K, for eligibility and limitations.

SECRETARIAL PROCESS. Action by the Per Diem Committee Principal member, the Principal member's designated representative, or:

A. Secretary of a Military Department,

B. Director of a Defense Component,

C. Director, Administration & Management for:

1. Office of the Secretary of Defense,

2. Washington Headquarters Services,

3. Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff,

4. Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences,

5. U.S. Court of Military Appeals, and

D. Designated representative for any of the above.

The Secretarial Process is (or the Processes are) in administrative and/or procedural directives issued under par. C1002.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT. DIFFERENT (OR SEPARATE) DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES.

SEPARATION TRAVEL. PERMANENT DUTY TRAVEL.

SHORT DISTANCE MOVE. A PCS between PDSs within the same city/area when the old and new PDS are at least 50 miles apart. Par. C5080-F for authorization/approval and exceptions to the 50-mile rule.

STANDARD CONUS PER DIEM RATE

A. The per diem rate for any CONUS location not included in a defined locality (county/area) in the CONUS per diem rates (***http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/perdiem/pdrates.html***). Also par. C4550-E3.

B. The per diem rate for all CONUS locations when PDT is involved.

SUBSISTENCE EXPENSES. PER DIEM ALLOWANCE.

TEACHER. A civilian who is a citizen of the U.S. and whose services are required on a school year basis in a teaching position subject to 20 USC §901-907 in the DoD Education Activity System.

TEMPORARY CHANGE OF STATION (TCS). The relocation of an employee to a new PDS for a temporary period to perform a long-term temporary assignment, and subsequent return of the employee to the previous PDS after assignment completion.

TEMPORARY DUTY (TDY). Duty at one or more locations, away from the PDS, under a travel authorization/ order providing for further assignment or, pending further assignment, to return to the old PDS or to proceed to a new PDS. There are four types of TDY travel with different allowances:

1. Business Travel. Conducting business at a location other than the PDS. It incorporates any type of travel not included in schoolhouse training, deployment and unit training or special circumstances travel. It also includes certain local travel, but not leave or evacuation.

2. Schoolhouse Training Travel. Travel ICW TDY attendance at formal course(s) of instruction by a civilian employee.

3. Deployment, Personnel Traveling Together Under an Authorization/Order Directing No/Limited Reimbursement, and Unit Travel. Includes a unit traveling in support of a combat mission, peacekeeping, and disaster relief. It also includes field or maneuver training and sea duty when troops involved are not permanently assigned to a ship. The GOV'T provides all transportation, lodging, and eating facilities when personnel traveling together are under an authorization/order directing no/limited reimbursement.

4. Special Circumstances Travel. Those categories of travel found in JTR, Ch 7.

TRANSPORTATION, USUAL MODE OF. A transportation mode that is authorized, required, or furnished for usual travel by direct route, including common carrier facilities within CONUS or commercial and GOV'T transportation facilities overseas that would be used for travel by the most direct usually traveled route between points of official travel.

TRAVEL, EMERGENCY. Travel that results from:

A. The traveler becoming incapacitated by illness or injury not due to personal misconduct;

B. The death or serious illness of a member of the traveler's family; or

C. A catastrophic occurrence or impending disaster, such as fire, flood, or act of God, that directly affects the traveler's home.

TRAVEL REQUEST. A written statement for travel authorization that includes information regarding personnel, mission, pertinent dates or assignment period, transportation modes, allowances, limitations, special approval or instructions, justifications if necessary, and fund and accounting citation.

TRAVEL-REQUESTING OFFICIAL. The individual who initiates the request for a travel authorization and who has full knowledge of the purpose of, and requirements for, the travel mission. DoD components may permit travelers to be travel-requesting officials for their own travel authorizations. However when travelers are permitted to be travel-requesting officials for their own travel authorizations, under no circumstances may the travel-requesting official also be the travel-approving/directing and/or AO for the travel. ***NOTE: A travel request is subject to approval/disapproval by a travel-approving/directing official.***

UPON SEPARATION FROM FEDERAL SERVICE. All dates following the date an employee is separated from Federal Service.

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APPENDIX A: DEFINITIONS & ACRONYMS (JFTR/JTR)

PART 4: ACRONYMS (JFTR/JTR)

***(C)* means applicable only to JTR** ***(U)* means applicable only to JFTR**

Acronym	Meaning
AEA	Actual Expense Allowance
AMC	Air Mobility Command
AO	Authorizing/Order-Issuing Official or Approving Official
AOR	Area of Responsibility
AT	Annual Training ***(U)***
ATM	Automated Teller Machine
AWOL	Absent Without Leave ***(U)***
BAH	Basic Allowance for Housing ***(U)***
BAH-DIFF	Basic Allowance for Housing – Differential ***(U)***
BAH-RC	Basic Allowance for Housing - Reserve Component ***(U)***
BAH-T	Basic Allowance for Housing – Transit ***(U)***
BAS	Basic Allowance for Subsistence ***(U)***
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
_CA	Unrestricted capacity-controlled airfare (fare basis code). The unrestricted capacity controlled airfare, or "-CA", differs from the unrestricted airfare (YCA) only in that the airline can limit the number of seats offered at the unrestricted capacity controlled airfare. See APP P, Part 1, par. A2.
CAP	Civilian Advisory Panel
CBA	Centrally Billed Government Travel Charge Card Account
CBCA	Civilian Board of Contract Appeals
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
COLA	Cost-of-Living Allowance
CONUS	Continental United States
CONUS COLA	Continental United States Cost of Living Allowance ***(U)***
COSTEP	Commissioned Officer Student and Extern Program
COT	Consecutive Overseas Tour ***(U)***
CSRS	Civil Service Retirement System ***(C)***
CTD	Civilian Travel Determination ***(C)***
CTO	(Contracted) Commercial Travel Office
CWT	Hundred weight
DAS	Defense Attaché System
DDESS	Domestic Dependent Elementary and Secondary School
DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency
DLA	Dislocation Allowance ***(U)***
DoD	Department of Defense
DoDD	Department of Defense Directive
DoDDS	Department of Defense Dependents Schools ***(C)***
DoDEA	Department of Defense Education Activity
DoDFMR	Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation
DoDI	Department of Defense Instruction
DOHA	Department of Defense Office of Hearings and Appeals ***(U)***
DoJ	Department of Justice
DoN	Department of the Navy (includes USN and USMC)
DoS	Department of State
DPM	Direct Procurement Method
DSSR	Department of State Standardized Regulations
DTMO	Defense Travel Management Office

Acronym	Meaning
DTOD	Defense Table of Official Distances
DTR	Defense Transportation Regulation
DTS	Defense Travel System
EFT	Electronic Funds Transfer
EUM	Essential Unit Messing
EVT	Emergency Visitation Travel ***(C)***
FAM	Foreign Affairs Manual ***(C)***
FAST	Federal Automated System for Travel
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FEML	Funded Environmental and Morale Leave
FERS	Federal Employees Retirement System ***(C)***
FHA	Federal Housing Administration ***(C)***
FSH	Family Separation Housing ***(U)***
FSH-B	Family Separation Housing – BAH Based Location ***(U)***
FSH-O	Family Separation Housing – OHA Based Location ***(U)***
FTA	Foreign Transfer Allowance ***(C)***
FTR	Federal Travel Regulation
FUTA	Federal Unemployment Tax Allowance ***(C)***
FVT	Family Visitation Travel ***(C)***
FWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service ***(C)***
GAO	Government Accountability Office (formerly General Accounting Office)
GARS	Government Administrative Rate Supplement
GMR	Government Meal Rate
GOV	Government-owned vehicle
GOV'T	(U.S.) Government
GSA	General Services Administration
GSBCA	General Services Administration Board of Contract Appeals
GTCC	Government Travel Charge Card
GTR	Government Transportation Request (SF 1169)
HHG	Household Goods
HHS	Health and Human Services ***(U)***
HHT	House Hunting Trip ***(C)***
HOR	Home of Record
HOS	Home of Selection ***(U)***
HP	Home Port ***(U)***
HSTA	Home Service Transfer Allowance ***(C)***
IADT	Initial Active Duty for Training ***(U)***
IAW	In Accordance With
ICW	In Connection With
IE	Incidental Expenses
IBA	**I**ndividually **B**illed Government Travel Charge Card **A**ccount. ***NOTE: Does not apply to any other form of personal credit card.***
IPCOT	In-Place Consecutive Overseas Tour ***(U)***
IRC	Internal Revenue Code ***(C)***
IRS	Internal Revenue Service ***(C)***
ITA	Invitational Travel Authorization
ITDY	Indeterminate TDY ***(U)***
ITO	Installation Transportation Officer
ITRA	Income Tax Reimbursement Allowance ***(C)***
JFTR	Joint Federal Travel Regulations
JTF	Joint Task Force
JTR	Joint Travel Regulations
LPDCI	Living Pattern Data Collection Instrument ***(U)***
LPQ	Living Pattern Questionnaire ***(U)***
LPS	Living Pattern Survey ***(U)***

Acronym	Meaning
LWOP	Leave Without Pay ***(C)***
M&IE	Meals and Incidental Expenses
MALT	Monetary Allowance in Lieu of Transportation
MALT PLUS	Monetary Allowance in Lieu of Transportation Plus Flat Per Diem
MAP	Military Advisory Panel
MARS	Military Affiliate Radio System
MEA	Miscellaneous Expense Allowance ***(C)***
MHA	Military Housing Area ***(U)***
MIA	Missing in Action
MIHA	Move-in Housing Allowance ***(U)***
MILAIR	Military Aircraft
MSC	Military Sealift Command ***(C)***
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology ***(C)***
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration ***(Same as USNOAA)***
NTE	Not to exceed
NTS	Non-temporary Storage ***(also referred to as Extended Storage)***
OC&IE	Organizational Clothing & Individual Equipment
OCONUS	Outside the Continental United States
OHA	Overseas Housing Allowance ***(U)***
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
OPM	Office of Personnel Management
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
PBP&E	Professional Books, Papers and Equipment ***(also referred to as PRO-Gear)***
PCS	Permanent Change of Station
PDS	Permanent Duty Station
PDT	Permanent Duty Travel
PDTATAC	Per Diem, Travel and Transportation Allowance Committee
PDUSD (P&R)	Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel & Readiness)
PEB	Physical Evaluation Board ***(U)***
PHS	Public Health Service ***(Same as USPHS)***
PLEAD	Place from Which Entered (or Called) to Active Duty ***(U)***
PMR	Proportional Meal Rate
POA	Privately Owned Automobile
POC	Privately Owned Conveyance
PoC	Point of Contact
POD	Port of Debarkation
POE	Port of Embarkation
POV	Privately Owned Vehicle
POW	Prisoner of War
PRO-Gear	Professional Gear ***(also referred to as PBP&E)***
QTRS	Quarters
RAT	Renewal Agreement Travel ***(C)***
RC	Reserve Component
RDD	Required Delivery Date ***(U)***
RIT	Relocation Income Tax ***(C)***
RPDCI	Retail Price Data Collection Instrument ***(U)***
SDDC	(Military) Surface Deployment and Distribution Command
SEA	Subsistence Expense Allowance ***(C)***
SECDEF	Secretary of Defense
SES	Senior Executive Service ***(C)***
SIT	Storage in Transit
SMA	Separate Maintenance Allowance ***(C)***
SR&R	Special Rest and Recuperative Absence ***(U)***
SROTC	Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps
SSN	Social Security Number

Acronym	Meaning
*TAD	*Temporary Assigned Duty (***same as TDY***)
TCS	Temporary Change of Station ***(C)***
TDRL	Temporary Disability Retired List ***(U)***
TDY	Temporary Duty
*TEMDU	*Temporary Duty (***same as TDY***)
*TEMDUINS	*Temporary Duty Under Instruction (***same as TDY***)
TLA	Temporary Lodging Allowance – OCONUS ***(U)***
TLE	Temporary Lodging Expense – CONUS ***(U)***
TMC	Travel Management Center
TMS	Travel Management System
TQSA	Temporary Quarters Subsistence Allowance ***(C)***
TQSE	Temporary Quarters Subsistence Expenses ***(C)***
TQSE(AE)	Actual Expense Reimbursement for Temporary Quarters Subsistence Expenses ***(C)***
TQSE(F)	Fixed Amount Reimbursement for Temporary Quarters Subsistence Expenses ***(C)***
UB	Unaccompanied Baggage
UN	United Nations
U.S.	United States
USC	United States Code
USNOAA	United States National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration ***(same as NOAA)***
USPHS	United States Public Health Service ***(same as PHS)***
USSM	Under Secretary of State for Management ***(C)***
UTD	Uniformed Travel Determination ***(U)***
VA	Department of Veterans Affairs ***(C)***
VAMC	Veterans Affairs Medical Center ***(U)***
VPC	Vehicle Processing Center
WAE	When Actually Employed ***(C)***
YCA	Unrestricted airfare (fare basis code). The unrestricted airfare, or "YCA", has a last economy/coach seat on the aircraft availability to the traveler. See APP P, Part 1, par. A2.

PART 1: INVITATION TO TRAVEL

A. To Whom and when Invitational Travel is Applicable

1. Invitational travel is the term applied to authorize travel by an individual when the person is acting in a capacity that is related directly to, or ICW, official DOD activities. The person must:

a. Not be employed by the GOV'T,

b. Be only Intermittently employed by the GOV'T as a consultant or expert (***NOTE: This does not include a contractor's employee traveling in the performance of the contract.***) and paid on a daily when-actually-employed basis under 5 USC §5703,

c. Be serving without pay or at $1 a year, or

d. Be a volunteer covered by 10 USC §1588. Par. A2r.

Travel and transportation allowances authorized for these individuals are the same as those ordinarily authorized for a DOD employee on TDY, except as provided by par. A2m below for spouse/dependent invitational travel.

2. Invitational travel may be authorized by use of an ITA when:

a. It is in the DOD Component's interest to invite a college or university official or a representative of industry to observe the work performed by, or the operations of, an activity;

b. An individual is requested to lecture, instruct, or give a demonstration at an activity ICW a DOD operation or program;

c. An individual or as part of a group, who confers on an official DOD matter with DOD officials and who performs a direct service such as providing advice or guidance to DOD. ***An ITA is not authorized for an individual merely to attend a meeting or conference, even if hosted by a DOD Component on a matter related to the Component's official business. 55 Comp. Gen. 750 (1976)***;

d. An individual's attendance at an incentive award ceremony is related to an award presentation (32 Comp. Gen. 134 (1952)). ***Travel and transportation allowances to an award presentation for a dependent or relative of an award recipient is prohibited except as authorized under par. C5***;

e. An individual is an attendant for an employee with special needs 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));

f. An individual is a sponsor, or is in a similar official capacity, and/or participates in a ceremony that is related directly to a DOD Component's interest (***NOTE: Simple 'attendance' at a ceremony does not allow travel under an ITA.***);

g. An individual is authorized pre-employment interview travel under JTR, par. C7150;

h. The individual is serving without compensation on a Board of Visitors as provided for in DOD governing regulations consistent with statutory authority;

i. A witness is called to testify in administrative proceedings directed against a GOV'T civilian employee or Uniformed Service member in an adverse action case. The testimony can be on behalf of the GOV'T, the civilian employee, or the Uniformed Service member. The presiding hearing officer must determine that the witness's testimony is substantial, material, and necessary for proper case disposition and that an affidavit from the desired witness cannot adequately accomplish the same objective;

j. An individual is called to testify as a witness at a pretrial investigation conducted under Article 32, Uniform Code of Military Justice, 10 USC §832;

k. 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, 28 February 1974);

l. An individual is an attendant for an employee: under (1) or (2), or is an escort for a Uniformed Service member's dependent(s) under (3) noted in JTR, Ch 7, Part K or par. C7100; or JFTR, par. U7551.

(1) An employee with a disability or a special need on official travel (56 Comp. Gen. 661 (1977) ; (59 Comp. Gen. 461 (1980)).

(2) An employee who interrupts TDY because of an incapacitating illness or injury and is incapable of traveling alone. JTR, par. C7370-A. Transportation expenses, but not per diem, are allowed for an attendant or escort for an employee on TDY who becomes ill or is injured (JTR, par. C7370-B2).; or

(3) A Uniformed Service member's dependent(s) when competent authority determined dependent's travel is necessary because the dependent(s) is/are incapable of traveling alone due to age, mental or physical incapacity, or other extraordinary circumstances under JFTR, par. U5240-C, U5241-D, U5242, U5243-C, U6004, or U6053. Round-trip travel (per diem) and transportation allowances may be authorized/approved including travel advances IAW 10 USC §1036 which may be paid per the Service's policy.

m. Dependents' Invitational Travel is for a family member. All applicable conditions in items (1) through (5) below must be met before allowances are authorized/approved.

(1) The AO determines that a dependent may travel with the sponsor, at GOV'T expense, when the:

(a) Dependent participates, in an official capacity, at an unquestionably official function , or

(b) The travel is in the national interest because of a diplomatic/public relations benefit to the U.S. which requires the spouse's presence in a non-participatory role. Participation ordinarily is limited to spouses and is representational in nature.

(2) Travel is allowed on a mission noninterference basis only, and must be supported with an ITA that ordinarily authorizes reimbursement of only transportation costs.

(3) The AO may authorize/approve transportation, per diem and/or other actual expense allowances if the individual's travel is unquestionably mission essential and there is a benefit for DOD beyond fulfilling a representational role.

(4) On a case-by-case basis, Code 2 civilians, 4-star general/flag officers, and certain 3-star general/ flag officers serving as OCONUS or combatant 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. Spousal travel when authorized/approved must adhere to the criteria in DODD 4500.56, DOD Policy on the Use of GOV'T Aircraft and Air Travel. ***This authority does not constitute blanket approval authority.***

(5) The AO for all other travel under this item is the:

(a) Office of the Secretary of Defense Executive Secretary for SAM and OSA support for requests from OSD, the Defense Agencies, and outside the DOD;

(b) Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, or designee, for requests from the Joint Staff;

(c) Combatant Command Commander or designees for a request from a member and a civilian employee within the command. Joint or dual-hatted personnel traveling on behalf of the joint command must obtain approval through the joint command approval authority and not through the individual's 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.;***

(d) Secretary of a Military Department, or designees, for requests from a staff member; and

(e) Service Chief or designees for a request from a member and a civilian employee within the Service. 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.

Except when par. A2m(3) applies, an ITA issued under the authority of par. A2m authorizes GOV'T-funded transportation only (i.e., no per diem or actual expense allowances) for the dependent, must include the following statement: ***"This travel authorization authorizes the dependent to accompany the sponsor to attend an official function. It does not authorize per diem or other expense allowances for the dependent. If the dependent does not desire to bear the expenses ordinarily reimbursed through per diem or other expense allowances, this travel authorization is canceled"***;

n. A determination is made using the Secretarial Process for personnel within that department, or by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff or the Chairman's designated representative for personnel assigned to the Joint Staff and/or to Combatant commands that the spouse of a civilian employee or uniformed member may travel at GOV'T expense to attend a Service-endorsed training course or briefing and subsequent voluntary service incident to such training or briefing (71 Comp. Gen. 6 (1991));

o. Travel is by an individual who serves as an organ donor for a Uniformed Services member, when the donation is authorized under Service regulations;

p. An individual performing a direct service for the GOV'T, consistent with 10 USC §1588. (5 USC §§ 5701(2), 5703; JTR, APP A; 55 Comp. Gen. 750 (1976)); or

q. A Service may authorize/approve per diem and one round-trip transportation between the residence to the medical facility for a limited number of family members of an ill or injured member (***not of a civilian employee***) per par. U5246.

r. An auxiliary chaplain who is intermittently employed by the GOV'T to provide religious services or emergency ministrations. ***An ITA is not used to document attendance at, or payments related to, attendance by individual participating in an unofficial capacity for Chaplain-led programs. Par. U1008.***

s. An attendant (JFTR, par. U7961) for a patient authorized travel for specialty care over 100 miles IAW JFTR, par. U7960.

B. Restrictions. Invitational travel must not be authorized for:

1. A non-appropriated fund official or employee traveling on non-appropriated fund business;

2. Transportation of dependents and/or HHG (including freight and parcel post mail) or other property of an individuals to whom an ITA is issued;

3. A Federal GOV'T employee or Uniformed Service member (A Federal employee or a Uniformed member on active duty is given a regular TDY travel authorization/order) unless the individual is:

a. A retired Federal GOV'T employee or Uniformed Services member (may include retired military personnel from foreign countries), or

b. Authorized pre-employment interview travel under JTR, par. C7150 and the employee/member is in a leave status during such travel (B-219046, 29 September 1986)); or

c. An employee/member, traveling as a non-medical attendant, included on an ITA issued to a patient; or

4. Contractors (APP E3).

C. Allowance Expenses

1. General. An ITA provides for travel and transportation of an individual from the business place or home to the place at which that individual's services are required, and return to the origin.

2. Transportation Mode. Authorization of a transportation mode, routing, and accommodations should be consistent with the provisions in JTR, Ch 2 and JFTR, Ch 3 (pars. A2p and q above) as appropriate to mission requirements.

3. Witness at a Military Court Martial. A person not in the GOV'T's employ, when called as a witness before a military court martial, is authorized travel and transportation allowances under Service administrative regulations, except to testify as a witness at a pretrial investigation conducted under Article 32, Uniform Code of Military Justice, 10 USC §832 (par. A2j).

4. Participants in Annual National Matches Sponsored under 10 USC §4312. Title 10, USC §4312 authorizes TDY mileage allowance payment to a civilian competitor while traveling to and from the National Matches. The TDY mileage allowance for the return trip may be paid in advance. Provisions for transportation allowance payment are in Army Regulation (AR) 920-30. The ITA also may authorize a subsistence allowance for the competition duration. The allowance rate is set by the Director for Civilian Marksmanship and must be stated in the ITA issued to each competitor.

5. Attendance at an Award Ceremony

a. Reimbursement for travel and transportation expenses ordinarily may be allowed for one individual to attend a major award ceremony provided the (B-233607, 26 October 1989):

(1) Travel and transportation is authorized by the head of the DOD component concerned or designee; and,

(2) Individual is a person of the award recipient's choosing who is related by blood, marriage or whose close association with the award winner, as viewed by the DOD component, is the equivalent of a family relationship.

