

**JOINT TRAVEL REGULATIONS, VOLUME 2 (JTR)****Change 545 — 1 March 2011**

- 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 March 2011 unless otherwise indicated.
- C. Civilian Principals. The following are the current Civilian Principals:

**SAMUEL B. RETHERFORD**

Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army  
(Military Personnel)

**DR. RUSSELL BELAND**

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

**BILL BOOTH**

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: 069-10(E), 117-10(E), 124-10(I), 125-10(E), 129-10(E), 001-11(I), and 009-11(I).

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

C2208-C2. Clarifies that, no further approval is required for reimbursement when an agency determines that travel on an extra-fare train service is advantageous to the Government or required for security reasons.

C2302. Clarifies reimbursement for accompanied and excess accompanied baggage; professional article(s)/material and intermodal baggage transfer expenses incurred under official travel order.

C4554-A1a(2), C4554-A1b(2), C4554-A1c NOTE, C4566, footnote 8, and APP O, T4040-B1. Clarifies that only the schoolhouse commander for formal schoolhouse training or the COCOM/JTF commander for deployments may prescribe the GMR or PMR based on GOV'T mess availability.

C4555-D3. Clarifies that appropriate and necessary expenses incurred ICW a furniture rental agreement may be paid if the traveler has no choice except to enter into such agreement.

Chapter 5, Part P. Adds Section 3: Residence Transaction Expenses for Home Purchase Chart taken from FTR Part 302-11.

C5065-B, C5065-C, C5065-D, and C5216-C3. Updates PCS/PDT mileage rate examples to \$.19 from \$.165 per mile effective 1 January 2011.

APP A. Corrects erroneous wording in HHG definition (member only).

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**JOINT TRAVEL REGULATIONS**

**VOLUME 2**

**CHANGE 545**

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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Part B	541	541	541	541	541	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	527	527
Part C	542	542	542	542	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517
Part D	540	540	540	540	540	540	536	536	536	536	525	525	525	525
Part E	541	541	541	541	541	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523
Part F	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518
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Part A	542	542	542	542	541	540	534	534	534	534	534	534	533	532
Part B	542	542	542	542	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
Part C	543	543	543	541	541	539	539	534	534	534	534	534	532	532
Part D1	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532
Part D2	543	543	543	521	521	521	521	521	521	521	521	521	521	521
Part D3	542	542	542	542	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530
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Part E1	543	543	543	542	540	540	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518
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Part E3	540	540	540	540	540	540	534	534	534	534	534	534	532	532
Part E4	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518
Part E5	545	540	540	540	540	540	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532
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Part E7	543	543	543	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532
Part F	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518
Part G	545	541	541	541	541	531	531	531	531	531	531	531	531	531
Part H	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532
Part I	544	544	543	540	540	540	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532
Part J	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518
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TOC	544	544	542	542	541	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	530	530
Part A	544	544	542	542	537	537	537	537	537	535	535	530	530	530
Part B	545	544	543	542	541	540	538	538	534	534	534	534	532	532
Part C	542	542	542	542	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532
Part D	543	543	543	542	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530
Part E	544	544	542	542	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532
Part F	541	541	541	541	541	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530
Part G	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530

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Part H	542	542	542	542	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	530	530
Part I	542	542	542	542	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530
<b>Chapter 5</b>														
TOC	545	544	542	542	541	540	535	535	535	535	535	534	530	530
Part A	533	533	533	533	533	533	533	533	533	533	533	533	533	530
Part B	545	543	543	542	541	537	537	537	537	536	535	533	533	532
Part C1	543	543	543	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530
Part C2	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532
Part C3	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526
Part C4	543	543	543	542	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530
Part C5	544	544	542	542	540	540	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517
Part D1	544	544	541	541	541	540	537	537	537	535	535	534	523	523
Part D2	541	541	541	541	541	537	537	537	537	535	535	534	526	526
Part D3	544	544	541	541	541	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	529	529
Part D4	541	541	541	541	541	540	535	535	535	535	535	534	529	529
Part E1	519	519	519	519	519	519	519	519	519	519	519	519	519	519
Part E2	545	541	541	541	541	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	529	529
Part E3	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	519	519
Part F	540	540	540	540	540	540	537	537	537	519	519	519	519	519
Part G	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530
Part H1	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530
Part H2	544	544	543	542	541	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	530	530
Part H3	542	542	542	542	529	529	529	529	529	529	529	529	529	529
Part I	541	541	541	541	541	540	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	524
Part J	541	541	541	541	541	527	527	527	527	527	527	527	527	527
Part K	542	542	542	542	541	536	536	536	536	536	530	530	530	530
Part L1	541	541	541	541	541	527	527	527	527	527	527	527	527	527
Part L2	540	540	540	540	540	540	527	527	527	527	527	527	527	527
Part L3	519	519	519	519	519	519	519	519	519	519	519	519	519	519
Part L4	527	527	527	527	527	527	527	527	527	527	527	527	527	527
Part L5	544	544	541	541	541	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523
Part M	538	538	538	538	538	538	538	538	532	532	532	532	532	532
Part N	533	533	533	533	533	533	533	533	533	533	533	533	533	519
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Part P2	542	542	542	542	533	533	533	533	533	533	533	533	533	522
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Part Q2	536	536	536	536	536	536	536	536	536	536	520	520	520	520
Part Q3	543	543	543	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520
Part R	537	537	537	537	537	537	537	537	537	517	517	517	517	517
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TOC	544	544	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517
Part A	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530
Part B	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520
Part C1	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517
Part C2	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517
Part C3	541	541	541	541	541	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523
Part C4	542	542	542	542	541	529	529	529	529	529	529	529	529	529
Part C5	542	542	542	542	529	529	529	529	529	529	529	529	529	529
Part D	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526
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Part A	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530
Part B	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517
Part C	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518
Part D	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518
Part E	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520
Part F	542	542	542	542	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520
Part G	541	541	541	541	541	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523
Part H	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523
Part I	540	540	540	540	540	540	534	534	534	534	534	534	520	520
Part J	543	543	543	540	540	540	538	538	532	532	532	532	532	532
Part K	544	544	542	542	541	540	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
Part L	540	540	540	540	540	540	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520
Part M	540	540	540	540	540	540	534	534	534	534	534	534	526	526
Part N	536	536	536	536	536	536	536	536	536	536	529	529	529	529
Part O	544	544	543	542	538	538	538	538	532	532	532	532	532	532
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Part Q	540	540	540	540	540	540	536	536	536	536	531	531	531	531
Part R	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	534		
Part S	537	537	537	537	537	537	537	537	537	534	534	534		
Part T	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	534		
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Part V	536	536	536	536	536	536	536	536	536	536	534	534		
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Part 2	542	542	542	542	541	540	536	536	536	536	535	534	532	532
Part 3						540	535	535	535	535	535	534	532	532
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Part 1	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532
Part 2	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	532	532
Part 3	541	541	541	541	541	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	517	517
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Part 1	543	543	543	542	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520
Part 2	529	529	529	529	529	529	529	529	529	529	529	529	529	529
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Part 2B	540	540	540	540	540	540	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520
Part 2C	542	542	542	542	540	540	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520
Part 3A	543	543	543	540	540	540	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520
Part 3B	542	542	542	542	540	540	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520
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Part 4B	540	540	540	540	540	540	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532
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Part 2	541	541	541	541	541	540	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
Part 3	542	542	542	542	541	540	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526
Part 4	540	540	540	540	540	540	534	534	534	534	534	534	532	532
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Part 1	541	541	541	541	541	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	521	521
Part 2	543	543	543	541	541	540	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532
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Part2	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517
Part3	540	540	540	540	540	540	539	529	529	529	529	529	529	529
Part4	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517
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TOC	541	541	541	541	541	521	521	521	521	521	521	521	521	521
Part 1	541	541	541	541	541	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530
Part 2	544	544	542	542	541	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532
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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 other than economy/coach 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.

#### B. Train Class Accommodations

1. Coach-class. Coach class is 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. 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. Other than Economy-/coach-Class. Other than economy-/coach-class includes any accommodations class above coach-class, e.g., first-class or business-class.

a. First-class. First-class includes bedrooms, roomettes, club service, parlor car accommodations, or additional other than economy-/coach-class accommodations.

b. Business-class. Business-class is 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 other than economy-/coach-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 to the GOV'T's advantage and/or required for security reasons. Extra-fare train service (including Acela Express) is a class above the lowest class offered on a 'standard' economy train. An extra-fare train, authorized/approved by the AO, is to the GOV'T's advantage. No further agency authority is needed. If the lowest class available is first-class, the AO must comply with the par. C2000-A2 requirements for other than economy-/coach-class travel. "Coach" class is the lowest available class on Amtrak Regional trains. AMTRAK Acela and Metroliner first-class accommodations may be authorized/approved only IAW pars. C2208-D and C2208-E ([FTR §301-10.164](#)) ([CBCA 2046-TRAV, 20 October 2010](#)).