Examples of award ceremonies are: a Presidential award ceremony, an agency or major organizational component annual award ceremony, or a prestigious honorary award ceremony sponsored by a non-Federal organization.

b. Reimbursement for travel and transportation expenses is authorized in par. C when the award winner and guest are geographically distant from the ceremony site, rather than in instances in which the award winner's residence is in the same area as the ceremony.

Example: The award winner and spouse live in Denver, CO, and the ceremony is in Washington, DC. Travel and transportation allowances may be authorized for both the winner and spouse.

c. The DOD component concerned may allow attendance at GOV'T expense of more than one individual when the award winner requires assistance because of a disability condition.

Reimbursement for transportation is limited to direct travel to and from the ceremony location (including travel between common carrier terminals and hotel where applicable and the ceremony site). Per diem is allowed for direct travel to and from the award ceremony location and for the ceremony day.

6. Travel of a DOD Education Agency (DODEA) Student for Academic Competitions and Co-curricular Activities. JTR, par. C5120 and JFTR, par. U5243-D.

*7. Travel and Transportation for Funeral Honors Detail. A person not employed by the GOV'T, who participates in funeral honors detail for a veteran (10 USC §1491), may be authorized transportation or transportation reimbursement and reimbursable expenses (APP G). The transportation mode used should be the least costly mode available that adequately meets the needs of the detail. ***Actual transportation expenses, (not a TDY mileage allowance), are payable when a POC is the authorized transportation mode.*** POC actual expense reimbursement is limited to: fuel; oil; parking; ferry fares; road, bridge and tunnel tolls. The actual cost of lodging and meals may be reimbursed up to the per diem rate prescribed for the area concerned. Reimbursement for reimbursable expenses in JFTR/JTR, APP G for employees or members under pars. A2p and A2q may be authorized/approved.

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PART 2: SAMPLE FORMAT INVITATIONAL TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION

The sample format below may be used as a guide (for all DoD Services) to prepare an ITA. ***Use of the sample format is not mandatory.***

INVITATIONAL TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION

Name_____ TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION NUMBER_____

Address_____

DATE APPROVED_____

You are invited to depart from _____

in sufficient time to arrive at_____ by _____
(Date)

for the purpose of_____

for approximately _____ days. Upon completion, you are funded to return to the origin point.

You are authorized to travel by: ☐ Rail ☐ Commercial Air ☐ Military Aircraft ☐ Bus
See below for travel by Privately-Owned Conveyance

☐ The authorizing/order-issuing official has arranged Transportation.

☐ Transportation tickets are included with this authorization.

☐ Transportation tickets shall be provided at a later date

NOTE: PLEASE GUARD TRANSPORTATION TICKETS CAREFULLY. However, if a transportation ticket in your possession is lost or stolen, you must make an immediate report to the command sponsoring the travel. You are required to pay for a replacement ticket and will be reimbursed for the second ticket, not to exceed the cost of the first ticket, ONLY AFTER the GOV'T is refunded for the lost/stolen tickets. Unused transportation tickets must be returned with the travel claims.

☐ To arrange transportation call: (___)_____

☐ You may arrange your transportation. The following rules apply:

You must arrange your transportation with a (Contracted) Commercial Travel Office/Travel Management Center (CTO/TMC) when the contract with the CTO/TMC permits the CTO/TMC to arrange transportation for a traveler who is not a GOV'T employee. If you are in a foreign country, except for Canada and Mexico, you may use a travel office not under contract to the GOV'T if ticketing cannot be secured from a branch office or general agent of an American-flag carrier. If you purchase transportation from a travel office (travel agency) not under contract to the GOV'T, reimbursement is limited to the GOV'T's cost on a constructed basis, for transportation that would have been arranged by a CTO/TMC if available. If the contract between the GOV'T and the CTO/TMC does not permit the CTO/TMC to arrange transportation for a traveler who is not a GOV'T employee, reimbursement for transportation may not exceed the least expensive coach/economy class air accommodations unless otherwise permitted in Joint Travel Regulations, Volume 2 (JTR), par. C2204-A.

It is DoD policy that in using regularly scheduled air transportation:

(a) Accommodations selected must be the least costly unrestricted coach/.economy service that permits satisfactory accomplishment of your mission, and

(b) U.S. carriers must be used for all commercial foreign air transportation if service provided by a U.S. carrier is available; ***otherwise reimbursement for the cost of transportation is not allowed***.

☐ You are authorized to travel by privately owned conveyance (POC) since it's to the Government's advantage. Reimbursement is at the rate of $0.55/mile, plus the cost of necessary parking fees and bridge, ferry, and tolls incurred, plus per diem while in travel status under this travel authorization/order.

☐ You are authorized to travel by privately owned conveyance (POC) on a constructed basis. You would ordinarily be authorized to travel by common carrier. Reimbursement is limited to the transportation cost by the usual common carrier mode, including per diem.

***Receipts:** Ticket stubs/itinerary copies are required to substantiate your transportation cost. A receipt is required for each expense item of $75 or more plus any applicable tax.

*☐ You are paid per diem to cover your expenses for lodging, meals, and incidental expenses. Room tax at locations in the 50 states, District of Columbia, U.S. territories and possessions and the Commonwealths of Puerto Rico and the Northern Mariana Islands is a reimbursable expense (JFTR/JTR, APP G). Foreign area room tax is included in the total lodging cost and is not a reimbursable expense. While traveling under this Invitational Travel Authorization, you are authorized a per diem equal to the daily cost you pay for lodging limited to a ceiling, plus a fixed amount for meals and incidental expenses. That amount is limited to the applicable locality per diem rate prescribed on the Per Diem, Travel and Transportation Allowance Committee homepage: ***http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/perdiem/*** for the locality concerned. If your costs, particularly for lodging, are more than the applicable locality per diem rate prescribed, only the per diem rate amount prescribed on the Per Diem, Travel and Transportation Allowance Committee homepage: ***http://defensetravel.dod.mil/perdiem/*** for the locality concerned. If your costs, particularly for lodging, are more than the applicable maximum per diem rate prescribed, only the maximum per diem rate is payable. JTR, Ch 4, Part B, for applicable rules.

Applicable Per Diem Rates:

Locality	Maximum Lodging Rate	Meal & Incidental Expense Rate	Total Per Diem

☐ You are to be paid an actual subsistence expense allowance (AEA) for lodging and a per diem for meals and incidentals (M&IE). You are required to itemize your lodging expenses only.

☐ You are to be paid an actual subsistence expense allowance (AEA) for lodging and meals and incidental expenses (M&IE). You must itemize all your subsistence expenses. Subsistence expenses include lodgings; meals; fees and tips to waiters, bellboys, maids, porters; personal laundry, pressing, and dry cleaning ***(NOTE below)***; local transportation (including usual tips) between places of lodging, duty, and places at which meals are taken; and other necessary expenses. You are to be reimbursed for the actual expenses incurred, but not to exceed the maximum amount authorized for the locality concerned as indicated below. JTR, Ch 4, Part C, for applicable rules.

Actual Subsistence Expense Allowance (AEA) Authorized:

Locality	Maximum AEA Allowance	Amount allowed for Meals & Incidental Expenses if M&IE authorized on a per diem basis.

***NOTE*: The cost you incur during travel (not before leaving or after returning) for laundry/dry cleaning and pressing of clothing is a separately reimbursable expense in addition to per diem/AEA when travel is within the contiguous 48 states and the District of Columbia and requires at least 4 consecutive nights lodging while on GOV'T-funded travel. There no separate reimbursement for laundry/dry cleaning and pressing of clothing when travel is in any other place. Those laundry/dry-cleaning and pressing costs (in the other places) are part of the per diem/AEA allowance when travel is outside the 48 contiguous states and the District of Columbia.**

The JTR is available on the Per Diem Committee website at ***http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/perdiem/***.

Address any inquiries regarding this travel to:_____

The travel authorized in this travel authorization is in the public interest, and is chargeable to:
_____

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*APPENDIX G: REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES ON OFFICIAL TRAVEL

*A. General. This Appendix addresses the more commonly incurred reimbursable expenses. ***Incidental Expenses (defined as part of per diem in APP A) are different than these expenses.*** Finance regulations should be consulted regarding any required expense description/documentation on the travel voucher.

B. Transportation Expenses Incurred in or around a PDS or TDY Location. Reimbursement of these expenses is covered in JFTR, Ch 3, Part F, and JTR, Ch 2, Part H.

C. Voucher Submission. DoDFMR, Vol. 9, Travel Policy and Procedures at ***http://www.dtic.mil/comptroller/fmr/*** prescribes the voucher submission requirements, with supporting authority. Funds must be obligated IAW finance policy (ordinarily prior to/at the time the expense is incurred).

*D. Reimbursable Expenses Table. Travelers are authorized certain necessary travel and transportation-related reimbursable expenses incurred on official business. Some reimbursable expenses are authorized for reimbursement by this Appendix; other reimbursable expenses require AO authorization/approval. Reimbursable expenses include the following (listed in alphabetical order):

*REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES ON OFFICIAL TRAVEL	JFTR		JTR	
	PCS	TDY	PCS	TDY
ATM Use (Civilian Employee). 1. Reimbursable. Administrative fees for ATM use to obtain money with the GTCC up to the amount authorized/approved by the AO for an ATM travel advance. 2. Not Reimbursable. Administrative fees for an ATM use of a personal charge card. 3. DoDFMR, Volume 9, Chapter 3available at: ***http://www.dtic.mil/comptroller/fmr/09/09_03.pdf***, for information on personnel exempt from the requirement to use the GTCC.			X	X
ATM Use (Uniformed Member) 1. Reimbursement is authorized for administrative fees for ATM use to obtain money with: a. The GTCC, or b. An ATM or personal charge card used by personnel exempt (and the traveler must provide the exemption authority) from GTCC use for official travel, up to the amount authorized/approved by the AO for an ATM travel advance. 2. Reimbursement for ATM administrative fees related to use of an ATM or personal charge card is at the rate applicable to that card if an advance is not otherwise provided by cash or check. 3. DoDFMR, Volume 9, Chapter 3available at: ***http://www.dtic.mil/comptroller/fmr/09/09_03.pdf***, for information on personnel exempt from the requirement to use the GTCC.	X	X		
Baggage, Excess Accompanied (Transportation Cost). Excess accompanied baggage transportation costs may: 1. Be authorized in advance/approved after the fact by the Secretarial Process (ordinarily a major personnel command (e.g., Bureau of Naval Personnel (BUPERS) (Navy), Human Resources Command (HRC) (Army)) after any PCS or civilian employee TCS travel. 2. Be authorized in advance of any PCS or civilian employee TCS travel for DoD travelers IAW the Service/ Agency regulations. 3. Be authorized/approved for the ***non-DoD travelers.*** 4. ***Not*** be paid for with a Miscellaneous Charge Order (MCO), a coupon used as a general-purpose voucher for services (such as excess accompanied baggage) ICW PCS travel unless authorized by the Secretarial Process in advance of travel. JFTR, par. U3015 and JTR, par. C2302.	X		X	
***Baggage Expenses**. Reimbursement is authorized for necessary travel and transportation-related baggage	X	X	X	X

*REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES ON OFFICIAL TRAVEL	JFTR		JTR	
	PCS	TDY	PCS	TDY
expenses incurred on official business. These expenses include: 1. Excess Baggage. Baggage, Excess Accompanied. 2. Baggage Transfer. NTE the customary local rates, and necessity for the transfer must be explained. 3. Baggage Storage (with explanation). 4. Baggage Checking. NTE the customary local rates. 5. Curbside Baggage Check-in Fee a. **Uniformed Member**. ***Reimbursement of a fee charged for the use of optional curbside baggage check-in service is not authorized.*** A tip, separate from the fee itself, is reimbursable. b. **Civilian Employee**. Reimbursable only when authorized under JTR, par. C7460-4, for a traveler with a disability/special need.				
Baggage Handling Tips 1. **Uniformed Member** a. Transportation Terminal. Reimbursement is authorized for customary tips for handling ***any*** baggage (personal and/or GOV'T) at a transportation terminal. b. Lodging Establishment. Reimbursement is authorized ***only*** for transportation-related tips for handling ***GOV'T property*** at lodging establishments. 2. **Civilian Employee**. Baggage handling tips at transportation terminals or lodging establishments are covered by the IE portion of per diem and are ***not*** items for separate reimbursement ***except*** for the following: a. A traveler with a disability/special need (JTR, par. C7460-4), b. Handling of GOV'T property, c. Handling of a dependent's personal baggage when the dependent is not authorized per diem while traveling at GOV'T expense when unaccompanied by the sponsor, and d. Handling of a dependent's personal baggage that the sponsor cannot handle when the dependent is traveling with the sponsor.	X	X	X	X
Birth Certificates. The cost of birth certificates or other acceptable evidence of birth for OCONUS travel.	X	X	X	X
Carrier Terminal Fees. Airport transit, service charge/tax, landing, port tax, embarkation/debarkation or similar mandatory charge assessed against a traveler on arrival/departure from a carrier terminal is authorized when not included in the ticket cost (52 Comp. Gen. 73 (1972)).	X	X	X	X
Cell Phone Use. When a cell phone is used for official communication, each call must be documented showing the additional cost incurred outside of the normal usage covered in the cell phone contract. ***Prepaid communication services (i.e., prepaid phone cards, cell phones) are not reimbursable unless the AO can determine they were used for official business.***		X		X
Check Cashing. 1. Reimbursable. Fees for cashing U.S. GOV'T checks/drafts issued for travel expense reimbursement in a foreign country. 2. Not Reimbursable. Fees for cashing salary checks/drafts are not authorized.	X	X	X	X
Check Costs. The cost of traveler's checks, money orders, or certified checks for up to the amount of estimated per diem, and/or AEA, and/or travel expenses for the authorized travel.	X	X	X	X
Clerical Assistance. Reimbursable when authorized/approved by the AO.		X		X
Communication Services. GOV'T-owned/leased services should be used for official communications, but when GOV'T services are not available commercial communications services may be used. ***Prepaid communication (i.e., prepaid phone cards, cell phones) or in-flight communication services are not reimbursable unless the AO can determine they were used for official business.***		X		X
Computer Connections. Connections (e.g., Internet connection) used for computers to perform official GOV'T business is reimbursable when authorized/approved by the AO. In-flight computer connections are not reimbursable unless the AO can determine they were used for official business.		X		X

*REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES ON OFFICIAL TRAVEL	JFTR		JTR	
	PCS	TDY	PCS	TDY
Conveyance Costs. Public or special conveyance costs to and from the transportation terminal. JFTR, Ch 3, Part E and JTR, Ch 2, Part C.	X	X	X	X
Currency Conversion Fees 1. Reimbursable. The "international transaction fee" for official qualifying transactions charged by the: - GTCC. This 1% charge is listed as a separate line item on the charge card billing statement. - Other than GTCC. When a member (***NOT A CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE***) is formally exempt from using the GTCC, this charge on a non-GTCC is reimbursable. 2. Not Reimbursable. Losses resulting from currency conversions (63 Comp. Gen. 554 (1984)). ***NOTE: A traveler is not liable to pay the GOV'T for gains resulting from currency conversion***. 3. Exchange Rates. A traveler who pays with a credit card for OCONUS expenses should check with the credit card vendor to determine the final bill in U.S. currency prior to travel claim submission. The currency exchange rate at which the credit card bill was settled may be used to determine OCONUS expenses charged to the card. 4. Supplemental Vouchers. A traveler may have to submit a travel voucher prior to having access to the actual amount billed on the credit card. When the actual amount in U.S. currency is not known until after the required travel claim submission date, a traveler should be personally aware of any financial regulations that require submission of a supplemental voucher if the amount(s) submitted as expenses differ(s) from the actual amount billed on the initial travel claim.	X	X	X	X
Driver (Vehicle) Services. Reimbursable when authorized/approved by the AO.		X		X
Energy Surcharge Fees	X	X	X	X
Global Positioning System (GPS) for a Rental Car. The optional Global Positioning System (GPS) for a rental car is not reimbursable unless the AO can determine it was necessary for official business.		X		X
Green Card. Passport, Visa, Green Card, Photographs, Physical Examinations, and Legal Services.				
GTCC 1. Late Payment Delinquent Fees. Reimbursable when authorized/approved by the AO only for a traveler in a mission critical travel category or who, through no personal fault, is unable to file a travel voucher and pay the GTCC bill because of circumstances specific to the travel. DoDFMR, Volume 9, Chapter 3, found in USD(C) memorandum dated 7 May 2002 for definition of mission critical personnel and processing requirements. 2. Expedited Delivery. Reimbursable when authorized/approved by the AO.		X		X
Guide Services. Reimbursable when authorized/approved by the AO.		X		X
Inoculations. Charges for inoculations that are not available through a Federal dispensary for OCONUS travel (this does not include travel expenses incurred for obtaining the required inoculations) when authorized/or approved.	X	X	X	X
Insurance, Driving-Related. Driving-related insurance is reimbursable when a Service-designated official determines that legal requirements/procedures of the foreign country involved make it necessary to carry driving-related insurance (55 Comp. Gen. 1343 (1976)) to cover potential liability for damage, personal injury, or death to third parties when travel is authorized by GOV'T conveyance/POC/rental car.		X		X
Interpreter Services. Reimbursable when authorized/approved by the AO.		X		X
Laundry/Dry-Cleaning Expenses (Civilian Employee Only) 1. Reimbursable for CONUS Travel. Costs for personal laundry, dry-cleaning and/or pressing of clothing incurred during **TDY or PCS** travel (not after returning to/arriving at PDS) are a separately reimbursable travel expense when travel **within CONUS** requires at least 4 consecutive nights lodging. 2. Not Reimbursable for OCONUS Travel. ***Laundry/dry-cleaning and/or pressing of clothing is not a separately reimbursable travel expense for OCONUS travel.*** It is part of the IE allowance included within the per diem rates/AEA authorized/ approved for OCONUS travel.			X	X
Laundry/Dry-Cleaning Expenses (Uniformed Member Only) 1. Reimbursable for CONUS Travel. Costs for personal laundry, dry-cleaning and/or pressing of clothing incurred during TDY travel (not after returning to/arriving at PDS) are a separately reimbursable travel expense up to an average of $2 per day, in addition to per diem/AEA, when travel within CONUS requires at least 7 consecutive nights of TDY lodging in CONUS (e.g., 6 nights, no laundry, 7 nights, NTE $14, 8 nights, NTE $16). 2. Not Reimbursable for OCONUS Travel. ***Laundry/dry-cleaning and/or pressing of clothing is not a***		X		

*REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES ON OFFICIAL TRAVEL	JFTR		JTR	
	PCS	TDY	PCS	TDY
separately reimbursable travel expense for OCONUS travel. It is part of the IE allowance included within the per diem rates/AEA authorized/ approved for OCONUS travel.				
Legal Service Fees. Passport, Visa, Green Card, Photographs, Physical Examinations, and Legal Services.				
License/Permit, International Driver's 1. Reimbursable when traveling TDY to a country that requires an international driver's license/permit. 2. The cost of license/permit photos is reimbursable. 3. ***http://travel.state.gov/travel/tips/safety/safety_1179.html*** for information on driving abroad. 4. ***This reimbursement applies only to members/employees but not their dependents.***	X	X	X	X
***Lodging, Dual**. Reimbursable ICW an unexpected event, when approved after the fact by the AO. Any period of dual lodging reimbursement is limited to a maximum of 14 consecutive days, with extensions beyond 14 consecutive days only if approved by the Secretarial Process, and is NTE the amount of per diem/AEA plus appropriate lodging tax (when separately reimbursable) that would have been paid had the traveler remained overnight. JFTR, par. U4135 and JTR, par. C4555-F.		X		X
Lodging Fees/Daytime Lodging Charges. Reimbursable when authorized/approved by the AO. These include room occupancy lodging charges for late departure, early arrival, or airport daytime lodging facilities due to travel arrangements that are not for the traveler's convenience.		X		X
Lodging Reimbursement while on Leave (Uniformed Member Only). Reimbursement is authorized for the actual cost of lodging retained at the TDY location during leave, NTE the per diem rate lodging portion for the TDY location, for each day during contingency operations (JFTR, par. U7225), or authorized/ordered evacuations (JFTR, par. U7226-C).		X		
Lodging Tax (except when 'MALT-Plus' for POC travel is paid) in the CONUS and non-foreign OCONUS areas (APP A). 1. Reimbursable. Lodging tax reimbursement (CONUS and non-foreign OCONUS only) is limited to the tax on reimbursable lodging costs. Example: if the authorized maximum lodging rate is $60/night, and lodging that costs $110/night is chosen, tax on $60 may be reimbursed, which is the maximum authorized lodging amount. 2. Not Reimbursable. Lodging tax in foreign OCONUS areas is part of per diem/AEA and is ***not separately reimbursable***.	X	X	X	X
Medical Fees. Passport, Visa, Green Card, Photographs, Physical Examinations, and Legal Services.				
Mission-Related Expenses. Mission-related expenses ***are not reimbursable as travel expenses***. These include (but are not limited to) equipment and materials (e.g., batteries, tools, film, paper, books, medical supplies), gifts for child care, pet care, hotel concierge, workout room/gym fees, and similar items.				
Nonrefundable Room Deposits, Forfeited Rental Deposits or Prepaid Rent, and Early Checkout Penalties when TDY is Curtailed/Canceled/Interrupted. 1. When advance lodging arrangements (including deposits for rental units) are made and TDY is curtailed/canceled/interrupted, lodging cost reimbursement may be authorized/ approved by the AO. 2. Reimbursement must not exceed the remaining amount of per diem/AEA plus appropriate lodging tax that would have been paid had the TDY not been curtailed/ canceled/interrupted. 3. 59 Comp. Gen. 609 (1980), 59 id. 612 (1980), 60 id. 630 (1981), and cases cited therein. 4. The AO should consider if the: a. Traveler acted reasonably and prudently in incurring lodging expenses; b. Traveler had a reasonable expectation of completing the TDY as authorized; c. Assignment was changed for official purposes or for an acceptable reason beyond the traveler's control; and d. Traveler took reasonable steps to obtain a refund once the TDY was officially canceled/curtailed.		X		X
Packer Services. Reimbursable when authorized/approved by the AO.		X		X
Paper Tickets. Any additional paper tickets cost is authorized when authorized/approved by the AO as necessary to meet GOV'T requirements (e.g., potential work stoppage by the airline or special circumstances involving international travel to foreign countries). ***Paper tickets bought for personal convenience are the traveler's financial responsibility.***	X	X	X	X

*REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES ON OFFICIAL TRAVEL	JFTR		JTR	
	PCS	TDY	PCS	TDY
Parking Fees at a Terminal. Transportation terminal parking fees (while TDY), NTE the cost of taxi fares (including associated tips) for one round-trip to the terminal are authorized. JFTR, par. U3320 and JTR, par. C2192.		X		X
Passport, Visa, Green Card, Photographs, Physical Exams, and Legal Services.	X	X	X	X
1. Reimbursement Eligibility				
a. General. Reimbursement is authorized for a:				
(1) Member,				
(2) Employee, and				
(3) Dependent (member's and/or employee's).				
b. **Uniformed Member**. Reimbursement authority is for a member who is:				
(1) Assigned to a foreign OCONUS area,				
(2) Required to obtain/renew a passport, mandatory biometric visa requirements, and/or visas as a result of a continued assignment in a foreign OCONUS area, or				
(3) Emergency Technical Support Personnel. Item 5 below.				
c. **Civilian Employee**. Reimbursement authority is for an employee who is*:*				
(1) A U.S. citizen ***(NOTE: An eligible dependent does not have to be a US citizen.)***				
(2) Hired locally or transported to a foreign OCONUS area at GOV'T expense,				
(3) Serving under a service or renewal agreement, and				
(4) Required to obtain/renew a passport, mandatory biometric visa requirements, and/or visas as a result of continued employment in a foreign OCONUS area, or				
(5) Emergency Technical Support Personnel. Item 5 below.				
d. Dependent (Member's or Employee's). Reimbursement authority is for a dependent who is:				
(1) Authorized travel and transportation allowances to/from a foreign OCONUS area, or				
(2) Required to obtain/renew a passport, mandatory biometric visa requirements, and/or visas as a result of the sponsor's continued assignment/employment in a foreign OCONUS area.				
2. Acquired Dependent **(Uniformed Member Only)**. A member serving an unaccompanied OCONUS tour who acquires a dependent OCONUS is not authorized reimbursement of passport and visa expenses for the acquired dependent except when JFTR, par. U9000-A2 or U9000-A3 applies, and/or the dependent qualifies for travel and transportation from the OCONUS PDS IAW JFTR, par. U5222-G.				
3. Biometric Fees. Biometric fees which are mandatory for passport and/or visa issuance to the traveler is reimbursable. Biometric data collects the traveler's measurable physical or behavioral characteristics that can be used to verify the individual's identity or compare the identity against other entries when stored in a database. Examples of biometric data are face recognition, fingerprints, and iris scans.				
4. Dependent Fee. Dependent fee is reimbursable except ICW personal travel. Example: The United Kingdom Entry Clearance Fee is a reimbursable fee.				
5. Emergency Technical Support Personnel. A command/activity may be required to have emergency technical support personnel available for official travel on short notice. These personnel, if directed in writing by the AO to maintain current passports, mandatory biometric visa requirements and/or visas and/or green cards, may be reimbursed for the preparation expenses/fees paid for a passport, mandatory biometric visa requirements, visa, green card, photographs for OCONUS travel and physical examinations required to obtain a visa if examinations could not be obtained at a GOV'T medical facility (as of 11/1/01 obtainable only in Yokosuka,				

*REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES ON OFFICIAL TRAVEL	JFTR		JTR	
	PCS	TDY	PCS	TDY
Japan)). 6. Visa, Green card, and Photograph Fee for OCONUS Travel. These fees are reimbursable ICW official travel. 7. Legal Service Fees. Expenses for legal services that include lawyer fees/charges (except retainer fees) for obtaining and/or processing applications for a passport, mandatory biometric visa requirements, visa, green card, or changes in status are reimbursable if local laws and/or customs require the use of lawyers in processing such applications. 8. Medical Expenses. Medical expenses associated with obtaining passports, mandatory biometric visa requirements, and/or visa and/or green card, are not reimbursable, except for inoculations as stated in this APP. 9. Passport Fees. An official traveler ordinarily travels on a no-fee passport. The three types of U.S. passports are: book, card, and e-passport. A passport book is a regular passport; an e-passport is a regular passport book with electronic biometric data; both passports can be use for any international travel. A passport card is limited to departure/entry to/from the U.S. through land and seaport entry between the U.S. and Mexico, Canada, the Caribbean, and Bermuda, and is not authorized for international air travel. Passport fees are reimbursable when travel on an official travel authorization/order is to and/or from a high threat area or high risk airport by commercial air and the traveler is authorized to obtain and use a regular fee passport. ***http://www.state.gov/travelandbusiness/***. Those traveling solely by MILAIR or AMC charter flight are not reimbursed for regular fee passports unless GOV'T transportation became available on short notice (that is, after commercial travel arrangements had been made and a passport purchased) or the travel priority is sufficiently high to require backup travel arrangements (which cannot include city-pair reservations). 10. Physical Examination Fees. These fees are reimbursable when required to obtain a visa and the examination could not be obtained at a GOV'T medical facility (as of 11/1/01 obtainable only in Yokosuka, Japan) (GSBCA 15435-RELO, 9 April 2001). A dependent's fee is reimbursable except ICW personal travel. Example: The United Kingdom Entry Clearance Fee is a reimbursable fee. 11. Travel Authorization/Order for Visas and Physical Examinations. A travel authorization/order should be issued to authorize/approve (JFTR, par. U2115 and JTR, APP I2) travel and transportation at GOV'T expense to: a. A visa-issuing office located outside the traveler's PDS local area if the traveler's presence at that office is/was mandatory. b. Undergo a physical examination required to obtain a visa if travel is/was required to a location outside the traveler's PDS local area. 12. Travel Not Required. Actual travel to obtain required documents is not required for reimbursement (e.g., the expenses may be related to mail).				
Personal Expenses. ***Personal expenses are not reimbursable.*** These include batteries, tools, film, gifts, pet care, hotel concierge, rental car GPS, workout room/gym fees, and similar items.				
Pet Quarantine. JFTR and JTR, Ch 5, Part I for rules regarding pet quarantine ICW PDT.	X		X	
Phone Calls (Official) 1. The AO: a. May determine certain communications to a traveler's home/family are official (i.e., to advise of the traveler's safe arrival, inform/inquire about medical conditions, and advise regarding changes in itinerary), b. Should limit communications to a dollar amount in advance of the TDY, and c. May approve charges after the TDY completion, when appropriate (adopted from GSBCA 14554-TRAV, 18 August 1998). 2. Prepaid communication services (i.e., prepaid phone cards, cell phones) are not reimbursable unless the AO can determine they were used for official business.		X		X
Physical Examination Fees. Passport, Visa, Green Card, Photographs, Physical Examinations, and Legal Services.				
Prepaid Phone Cards/Cell Phones. Communication Services.				
Preparatory Travel Expense Reimbursement when the Travel Authorization/Order is Amended, Modified, Canceled or Revoked. Preparatory travel expenses, such as fees for traveler's checks, passport, mandatory biometric visa requirements, visa, green card, and communications services, incurred prior to the	X	X	X	X

*REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES ON OFFICIAL TRAVEL	JFTR		JTR	
	PCS	TDY	PCS	TDY
authorization/order being changed are reimbursable provided the action taken is beyond the traveler's control, in the GOV'T's interest, and a refund is unobtainable.				
Privately Owned Conveyance (POC) Use on TDY. In addition to a TDY mileage allowance, the following official business costs are allowable: 1. Ferry fares, bridge, road and tunnel tolls; 2. Automobile parking fees; (related to official business only (except those incident to PDT)); and 3. Aircraft landing, parking, and tie-down fees.		X		X
Registered Traveler Membership Fee. Individual traveler membership in a registered and/or trusted traveler program is not a reimbursable expense per JFTR, par. U1060 and JTR, par. C1010. Use of GOV'T funds to obtain membership in such a program is statutorily prohibited by 5 USC §5946 per GSA Bulletin FTR 08-05 of 25 June 2008.				
Registration Fee. Registration fee reimbursement is authorized/approved when the fee is a condition for attendance. When the registration fee includes the cost of meals, per diem is computed under JFTR, par. U4165-2b or JTR, par. C4554-B2b.		X		X
Rental Car Administrative Fees. Any per-day administrative fee called for in the DTMO rental car agreements (including GARS) is authorized.		X		X
Reports/Correspondence Preparation Services (incl. associated necessary equipment). Services of typists, typists, data processors, or stenographers and use of computers, printers, faxing machines and scanners are reimbursable when authorized/approved by the AO (B-145883, 1 September 1970 and 15 Comp. Gen. 257 (1935)). This does not cover any materials. Mission-related expenses.		X		X
Resort Fees. Resort fees, ***that are mandatory,*** are authorized.	X	X	X	X
Room Rental. Reimbursable when authorized/approved by the AO only when used for official business at a lodging/other place.		X		X
Service and Processing Fees. 1. Service and processing fees (transaction fees) for arranging official transportation, rental car and lodging accommodations are authorized: a. Through a CTO/TMC, and b. When a CTO/TMC is not available. 2. Reimbursement is authorized only when every reasonable attempt has been made by the traveler to engage CTO/TMC in the process and the CTO/TMC is not available, prior to official travel commencement.	X	X	X	X
Storage of Property Used on Official Business. Reimbursable when authorized/approved by the AO.		X		X
Technology Equipment. Use of computers, printers, faxing machines, scanners, telegrams, cablegrams, or radiograms is authorized.		X		X
Tips Aboard Commercial Ships (Uniformed Member Only). Tips to stewards and other attendants paid by or on behalf of the dependents aboard commercial ships are authorized.	X			
Tips for Handling GOV'T Property. Transportation-related tips for handling GOV'T property at terminals and lodgings are authorized.		X		X
Tips, Transportation-Related. Transportation-related tips for taxis, limousines, and courtesy transportation are authorized.	X	X	X	X
Toll Collection Transponder Installed in a Rental Car. Activation of the Toll Collection Transponder installed in a rental car for optional use is not reimbursable unless the AO can determine it was necessary for official business.		X		X
Transportation to/from Terminal. POC transportation costs (ICW TDY travel) to and from the transportation terminal are authorized. JFTR, par. U3320 and JTR, par. C2192.		X		X
Travel and Transportation Related Expenses. Travel and transportation related expenses similar to any in this table may be authorized.	X	X	X	X
Value Added Tax (VAT) Certificate. The cost of a Value Added Tax (VAT) certificate used to avoid paying TDY lodging taxes is reimbursable.		X		X
Visa and Photograph Fees for OCONUS Travel. Passport, Visa, Green Card, Photographs, Physical Examinations, and Legal Services.				

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APPENDIX H

TRAVEL PURPOSE IDENTIFIERS & PREMIUM CLASS TRANSPORTATION

Part	Contents
1	Travel Purpose Identifiers
2A	Reporting Data Elements and Procedures Format
2B	First-Class Air Accommodations Codes
2C	First-Class Decision Support Tool
3A	Business-Class Air Accommodations Codes
3B	Business-Class Decision Support Tool
4A	Premium-Class Accommodations for Disability or Other Special Medical Needs Reasons
4B	Premium-Class Accommodations Determination Format

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SECTION A: PREMIUM-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS FOR A MEDICAL DISABILITY/SPECIAL NEED REASON

It is DoD policy (JFTR, par. U2000-A2c/JTR, par. C2000-A2c) that premium-class travel accommodations, due to a medical disability/special need, be used only when there is no alternative means to accommodate the traveler's condition (e.g., bulkhead, aisle seating, use of two adjoining coach-class seats, etc.). The condition must be certified by competent medical authority (i.e., a licensed medical practitioner) and authorized by the premium-class AO in advance of travel. This requirement is in the JTR and JFTR. A certification validating the medical disability/special need is effective for a up to six months or the duration of the medical disability/special need, whichever is shorter. A medical disability/special need described as a lifelong condition requires a certification statement every two years from a physician.

A traveler who requests premium-class accommodations due to disability or other special need should request authorization well in advance of anticipated travel to ensure there is sufficient time to obtain required premium-class authorization prior to travel. ***If extenuating circumstances or emergency situations prevent advance authorization, the traveler must obtain written approval from the appropriate premium-class AO within 7 days of travel completion. Failure to receive the appropriate authorization/approval for premium-class transportation either before or after travel may result in the traveler being financially liable for costs over the economy/coach-class airfare.***

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SECTION 4B: PREMIUM-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS DETERMINATION FORMAT

The request for first/business -class accommodations for _____

(enter full name of traveler)

is authorized/approved/disapproved.

_____ _____

Type Full Name, Rank and Office Symbol of Premium-class Authorizing/Approving Signature DATE

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PART 4: TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION/ORDER PREPARATION

A. TDY Travel

1. General. The REQUEST AND AUTHORIZATION FOR TDY TRAVEL OF DoD PERSONNEL (DD Form 1610) is used for all official TDY travel, FEML travel, R&R travel, dependent evacuation, and for group or blanket TDY travel with additional names, authorizations (authentications), and necessary information on continuation sheet(s). Information from the travel authorization/order such as the official travel days may be provided to a commercial vendor (i.e., lodging, transportation reservation, vehicle rental agency) to justify the use of GOV'T-discounted rates. DD Form 1610 is available at the following website, ***http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/infomgt/forms/eforms/dd1610.pdf***

NOTE: DD Form 1610 must not be used for invitational travel or a contractor's travel.

2. DD Form 1610 Preparation. DD Form 1610 ordinarily is self-explanatory. Special explanatory material for completing certain items on DD Form 1610 follows:

NOTE: APP I3, par. B for specific information required on all travel authorizations.

Item 4. POSITION TITLE AND GRADE/RATING--This information is not required if the travel-approving/directing official determines that inclusion of this information may endanger the employee.

Item 6. ORGANIZATIONAL ELEMENT--Enter division, branch, or unit to which traveler is assigned.

Item 8. AUTHORIZATION TYPE--Indicate as appropriate, e.g., TDY, EVT, confirmatory, amendment, extension, blanket, group.

Item 9. TDY PURPOSE (APP H)--Insert one of the applicable standardized purpose categories listed in APP H. ***This is required.***

Item 10.

a. APPROX. NO OF TDY DAYS (***Including Travel Time***)--Self-explanatory. ***NOTE: The assignment, including travel time, may be exceeded by 100 percent or seven days, whichever is less, without requiring a travel authorization/order amendment.***

b. DEPARTURE DATE (yyyy/mm/dd)--Indicate the date that the official travel is expected to begin. ***NOTE: Official travel may begin as many as seven days before or seven days after the indicated departure date.***

Item 11. ITINERARY--Indicate all locations from/to which travel is authorized and the "return to" location. If the traveler may need to alter the prescribed itinerary to accomplish the mission assignment, indicate by marking an "X" in the block preceding "Variation Authorized". Par. C4425. ***NOTE: This box should not be marked unless the traveler has a high probability of needing to change the itinerary while traveling.***

Item 12. TRANSPORTATION MODE--Indicate in the applicable block(s) the commercial, GOV'T, and/or local transportation mode(s) authorized. If the transportation officer determines the mode, indicate accordingly in the block provided. If POC travel is authorized whether or not to the GOV'T's advantage, indicate the appropriate TDY mileage rate in the space provided. Also indicate if the POC travel is to the GOV'T's advantage or if reimbursement is limited. ***NOTE: Do not simply check all or most transportation modes as that creates confusion as to what transportation modes are intended by the AO to be used.***

Item 13**. Per Diem--When per diem using the 'Lodgings-Plus' computation method in par. C4553 is authorized, check block 13a, "PER DIEM AUTHORIZED IAW JTR" and make no further entries. When a different per diem rate is prescribed/authorized, check block 13b, "OTHER RATE OF PER DIEM (Specify***)" and enter the appropriate rate information. For example:

a. If there is a reduced per diem rate - check block 13b "OTHER RATE OF PER DIEM (***Specify***)." If anticipated expenses justify a lower per diem rate and a reduced rate of $60 is authorized under par. C4550-C, the entry should be "reduced rate $60."

Indicate the authority (e.g., memo, letter, etc.) in block 16 from the designated office (based on pars. C4550- B, C, and D) for the rate shown.

b. If there is a conference lodging allowance rate - check block 13b "OTHER RATE OF PER DIEM (***Specify***) $200 Total (Conference Lodging Rate $150; M&IE $50)" and indicate authority (e.g., conference website, flyer, etc.) from the official sponsoring agency (APP R, Part 1, par. M).

NOTE: For FEML & R&R, boxes 13a and 13b should be left blank since per diem is not authorized.

If additional space is needed, use the "REMARKS" section of block 16 or a continuation sheet.

Item 15. ADVANCE AUTHORIZED--Requester leaves blank. This item is for travel or transportation advances from the GOV'T to the traveler via EFT, check, or cash. The advance travel funds amount is computed by the appropriate finance/disbursing activity IAW Service finance policy. Authorization for ATM advances against the GTCC (i.e., the amount) should be addressed in item 16, REMARKS.

Item 16. REMARKS--This space is for special authorizations, pertinent information or requirements such as leave, excess accompanied baggage, accommodations, registration fees, etc. The following statement may or must be use as appropriate to the official travel.

a. Commercial transportation tickets -- ***"If the trip itinerary is canceled or changed after tickets or transportation requests are issued to the traveler, the traveler is liable for their value until all ticket coupons have been used for official travel and/or all unused tickets or coupons are properly accounted for ICW the travel reimbursement voucher."*** The preceding statement must be incorporated in the travel authorization/order or attached to the travel authorization/order or to the ticket or transportation request issued to the traveler if it is not practicable to include this statement in the Remarks section.

b. Excess Accompanied Baggage -- "_____ pieces or _____ pounds of excess accompanied baggage are authorized" and include whether or not the excess accompanied baggage service must be paid by the traveler subject to reimbursement or is authorized per par. C2302.

c. Delay in en route -- Indicate the number of annual leave days authorized if delay en route for personal reasons is authorized.

d. Premium-class Accommodation Authorization -- Indicate the applicable statement when premium-class accommodation is authorized/approved.

(1) First-class air accommodation -- "The use of first-class accommodations is authorized by (insert the official's appropriate title, Name, Rank, and Office Symbol in (cite the memo/letter/message reference and date (APP H2, Sec B.)). Travel has been justified and approved based on JTR, par. (insert JTR par. number). The cost difference between the first-class fare and the coach-class fare is ($XXX.XX)." Ch 2, Part E and APP H2, Sec B; or

(2) Business-class air accommodations -- "The use of business-class accommodations is authorized by (insert the official's appropriate title, Name, Rank, and Office Symbol in (cite the memo/letter/message reference and date (APP H3, Sec A)). Travel has been justified and approved based on JTR, par. (insert JTR par. number). The cost difference between the business-class fare and the coach-class fare is ($XXX.XX)." Ch 2, Part E, and APP H2, Sec A.

NOTE: Only an official, designated IAW par. C2204-B2a, has authorization/approval authority for first-class accommodations and par. C2204-B2b for business-class accommodations.

e. Special Requirements -- Include instructions if the TDY assignment involves special clothing, or other conditions apply. ***NOTE: These instructions are for the traveler and do not carry any reimbursement authority.***

f. Accompanied Traveler -- Indicate if the traveler accompanies or is accompanied by another person in an official travel status in a POC. Provide the accompanying person's name and status (e.g., military, civilian employee).

(1) Cite par. C7100 or C7105 when traveling as an attendant or escort for a Service member's dependents.

(2) Cite par. C7800 when traveling as a civilian family member of a seriously ill or injured Uniformed Service member.

g. GTCC -- DoDFMR, Vol. 9 (***http://www.dtic.mil/comptroller/fmr/***) when a GTCC is not accepted or cannot be used, and par. C1100-B.

h. Registration Fee -- Indicate whether or not meals (and if so, the number and dates) and/or lodgings are included in the registration fee (APP R2, par. M) if a registration fee is authorized.

i. POC Restrictions -- Include any administrative restriction precluding or limiting other allowable POC costs or the constructed common carrier cost when the employee's POC travel is not to the GOV'T's advantage (Ch 2, Part D).

k. ATM Advance -- Indicate the amount authorized for ATM advance against the GTCC (par. C1100-A).

l. Transportation Mode -- Indicate the reason for nonuse of a particular transportation mode that may otherwise appear to be to the GOV'T's advantage when the AO has determined that an employee should not travel via a particular transportation mode (ex. travel by air (ocean ferry or Chunnel) is precluded for medical reasons). This is done to justify travel reimbursement based on the transportation mode authorized on the travel authorization, and actually used, instead of the constructed cost of the transportation mode otherwise apparently to the GOV'T's advantage (par. C2001-A1). (Ex: Air travel is apparently to the GOV'T's advantage but air travel is medically precluded. The authorization/ order should contain a statement similar to "Air transportation is medically precluded and must not be used for this traveler. Rail transportation authorized.")

m. Permissive Travel at No Expense to the GOV'T -- Indicate "This travel authorization is issued in the DoD's interest but is voluntary (permissive) in nature. ***If used, it must result in no travel and/or transportation-related cost to the U.S. GOV'T.*** The employee is financially responsible for all travel and transportation expenses." ***No accounting information should be placed on the travel authorization.*** There is no penalty if the traveler chooses not to use this travel authorization; however, the AO should be notified without delay that this travel authorization has not been used.

n. Conference Lodging Allowance -- Indicate "***Conference lodging allowance NTE 125% (or other lesser amount) of the applicable per diem lodging rate for (location) is authorized by (insert the authority making the determination)*** if a conference lodging allowance (a pre-determined allowance up to 125% of applicable locality lodging per diem rate (APP R1, par. H)) is authorized**.** Insert the actual pre-determined allowance in lieu of 125% if a lesser amount is authorized.

o. Communication Services -- Include the dollar amount/call for authorized calls home (APP G).

p. Costs for Expenses not Fully Covered by Non-Federal Source - Indicate if the traveler is being reimbursed for the difference between the full GOV'T allowances and the payment from the non-Federal source if it is determined in advance of travel that payment from a non-Federal source (Joint Ethics Regulation (JER), DoD 5500.7-R, at ***http://www.defenselink.mil/dodgc/defense_ethics/ethics_regulation/index.html***) covers some but not all of the allowable travel and subsistence expenses. Ch 4, Part B to determine the applicable maximum allowances.

q. Pet Transportation -- Include the following statement on an authorization/order for travel to foreign locations and back to the U.S.