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 other than economy-/coach-class, the AO still must comply with the requirements in par. C2000-A2 for an other than economy-/coach-class annotation on the travel order. 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 than economy-/coach-class train travel accommodations may be authorized/ approved only IAW pars. C2208-D and C2208-E.

D. Other than Economy-/coach-class Train Accommodations Use. APP H includes an other than economy-/ coach-class decision support tool and procedures.

1. Authorization/Approval. The other than economy-/coach-class authorizing/approving authority official in par. C2204-B may authorize/approve other than economy/coach class train accommodations use (par. C2000-A2b).

2. Requirements. See par. C2000-A2a.

E. Circumstances. (OMB Bulletin 93-11, 19 April 1993) Other than economy-/coach-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. For 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 Other than Economy-/coach-class Accommodations Is Necessary to Accommodate a Medical Disability/Special Need. See par. C2000-A2c and APP H4.

a. Competent medical authority must certify a disability in writing every six months. 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.*** A certification statement 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 need; and
- (3) A recommendation concerning the appropriate transportation accommodations class based on the disability/special need.

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 the same other than economy-/coach-class accommodations.

3. Exceptional Security Circumstances Requiring Other than Economy/Coach Class Rail Accommodations. These circumstances should only provide for the minimum other than economy-/coach-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. A protective detail agent accompanying an individual authorized other than economy-/coach-class train accommodations.
- c. A courier and/or a control officer accompanying controlled pouches or packages and a lower other than economy-/coach-class is not available.

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

5. Required because of agency mission.

## PART G: BAGGAGE ALLOWANCE

### C2300 ACCOMPANIED BAGGAGE

The rules governing accompanied baggage allowances and charges for excess accompanied baggage are outlined in the carrier's tariff. Travelers should check with individual transportation carriers, prior to travel, for guidance on the allowances and limitations of baggage weight and size as well as the number of bags allowed.

### C2302 EXCESS ACCOMPANIED BAGGAGE

- \*A. Definition. Accompanied baggage in excess of the weight, size, or number of pieces allowed at no cost to the traveler by a transportation provider, including the first piece of accompanied baggage if there is a charge for the first piece.
- \*B. Traveler Responsibility. *The traveler should be financially prepared to pay for excess accompanied baggage.*
- \*C. Authorization/Approval. An AO may authorize/approve excess accompanied baggage.
- \*D. Expense Reimbursement (APP G)
  - \*1. Reimbursement Allowed. Examples of situations in which excess accompanied baggage may be necessary (ICW official travel) are:
    - \*a. Family size; and/or
    - \*b. A traveler with a disability/special needs (i.e., ambulatory/respiratory aids); and/or
    - \*c. Professional article(s)/material required for official duties and are not available at the TDY/next PDS location as determined by the Service's/Agency's Secretarial process.
  - 2. Reimbursement Not Allowed. *Excess accompanied baggage reimbursement is not for:*
    - a. Pets (par. C5410-D); and/or
    - \*b. Costs incurred when a traveler purchases an airline ticket to accommodate circuitous due to personal convenience travel ICW official travel.
    - \*c. Professional article(s)/material that are/is available or are/is not necessary at the TDY/next PDS location per the Service's/Agency's Secretarial Process. *Reimbursement based on the traveler's preference, personal convenience or contrary to the GOV'T interest is not authorized (par. C1058).*
- E. Transportation Charges. Excess accompanied baggage charges that have been authorized before travel may be:
  - \*1. Included in GOV'T-procured transportation documents, and/or
  - \*2. Reimbursed to the traveler, and/or
  - \*3. Paid for with an MCO.

### C2304 RELATIONSHIP TO HHG WEIGHT ALLOWANCE

A. Free Checkable Accompanied Baggage. Allowances for free checkable accompanied baggage stipulated in par. C2300 are in addition to the HHG weight allowances.

B. Expedited UB Shipments. UB (APP A) transportation is authorized by an expedited transportation mode when necessary to enable the employee to carry out assigned duties and/or to prevent undue hardship to the employee and/or dependents. When the expedited transportation mode is commercial air, a maximum of 1,000 lbs. (net) may be transported. Total UB NTE 2,000 lbs. (net), including up to 1,000 lbs. (net) by an expedited transportation mode, may be transported at GOV'T expense if authorized IAW Agency/Service regulations.

C. Excess UB. When excess UB is allowed ICW PDT, except ICW RAT, the excess weight is part of the maximum HHG weight allowable. If the baggage moves as accompanied baggage, the authorized excess accompanied baggage amount is treated as gross weight. If baggage is shipped as UB, the authorized excess amount is net weight.

D. UB. ***UB weight is part of the employee's authorized HHG weight allowance.*** The maximum weight of UB transported by any mode, at GOV'T expense is 2,000 lbs. (net). When the total weight of UB transported exceeds the authorized weight limit of 2,000 (net), the cost of transporting the excess weight is the employee's financial responsibility. **Example:** Employee's HHG weight allowance is 18,000 lbs. (net). The Service/OCONUS PDS imposes an admin weight limit – which is 4,500 lbs. The employee opts to transport 800 lbs. of UB by an expedited mode. This falls within the 1,000 lbs. (net) total for the expedited transportation weight limit so it may be transported by an expedited mode. The remaining 3,700 lbs. (net) of HHG of the administrative weight limit (including up to 200 lbs. (net) of additional UB) may be transported to the OCONUS PDS but not by an expedited transportation mode.

#### **C2305 RENEWAL AGREEMENT TRAVEL (RAT)**

The maximum baggage allowance that may be authorized at GOV'T expense for an employee and dependents returning to the actual residence for the purpose of taking leave between overseas tours of duty is NTE 350 lbs. for each eligible adult and dependent age 12 or older and 175 lbs. for each dependent under age 12 when travel is performed by ship. When travel is performed over ocean by air, the maximum baggage weight allowance at GOV'T expense must not exceed 100 lbs. per person (excluding free checkable accompanied baggage). If the baggage moves as accompanied baggage, the authorized amount is gross weight. If it is shipped as UB, the authorized amount is net weight. Overseas commanders must hold baggage weight authorization to a minimum on an individual basis consistent with the trip requirements. Subject to the total weight limitation, baggage that cannot be transported free on the passenger ticket may be authorized in the travel /order for transportation at GOV'T expense to, from, and between POEs. Transportation of HHG at GOV'T expense as accompanied baggage is prohibited ICW RAT. The baggage allowance is limited to personal clothing and articles necessary for the trip.

#### **C2306 UB TRANSPORTATION/STORAGE FOR A DEPENDENT STUDENT PERFORMING EDUCATIONAL TRAVEL**

A. UB Shipment. A dependent student (of a civilian employee in a foreign area), who is performing authorized travel at GOV'T expense to/from a school, is authorized a UB (APP A) shipment of 350 lbs. net weight (par. C5160-B). Transportation must be made by the least costly transportation mode that meets the dependent student's needs.

B. UB to an Alternate Location. Should travel to or from an alternate location be authorized on a cost-constructed basis NTE the policy-constructed airfare between the school and the employee's PDS, an allowable UB shipment can also be made on a cost constructed basis to the alternate location. Should travel to an alternate destination cost more than the constructed GOV'T cost between the school and the employee's PDS, the employee is financially responsible for the difference and any required customs clearance/fees.

C. UB Storage. During a dependent student's annual trip between the school and the employee's PDS, an employee may have the dependent student's UB commercially stored in the school's vicinity instead of transporting the UB. The funding DoD Component may pay directly, or an employee may be reimbursed for, the UB storage cost NTE the cost of round-trip UB transportation cost of the stored weight NTE 350 lbs.. ***The employee is financially responsible for any overweight UB storage costs during educational travel.***

#### **C2307 STOPPAGE OF BAGGAGE IN TRANSIT**

Care should be taken to stop baggage that has been checked on a ticket beyond the point at which the traveler leaves the carrier. If baggage cannot be intercepted or transferred and is carried through to original destination on an unused portion of ticket, a full explanation of the facts should be made to the transportation officer who issued the GTR at the time of transmitting the unused ticket for redemption. *Failure to observe this rule results in any excess cost to the GOV'T being charged to the employee.*

**C2308 BAGGAGE TRANSFER, STORAGE, CHECKING, AND HANDLING**

See APP G for reimbursement of charges for baggage transferring, storing, checking, and handling.