NOTICE (par. C5400): A traveler transporting exotic pets is required by U.S. law to have a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) certification before transporting the pets to foreign locations or back to the U.S. A traveler returning to the U.S. with an exotic pet prior to transporting the pet, or requiring more information, should contact the FWS at, 1-800-358-2104 or (703) 358-2104. Obtain a FWS pet bird fact sheet at ***http://international.fws.gov/pdf/pe.pdf***; and an application for the one-time import, export, or re-export of pets into/from the U.S. at ***http://forms.fws.gov/3-200-46.pdf*** (Ch 5, Part I).

r. Fly America Act -- Include the endorsement required by par. C2204-C3 when use of commercial non-U.S.-certificated/registered ship(s) or air carrier(s) is authorized. The endorsement on the travel authorization, made IAW Service regulations, should include the name of traveler, non-U.S.-certificated/registered ship(s) or air carrier(s) used, flight identification no(s), origin, destination and en route points, date(s), justification, and authorizing official's title, organization and signature.

s. Emergency Visitation Travel -- Indicate "EVT transportation authorized for dependent under Chapter 7, Part M and include the dependent's name(s) if EVT transportation is authorized for dependent traveling with the employee. ***An ITA is used to authorize EVT transportation for a dependent traveling without the employee.***

t. If EVT transportation is authorized for a dependent traveling with an employee, include the statement "EVT transportation authorized for the dependent under Ch 7, Part M.", and include the dependent's name. ***(An ITA is used to authorize EVT transportation for a dependent traveling without the employee.)***

Item 17, TRAVEL-REQUESTING OFFICIAL (***Title and signature***) other than the official signing in block 20. The travel-requesting official must be other than either of the officials signing in blocks 18 and 20 when a traveler is permitted to be a travel requesting official for a personal travel authorization.

Item 18. TRAVEL-APPROVING/DIRECTING OFFICIAL (***Title and signature***) other than the official signing in block 17.

Item 19. ACCOUNTING CITATION--Show the fiscal data IAW Service regulations and include the travel computation unit (location/address) to which travel vouchers must be forwarded (faxed/mailed). The FUND-APPROVING OFFICIAL (APP A) certifying to funds availability signs in the lower right corner of this block.

Item 20. AO (***Title and signature***). Other than the official signing in block 17, show the travel authorization-issuing organization and address in addition to the AO's title and signature.

Item 22. TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION NUMBER -- Show the identifying number and/or symbol assigned by the issuing office.

NOTE: Actual signatures (items 17, 18, and 19) are not required when the signatures are available on another official document. The AO (item 20) must keep that 'other' document on file for audit purposes. While actual signatures are not required in items 17, 18 and 19, the responsible officials' names and titles must be legibly indicated in the appropriate blocks. The AO's signature (item 20) may be transmitted electronically by fax after signature. An electronic signature that meets the security and requirements established by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) for electronic data interchange may be used. This signature can include a digital signature discussed by the Comptroller General in B-261647, 26 June 1995, which must be (1) unique to the signer, (2) under the signer's sole control, (3) capable of being verified, and (4) linked to the data in such a manner that if the data is changed, the signature is invalidated.

3. Distribution. APP I2. par. H.

B. Permanent Duty Travel

1. General. The REQUEST/AUTHORIZATION FOR DoD CIVILIAN PERMANENT DUTY OR TEMPORARY CHANGE OF STATION (TCS) TRAVEL (DD FORM 1614) is used as a request and authorization/order for all official PCS/TCS travel by an employee and family. APP I3, par. F2. DD Form 1614 is available at the following website: *http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/infomgt/forms/eforms/dd1614.pdf*.

NOTE 1: DD Form 1614 must not be used for contractor's travel.

NOTE 2: An employee's per diem generally stops on the date the employee receives notice of a PCS to a location at which the employee is on TDY. A DoD component must carefully review the circumstances of the employee's TDY assignment before issuing PCS notification to avoid imposing per diem costs on the employee that should be borne by the GOV'T. par. C5083. An employee should be permitted to complete a TDY assignment, return to the PDS from the TDY assignment to arrange for residence sale, dependent and/or HHG transportation, and then perform PCS travel to the new PDS to report for duty on the PCS effective date.

2. DD Form 1614 Preparation. DD Form 1614 is ordinarily self-explanatory. Special explanatory material for completing certain items on DD Form 1614 follows:

NOTE: APP I3, par. B for specific information required on all travel authorizations.

Item 6. Retirement Code--Insert the employee's applicable retirement code from Block 30 of employee's most current SF-50. If unsure of the correct retirement code, the employee should contact the servicing personnel office. OPM website ***http://www.opm.gov/retire/*** for more information on retirement.

Item 7. Releasing Official Station and Location, or Actual Residence--Enter the name and location of the releasing PDS, if a transfer, or the address shown on the service agreement as the actual residence, if first duty travel.

Item 8. New Official Station and Location, Actual Residence or Alternate Destination—Enter the name and location of ONLY the new PDS, or the address shown on the service agreement as the actual residence for a separation. Use Block 28 to explain HHG transported to an alternate destination that an employee may have requested indicating the employee pays all expenses above the constructed cost of transporting the HHG to the new PDS or actual residence indicated in the employee's service agreement. The employee is financially responsible for all excess cost.

Item 10. Travel Purpose--Other. When this block is checked, please explain in Item 28, Remarks or Other Authorizations.

Item 13a. House hunting Trip--Round Trip Travel for House hunting--Indicate if round trip travel to seek a permanent residence is, or is not, authorized. If authorized, insert in Item 13b the number of calendar days for which travel is authorized (within the maximum).

Item 16. Other Authorized Expenses--This block is for travel and/or transportation advances from the GOV'T to the traveler. The amount of any PCS advance is computed by the appropriate finance/disbursing activity IAW Service/Agency finance policy. Authorization for ATM advances against the GTCC (i.e., the amount) should be addressed in item 20, Remarks.

Item 17. Dependent Travel - The blocks on the form are connected with OCONUS travel options. Dependents' travel (after issuance of the DD Form 1614) before/after the employee doesn't need any statement on the DD Form 1614 or boxes checked. Add pertinent information if necessary in item 28, Remarks. For example, if dependent(s)' travel is delayed to an OCONUS location because of a housing shortage at the new PDS or dependent early return from OCONUS is per Ch 5, Part J.

Item 22. Accounting Citation--Show fiscal data IAW regulations of the DoD component concerned. ***Please ensure that funds are obligated against the PCS/TCS travel authorization***. For Transportation Account Codes (TACs) for DoD personnel DoD 4500.9-R, Volume 2. TAC codes: Army go to website ***https://www.daas.dla.mil/tac_inq/tac_menu.html***, Air Force F750/FCHP, and Navy and Marine Corps website ***http://192.67.251.41/tac_inq/tac_menu.html***.

Item 23. (TRAVEL-)APPROVING (/DIRECTING) OFFICIAL APP A. Show the name of the individual who directs, approves/disapproves travel requests, and vouchers before claim settlement in addition to that and signature.

Item 24. AO APP A. Indicate the authorization-issuing organization, address, signature of the AO.

Item 27. Claimant – Forward Completed Claim to the Following Address--The losing/gaining activity, as appropriate, should provide the address to which the employee should submit the claim for final disbursement in this block.

Item 28. Remarks or Other Authorizations—In addition to the type of information suggested within the box, this item may be used to show any other pertinent information. Statements may be included to clarify any special instructions such as:

a. House hunting Trip--Indicate the authorized transportation mode when round trip travel is authorized for seeking a permanent residence.

b. TDY--Indicate the purpose, TDY assignment duration, location, and any pertinent conditions if TDY is authorized en route.

c. Premium-Class Accommodation--Indicate the applicable statement when premium-class accommodation is authorized/approved.

(1) First-class air accommodations--"The use of first-class accommodations is authorized/approved by (insert the official's appropriate title, Name, Rank, and Office Symbol in (cite the memo/letter/message reference and date (APP H2, Sec B.)). First-class accommodations have been justified and approved based on JTR, par. (insert JTR par. number). The cost difference between the first-class fare and the coach-class fare is ($XXX.XX)." Ch 2, Part E and APP H2, Sec B, or

(2) Business-class air accommodations-- "The use of business-class transportation is authorized/ approved by (insert the official's appropriate title, Name, Rank, and Office Symbol in (cite the memo/ letter/message reference and date (APP H3, Sec A.)). Business-class accommodations have been justified and approved based on JTR, par. (insert JTR par. number). The cost difference between the business-class fare and the coach-class fare is ($XXX.XX)." Ch 2, Part E and APP H2, Sec A.

***NOTE*: Only an official, designated IAW par. C2204-B2a, has authority for first-class accommodations authorization/approval and par. C2204-B2b for business accommodations authorization/approval.**

d. Transportation Mode--Indicate the reason for nonuse of a particular transportation mode that may otherwise appear to be to the GOV'T's advantage when the AO has determined that an employee and/or dependents should not travel via a particular transportation mode (ex. travel by air (ocean ferry or Chunnel) is precluded for medical reasons). This helps to justify travel reimbursement based on the transportation mode authorized on the travel authorization, and actually used, instead of the constructed cost of the transportation mode otherwise apparently to the GOV'T's advantage (par. C2001-A1). (Ex: Air travel is apparently the most advantageous transportation mode but air travel is precluded due to a disability or other special medical need. The travel authorization/order should contain a statement similar to "Air transportation is medically precluded and must not be used for this traveler. Rail transportation authorized.")

e. ATM Advance--Indicate the amount authorized for ATM advance against the GTCC (par. C1100-A).

f. Indicate the issuing CPO's name, address, PoC with phone number and DSN (including area code for each).

g. Indicate the paper tickets cost when authorized if electronic tickets are available to the traveler.

h. POC Use Is Not to the GOV'T's Advantage--Indicate when POC travel is not to the GOV'T's advantage. When travel is by POC (specifically by privately owned boat) and not to the GOV'T's advantage, a statement must be placed on the travel authorization/order that GOV'T-procured air transoceanic travel is authorized and travel time and reimbursement for travel at personal expense (including per diem) does not exceed what would have been authorized for the available GOV'T-procured air transportation (plus appropriate per diem) (par. C2165).

i. Include the following endorsements/statements on an authorization/order for travel to foreign locations and back to the U.S.

(1) Fly America Act--Include the endorsement required by par. C2204-C3 when commercial non-U.S.-certificated/registered ship(s) or air carrier(s) use is authorized. The endorsement on the travel authorization, made IAW Service regulations, should include the name of traveler, the non-U.S.-certificated/registered ship(s) or air carrier(s) used, flight identification no(s), origin, destination and en route points, date(s), justification, and authorizing official's title, organization and signature.

(2) Pet Transportation--Include the following statement on a travel authorization/order for an employee who indicates a pet is to be transported: "A traveler transporting an exotic pet is required by U.S. law to have a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) certification before transporting the pet to a foreign location or back to the U.S. A traveler returning to the U.S. who owns an exotic pet and who returns prior to transporting the pet, or requiring more information, should contact the FWS at, 1-800-358-2104 or (703) 358-2104. Obtain a FWS pet bird fact sheet at ***http://international.fws.gov/pdf/pe.pdf***; and an application for the one-time import, export, or re-export of pets into/from the U.S. at ***http://forms.fws.gov/3-200-46.pdf*** (Ch 5, Part I).

3. Distribution. APP I2, par. H.

4. Privacy Act Statement. Par. B implements the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 USC §552a) by adding a Privacy Act Statement for "Request/Authorization for DoD Civilian Permanent Duty or Temporary Change of Station (TCS) Travel" (DD Form 1614). The form may be reproduced locally and made available to the individual supplying data shown on DD Form 1614. The form also is available for printing and/or downloading from the Internet through the Washington Headquarters Service DoD Forms Program at the following website: ***http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/infomgt/forms/eforms/dd1614.pdf***.

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APPENDIX O

TEMPORARY DUTY (TDY) TRAVEL ALLOWANCES

This Appendix contains a summary of travel and transportation allowances for business, training and deployment TDY. This Appendix does not contain all of the information required. Please consult JFTR/JTR, Chs 1-4 for further details.

T4000 INTRODUCTION

A. Application. Except where differences are identified, the allowances and responsibilities in this APP apply equally to a uniformed member and a DoD civilian employee and any other non-DoD GOV'T employee working for DoD and paid travel allowances funded by DoD. In this Appendix, "authorizing official" or "AO" means the individual who controls the mission, authorizes the trip, and controls funds for TDY travel (APP A1).

B. Common TDY Travel Types. This APP is a summary of the travel and transportation allowances and responsibilities of a traveler who performs the most common TDY travel types as authorized by law for a uniformed member, DoD civilian employee and any non-DoD GOV'T employee working for DoD and paid travel allowances funded by DoD. This APP covers individual travel for business, travel for schoolhouse training, and deployment or personnel traveling together via no/limited reimbursement, and certain travel under special circumstances. This APP is to be used ICW the JFTR and JTR where more detailed allowances are prescribed.

C. Special Circumstances and Categories Travel. JFTR/JTR, Ch 7, not this Appendix, contains provisions for travel of:

1. Senior ROTC;

2. RC member travel for medical and dental care;

3. Retirees called to active duty;

4. A Ready RC member authorized muster duty allowance;

5. Active duty for training tours of 140 or more days at one location (except as noted in par. U2146) and active duty for other than training for more than 180 days at one location (except when due to unusual circumstances per diem has been authorized IAW par. U7150-A4b(3)).

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

D. PCS Move Travel. TDY, performed as part of a PCS move, continues to be paid independently of DTS.

E. Invitational Travel Authorizations. JFTR/JTR, APP E.

F. Evacuations. JFTR/JTR, Ch 6.

T4005 APPROPRIATE ACTION FOR FAILURE TO FOLLOW JFTR/JTR REGULATIONS

Commands/units are expected to take appropriate disciplinary action when a traveler and/or an AO fails to follow the regulations contained in this Volume. Disciplinary action should be for ***willful*** violations and may be in the form of counseling (oral/written), or non-judicial action (uniformed member), or other personnel means (civilian employee). Action must ***not*** be through refusal to reimburse (par. T4025-A4 when reimbursement is ***not*** allowed).

T4010 REIMBURSEMENT RATE

Rates for private vehicle mileage reimbursement rates are found in JFTR, par. U2600/JTR, par. C2500. GOV'T dining facility/mess food and operating expense rates are found in JFTR, pars. U4149 and U4151/JTR, par. C2510. Per diem rates (***http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/perdiem/pdrates.html***) by location showing the lodging, meals and IE components are provided under separate issuance by the PDTATAC. These rates also are available from the CTO/TMC.

T4020 TDY TRAVEL POLICY

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

B. Traveler Rights and Responsibilities

1. A traveler must follow the policies and procedures in this regulation, and use good judgment in incurring official travel-related expenses, as if traveling using personal funds (JFTR, par. U2010/JTR, par. C1058).

2. A traveler is provided transportation, lodging, and food, or must be reimbursed promptly for reasonable and necessary authorized expenses if the traveler purchases them. An AO must authorize/approve reimbursement for other travel-related expenses appropriate to the mission.

3. It is ***mandatory*** that the traveler arranges commercial transportation, rental cars (if authorized/approved), through an available CTO/TMC or in-house travel arranger IAW TRANSCOM policy. The CTO/TMC estimates the total cost for the trip (a "should-cost" estimate) forming the reimbursement basis.

4. It is ***mandatory*** that the traveler makes the official travel and transportation arrangements through the CTO/TMC. Only in extremely unusual circumstances in which the traveler cannot communicate with the CTO/TMC should the CTO/TMC not be used. A traveler:

a. Who does not use a CTO/TMC or the GTCC to purchase transportation must submit the ticket receipt (if $75 or more) for reimbursement,

*b. Must use economy/coach-class for all official travel, unless premium-class accommodations are authorized prior to travel or approved after travel at the appropriate level listed in JFTR, pars. U3125-B2a, U3125-B2b or JTR, pars. C2204-C2a and C2204-C2b.

(1) JFTR, par. U2000-A2c/JTR, par. C2000-A2c for medical reasons**,** or

(2) TDY mission timing requires premium-class. When premium-class TDY transportation is authorized/approved because the mission timing is "so urgent it cannot be postponed," premium-class travel should only be authorized to the TDY site. Economy/coach-class accommodations use should be annotated on the trip record and used for the return flight if the return flight is not critical and the traveler can rest before reporting back to work. ***JFTR, pars. U3125-B2a and U3125-B2b/JTR, pars. C2204-B2a and C2204-B2b***.

c. Must ***not*** use foreign flag transportation even if U.S.-certificated air flag carrier fares are higher,

d. Who uses premium-class or a foreign flag transportation presumably at GOV'T expense must provide to the AO adequate acceptable justification that meets the JFTR/JTR requirements for reimbursement, and

e. Should promptly update the Trip Record, and confirm/modify arrangements when communication with the CTO/TMC was not possible.

5. Each traveler is advised, in advance, of the allowances, arrangements, probable expenses, and an estimate of what should be reimbursed.

6. A traveler should use a GTCC. The policies and procedures for the GTCC program (including central billing and unit cards) are found in the DoDFMR (DoD 7000.14-R), Volume 9, "Travel Policy and Procedures." ***The DoD Comptroller Finance Management Regulation website is found at http://www.dtic.mil/comptroller/fmr/.***

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

8. A traveler must comply with Federal and Departmental ethics rules when accepting travel benefits (i.e., goods, services or payment) from non-Federal sources. For DoD, Joint Ethics Regulation, DoD 5500.7-R, Ch 4. For Coast Guard, COMDTINST M5370.8 (series). For NOAA Corps, Department of Commerce Administrative Order 202-735. For Public Health Service, Commissioned Corps Personnel Manual CC26.1, Inst 1. A traveler may keep items of nominal value (as defined in applicable ethics regulations). A traveler also may keep benefits received for voluntarily vacating a seat on an overbooked flight, but are not to vacate the seat if the GOV'T would incur additional costs or if it would affect the mission.

9. Retaining Promotional Items

a. A traveler on official business traveling at GOV'T expense on the funds of an AGENCY (APP A1) may keep promotional material (including frequent traveler benefits, such as points or miles, upgrades, or access to carrier clubs or facilities) for personal use. This applies to promotional items received before, on, or after 31 December 2001.

b. The promotional material must be obtained under the same terms as those offered to the general public and must be at no additional GOV'T cost.

c. Promotional items received for travel using funds other than those of an agency are not covered by this rule. The traveler should seek guidance from the funding authorities.

10. Each traveler must be treated as honest, responsible customers, and must follow the rules in this regulation. The DoDFMR, Vol. 9, JFTR, par. U2505/JTR, par. C1305, apply when a fraudulent claim submission is suspected.

T4025 ARRANGING OFFICIAL TRAVEL

A. CTO/TMC Use

1. Mandatory Policy

a. It is DoD ***mandatory policy*** that each traveler uses an available CTO/TMC to arrange official travel, including transportation and rental cars. ***A command must not permit a CTO/TMC to issue premium-class tickets purchased at GOV'T expense to a traveler without prior proper authorization.***

b. ***A command must not permit a CTO/TMC to issue a YCA airfare purchased at GOV'T expense to a traveler when a _CA airfare is available and the AO determines that a _CA airfare meets mission needs. NOTE: This does not establish the _CA as the basis for POLICY-CONSTRUCTED AIRFARE – that remains the YCA airfare.***

2. Service Regulations. DoD COMPONENT/Service regulations for CTO/TMC use information.

3. Failure to Follow Regulations

a. A command/unit is expected to take appropriate disciplinary action when a traveler and/or an AO fails to follow the regulations concerning CTO/TMC use (par. T4005).

b. A command/unit is expected to take appropriate action for reimbursement to the GOV'T when a traveler and/or AO allows a CTO/TMC to issue a YCA airfare when there is a _CA airfare available that meets mission needs. (CBCA 1511-TRAV, 7 May 2009.)

c. Disciplinary action should be for ***willful*** violations and may be in the form of counseling (oral/written), or non-judicial action (uniformed member), or other personnel means (civilian employee). Action must ***not*** be through refusal to reimburse (par. T4025-A4 when reimbursement is ***not*** allowed.)

4. Reimbursement Not Allowed. Reimbursement is ***not allowed*** when the traveler does not follow the regulations for foreign flag carriers (par. T4025-C).

B. Requirements

1. When making travel arrangements, the traveler should use the following:

a. Services available under a TMS (APP A1), or

b. In-house travel offices.

2. All travel arrangements must be made IAW:

a. DoDD 4500.9 (Transportation and Traffic Management) at ***http://biotech.law.lsu.edu/blaw/dodd/corres/pdf2/d45009p.pdf***;

b. DoDI 4500.42 (DoD Passenger Transportation Reservation and Ticketing Services) at ***http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/450042p.pdf***; and

c. Service regulations.

C. Foreign Ship or Aircraft Transportation. Transportation on foreign ships or aircraft of foreign registry must ***not*** be authorized/approved unless the conditions in par. T4060-B3 are met (JFTR, par. U3125-C/JTR, par. C2204-C).

D. Transportation Reimbursement

1. CTO/TMC Available. When a CTO/TMC is available but not used by the traveler, reimbursement for the transportation cost is limited to the amount the GOV'T would have paid if the arrangements had been made directly through a CTO/TMC.

2. CTO/TMC ***Not*** Available. When the AO certifies that a CTO/TMC was/is not available to arrange the required official transportation, reimbursement is for the authorized/approved transportation actual cost NTE the POLICY-CONSTRUCTED AIRFARE (APP A1) that meets mission requirements. ***NOTE: CTO/TMC service not being available should be an extremely rare occurrence. Each event of non-availability should lead to correction(s) that make CTO/TMC service available should the same situation arise again.***

NOTE: The cost paid by the GOV'T for GOV'T/GOV'T-procured transportation, in house or CTO/TMC transportation, frequently includes a transaction fee for arranging the transportation. A CTO/TMC transaction fee incurred by a member/employee is reimbursable under APP G. When an available CTO/TMC is not used and no transaction fee is included in the GOV'T/GOV'T-procured transportation, the transaction fee for personally procured transportation from other than a CTO/TMC may be reimbursed NTE the GOV'T/GOV'T procured transportation cost.