**C2309 UB ICW EXTENDED TDY ASSIGNMENTS**

UB may be authorized/approved when justified ICW a TDY assignment for 30 or more days. The allowable weight, NTE 350 lbs., must be limited to that necessary to accommodate the employee's reasonable needs for additional clothing, personal effects, and equipment directly related with the mission's purpose and the locality or unusual conditions of the TDY assignment. Excess accompanied baggage must not be authorized ICW/in addition to a shipment effected under par. C2309.

**C2310 UB OF A DODEA TEACHER AUTHORIZED AN EXTENDED LEAVE OF ABSENCE**

A teacher performing RAT for the purpose of advanced studies at a university in the U.S. and who also is on approved extended leave with/without pay for the current school is authorized transportation of:

1. 350 lbs. of UB for each eligible adult, and
2. 175 lbs. of UB for each dependent under age 12.

The allowable weight is limited to baggage necessary to accommodate the employee's reasonable needs for additional clothing/personal effects. Excess accompanied baggage is not authorized ICW/in addition to this shipment. Transportation under par. C2310 is in place of UB the employee may be authorized to transport under the provisions of par. C2305.

***NOTE:*** See par. C5160-B for UB ICW PDT.

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## 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 1: When the TDY point or new PDS is a reservation, station, or other established area (including established large reservation subdivisions (e.g., Pentagon, 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. (DOHA Claims Case No. 2009-CL-080602.2, 7 July 2010).***

***NOTE 2: 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 front gate location for the reservation, station or other established area. 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.***

***NOTE 3: 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 all cities and towns in the county. If neither the city/town nor the county is listed, that area is a Standard CONUS per diem rate location (par. C4550-F3).***

B. Responsibility for Authorizing/Approving a Per Diem Rate. Each DoD Component head, or a designee, is responsible to ensure per diem for a traveler is sufficient to meet the necessary subsistence expenses for the official travel. ***Allowances in excess of need must be avoided.*** The per diem allowances prescribed in this Part are the maximums allowable. 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 authorizes a lower per diem rate 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 order before travel begins (or as part of an order amendment/modification covering a prospective period after the original 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 order before travel begins (or part of an order amendment covering a prospective period after the order modification), an 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 2010, the Standard CONUS per diem rate is:***

LODGING	M&IE	TOTAL
\$77	\$46	\$123

#### 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:

<u>CONUS Locations</u>	<u>Non-Foreign OCONUS Locations</u>	<u>Foreign OCONUS Locations</u>
<b>General Services Administration</b> Office of Governmentwide Policy Office of Travel, Transportation, and Asset Management 1 Constitution Square, 6th floor (685C) 1275 First Street NE Washington, DC 20417 ATTN: Jill Denning <a href="mailto:jill.denning@gsa.gov">jill.denning@gsa.gov</a>	<b>Defense Travel Management Office</b> ATTN: SP&P/Allowances Branch 4601 North Fairfax Drive, Suite 800 Arlington, VA 22203-1546	<b>Department of State</b> 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 (CBCA 1795-TRAV, 12 March 2010, B-318229, 22 December 2009).
- 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 lodging 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 written material 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' 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 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's 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 'LODGING-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 'Lodging-Plus' Computation.

A. General. Per diem for all official travel, including PCS, must be computed under the 'Lodging-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 lodging is 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 'Lodging-Plus' computation method, the per diem for each travel day is the actual amount the traveler pays for lodging 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).

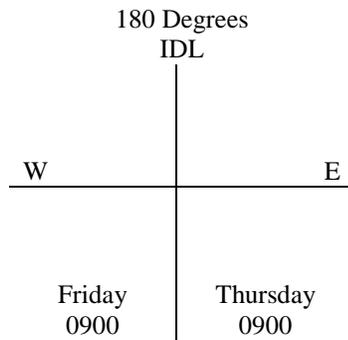
(3) Day Travel Ends. For the day travel ends (return day to the PDS, home, or other authorized point), the per diem is the M&IE rate applicable to the preceding day (last TDY or authorized delay point). For a student dependent the M&IE rate is the rate applicable to the student dependent's school location 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 lodging is required.