T4030 GETTING THERE AND BACK (TRANSPORTATION ALLOWANCES)

A. Transportation Mode. The AO may direct travel by any mode (e.g., GOV'T or commercial air, bus, train) except the AO cannot require the traveler to use a personal or rental vehicle for official travel. ***If a certain mode is directed and another mode is used, transportation reimbursement is NTE the directed transportation mode cost.***

B. Commercial Transportation. The Services must require that the CTO/TMC arrange commercial transportation IAW law, GOV'T policies, agreements and contracted rates using U.S.-certificated carriers and coach/economy-class accommodations, whenever possible. The AO may, under certain conditions, authorize the CTO/TMC to arrange other than contract city-pair flights, or to arrange non-U.S.-certificated carriers, or business- (but not first) class accommodations (JFTR, par. U4326, ***NOTE 1/***JTR, par. C1060, ***NOTE 1)*** when needed to fulfill a documented mission requirement as specified in par. T4060-B1. Only the officials listed in JFTR, pars. U3125-B2, and U3135-C (trains only)/JTR, pars. C2204-B2, and C2208-C (trains only), may authorize/approve business- or first-class accommodations use.

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

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

2. Parking; ferry fares; bridge, road and tunnel tolls; traveler access fee (when charged); GARS; garage (POC parking is a separate reimbursable expense), hangar or boathouse rental; operator's subsistence; and optional extra collision hull insurance for rental aircraft.

3. Snow tires and similar non-standard equipment necessary for travel when authorized/approved in the travel authorization/order. Reimbursement NTE the rental conveyance upgrade costs necessary for required non-standard equipment. Disregard of a special conveyance arranged by a CTO/TMC, requires justification for additional special conveyance costs before reimbursement (beyond the cost using the CTO/TMC). ***Reimbursement for purchase of snow tire and other non-standard items is not authorized.***

4. Mandatory rental car insurance coverage required in foreign countries.

5. Claim for damage to a rental vehicle, while the vehicle is being used for official business, is reimbursable to the traveler or the rental car vendor as a miscellaneous transportation expense. The claim must be adjudicated as payable per the DoDFMR, Vol. 9, Ch 4, (found at ***http://www.dtic.mil/comptroller/fmr/***) (or appropriate Service directives for the non-DoD Services).

When the AO has not authorized/approved special conveyance use, reimbursement is limited to the POC mileage rate in JFTR, par. U2600/JTR, par. C2500 plus constructed per diem for the official distance NTE the GOV'T's constructed cost (JFTR, par. U3310-A1/JTR, par. C2150, item 8).

NOTE:

1. A traveler is not reimbursed for rental car insurance coverage purchased in the U.S. or in a non-foreign OCONUS location regardless of from whom the rental car is rented.

2. Reimbursement for personal funds paid for damage sustained by a rented automobile while being used on other than official business is not authorized.

3. Some vehicles are not covered with liability and vehicle loss and damage insurance for the traveler or the GOV'T when rented for official GOV'T travel. To view appropriate rental car companies and rates go to the DTMO website at http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil and click on Car/Truck Rental Programs in the left-hand column. A vehicle listed in the rental car agreement on the DTMO website is covered under the DTMO rental-car agreement. A vehicle, offered by a vendor that is under the DTMO rental car agreement but not listed on the DTMO list as a vehicle "in that category", does not have the full liability and vehicle loss and damage insurance coverage for the traveler and the GOV'T, and should not be rented for official GOV'T travel. Usually, there is at least one vendor listed that has a vehicle available for official GOV'T travel and this vendor should be used.

D. GOV'T Transportation

1. The TO arranges international GOV'T airlift under AMC contract/control, when it is available and satisfies mission requirements.

2. The TO provides GOV'T ground transportation. (Within the Navy, GOV'T vehicles are obtained directly from the providers, ordinarily Public Works.) Use GOV'T transportation only for official business to commute to/from the traveler's: TDY location, lodgings, dining facilities, and other locations for comfort and health reasons. If it is used for any other purpose, and the traveler has an accident, the traveler may be financially responsible. Use GOV'T servicing for the vehicle whenever possible. When GOV'T servicing is not available, the AO may authorize/approve reimbursement of actual vehicle operating expenses. These expenses include: gas and oil; parking fees; repairs; ferry fares; bridge, road or tunnel tolls; trip insurance for travel in foreign countries; guards; and storage fees.

E. POC. When the AO authorizes/approves a POC as the appropriate transportation mode, reimbursement is authorized at the standard rate per mile for the POC type and the distance between duty locations or between home and TDY location(s). Reimbursement of parking fees, ferry fares, and road, bridge, and tunnel tolls for travel over a direct route is authorized. If the AO does not authorize/approve using a POC and one is used anyway, reimbursement is authorized at the standard rate per mile plus reimbursable expenses (parking fees, etc.) NTE the should-cost estimate of AO-authorized transportation (e.g., commercial plane). In either case, reimbursement is only authorized for the traveler paying the POC operating expenses. When two or more official travelers travel in the same POC to the TDY location, the official traveler responsible for paying the POC operating expenses is authorized reimbursement for any additional distance involved if the official traveler passenger(s) is/are picked up/ dropped off at their homes. The extra distance is based on odometer readings (or other acceptable evidence) of the actual necessary extra distance traveled. If reimbursement at the published rate does not cover expenses, or if there is no established rate for the POC type being used, the AO may authorize/approve reimbursement of necessary transportation costs incurred for uniformed personnel. For distance determination (DTOD requirements), JFTR, par. U2020/JTR, par. C1065.

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

G. Insurance Coverage in Foreign Areas. The AO may authorize/approve reimbursement for mandatory insurance coverage required in foreign areas for a rental, GOV'T, or private vehicle used for official travel.

H. Allowable Travel Days. The number of allowed travel days is determined by the transportation mode. For commercial air travel, one day is allowed in CONUS and within OCONUS areas. For travel between CONUS and OCONUS via commercial air, the actual elapsed time is used based on the scheduled departure and arrival times. For travel by commercial ground transportation, the scheduled departure and arrival dates are used. The actual time is used for travel by GOV'T/GOV'T-procured air transportation based on scheduled departure and arrival dates. When the AO authorizes/approves travel by private, rental or GOV'T vehicle (other than GOV'T/GOV'T-procured air), one travel day is allowed for each 400 miles or increment thereof. If travel by POC is used but not authorized/ approved by the AO as advantageous, travel time is limited to one day for each leg (for example, from PDS to TDY stop) requiring an overnight stay.

I. Authorized Trips Home during Extended TDY. A traveler on extended TDY (other than deployment), for a continuous period of more than three weeks, may be authorized to periodically return in an official travel status to the PDS, or place of abode from which the traveler commutes daily to the PDS, on weekends or other non-workdays.

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

K. Constructed Cost. Constructed transportation costs are based on the non-capacity controlled city-pair airfare, not the capacity-controlled city-pair airfare, if both are available. If a city-pair airfare is not available between origin and destination, the constructed transportation cost is limited by the POLICY-CONSTRUCTED AIRFARE (APP A1) (except as limited by JFTR, par. U3125-B1f/JTR, par. C2204-B1f). City-pair airfare transportation is presumed available if there is a city-pair airfare between the origin and destination points, regardless of whether or not space would actually have been available had the traveler used air transportation for the official travel.

L. Travel to/from Transportation Terminals. For transportation to and from transportation terminals JFTR, pars. U3320, U3410-A, U3415-D, U3420-A, and U3430/JTR, pars. C2101-A, C2102-E, C2103-A, C2104, C2105, and C2192.

T4040 LIVING EXPENSES (PER DIEM)

*The "Lodgings-Plus" computation method is used to reimburse TDY living expenses. A traveler is paid the actual lodging cost up to a limit, plus a set amount for M&IE. Per diem rates for lodging and M&IE vary by location, but should be sufficient for a comfortable, safe trip. A traveler also can be reimbursed for other necessary allowable travel-related reimbursable expenses (APP G) if the AO authorizes/approves them as appropriate to the mission.

A. Lodging Overnight Required - Business Travel Standards

1. Sleeping

a. The CTO/TMC makes lodging reservations and reflects the cost estimate (including tax) on the Trip Record.

b. Uniformed Member – A member ordered to a U.S. INSTALLATION (as opposed to a geographic location like a town or city) is required to check the GOV'T QTRS availability (e.g., through the CTOs/TMCs) at the U.S. INSTALLATION to which assigned TDY. The AO may direct adequate (based on DoD and Service standards) available GOV'T QTRS use for a uniformed member on a U.S. INSTALLATION only if the uniformed member is TDY to that U.S. INSTALLATION. Availability/non-availability must be documented as indicated in par. U1045-C. A member should use adequate available GOV'T QTRS on the U.S. INSTALLATION at which assigned TDY; ***however, when adequate GOV'T QTRS are available on the U.S. INSTALLATION to which a member is assigned TDY and the member uses other lodgings as a personal choice, lodging reimbursement is NTE the GOV'T QTRS cost on the U.S INSTALLATION to which assigned TDY (44 Comp. Gen. 626 (1965)). Per diem cannot be limited based on the presence of 'nearby' GOV'T QTRS (i.e., not on the U.S. INSTALLATION to which the***

member is assigned TDY but on another 'nearby' U.S. INSTALLATION or other uniformed facility). The documentation of non-availability indicated in par. U1045-C is required only for GOV'T lodging 'AT' the U.S. INSTALLATION at which the member is assigned TDY.

NOTE: The member is not required to seek (or check for) GOV'T QTRS when TDY to a U.S. INSTALLATION after non-availability documentation has been initially provided. Checking QTRS availability is a one-time requirement at a TDY U.S. INSTALLATION. (Ex: A member who is required to check QTRS availability on arrival at a U.S. INSTALLATION, does so, and is issued non-availability documentation cannot be required to re-check later for QTRS availability at that U.S. INSTALLATION during that TDY period there). Par. U1045-C.

c. Civilian Employee

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

(2) The head of a DoD COMPONENT (APP A1) concerned may authorize zero per diem or a per diem rate (http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/perdiem/pdrates.html) in a lesser amount if the circumstances of the travel or duty to be performed so warrant and are peculiar to that particular DoD COMPONENT. This authority may be delegated to a chief of an appropriate bureau or staff agency of the appropriate DoD COMPONENT's headquarters, and may not be re-delegated. In the absence of a reduced or no per diem authorization on the travel authorization/order before travel begins (or as part of an authorization/ order amendment/modification covering a prospective period after the authorization/order was issued), a travel authorization/order, modified after the fact, prescribing a different per diem rate is without effect and the locality per diem rates are used. Reduced per diem rates should incorporate amounts for laundry/dry-cleaning/pressing of clothes if the travel is OCONUS or for less than 4 days in CONUS for an employee or less than 7 days in CONUS for a member. ***NOTE 1*** (applicable to a civilian employee) following par. T4040-A3 for an explanation concerning separate reimbursement for laundry/dry-cleaning/pressing of clothing.

d. Commercial lodging reimbursement is based on the single occupant rate, up to the TDY site or stopover location maximum. If the CTO/TMC can find only lodgings that cost more than the published maximum rate, the AO may authorize/approve the higher amount such that the actual lodging cost and the per diem M&IE does not exceed 300% of the published rate (lodging plus M&IE). For example, a member is TDY to a location with a maximum per diem of $122 ($76 for lodging and $46 M&IE). The AO could authorize up to $320 for lodging (300% x $122 = $366 - $46 = $320) if AEA for meals is not authorized. These rates must be placed on the Trip Record. Under special or unusual circumstances a uniformed member may require more than 300% for lodging OCONUS. Rates in excess of 300% may be authorized ***only in advance*** by PDTATAC, or the Secretary Concerned for a classified mission, and for ***only a uniformed member*** (JFTR, par. U4250). The traveler is financially responsible for charges beyond the basic room fee and tax. The traveler must retain all lodging receipts.

****NOTE 1: The locality per diem lodging ceiling (http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/perdiem/pdrates.html) in CONUS and in a non-foreign OCONUS area does not include lodging tax. Lodging tax in CONUS and in a non-foreign OCONUS area is a reimbursable expense (APP G) except when 'MALT-Plus' per diem for POC travel is paid to a uniformed member.***

****NOTE 2: The locality per diem lodging ceiling (http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/perdiem/pdrates.html) in a foreign OCONUS area includes lodging tax. Lodging tax in a foreign OCONUS area is not a reimbursable expense.***

NOTE 3: ***The TDY locality per diem rate is used for computation. However, if neither GOV'T QTRS nor commercial lodgings are available at the TDY location and lodging must be obtained in an adjacent locality at which the locality rate is higher, the AO may authorize/approve the higher locality per diem rate for the lodging location.***

e. Lodging with a Friend or Relative

(1) Applicable to a Uniformed Service Member. ***Reimbursement of lodging cost is not authorized when staying with a friend or relative.*** A member, who lodges with a friend or relative, is authorized the TDY location M&IE rate, if otherwise eligible.

(2) Applicable to a Civilian Employee. When a traveler lodges with a friend or relative - with or without charge - the traveler may be reimbursed for additional lodging costs the host incurs in accommodating the traveler, if the traveler can substantiate the costs, and the AO determines the costs are reasonable. ***The traveler may not be reimbursed the cost of comparable conventional lodging in the area or a flat "token" amount.*** GSBCA 16836-RELO, 5 June 2006. A traveler, who lodges with a friend or relative, is authorized the TDY location M&IE rate, if otherwise eligible.

NOTE 1: If the friend or relative is in the business of renting on a regular basis the lodgings involved – for example, if that individual is operating a hotel or apartment house – the "friends or relatives" provision does not apply. GSBCA 14398-TRAV, 24 Feb 1998.

NOTE 2: Shortly after being transferred to a new PDS, an employee was sent TDY to the old PDS where the employee stayed at the former residence which was not yet sold. GSBCA ruled that the employee was not authorized reimbursement for lodging at the former residence. GSBCA 15600-TRAV, 7 March 2002.

NOTE 3: A traveler assigned at Avon Park Air Force Range (AFR), Florida lives in the Avon Park area during the week at a location approximately fifteen miles from the PDS and commutes to and from the family residence near Orlando, Florida, approximately 100 miles from the AFR, on weekends. The traveler had to attend a meeting near Orlando at 8 a.m. on Wednesday, 23 February. The meeting location was approximately twelve miles from the family residence. The meeting lasted until Friday, 25 February. The traveler began TDY travel to the Orlando area on the evening of Tuesday, 22 February. GSBCA ruled that the traveler should be authorized travel expenses both to and from the TDY location and M&IE even though the traveler lodged at the family residence in the TDY area. GSBCA also indicated that for the first and last days of the TDY, 22 and 25 February (unless the traveler was authorized to return on the 26th) the traveler is authorized 75% of the applicable M&IE rate for each day. M&IE for the days between the first and last days is authorized at the full rate. GSBCA 16652-TRAV, 26 August 2005.

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

(1) If a recreational vehicle (RV) is used for lodging, additional fees that are part of the lodging cost are the charge for the RV parking space, dumping and shower fees, special user fees (for example, cable TV charges) if normally included in the price of hotel rooms in the area, and plug-in fees. Expenses that do not accrue on a daily basis (such as dumping fees) may be averaged over the number of days the traveler is authorized per diem.

(2) A traveler may purchase and occupy a residence at a TDY location. Allowable expenses are the monthly:

(a) Mortgage interest;

(b) Property tax; and

(c) Utility costs actually incurred (does not include any installation and hook-up charges), e.g., electricity, natural gas, water, fuel oil, sewer charges,

prorated based on the number of days in the month rather than by the actual number of days the traveler occupied the residence. (57 Comp. Gen. 147 (1977)). ***In no case may the total per diem payable exceed the applicable maximum locality per diem rate for the area unless an AEA (JFTR, Ch 4, Part C/ JTR, Ch 4, Part C) is authorized/approved. The provisions of JFTR, par. U4141/JTR, par. C4555-G do not apply when the residence is purchased.***

NOTE: A traveler who purchases or rents and occupies a residence at the TDY location may not be reimbursed for the cost of: 1. shipment of furniture from previous residence, or 2. purchase of furniture needed for unfurnished temporary duty lodgings, even if shipment/purchase was less expensive than rental would have been. GSBCA 16699-TRAV, 17 August 2005.

g. If the traveler incurs an exchange fee to trade an owned timeshare period for a comparable period at lodgings at the TDY point, the exchange fee (but not the annual maintenance fee) is reimbursed as a lodging cost (B-254626, 17 February 1994).

2. Eating

a. The M&IE for the departure day is 75% of the M&IE rate for the traveler's stopover point or TDY location, as appropriate, that night. If the traveler is traveling and lodging is not used, the M&IE rate is based on the next stopover point or TDY location. The M&IE for the return day to the PDS is 75% of the M&IE rate for the preceding day (last TDY location or stopover point), as appropriate. Any TDY en route locations, on the day travel ends, do not affect the M&IE rate for that return day unless overnight lodgings are required.

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

b. On other days, the meals and incidentals allowance is the full M&IE for the TDY location or stopover point where lodgings are required unless for Uniformed Service members, the AO specifies one of two other meal rates based on GOV'T dining facility/mess availability. The two rates are either the GMR when all meals on a given day are available or the PMR when at least one meal a day is available. (IE are added to the GMR or PMR.) A GOV'T dining facility/mess is available only if: GOV'T QTRS on a U.S. INSTALLATION are available and the command controlling the dining facility/mess has made the dining facility/mess available to the traveler. A GOV'T dining facility/mess is not available on interim travel days. When actual dining facility/mess availability differs from the pre-trip information, the AO may authorize/approve a higher rate (e.g., from PMR plus IE to the locality M&IE rate). ***The meal rate established cannot be reduced after-the-fact except for a free meal as described in par. T4040-A2c below.***

NOTE: In circumstances in which adequate GOV'T QTRS are available but a member is directed to procure private sector lodgings off the U.S. INSTALLATION, the member is treated as though the GOV'T QTRS are not available and authorized the locality meal rate instead of the GMR/PMR and $5 (in CONUS) or the locality IE rate OCONUS (unless the $3.50 IE rate is authorized for incidental expenses under par. T4040-A3). Just because the QTRS are available, a command cannot send a member into private sector lodgings off the U.S. INSTALLATION and use the technical QTRS 'availability' to reduce the locality meal rate to GMR/PMR.

c. When the GOV'T purchases at least one, but not all three, meals on a calendar day through some means such as a registration fee, the PMR plus IE applies for that day. This does not apply on travel days to and from the PDS. The GOV'T should not pay for the same meal twice (originally by registration fee, etc., and then again through per diem). A meal that is provided to the traveler for which the GOV'T pays nothing does not affect per diem payment. A meal served on a common carrier is not "purchased by the GOV'T." The traveler must indicate on the Trip Record how many meals were free (purchased by the GOV'T) and for which dates.

NOTE 1: If all three meals are provided, only the IE for that day are payable.

NOTE 2: 'Light refreshments' (including a continental breakfast) are a deductible meal if otherwise qualified above and served at a meal time (e.g., breakfast - 0600-0800). Light refreshments served during a break (not at a meal time) are not a deductible meal.

d. A meal provided by a friend/relative or a common carrier does not affect per diem. A complimentary meal provided by a lodging establishment does not affect per diem as long as the room charge is the same with/without meals. JFTR, par. U4165, items 2e and 2f (uniformed member)/JTR, pars. C4554-B5 and C4554-B6 (civilian employee) when a charge for meals is added to the lodging cost. Also JFTR, pars. U4165 and U4167/JTR, par. C4554-B.

*e. In very rare instances, the M&IE rate may not be sufficient and the AO may authorize AEA for M&IE (in addition to AEA for lodging) up to 300% of the locality M&IE rate. The reimbursement limit is the lesser of the actual expenses incurred or the AEA M&IE maximum amount. The maximum reimbursement for IE is $5.00 in CONUS and either the locality IE rate or $3.50 OCONUS for all full stationary (non-travel) TDY days when the AO determines $3.50 IE is adequate. If AEA is authorized/approved it applies to the entire time at that location and all travel days if no other TDY location is involved.

*3. IE. The traveler is paid an IE allowance, for such things as the cost of tips and laundry (in some instances), incurred while traveling. This is the IE part of the M&IE. The daily IE in CONUS is $5.00. The OCONUS daily IE is the rate for the applicable per diem locality, or $3.50 when the AO determines $3.50 to be adequate for anticipated IE. ***The $3.50 IE rate does not apply on any day the traveler is traveling.***

NOTE 1: Applicable to a civilian employee:

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

b. The cost for laundry, dry-cleaning, and/or pressing of clothing is not a separately reimbursable travel expense for travel OCONUS and is included as an incidental expense within the per diem authorized for OCONUS travel.

***NOTE 2*: Applicable to a uniformed member:**

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

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

B. Lodging Overnight Required - Schoolhouse Training Standards

1. Schoolhouse training standards are the same as for business travel. However, for training, the training location commander, not the AO, decides if GOV'T QTRS use by a uniformed member is directed and if one of the two M&IE rates based on GOV'T dining facility/mess availability is appropriate. ***GOV'T QTRS use and/or GOV'T dining facility/mess may not be directed for a civilian employee. Par. T4040-A1c***.

2. In some situations, the Secretary Concerned may authorize EUM for students in particular courses when readiness requires GOV'T dining facility/mess use. When EUM applies, a member receives the IE amount, a civilian employee receives the IE amount and reimbursement for the amount paid for food. The prohibition on the meal portion of per diem begins at 0001 on the first full EUM day and ends at 2400 on the last full EUM day. The AO may authorize/approve the actual amount paid NTE the PMR for commercial meals the traveler is required to purchase.

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

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

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

2. Training exercises, maneuvers, war games, and similar types of operations may be classified as field duty when everything ordinarily associated with per diem is furnished without charge. ***Per diem is not payable during field duty.*** The prohibition on per diem begins at 0001 on the first full day of field duty and ends at 2400 on the last full day of field duty. Lodging is provided and the typical member pays some amount for food; a civilian employee also pays for food. A civilian employee is authorized reimbursement of the amount paid for food. When the Secretary Concerned, or Combatant Commander or JTF commander for a joint deployment, determines that GOV'T dining facility/mess use is essential to accomplish training and readiness, EUM applies. The meals portion of the M&IE is not payable to a member. A civilian employee is authorized reimbursement of the amount paid for food. Each EUM traveler is authorized the IE amount. Par. T4020-B2.

3. Joint deployments involve the temporary assignment of travelers of more than one uniformed service to a provisional force formed for a specific task or operation. TDY options include regular business travel, EUM, or field duty. The Combatant or JTF Commander determines the appropriate option and may specify different options for different locations. For example, field duty might be appropriate for the deployed force main body, but business travel might be appropriate for an interim staging base. In choosing the option to use, the Combatant or JTF Commander should consider, in the following priority: business travel, EUM, field duty. Under normal circumstances, the Combatant Commander should choose business travel unless operational circumstances dictate otherwise. In general, business travel is appropriate for peacekeeping, humanitarian, and relief missions. The Combatant or JTF Commander may authorize EUM when it enhances operational readiness, the conduct of military operations, or is necessary to conduct training. It applies to units only, not to an individual traveler. Table 1 shows the effect of each option on per diem. ***Exception: A traveler receiving the GMR rate while TDY to a JTF Commander's area of responsibility (AOR), who travels within that AOR, is not traveling for M&IE purposes for par. T4040-A2b (e.g., If a TDY traveler travels from one location in the AOR to another location in the AOR, and the GMR rate applies to both locations, then the GMR applies for that day unless GOV'T meals are not available).*** **The Combatant or JTF Commander must communicate the TDY option decision (including the appropriate meal rate) to the appropriate Services for inclusion in travel authorizations/orders.**

4. TDY aboard Ships

a. No per diem is payable when TDY aboard a U.S. ship since GOV'T QTRS and dining facility/mess are provided. A civilian employee is reimbursed for the amount paid for food. The prohibition on per diem begins at 0001 on the day after the arrival day on board and ends at 2400 on the day before the departure day from the ship. ***There is no per diem paid for the first and/or last travel day by GOV'T ship when it departs from the port at the traveler's PDS and/or returns to the port at the PDS.***

b. The AO may authorize payment of a per diem when the traveler is TDY aboard a foreign or commercial ship and incurs an expense for other than GOV'T meals. The AO may establish a per diem allowance equal to the daily expenses.

c. *Civilian Employee Only*. In the event an employee maintains commercial lodgings ashore for use following the completion of short trips at sea, the employee is paid the actual daily lodgings cost, NTE the locality per diem lodging ceiling for the TDY location ashore. ***Reimbursement for the total cost of QTRS on the ship and lodgings ashore may not exceed the maximum lodging amount prescribed in the TDY locality per diem rates at http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/perdiem/pdrates.html.*** When an employee is authorized to procure meals ashore at personal expense, reimbursement is authorized as prescribed in pars. T4040-A2. In any event, the total per diem allowance may not exceed the applicable maximum rate prescribed in the TDY locality per diem rates at ***http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/perdiem/pdrates.html***.

5. Contingency Operation Flat Rate Per Diem (***uniformed member only***). Par. U4105-I.

6.

JOINT TASK FORCE OPERATIONS TDY OPTIONS			
TABLE 1 DEPLOYMENT - JOINT OPERATIONS TDY OPTIONS			
Subsist Ashore			
TDY OPTION	**SUBSISTENCE**	**PER DIEM**	**REMARKS**
Business Travel	Commercial Lodging and Commercial Meals	Lodging and M&IE	Member/Civilian Employee Pays for Lodging and Meals
	GOV'T Lodging and GOV'T Dining Facility/ Mess – Permanent U.S. INSTALLATION	Lodging and M&IE	Member/Civilian Employee Pays for Lodging and Full Meal Rate 1/ for GOV'T Meals
	GOV'T Lodging and GOV'T Meals – Temporary U.S. INSTALLATION or Temporary Dining Facilities Established for JTF Operation	Lodging and M&IE	Member/Civilian Employee Pays for Lodging and for GOV'T Meals at Discount Meal Rate 2/
	GOV'T Lodging and Commercial Meals	Lodging and M&IE	Member/Civilian Employee Pays for Lodging and Meals
	Commercial Lodging and GOV'T Dining Facility/Mess **(In AOR only)**	Lodging and M&IE	Member/Civilian Employee Pays for Lodging and Full Meal Rate for GOV'T Meals
EUM	GOV'T Lodging and Use of GOV'T Dining Facility/Mess is Essential for Training and Readiness Purposes	IE	Civilian Employee Pays for GOV'T Meals at Full Meal Rate
Field Duty	GOV'T Lodging, Dining Facility/Mess and Incidentals Provided	None	Civilian Employee pays for GOV'T Meals at Full Meal Rate
Subsist Aboard U.S. GOV'T Ship 3/			
TDY	GOV'T Lodging and GOV'T Meals	None	Civilian Employee Pays for Meals

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

2/ Discount Meal Rate = Food costs only.

3/ A member/civilian employee deployed who is ordered to subsist ashore – "Subsist Ashore" (above table) for authorization/ order type and payment guidelines.

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

D. Lodging Overnight Not Required

1. Transportation

a. It is mandatory that a traveler arrange transportation through an available CTO/TMC, even though overnight lodging is not required.

b. If travel is in the local area (JFTR, par. U3500/JTR, par. C2400-B) around the PDS, a GOV'T vehicle, public transportation paid for by the command, or a POC may be used.

c. JFTR, par. U3320/JTR, par. C2192 for travel to/from a transportation terminal.

d. If a POC is used to/from home, the traveler is authorized the standard mileage rate for the distance driven, minus the normal distance driven to and from work. This most often affects the PDS.

e. If the traveler does not travel by POC to work every day, the traveler is reimbursed the standard mileage rate for the distance driven, less the traveler's normal transportation cost to get to work.

f. The AO determines reimbursement based on the difference between the cost of using the POC and the traveler's normal cost to get to work.

g. Commercial transportation expense reimbursement is authorized/approved ***only*** if the expenses incurred for travel to the alternate work site exceed the expenses ordinarily incurred by the traveler to commute to the PDS workplace.

h. A traveler is authorized reimbursement for other expenses such as tolls and parking when using a POC.

i. For distance determination JFTR, par. U2020/JTR, par. C1065 (DTOD requirements).

2. Meals. With two limited exceptions (par. T4060-B14), a traveler may not be paid for meals within the traveler's PDS boundaries. For travel outside the PDS limits, when the TDY is more than 12 hours, reimbursement is 75% of the M&IE rate for the TDY location (using the highest rate if there is more than one TDY location) for each travel day. ***No per diem is authorized when TDY is for 12 or fewer hours.*** However, the AO may authorize/approve reimbursement of the actual amount paid, NTE the PMR (not including IE) for the TDY location, when a uniformed member spends more than the cost of normal meal arrangements during travel outside the PDS limits. ***JFTR, par. U4510 for occasional meals authority***.

NOTE*: *Mission-related or personal expenses are not reimbursable. These include batteries, tools, film, gifts for childcare, house care, pet care, hotel concierge, or workout room/gym fees, and similar expenses.

*E. Reimbursable Expenses. APP G.

F. Reimbursement for Travel Expenses at the TDY Location

1. Reimbursement is authorized for necessary travel expenses at the TDY location. For specific expenses par. T4030.

2. GOV'T vehicle/special conveyance use is limited to official purposes such as transportation to and from (65 Comp. Gen. 253 (1986)):

a. Duty sites,

b. Lodgings,

c. Dining facilities,

d. Drugstores,

e. Barber shops,

f. Places of worship,

g. Cleaning establishments, and

h. Similar places required for the traveler's subsistence, health or comfort.

3. If a GOV'T vehicle/special conveyance is not authorized, the traveler is authorized reimbursement for necessary public transportation costs.

4. If POC use is authorized/approved, reimbursement is the automobile TDY mileage rate times the miles driven for the necessary travel around the TDY location.

5. The traveler must note the required miles driven.

T4045 TRAVEL ALLOWANCES FOR AN RC MEMBER (48 Comp. Gen. 301 (1968))

A. General. Par. T4045 applies to an RC member on active/inactive duty under an authorization/order that provides for return home. Par. U7150 for travel of a cadet and midshipman travel, an applicant and Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps (SROTC) member, RC member travel for medical and dental care, a Ready RC member on muster duty, a retiree called to active duty, active-duty-for-training tours of 140 or more days at one location (except as noted in par. U2146), and active-duty-for-other-than-training for more than 180 days at one location (except as noted in par. T4045-E4).

B. Inactive Duty Training. An RC member commits to an obligation to participate in a finite number of scheduled training periods (inactive duty training (IDT) unit drills) annually. Each Service has a different term for these training periods, such as unit training assemblies, or weekend drills. Inherent in this obligation is the travel between the member's home and the location at which the member normally performs "drill" (the armory, reserve center, assembly location, etc.). The member receives no reimbursement for that travel except as provided in par. T4045-G. For par. T4045-B, the ***Assigned Unit*** is an RC member's designated post of duty and the ***TDY Station*** is an alternate site outside the local commuting area (par. U3500) of the member's assigned unit or home.

1. Travel from Home to Assigned Unit or Alternate Site in Local Commuting Area. There is no authorization for travel and transportation allowances. In some cases of a Ready Reserve Select Reserve member, travel expense reimbursement may be authorized/approved under par. T4045-G. The member may be authorized/ approved reimbursement under par. T4040-F for transportation expenses in and around the unit/site. When the member travels between home and an alternate site, the member is paid mileage for the distance that exceeds the distance from home to the assigned unit.

2. Travel from Home/Assigned Unit or Other Location to TDY Station. The member is authorized allowances in pars. T4030 and T4040, limited to travel cost from the assigned unit.

3. Travel from a Location Other than Home/Assigned Unit to an Alternate Site within the Local Commuting Area. There is no authorization for travel and transportation allowances; however, the member is paid TDY mileage for the distance traveled limited to the distance from the assigned unit to the alternate site less the distance from home to assigned unit.

C. Travel for AT. For AT travel, a member is authorized payment for 1 round trip between home and the AT site under par. T4030. If the AT is performed in two or more separate tours, the AO may authorize round-trip transportation for each tour. Per diem is payable under par. T4040-A for travel days to and from the AT location, unless the member commutes daily or the AO determines the member can commute.

D. Per Diem Not Payable. No per diem is payable to:

1. An RC member at an AT site when both GOV'T QTRS and GOV'T dining facility/mess are available; however, the member is authorized reimbursement for the GOV'T QTRS cost. If GOV'T QTRS and/or GOV'T dining facility/mess are not available, per diem is payable under par. T4040-A;

2. An RC member on active duty without pay;

3. A newly enlisted member undergoing training when both GOV'T QTRS and dining facility/mess are available;

4. A Public Health Service officer called to active duty for COSTEP;

5. An RC member who commutes daily, or the AO determines can commute, except for authority under par. T4040-C if required to remain at the place of duty overnight outside the home's city limits;

6. An RC member on inactive duty training except when duty is performed at a location other than the assigned unit (designated post of duty includes training duty station, drill site and city where located) or local area (Par. U3500) of the assigned unit or home. If required to occupy transient GOV'T housing, reimbursement for actual lodging cost is authorized;

7. A Standby RC member voluntarily performing without pay.

E. Per Diem. When an RC member is ordered to:

1. Schoolhouse training, par. T4030 applies for transportation and par. T4040-B for per diem;

2. Deploy, to be one of personnel traveling together under an authorization/order directing no/limited reimbursement, on unit travel, field duty, or at sea training, par. T4030 applies for transportation, and par. T4040-C applies for per diem for periods under 20 weeks. ;

3. Active-duty-for-training (other than schoolhouse) for fewer than 140 days or active-duty-for-other-than-training for 180 or fewer days, transportation is determined under par. T4030, and per diem under business travel rules in par. T4040-A;

4. Active-duty-for-other-than-training for more than 180 days because of unusual or emergency circumstances or exigencies of the Service and the Secretarial Process authorizes per diem, transportation is determined under par. T4030, and per diem under the business travel rules in par. T4040-A (or deployment rules in par. T4040-C).

F. Funeral Honors Duty. An RC member who performs funeral honors in a funeral honors duty status (under 10 USC §12503 or 32 USC §115) at a location 50 or more miles from the member's residence is authorized travel and transportation allowances as for business travel under pars. T4030 and T4040-A and T4040-D.

Effective for travel that occurs 20 March 2008 through and including 31 December 2010

G. Inactive Duty Training Outside Normal Commuting Distance. The Secretary Concerned may authorize reimbursement to an eligible Ready Reserve Select Reserve member for travel and transportation related expenses for travel to an inactive duty training location (assigned unit – designated post of duty) to perform inactive duty training when the member is required to commute outside the local commuting distance. For par. T4045-G, 'outside the local commuting distance" is defined as the local travel area as prescribed under par. U3500, but not less than 150 miles one-way by DTOD.

1. Eligible Member. A Ready Reserve Select Reserve member (***and not just any*** RC member) must be:

a. Qualified in a skill designated as critically short by the Service Secretary;

b. Assigned to a Selected Reserve unit with a critical staffing shortage or in a pay grade in the member's RC with a critical staffing shortage; or

c. Assigned to a unit or position that is disestablished or relocated as a result of Defense BRAC or another force structure reallocation.

2. Reimbursement. The following travel and transportation expenses for travel to and from an inactive duty training location to perform inactive duty training may be reimbursed, ***NTE a total of $300 for each round trip***.

a. Transportation. When commercial transportation is used, reimbursement is authorized for the actual cost of the transportation used to include transportation between home and the transportation terminal and between the transportation terminal and the training location. When POC is used, reimbursement is authorized for the actual expense incurred (gas; oil; highway, bridge, and tunnel tolls; parking fees; and other necessary expenses incurred incident to such travel). ***NOTE: Payment may not be on a commuted basis, such as a mileage allowance for transportation costs.***

b. Lodging and Meals. The actual cost of the member's lodging (including tax (***NOTE***), tips, and service charges) and actual cost of meals (including tax and tips, but not including alcoholic beverages) may be reimbursed NTE the locality per diem rate (***http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/perdiem/pdrates.html***).

NOTES:

****1. The locality per diem lodging ceiling (http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/perdiem/pdrates.html) in CONUS and in a non-foreign OCONUS area does not include lodging tax. Lodging tax in CONUS or in a non-foreign OCONUS area is a reimbursable expense (APP G) except when 'MALT-Plus' for POC travel is paid.***

****2. The locality per diem lodging ceiling (http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/perdiem/pdrates.html) in a foreign OCONUS area includes lodging tax. Lodging tax in a foreign OCONUS area is not a reimbursable expense.***

H. Summary of Allowances for An RC Member

1. Table 1 - Active Duty with Pay

ACTIVE DUTY WITH PAY 1/		
TABLE 1		
Situation 2/	**Transportation 3/4/**	**Per Diem**
Annual training duty 5/	Par. T4030 applies.	Not authorized if GOV'T QTRS & dining facility/mess available; otherwise par. T4040 applies. 6/7/
PHS officers called to active duty for Commissioned Officer Student and Extern Program (COSTEP).	Par. T4030 applies.	Not authorized. 6/7/
Pipeline Student--newly enlisted member undergoing training.	Normally performed as personnel traveling together with no/limited reimbursement (par. T4040-C). If not, may be authorized reimbursement under par. T4030.	Not authorized if GOV'T QTRS & dining facility/mess available.
Member commutes or AO determines member can commute.	Par. T4030-E applies for one-round trip only provided the place of active duty is outside home's town/city limits.	Not authorized - payment may be authorized under par. T4040-C if required to remain overnight at place of duty outside home's town/city limits.
Active duty for training for fewer than 140 days or active duty for other than training for 180 or fewer days at one location.	Par. T4030 applies.	Par. T4040 applies.
Active duty for other than training, required by unusual or emergency circumstances or Service exigencies, for more than 180 days.	Par. T4030 applies if the Secretarial Process authorizes per diem; otherwise Ch 5 applies.	Par. T4040 applies if the Secretarial Process authorizes per diem; otherwise Ch 5 applies.

2. Table 2 - Active Duty without Pay

ACTIVE DUTY WITHOUT PAY		
TABLE 2		
Situation 2/	**Transportation 3/4/**	**Per Diem**
Others performing duty without pay.	Service discretion to reimburse under par. T4040-C (as for personnel traveling together with no/limited reimbursement) and/or par. T4030-E (reimbursement on mileage basis) none for an RC Standby Reserve member.	Not authorized except occasional meals and/or QTRS may be authorized/ approved (par. T4040-C) for travel days only 8/.

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLES 1 AND 2

1/ Applies to an RC member called/ordered to active duty with pay under an authorization/order that provides for return to home or place from which called/ordered to active duty. Includes a retired member called to active duty with or without pay (except for periodic physicals for a member on the TDRL, JFTR, par. U7250).

2/ Except as noted in JFTR, par. U2146.

3/ No travel and transportation allowances are authorized if place of duty and home are in the corporate limits of the same city or town.

4/ An RC member may not be paid for commuting from home to duty - only one round-trip may be paid per active duty period.

5/ Since a training location is the PDS, no per diem is payable when GOV'T QTRS and dining facility/mess are available. Per diem is payable when TDY away from the training location or for traveling to and from the AT location if not in a commuting status.

6/ Temporary lodging facilities are not GOV'T QTRS for purposes of this table.

7/ An RC member on active duty for training not otherwise authorized per diem who occupies transient GOV'T housing may be reimbursed the actual cost incurred for service charges/lodging.

8/ An RC member on active duty for training not otherwise authorized per diem who occupies transient GOV'T QTRS may be reimbursed the actual cost incurred for service charges/lodging.

3. Table 3 - Inactive Duty with or without Pay

INACTIVE DUTY TRAINING WITH OR WITHOUT PAY 1/2/3/		
TABLE 3		
This Table is for informational purposes only. Allowances are prescribed in par. T4045.		
Situation	**Transportation**	**Per Diem**
Travel from home to Assigned Unit or alternate site in local commuting area of the member's assigned unit or home. 4/	1. May be authorized reimbursement under par. T4040-F. 2. When the member travels between home and an alternate site, the member is paid mileage for the distance that exceeds the distance from home to the assigned unit.	Not authorized.
Travel from home/assigned unit to TDY Station.	Par. T4030 applies limited to travel cost from the assigned unit.	Par. T4040 applies.
Travel from a location other than home/assigned unit to TDY Station.	Par. T4030 applies limited to travel cost from the assigned unit.	Par. T4040 applies.
Travel from a location other than home/assigned unit to alternate site within the local commuting area.	The member is paid mileage for the distance limited to the distance from the assigned unit to the alternate site less the distance from home to assigned unit.	Not authorized.
RC Standby Reserve member voluntarily performing without pay.	Not authorized.	Not authorized.

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLE 3

1/ For travel and transportation allowance purposes, the assigned unit is the designated post of duty.

2/ TDY station is alternate site outside the local commuting area (par. U3500) of the member's assigned unit or home for par. T4045.

3/ An RC member on inactive duty for training who is not otherwise authorized per diem and who occupies transient GOV'T housing may be reimbursed the actual cost incurred for service charges/lodging.

4/ Par. T4045-G for limited authority for a Ready Reserve Select Reserve member to be reimbursed travel and transportation expenses when the assigned unit is outside the member's normal commuting distance.

T4050 TAKING A TYPICAL BUSINESS TRIP

A. Before the Trip

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

2. Tailoring the Trip. The AO decides if the traveler should use non-standard arrangements for mission reasons. The AO may authorize/approve certain changes for the traveler's convenience (for example, using a car instead of flying). However, the standard arrangement's estimate (as the AO approves for mission reasons) is the reimbursement baseline.

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

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

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

B. During the Trip

1. Changing Plans. If travel plans change from the itinerary, the traveler should call the CTO/TMC toll-free number, if possible, to modify the itinerary. The CTO/TMC must update the traveler's Trip Record. Although the AO may approve the changes after the trip is complete, it is best if the traveler obtains the AO's authority in advance, and updates the Trip Record. The traveler is reimbursed only for changes the AO approves on the Trip Record.

2. Receipts. The traveler must be able to produce receipts for lodging and individual official travel expenses of $75 or more.

C. After the Traveler Returns

1. Completing the Expense Report. A traveler should complete and submit the Trip Report expense report portion within 5 working days after returning from the trip. The receipts (lodging, and individual expenses of $75 or more) must be attached to the expense report.

2. AO Approval. The AO must approve the expenses on the Trip Record before the traveler is reimbursed. This includes reviewing the required receipts.

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

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

5. Lost/Stolen/Unused Paper Tickets. JFTR, par. U2515-A/JTR, par. C1320-A. The traveler:

a. ***Must safeguard issued paper tickets, carefully at all times;***

b. Must immediately report a lost/stolen paper ticket to the issuing CTO/TMC;

c. Is financially responsible to purchase a replacement ticket, when paper ticket is lost/stolen;

d. Must not be reimbursed for the purchase of a replacement ticket until the GOV'T has received a refund for the lost/stolen paper ticket;

e. Is authorized reimbursement initially only for the first ticket purchased (if the traveler paid for both tickets). If the first lost/stolen ticket is recovered, turned in for a refund, and the GOV'T is repaid, reimbursement may then be made for the second ticket, NTE the cost of the first ticket; and

f. Must return unused paper tickets to the CTO/TMC. Unused electronic tickets must immediately be reported to the CTO/TMC for a refund. ***NOTE: SF-1170, Redemption of Unused Tickets, found at http://www.gsa.gov, is usable, if authorized in Service regulations, ICW turning in unused tickets.***

T4060 AO RESPONSIBILITIES

A. General. The AO has broad authority to determine when TDY travel is necessary to accomplish the unit's mission, authorize travel, obligate unit travel funds, approve trip arrangements, and authorize travel expenses incurred ICW that mission and IAW this Regulation. For a civilian traveler, the AO must determine the travel purpose (JTR/JFTR, APP H) for notation on the Trip Record. The information provided by the DTS Reservation Module or directly from the CTO/TMC is central in helping to execute those responsibilities.

1. Use the cost estimate on the Trip Record to determine if the travel budget can support the travel. If the standard arrangements made ICW travel policies using GOV'T negotiated airline, lodging and rental car rates do not meet mission needs, the AO may authorize other travel options requested by the traveler, provided they conform to law, regulation, policy and contractual obligations. The AO authorizes the cost estimate.

2. Obtain information on policies relating to transportation and travel arrangements from the CTO/TMC and TO, command channels or Service headquarters to assist in future travel decisions.

3. Assure the traveler has access to a GTCC (the unit's or a CBA) if the traveler does not have an GTCC IBA. Refer inquiries about card usage to the local GTCC program coordinator or the TO.

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

B. What's Allowable and Not Allowable

1. Transportation

a. What an AO may direct. Other than a private or rental vehicle, an AO may direct the traveler to use a particular transportation mode, when it is essential to mission success.

b. Options on city-pair flight use. APP P. ***NOTE: Regulations applicable to the Contract city-pair Program are found in DoD 4500.9-R, Part I, Ch 103, pars. A2 and B2 available at: http://www.transcom.mil/j5/pt/dtr.html***.

2. Authorizing Business-class Transportation Accommodations. Only the officials listed in JFTR, pars. U3125-B2b and U3135-C (trains only)/JTR, pars. C2204-B2b and C2208-C (trains only) may authorize/approve business-class accommodations use (two-star level or civilian equivalent). Examples of reasons for use of business-class accommodations are found in JFTR, par. U3125-B4/JTR, par. C2004-B4, and must be recorded on the Trip Record.

NOTE:

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

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

3. The 14-hour rule only (JFTR par. U3125-B4i/JTR, par. C2204-B4i) applies en route to the TDY site. On a return trip to the PDS, a business-class transportation authorization should not be provided.

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

5. When scheduling flights of 14 or more hours, the first choice is always to use economy/coach class and arrive the day before the TDY begins to allow for appropriate rest. Second choice always is to use economy/coach class and arrange an en route rest stop (preferably at a no-cost point allowed by the airline) with arrival on the day TDY starts. The last option, and the most expensive option that should be avoided whenever possible, is to use business accommodations arriving on the day the TDY starts. The AO is not required to authorize/approve a rest stop or an upgrade.

NOTE: Title 49 USC §40118(d) permits the Secretary of State and the Administrator of AID to authorize their employees to travel by foreign air carriers between two places in foreign areas even if U.S.-certificated air carriers are available. This authority does not apply to a Uniformed Service member (The Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, NOAA, PHS), a DoD civilian employee, or their dependents. A Uniformed Service member, a DoD civilian employee, and their dependents are required to use available U.S.-certificated carriers for all commercial foreign air transportation as indicated in par. T4060.

3. Using U.S.-certificated Carriers. Available U.S.-certificated air carriers must be used for all commercial foreign air transportation of persons/property when the GOV'T funds the air travel (49 USC §40118 and B-138942, 31 March 1981). JFTR, par. U3125-C/JTR, par. C2204-B. ***U.S.-certificated carriers are not "available"*** if:

a. Use of a U.S.-certificated air carrier would extend the travel by at least 24 hours when traveling between a U.S. gateway airport and a foreign gateway airport that is the origin or destination;

b. Use of a U.S.-certificated air carrier would require the traveler to wait four hours or more at a foreign gateway interchange point or extend the travel time by at least six hours more when traveling between two points outside the U.S.;

c. Use of a non-U.S.-certificated air carrier would eliminate two or more aircraft changes en route on a trip between points in foreign areas (i.e., the travel is not through the U.S. or a non-foreign OCONUS location);

d. The elapsed travel time by a non-U.S.-certificated air carrier is three hours or less and travel by a U.S.-certificated air carrier would be at least twice the time;

e. The travel can only be financed with excess foreign currency and available U.S.-certificated air carriers do not accept the currency;

f. Only first class accommodations are available on a U.S.-certificated air carrier while less-than-first-class accommodations are available on a non-U.S.-certificated air carrier; or

g. Air transportation on a non-U.S.-certificated air carrier is paid in full directly, or later reimbursed, by a foreign government (e.g., under Foreign Military Sales (FMS) case funded with foreign customer cash or repayable foreign military financing credits), an international agency, or other organization. (B-138942, 31 March 1981 and 57 Comp. Gen. 546 (1978)); ***NOTE: The Security Assistance Management Manual, Ch 4, par. C4.5.12 of DoD 5105.38-M, when travel is on Security Assistance Business.***

NOTE 1: The 'Fly America Act' does not require travel across the CONUS when traveling between two OCONUS locations (e.g., Travel from Europe may be routed in an easterly direction to Asia instead of west via CONUS. When it is determined that a U.S.-certificated air carrier is or was not reasonably available for the most direct route between two OCONUS locations, use of a non-U.S.-certificated air carrier may be authorized/approved (GSBCA 16632-RELO, 15 July 2005)).

NOTE 2: When using code share flights involving U.S.-certificated air carriers and non-U.S.-certificated air carriers, the ticket must be issued through the U.S.-certificated air carrier. If the ticket is issued through the non-U.S.-certificated air carrier is used on the ticket, the ticket is considered to be a non-U.S.-certificated air carrier and a non-availability of U.S.-certificated air carrier document is needed.

4. Travel Involving Leave or Personal Convenience Travel. The AO may permit a traveler to combine official travel with leave or personal travel. ***Contract fare travel must never be used for personal travel. JFTR/ JTR, APP P, Part 2, par. E.*** The official portion must be arranged through the CTO/TMC. Transportation reimbursement is authorized for the cost of official travel between duty stations only. The traveler may arrange other travel plans and pay the excess above the official cost; no excess costs for travel or M&IE are borne by the GOV'T. For a civilian traveler, JTR, par. C4563-C applies. A member is not authorized per diem on any day leave is charged. Do not permit a TDY trip that is an excuse for personal travel.

5. Lodging Selection

a. CTO/TMC Lodging Arrangements. The AO should approve lodging arrangements arranged by the CTO/TMC to minimize the use of rental cars and maximize the use of mass transportation when it is consistent with mission requirements and cost effective.

b. Lodging Required on the Day Travel Ends. When lodging is required on the day travel ends and the AO authorizes/approves the traveler to obtain lodging, the lodging reimbursement must be based on the locality rate, or AEA if appropriate, for the en route TDY site.

6. Rental Car. The AO may authorize the CTO/TMC to arrange a rental car when it is the most cost-effective or efficient way to complete the overall mission. The compact car size should be authorized unless a larger vehicle is justified IAW JFTR, par. 3415-C1/JTR, par. C2102-C1.

7. Authorized Trips Home during Extended Business TDY. ***The AO may authorize return trips to the PDS or home only when travel funds are available to support the travel expenses.*** The AO must determine that savings outweigh the periodic return travel costs. The TDY assignment length and purpose, return travel distance, increased member or employee efficiency and productivity, and reduced recruitment and retention costs must be considered. ***An analysis must be conducted at least every other year***. The travel should be performed outside the traveler's regularly scheduled duty hours or during leave. For a civilian employee, scheduling the authorized travel to minimize payment of overtime should be considered. This authority applies only to business or training TDY.

8. Phone Calls to Home or Family during TDY. The AO may determine certain communications to a traveler's home/family are official. These communications must be only to advise of the traveler's safe arrival, to inform or inquire about medical conditions, and to advise regarding changes in itinerary. The AO should limit these communications to a dollar amount in advance of the TDY so the traveler is aware of the limit. The AO may approve charges after the TDY, when appropriate (GSBCA 14554-TRAV, 18 August 1998).

9. Travel Expense Report. The Trip Record contains the expense report. The AO must review the amounts claimed on the traveler's expense report as soon after receiving it as possible. The AO's signature on the expense report certifies that the travel was taken, the charges are reasonable, the phone calls authorized for reimbursement are in the GOV'T's best interest, and approves the reimbursement of the authorized expenses. Expense reports are subject to random selection for examination based on financial management directives.

10. TDY from Leave. An AO may direct someone on leave to perform TDY if the need for the TDY is unknown prior to the leave. If directed, the traveler must be authorized payment of normal TDY costs from the leave location to the TDY location and back to the leave location, or back to the PDS.

11. Shipment or Storage of HHG. An AO may authorize/approve shipment of unaccompanied baggage for an employee (JTR, par. C2309), or a small amount of HHG for a member (JFTR, par. U4705) to the TDY point. Also, the AO may authorize/approve storage of HHG for a member when appropriate. For example, storage may be authorized during a deployment. The rules for shipping and storage HHG while on TDY are in JFTR, Ch 4, Part H.

12. Lower or No Per Diem Rates. There may be situations in which the combination of published per diem rates with lodging and dining facility/mess availability may result in illogical payments. For example, a remote TDY location with no GOV'T dining facility/mess may have a club at which the meal cost is only a fraction of the full M&IE. In these cases, an AO may recommend payment of lower or no per diem to the Service PoC listed in the JFTR/JTR Introductions under the heading Feedback Reporting. ***Lower per diem rates can only be established before travel begins.*** Par. T4040-A1c(2) for more on reduced per diem for a civilian employee.

13. Allowable Travel Days. The CTO/TMC computes the number of days allowed for travel based on the transportation modes the AO specifies. Par. T4030-H. However, when the traveler uses more than the allowed days, the AO may approve the extra time as official. Generally, an AO should only approve extra time when the reasons for the additional time were beyond the traveler's control (for example, strikes, weather).

14. TDY within the PDS Limits. Per diem may not be paid for expenses within the PDS limits, except:

a. Under emergency circumstances that threaten injury to human life or damage to GOV'T property when authorizing per diem is the only method to handle the situation; and,

b. To a uniformed member escorting arms control inspection team members engaged in activities related to implementing an arms control treaty or agreement.

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

15. TDY aboard Ships. Normally, a TDY traveler aboard a ship is fed without charge making the traveler ineligible for per diem. However, a TDY traveler aboard a non-U.S. government ship may be charged for meals. In this situation, an AO can determine a per diem rate to cover the food cost. This should not be confused with an officer paying for meals in the same manner as a ship's company officer.

16. Additional Allowable Travel Expenses for an Employee with a Disability. An AO may authorize/approve certain additional travel expenses for an employee with a disability, such as the transportation and subsistence expenses of an attendant accompanying the employee, and the cost of renting and/or transporting a wheelchair. JTR, Ch 7, Part J, for specifics.

17. TDY Canceled or Modified. When it is necessary to cancel or modify a TDY trip after the traveler has incurred nonrefundable expenses in preparation for the trip, such as nonrefundable advance room deposits, an AO may authorize/approve reimbursement of those expenses.

18. TDY and RC Active Duty Time Limits for Per Diem Purposes

a. Except for TDY with units deployed afloat, TDY is limited to 180 consecutive days at any one location, unless a Service or Agency Headquarters, or the Commander/Deputy Commander of a Combatant Command, authorizes an extension. JFTR/JTR, Introductions for the Service points of contact. ***A civilian employee should consult Internal Revenue Service (IRS), state, and local rules for income tax implications for TDY beyond one year.*** A school of at least 140 days duration is a PCS for a uniformed member (except as noted in JFTR, pars. U1036 or U2146).

b. For an RC member, if active duty for training is fewer than 140 days, or fewer than 180 days for other than training duty at any one location, travel and transportation allowances are payable as for TDY. When an RC member is called to active-duty-for-training for 140 or more days, or more than 180 days for active-duty-for-other-than-training at one location, travel and transportation allowances are payable under JFTR, Ch 5, as for PCS for an RC member unless the call to active-duty-for-other-than-training is because of unusual or emergency circumstances or exigencies of the Service concerned and the Secretarial Process authorized per diem.

19. Movement of an Employee's Dependents and HHG to Training Location. If the estimated per diem the employee would receive at the training location, based on AO approved arrangements, is more than the estimated cost of transporting the dependents and HHG to and from the training location, the AO may authorize round trip transportation of the dependents and HHG between the PDS and the training location in lieu of the estimated per diem payment. Transportation of dependents and HHG are IAW JTR, Chs 7 and 8. Private vehicle mileage is reimbursed under JTR, par. C5050.

20. Temporary Change of Station (TCS). Instead of authorizing extended TDY (between 6 and 30 months) for an employee, an AO may authorize a TCS. The employee (but not a member) is authorized limited PCS allowances rather than TDY allowances. JTR, Ch 5, Part O.

21. Termination of Per Diem when Traveler Dies while on TDY. When a traveler dies while on TDY, per diem continues through the actual (or determined) date the traveler died.

22. Per Diem when TDY or PDS Location Is a Reservation, Station, Other Established Area or Established Large Reservation Subdivision. When the TDY point or new PDS is a reservation, station, or other established area (including established large reservation subdivisions (e.g., McGuire AFB and Ft. Dix) that falls within two or more corporate city limits (e.g., the districts of Honolulu and any other such as Ewa, Hawai'i) or crosses recognized borders (e.g., Ft. Campbell is in Tennessee and Kentucky), the per diem rate is the locality rate specifically listed for the reservation, station or other established area. When the location (reservation, station or other established area) is not specifically listed in the per diem tables, the per diem rate is the rate applicable to the front gate location for the reservation, station or other established area.

23. Lodging Not Available at TDY Location. The TDY locality per diem rate for the location at which lodging is obtained is used for computation only when a traveler is TDY at a location where neither GOV'T QTRS nor commercial lodging is available. This applies only when the locality per diem rate for the lodging location is higher than the locality per diem rate for the TDY location. The higher per diem rate must be authorized/approved by the AO.

T4070 TDY GLOSSARY

Authorize. The giving of permission before an act.

Approve. The ratification or confirmation of an act already done.

Group movement. A movement of 2 or more official travelers traveling as a group, under the same authorization/ order (either PCS or TDY), for which transportation is GOV'T-owned/procured from the same origin to the same destination. Movement could include locations en route as specified on the authorization/order. ***NOTE: Personnel traveling together under an authorization/order directing no/limited reimbursement may travel between any points en route, provided that the authorization/order specifically indicates the points between which the status applies.***

Must, Shall, Should, May, Can, Will. The following definitions from DoD 5025.1-M apply:

HELPING VERB	DEGREE OF RESTRICTION
Must, shall	Action is mandatory
Should	Action is required, unless justifiable reason exists for not taking action
May, can	Action is optional
Will	Is not restrictive; applies only to a statement of future condition or an expression of time

Temporary Duty (TDY) Travel. Official travel of a temporary duration away from the traveler's PDS. There are three types of TDY travel with different allowances:

Business Travel. Conducting business at a location other than the PDS. It incorporates any type of travel not included in schoolhouse training or deployment or unit travel. It also includes certain local travel, but not leave or evacuation.

Schoolhouse Training Travel. Travel ICW TDY attendance at formal course(s) of instruction by a civilian employee or a uniformed member (other than a uniformed member who has not yet reached the first PDS).

Deployment, Personnel Traveling Together Under An Authorization/Order Directing No/Limited Reimbursement, and Unit Travel. Includes a unit traveling in support of a combat mission, peacekeeping, and disaster relief. It also includes field or maneuver training and sea duty when troops involved are not permanently assigned to a ship. The GOV'T provides all transportation, lodging, and eating facilities when personnel traveling together are under an authorization/order directing no/limited reimbursement.

Trip Record. This document, in either electronic or paper form, provides the vehicle on which are recorded all official travel authorizations, initial options, modifications, and payment decisions. Prepared by the CTO/TMC, it is the single trip document that includes the travel authorization/order and fund cite, the should-cost estimate, the itinerary, updates to the itinerary made during the trip, and serves as the expense report when the traveler returns. This is also called an authorization/order.

PART 2: FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT THE CONTRACT CITY-PAIR PROGRAM

A. City-Pair Program FAQs

1. How does the program work?

a. **First**, GSA concentrates the GOV'T's market share to make the most of the competition available. The GOV'T's delivery of market share drives the program. To ensure favorable airfares, a traveler is expected to select the contract carrier.

b. **Second**, GSA works with GOV'T agencies attempting to meet the Federal traveler's needs by securing convenient and timely flights.

c. **Third**, GSA works in partnership with the airline industry. The airfares are so attractive, that only a Federal employee (or a uniformed member and/or their respective dependents) traveling on official business is permitted use, with few limited exceptions.

2. What are the city-pair program advantages?

a. No advance purchase required,

b. No minimum or maximum length of stay required,

c. Fully refundable tickets and no charge for cancellations or changes,

d. YCA seating not capacity controlled (If there is an available coach class seat on the plane, it must be offered to the traveler for purchase.),

e. No blackout dates,

f. Locked-in airfares facilitate travel budgeting,

g. Significant discounts over regular walk-up airfares, and

h. Airfares are priced on one-way routes simplifying multiple destination travel.

3. Why can't contractors use it? It would save the GOV'T a lot of money!

GSA recognizes that although a contractor may work and travel with a Federal employee/uniformed member, a contractor is not a Federal employee. Because the contract fares are low and the terms favorable, the airlines will not extend the contract fares to a contractor. The program saves the GOV'T roughly $2 billion annually. ***GSA advises that the purchase of a contract city-pair airfare ticket on behalf of a GOV'T contractor is wrong, is a misuse of the city-pair program, and could jeopardize its future success.***

4. What are the traveler's responsibilities regarding refunds for partially or unused tickets?

An airline ticket purchased for a GOV'T traveler for authorized travel is unused or partially used when:

a. Travel is terminated short of the authorized destination.

b. The return portion of a round trip is not used.

c. The travel actually purchased is different or of a lesser value than what was authorized.

The traveler is responsible for contacting the travel agent, CTO/TMC, or airlines (if purchased directly from the airlines) to obtain a refund and must notify the agency when refunds are due on an unused or partially used ticket (paper or e-ticket). The GOV'T and taxpayers lose millions of dollars each year when a traveler does not initiate the refund process.

5. What is a 'Code Share' agreement between airline carriers?

A code share is a commercial agreement between two airlines that allows an airline to put its two-letter identification code on the flight of another airline, as they appear in computerized reservations systems. Most airlines, including all City-Pair Program contract carriers, participate in some type of commercial code-share agreement.

B. City-Pair Program Policy FAQs

1. Who can use it?

The City-Pair Program is so attractive that usage is strictly limited by the contracts between GSA and the airlines. There are a few exceptions, but in general, only a Federal employee or uniformed service member and their respective dependents on official travel, may use the program with an appropriate form of payment (GTCC, either the IBA card issued to the traveler or a CBA used by an organization, or a GTR). GTR acceptance is limited to international travel, travel related expenses, and special circumstances for domestic travel. Special circumstances are defined as Acts of God, emergency situations, and when purchasing a domestic ticket in the U.S. in conjunction with travel that originated overseas. ***Grantees (whether civilian or foreign military personnel) cannot use GSA city-pair airfares. Use the chain of command for "grantee" status determinations.***

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

*A Federal or uniformed traveler on official business is required to use the contract carrier (as a 'mandatory user') unless a specific contract exception applies. This required use is one of the incentives necessary to obtain airline participation in the city-pair program and allows the airlines to anticipate 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 and of Service/Agency policy and regulations.

*Commercial airfares can be highly volatile, so an exception to the mandatory use requirement allows a GOV'T traveler to take advantage of any low commercial airfares offered by contract – or U.S. certified non-contract-carriers, if the airfares are also offered to the general public. Non-contract airfares that are offered only to a GOV'T traveler (sometimes called "DG" airfares) are not included in this exception. When GOV'T/GOV'T-contracted transportation/in-house or CTO/TMC (APP A1) services are available, it is still mandatory for the traveler to use those services when arranging official travel.

Specific exceptions to the use of the contract carrier are:

*a. Space or a scheduled contract flight is not available in time to accomplish the travel purpose, or use of contract service would require the traveler to incur unnecessary overnight lodging costs which would increase the total cost of the trip (***NOTE: This does not allow for unreasonable 'schedules' as a reason for not using a city-pair carrier.***); or

b. The contractor's flight schedule is inconsistent with explicit policies of the traveler's Federal department or agency with regard to scheduling travel during normal working hours (JFTR, par. U3006 and JTR, par. C1059); or

*c. A U.S.-certificated non-contract (or the contract) carrier offers a lower airfare to the general public that, if used, results in a lower total trip cost to the GOV'T (the combined costs of transportation, lodging, meals, and related expenses considered); or

***NOTE 1 to paragraph (c)*: This exception does not apply if the contract carrier offers the same or lower airfare and has seats available at that airfare, or if the airfare offered by the non-contract U.S.-certificated carrier is restricted to a GOV'T or military traveler performing official business and may be purchased only with a GTCC (IBA or CBA) (e.g., YDG, MDG, QDG, VDG, and similar airfares) or GTR where the two previous GTCC options are not available;**

***NOTE 2 to paragraph (c)*: The 'exclusion to this exception' is that if the contract carrier offers the same or a lesser cost restricted airfare to the general public, the traveler/command must use the restricted airfare offered by the contract carrier. If the contract carrier offers a restricted airfare to the general public, that restricted airfare must be used by the traveler/command if using a restricted airfare unless another U.S.-certificated airline offers a still lower restricted airfare not matched by the contract carrier.**

***NOTE 3 to paragraph (c)*: Discounted commercial airfare restrictions usually include non-refund ability, change or cancellation fees, minimum or maximum stay requirements and/or extended calendar blackout periods. A traveler/command that uses this exception would have to abide by the many restrictions that typically go along with lower commercial airfares. Allowing use of the restricted airfare should be stated in the travel authorization/order thereby making the command liable for change fees if any. If a traveler simply purchases the restricted airfare without command authority, the traveler is responsible for the change fees. A traveler/command must ensure that uses of restricted airfares are to the GOV'T's advantage, meet mission needs, and require no foreseeable changes to the itinerary. Reimbursement for additional transportation expenses for changes to a travelers itinerary for reasons beyond the traveler's control (such as acts of God, restrictions by GOV'T authorities, changes in mission, or other satisfactory reasons) may be authorized/approved when certified by the AO.**

*EXAMPLES: Airline X is the city-pair contract carrier and Airline Y is another U.S-certificated non city pair carrier.

Example 1: If Airline X offers the same or a lower restricted airfare as Airline Y, the traveler/command must stay with Airline X the contract city pair carrier and use the contract carrier's restricted airfare. Even though Airline X matches Airline Y in the airfare, the traveler/command must use Airline X.

Example 2: If Airline X offers a restricted airfare to the general public, in addition to the contract city-pair airfare, the traveler/command may opt to use the less costly restricted airfare on the city-pair carrier (accepting all the restrictions) if permitted on the travel authorization/order.

Example 3: If Airline Y offers a lower/restricted airfare and Airline X does not offer the same or a lower restricted airfare to the general public than does U.S-certificated Airline Y, the traveler/command may use (Airline Y) the non-contract city pair airfare if permitted on the travel authorization/order.

d. Cost effective rail service is available and is consistent with mission requirements; or

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

***NOTES*:**

(1) Any group of 10 or more passengers traveling together on the same day, on the same flight, for the same mission, requiring group integrity, and identified as a group by the travel management service (CTO/TMC) upon booking is not a mandatory user (i.e., cannot use without specific airline permission) of the GOV'T's contract city-pair airfares. For group travel, agencies are expected to obtain air passenger transportation service that is practical and cost effective to the GOV'T.

(2) Contractors are not authorized to use contract city-pair airfares to perform travel under their contracts.

(3) If the GOV'T contract city-pair carrier offers a lower cost capacity-controlled coach airfare (MCA, QCA, VCA, etc.) in addition to the unrestricted coach class contract airfares (YCA), the traveler should use the lower cost capacity-controlled airfare when it is available and meets mission needs.

3. What makes the city-pair airfare 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.

4. 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, a maximum ground time (90 minutes domestic/180 minutes international) and limits on circuity (how far out of the way the carrier can take you). Service standards change annually based on service availability.

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, 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.

5. Why isn't every award for non-stop service?

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

a. A non-stop carrier is not available for a specific route.

b. The non-stop carrier did not offer on the city-pair. Some carriers have so much traffic on certain routes that they do not want the GOV'T business for the route.

c. The non-stop 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 a Federal traveler.

d. The non-stop carrier has offered an unreasonably high price.

e. The connect service carrier has offered an airfare so low that it was the best overall value, even considering all the advantages of nonstop service.

6. 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 does not add a new route or improved service levels for the GOV'T.

7. Can GSA 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 (par. B.2, above, last exception listed).

C. City-Pair Air Travel Accommodation FAQs

1. Do I have to use the contract city-pair air carrier if authorized to use a premium-class airfare (business- or first-class)?

Yes. The City-Pair Program contracts are mandatory for coach and, within DOD, for premium-class service when the contract carrier offers a premium contract airfare. Premium-class service accommodation must be authorized IAW the JFTR/JTR.

***2. Can I upgrade to business-class seating at GOV'T expense to accommodate my disability?**

Maybe. IAW Agencies/Services' policy, premium-class travel accommodations, due to a medical disability/ special need, may be used only when there is no alternative means to accommodate the traveler's condition (e.g., bulkhead, aisle seating, use of two adjoining coach-class seats, etc.). The condition must be certified by a competent medical authority (i.e., a licensed medical practitioner) and authorized by the premium-class AO in advance of travel IAW JFTR/JTR requirements. A certification validating the medical disability/special need is effective for up to six months or the duration of the medical disability/special need, whichever is shorter. A medical disability/special need described as a lifelong condition requires a certification statement every two years from a physician.

3. Can the air-carrier charged for premium seating and if so, is the charge reimbursable?

Some airlines have instituted charges for seats they believe to be premium, i.e., front of the cabin, larger seats, etc. The choice to pay extra for 'premium' seats is personal to the traveler and is not a GOV'T requirement. The expense is borne by the traveler and is not reimbursable. Such situation can be avoided by making reservations early for the best seat selection possible as seat arrangements are under the carriers' control, confirm seat assignments as early as allowed, early flight check-in prevents losing pre-reserved seats with late check-in times as these seats may be released for other passengers close to departure time. YCA airfares do not guarantee a specific seat is available to the traveler.

4. If I make a voluntary change after my ticket was issued, why does it have to be reissued?

The airline carriers charge a change fee to travel agents that do not reissue a ticket when a traveler makes a voluntary change to a ticketed transaction. This is a policy between the airlines and travel agents and not under the purview of the City-Pair program contract. If a travel agent does not change the record, the carrier won't be able to determine if a flight is overbooked or if additional monies should be collected or refunded because of the change. When the traveler checks in, the record will not show the most recent changes, which may affect the ability to board that flight.

D. City-Pair Airline Airfare FAQs

1. How do I know if there is a contract city-pair airfare?

Contract city-pair airfares are identifiable because they normally carry the airfare designator YCA or -CA. You can ask your (Contracted) Commercial Travel Office (CTO) or Travel Management Center (TMC) or check the following city-pair website www.gsa.gov/citypairsearch

2. Can I combine two contract airfares to save money?

If there is a contract airfare for the origin to destination route, the answer is no. If there is no contract airfare for the origin to destination route, the answer is yes.

3. How can I know that my travel was ticketed using the GSA Airline City-pair airfare rate?

The ticket shows a three-letter airfare basis code with CA (Contract Award) as part of it. Airline City-Pair tickets are issued using one of the following airfare basis codes:

a. **YCA** = Guaranteed GSA economy/coach class city-pair airfare which is a highly discounted unrestricted airfare. If the GOV'T contract city-pair carrier offers a lower cost capacity-controlled coach class contract fare (MCA, QCA, VCA, etc.) in addition to the unrestricted coach class contract fares (YCA), the traveler should use the lower cost capacity-controlled fare when it is available and meets mission needs.

NOTE 1*: *Personal frequent-flyer or mileage reward points use ICW official travel is not a valid reason to request a YCA airfare when a _CA airfare is available. If the traveler elects to use the unrestricted coach class contract fares (YCA) when a lower cost capacity-controlled coach class contract fare is available and the cost exceeds the cost of the lower cost capacity-controlled fare, the traveler is financially responsible to the GOV'T for the cost difference between the YCA airfare and the lower capacity-controlled airfare. CBCA 1511-TRAV, 7 May 2009.

NOTE 2*: *This does not establish the _CA as the basis for policy-constructed airfare – that remains the YCA.

b. **_CA** = Limited capacity, GSA coach/economy class city-pair airfare which capacity controlled airfare with a deeper discount preferred by the GOV'T.

The first letter of the three-letter airfare basis code in (b) varies by airline (e.g., LCA, QCA, etc). The only difference between the YCA and _CA is that there are a limited number of seats on the less-costly _CA Airline City-Pair rate which varies carrier-by-carrier and market-by-market. Therefore, a traveler should make flight reservations as soon as plans are firm.

If travel plans are uncertain (e.g., last minute ticket changes are likely), compare the difference between the YCA and _CA airfares with the cost (if any) of the travel agent's transaction fee to make ticketing changes. If the difference is small, it may be more cost effective to book an YCA airfare from the start. If the difference is large, it may be beneficial to book a _CA airfare and make changes, if necessary.

4. How early is early to take advantage of the GOV'T discount for normal airfare city-pair airfares (_CA)?

The city-pair airfare program encourages a GOV'T traveler to book reservations as early as possible. Once a traveler decides that a trip is necessary, the reservation should be made. The earlier the reservation, the better the chances are that the agency can receive the additional savings (-CA known as capacity controlled city-pair airfares).

5. Why does the GOV'T have to pay the Airline Passenger Excise tax? Isn't the GOV'T exempt from tax?

The Federal GOV'T is often exempted from state and local tax. However, the airline passenger excise tax is a Federal tax which the Federal GOV'T must pay.

6. How can the cost of a city-pair flight between two cities vary on the same airline, but different flights?

While the base airfare and tax are required to be the same for all of a contract carrier's flights (using the same airfare basis) between two cities, the airport and security fees may vary. The fees are based on the number of airports used, even if you do not change planes.

7. The price shown in the Defense Travel System (DTS) online booking engine (OBE) is different from what is shown on the GSA Airline City-Pair website. How do I know I am getting the GOV'T rate for my airline reservations?

The DTS vendors' OBE displays valid GSA contract city-pair airfare rates, but they display them differently than the GSA Airline City-Pair website.

a. The GSA website lists the airfares for general information purposes only. The GSA website shows the domestic price for the base airfare, tax included but without fuel surcharge fees, segment, airport and security fees. International Airline City-Pair airfares on the GSA websites are shown as base airfare only, exclusive of all fees and tax.

b. The DTS vendors can book reservations and show either the base airfare (without tax) or the total cost (base airfare, fuel surcharge fees, tax plus airport and security fees) depending on which DTS vendor is used.

E. <u>City-Pair Travel Allowance FAQs</u>

1. I live in an area/location with multiple airports. What is the rule regarding what airport I must use when traveling on official GOV'T business?

A traveler can use the airport that best suits the needs in areas/locations with multiple airports, ***except when the AO determines in written policy that a specific airport should be used after considering the most cost-effective routing and transportation means (to include not only airfares, but also transportation to and from airports) and may consider potential lost work time***. CONUS areas/locations with multiple airports include: Chicago, Dallas/Fort Worth, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco and Washington, DC.

2. Can I use a contract city-pair airfare for personal travel taken in conjunction with official GOV'T travel? What if the GOV'T cancelled my leave or I received my TDY authorization/order while on leave without knowing about the TDY before going on leave?

The use of contract city-pair airfares is limited to official travel only. If personal travel is taken in conjunction with official GOV'T travel, the contract city-pair airfares cannot be used for that portion of the trip since that travel is personal. These city-pair airfares cannot be used to and/or from an unofficial point (such as a leave point) unless the GOV'T is paying for the leave travel to (and/or from) the leave point.

Example 1: A traveler receives a TDY authorization/order for TDY travel (***official travel)*** from Atlanta, GA, (PDS) to San Francisco, CA, (TDY) and return. The traveler traveled from GA, to Chicago, IL, (***personal convenience***) to take leave in Chicago en route to San Francisco. GOV'T and traveler limitations are:

a. Use the two one-way contract city-pair airfare costs for the official travel legs (GA to CA and CA to GA) to determine the constructed transportation reimbursement limit. In this example, the GOV'T one-way airfare is $251 and round-trip is $502.

b. Reimbursement for the entire trip is limited to $502. The contract city-pair airfare is available only to the trip from San Francisco to Atlanta. The traveler must use airfares available to the general public for the GA to IL and IL to CA legs. The traveler is paid the lesser of actual or constructed expenses.

Example 2: A traveler goes on leave to Denver, CO. The leave is interrupted for official TDY to San Francisco, CA. The TDY assignment was not known prior to the traveler's departure on leave. The traveler's PDS is Atlanta, GA. GOV'T and traveler limitations are travel from Denver to San Francisco and return back to Denver to resume leave or back to Atlanta is ***official travel.*** City-pair airfares may be used in accordance with JFTR, par. U4105-F (uniformed member) or JTR, pars. C4440 and C4564 (civilian employee).

<u>NOTE</u>: CTO/TMC use is mandatory for official travel from Denver to San Francisco and return to Denver or Atlanta.

3. What GOV'T-sponsored leave programs qualify for contract city-pair airfares?

Contract city-pair airfare use MAY BE POSSIBLE for official GOV'T-funded leave transportation programs listed below; and when ordered TDY while on leave if the TDY assignment was unknown prior to taking leave. Refer to the applicable leave transportation programs within the JFTR/JTR for actual authority when contract city-pair airfares may be used.

a. **Civilian Employee**: RAT (Ch 5, Part K and APP I3-E4b), FVT (JTR, par. C7550), EVT (JTR, par. C7602), FEML (JTR, par. C7700), and R&R (JTR, par. C7750). A dependent also may qualify for certain leave transportation; refer to cited JTR references for authority.

b. **Uniformed Member**: COT (JFTR, par. U7200), Emergency Leave (JFTR, par. U7205), FEML (JFTR, par. U7207), and R&R (JFTR, par. U7300). A dependent also may qualify for certain leave travel transportation allowance; refer to cited JFTR references for authority.

F. GSA Points of Contact**.** GSA - Airfares (City Pair Program) at www.gsa.gov/citypairs or contact following POCs at GSA - Airfares (City Pair Program) - Ask the Expert below for more information on GSA's Airline City-Pair Program. ***Only those without Internet access should call***.

Mr. Jerry Bristow Program Manager Contract City-Pair Program (703) 605-2925 Jerome.bristow@gsa.gov	**Mr. Jerry Ellis** Contract Specialist City-Pair Program (703) 605-2928 Jerry.ellis@gsa.gov	**Mr. Vincent Aquilino** Program Analyst City-Pair Program (703) 605-2271 Vincent.aquilino@gsa.gov

PART 2: CONFERENCE ATTENDANCE

A. General. A DoD civilian employee and/or a Uniformed Service member may attend and participate in conferences/meetings of recognized professional organizations to maintain and improve professional competency at GOV'T expense (including TDY expenses), subject to the availability of funds and the employee's/member's work responsibilities.

B. Authority. Title 5 USC §4110 and 37 USC §412 authorizes conference attendance expenditures for meetings concerned with the functions and activities of the Uniformed Services/DoD AGENCY which contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or management of the component's functions and activities are authorized as a necessary expense. This authority applies to attendance at technical, scientific, professional, or similar private membership non-Federal societies and organizations (38 Comp. Gen. 800 (1959) and 55 Id. 1332 (1976)). This authority is independent of the training authority included in JTR, par. C4630 and JFTR, par. U1050 unless it is administratively determined that training is the primary purpose of attendance at a meeting.

C. Government Sponsored Conference. Attendance at GOV'T expense may be authorized for the following:

1. Conferences sponsored or cosponsored by a Federal AGENCY at which a member's/DoD civilian employee's attendance is required in the performance of official duties;

2. Conferences of state/municipals GOV'T organizations, or of international agencies in which the Federal Government is officially participating, and the member's/DoD civilian employee's attendance is related to official duties or for the purpose of transacting GOV'T business;

3. Conferences of a group of individuals representing private interests, but convened for the purpose of transacting business directly related to the Uniformed Service's or DoD AGENCY'S functions or activities and attendance is in the member's/DoD civilian employee's official performance; and

4. Similar activities.

D. Non-Government Sponsored Conferences

1. General. Conference attendance at non-Federal technical, scientific, professional, and comparable private membership organizations is subject to the conditions in APP R, Part 1.

2. Attendance and Approval Requirements. Attendee selection and approval is subject to Uniformed Service/DoD AGENCY regulations consistent with the regulations on acceptance of payment from a non-federal source for travel Expenses (the Joint Ethics Regulation (JER), DoD 5500.7-R, at ***http://www.defenselink.mil/dodgc/defense_ethics/ethics_regulation/index.html).***

3. Purpose. A Uniformed member and/or a DoD civilian employee may attend conferences at GOV'T expense to:

a. Further Service or DoD AGENCY programs;

b. Present scientific and technical papers which further the development of the U.S. resources; and

c. Maintain an effective professional, scientific, technical, managerial, and supervisory workforce.

4. Security. An appropriate security officer at the activity concerned should examine the security implications for attendance at all meetings and conferences conducted or sponsored by private or international organizations. A member/DoD civilian employee who attends such meetings must be briefed about security implications, when necessary, prior to attendance.

*E. Registration Fees and Reimbursable Expenses

1. When Travel Is Involved. Registration fees authorized in the travel authorization/order or approved on a travel claim voucher are reimbursable. The PMR applies on any day that the cost for one or two meals is included in the registration fee (JTR, par C4554-B and JFTR, par. U4165). Information should be included on the travel authorization/order as to whether or not the registration fee includes charges for meals, and if so, the number of meals and the dates on which furnished. When the registration fee includes lodgings without charge, only the appropriate applicable PMR or TDY locality M&IE rate is paid

2. When No Travel Is Involved. The registration fee may be reimbursed when attendance is authorized for a conference in the local area that:

a. Does not involve travel,

b. Does not involve per diem, and

c. For which a travel authorization/order is not issued.

3. Limitation on Reimbursement for Meal Costs when Attending a Conference/Meeting Sponsored by a Uniformed Service or DoD AGENCY. The cost of each meal, whether included in a registration fee or contracted for separately, at a Uniformed Service or DoD AGENCY sponsored conference/meeting must be identified. The total amount paid by the GOV'T for meals cannot exceed the locality meal rate prescribed for the TDY assignment location (if travel is involved) or the meeting location (when travel is not involved), unless AEA reimbursement for the meal(s) involved has been authorized/approved in accordance with JFTR, Ch 4, Part C and/or JTR, Ch 4, Part C. When travel is involved, the maximum contracted amount for 1 or 2 meals cannot exceed the difference between the locality meal rate and the PMR.

*4. Reimbursable Expenses. Independent charges/fees for light refreshments/snacks are not a reimbursable expense.

5. Conferences/Training at the PDS. Payment of registration fees, meals, lodging, travel, and/or other expenses required for conferences/training at the PDS cannot be paid as travel allowances per 37 USC §404. 10 USC §2013; 5 USC §4109; 42 USC §218a; and 14 USC §469 contain authority to pay related training costs at the PDS. The costs must clearly be an integral part of the training (39 Comp. Gen. 119 (1959); and B-244473, 13 January 1992). When training events require lodging and subsistence costs at the PDS, authority for training expense payment is made through the training and/or comptroller personnel using the above legal authority. ***This regulation is not the authority for this payment nor is it a travel and transportation allowance.***

Charges/fees for light refreshments/snacks are reimbursable ONLY when included as part of the conference registration fee.

F. Membership Fees and Dues. The Secretary Concerned or DoD AGENCY Head may pay membership fees or dues from appropriated funds when the membership is in the GOV'T's interest and the membership is in the Uniformed Service's or DoD AGENCY'S name (e.g., Defense Travel Management Office). (31 Comp. Gen. 398 (1952); 33 id. 126 (1953)).

G. Entertainment Expenses. Entertainment expenses for social events and other personal expenses not directly required by official duties are not reimbursable.

H. Advance Payment of Discounted Conference or Training Registration Fee (FTR §301–74.25)

1. General. It is a general practice for conference planners to offer discounted "early bird" registration fees, which are available in the months prior to the beginning of the conference. If a GTCC IBA is to be used to pay this fee, to take advantage of such specials, a traveler should be given oral or written authorization/order to register early, charge the registration fee to the GTCC IBA, and claim reimbursement for the discounted registration fee as soon as a written authorization/order to attend the conference has been generated. When the

authorization to register early is oral, the written authorization/order must reference the oral authorization for the early registration. This does not prevent other payment methods for advance registration fees (e.g., GOV'T purchase card (not a GTCC)).

2. Traveler is Unable to Attend an Event for which Reimbursement Was Made (adopted from FTR §301–74.26). In all cases in which a traveler is unable to attend an event for which a discounted registration fee was paid and reimbursed in advance of the event, the traveler must seek a registration fee refund and repay the advance with any refund received. If no refund is made, the Service concerned must absorb the advanced payment as a preparatory travel expense if the traveler's failure to attend the event was caused either by a decision of the Service concerned or for reasons beyond the traveler's control that are acceptable to the Service concerned, e.g., unforeseen illness or emergency. ***If no refund is made, and the traveler's failure to attend the scheduled event is due to reasons deemed un-excusable by the Service concerned, the traveler must repay the amount advanced.***

I. Government Accountability Office Guidance Concerning Reasonable Conference Costs Including Meals and Light Refreshments at a Formal Conference. Following is the Digest portion of the GAO Decision (B-300826, 3 March 2005) rendered to the National Institutes of Health concerning reasonable conference costs.

Decision
Matter of: National Institutes of Health - Food at GOV'T-Sponsored Conferences
File: B-300826
Date: March 3, 2005

DIGEST
The National Institutes of Health (NIH) may pay for legitimate, reasonable conference costs, including meals and light refreshments, of a formal conference pertaining to Parkinson's disease subject to the conditions outlined herein. A formal conference typically involves topical matters of interest to, and participation of, multiple agencies and/or nongovernmental participants. In addition, other indicators of a formal conference include registration, a published substantive agenda, and scheduled speakers or discussion panels. An AGENCY hosting a formal conference may consider the cost of providing meals and refreshments to conference attendees an allowable conference cost as long as:

(1) Meals and refreshments are incidental to the conference,

(2) Attendance at the meals and when refreshments are provided is important for the host AGENCY to ensure full participation in essential discussions, lectures, or speeches concerning the purpose of the conference, and

(3) The meals and refreshments are part of a formal conference that includes not just the meals and refreshments and discussions, speeches, or other business that may take place when the meals and refreshments are served, but also includes substantial functions occurring separately from when the food is served.

The NIH conference here satisfies these three criteria. Without statutory authority to charge a fee and retain the proceeds, NIH may not charge a registration or other fee to defray the costs of providing meals or light refreshments. An appropriation establishes a maximum authorized program level, and an AGENCY, without specific statutory authority, may not augment its appropriations from sources outside the GOV'T.

In applying this decision, NIH should develop an AGENCY policy specifying the types of formal conferences at which NIH may consider providing food. NIH also should develop procedures to ensure that the provision of meals and refreshments meet the criteria listed above.

We (GAO) expect AGENCY counsels, as well as certifying officers, AGENCY auditors, and Inspectors General, to apply these criteria. To the extent that AGENCY officials are uncertain as to the applicability of the criteria in particular circumstances, they may request a decision from this office, pursuant to 31 USC §3529, before proceeding.

J. PMR Computation Examples. The following example shows how to compute the PMR and a PMR voucher. PMR is an amount based on the locality meal rate and the GMR. Please check JFTR or JTR, APP A, for the current GMR.

1. The PMR example uses the Standard CONUS M&IE rate of $46 and the Standard GMR of $10.80 to compute the PMR amount. The $46 consists of $41 for meals and $5 for incidental expenses. ***Disclaimer: The numbers in this example are for illustrative purposes only.***

Example computation rules: the PMR is an average of two rates – (1) the locality meal rate and the GMR which are added, (2) averaged and rounded up to the nearest dollar. To compute the Proportional M&IE rate, (3) add the appropriate incidental expense rate, and (4) the total becomes the proportional M&IE amount.

NOTE: The meal rate ONLY, and not the entire M&IE rate, is used to compute the PMR. The appropriate incidental expenses rate is added to the PMR to create the proportional M&IE rate.

Step 1	Add the locality meal rate and GMR	$41.00 + $10.80 = $51.80
Step 2	Divide Step 1 total in half (rounded to the next highest dollar)	$51.80 ÷ 2 = $25.90 (Rounded up to $26.00)
Step 3	Add Step 2 total to the CONUS incidental expense rate	$26.00 + $5.00 = $31.00
Step 4	Proportional Meal and Incidental Expense Rate	$31.00

2. PMR Voucher Computation Example: A traveler is TDY for 3 days to a conference at a CONUS location (Standard CONUS per diem rate applies). Lodging is $55/night and GMR is $10.80. GOV'T furnished meals are not available for the first and last day; however, two GOV'T meals are available for the second day. The AO authorizes a PMR of $29.00 for the second day. ***NOTE: GOV'T dining facility/ mess deductions are not taken for the arrival and departure travel days (JFTR, par. U4147/JTR, par. C4553-C2).***

ITINERARY:		
Day 1	Depart Residence/Arrive TDY	
Day 2	TDY	
Day 3	Depart TDY/Arrive Residence	
REIMBURSEMENT:		
Day	Computation	Total
Day 1	$55 + [($46 (M&IE) x 75 %) = $34.50] =	$ 89.50
Day 2	$55 + $26 (PMR) + $5 IE =	86.00
Day 3	$46 x 75% =	34.50
TOTAL		**$ 210.00**