<b>Example</b>	
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
<b>Pay 75% of \$50 (TDY A M&amp;IE for preceding day) on 10 Sep.</b>	

(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 180<sup>th</sup> 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 'Lodging-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 GMR rate is prescribed IAW par. C4554-A1c NOTE, 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 GMR rate is prescribed IAW par. C4554-A1c NOTE, 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 the location at which the traveler is lodged, the \$3.50 must be stated on the 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 formal training (par. C4554-A3) and deployments (par. C4990) the schoolhouse or COCOM/JTF commander (not the AO) may specify the GMR or PMR based on GOV'T dining facility/mess availability. The schoolhouse or COCOM/JTF commander may only specify the GMR for a day when all 3***

*meals are available. The schoolhouse or COCOM/JTF commander 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 on that U.S. INSTALLATION has made the dining facility/mess available to the traveler. A GOV'T dining facility/mess is not available on an interim travel day except when traveling within the AOR IAW par. C4990-E2a(3).*

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 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 order. If that information is not available prior to 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 (except travel days to and from the PDS) 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 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 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 an adequate meal 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 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 by a Lodging Establishment. Meals provided by a common carrier do not affect per diem. Complimentary meals provided by 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. (CBCA-1900-TRAV, 3 May 2010.)

#### 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 lodging is 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-II 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 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 lodging 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 GSCBA 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.

5. On-Line Booking Tool. Despite any savings realized through online booking agents, subject to Service requirements the CTO should be used for lodging arrangements or the traveler should reserve a room directly with the hotel/chain (including the hotel's online website). ***Lodging reimbursement is not authorized for hotel lodging obtained through online booking agents unless an itemized receipt from the hotel is provided.***

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 Lodging. 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 lodging, 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 rental, 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 TDY lodging, even if shipment/purchase was less expensive than rental would have been (GSCBA 16699-TRAV, 17 August 2005).***

***\*NOTE 3: Some furniture rental agreements may require a damage waiver fee for damage protection as part of the rental cost. A traveler may be reimbursed for the cost of such a fee as part of the cost of the furniture rental while on TDY if the traveler has no other choice but to enter into such an agreement. (CBCA 1961-TRAV, 20 JULY 2010).***

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 lodging 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 Lodging. 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 lodging at one TDY location (Location A) for other than personal convenience and procure lodging at a second TDY location (Location B) on the same calendar day, the lodging 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 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 Lodging Occupancy. *Long-term reimbursement for dual lodging is not permitted and an order may not contain such a provision.*

7. Example. An 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 order.*

<b>Example 1</b>
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.
<b>APPLICABLE PER DIEM RATES AS USED IN THIS EXAMPLE:</b>
Location A (\$130/ \$46) Location B (\$119/ \$46)
Location A apartment reimbursement for 5 days: \$225 (\$45/day x 5 days)
<b>TDY ASSIGNMENT PER DIEM IN LOCATION B:</b>
<b>First day</b> (departure day from Location A and arrival day in Location B): \$95 (lodging cost) + \$46 (M&IE) = \$141/day plus lodging tax ( <b>NOTE</b> )
<b>Second thru fifth day:</b> \$95 (lodging cost) + \$46 (M&IE) = \$141/day x 4 days = \$564 plus lodging tax ( <b>NOTE</b> )
<b>Return day to Location A:</b> \$45 (lodging cost) + \$46 (M&IE) = \$91
<b>Example 2</b>
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.
<b>APPLICABLE PER DIEM RATES AS USED IN THIS EXAMPLE:</b>
Location C (\$109/ \$38) Location D (\$130/ \$46)
GOV'T QTRS reimbursement for 3 days: \$75 (\$25/day x 3 days).
<b>TDY ASSIGNMENT PER DIEM IN LOCATION D:</b>
<b>First day</b> (departure day from Location C and arrival day in Location D): \$110 (lodging cost) + \$46 (M&IE) = \$156/day plus lodging tax ( <b>NOTE</b> )
<b>Second and third day:</b> \$110 (lodging cost) + \$46 (M&IE) = \$156/day x 2 days = \$312 plus lodging tax ( <b>NOTE</b> )
<b>Return day to Location C:</b> \$25 (lodging cost) + \$38 (M&IE) = \$63
<b>NOTE:</b> 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 lodging at a daily rate. ***NOTE: This does not apply when a residence is purchased. See par. C4555-E.***

Example
1. A traveler is TDY at a location at which the per diem is \$136 (\$80/ \$56).
2. Lodging (apartment & utilities) are obtained on a long-term basis for \$900/month.
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 rate during June is computed to be \$45/day (\$900/20). Since the \$45/day lodging cost does not exceed the authorized \$80/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](http://www.gsa.gov/statetaxforms)) lists jurisdictions in which lodging tax-exemption may be offered.

#### **C4556 LODGING AND MEALS PROVIDED WITHOUT COST**

On a day that all meals and lodging 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 order.

However, the applicable amount, plus the cost of meals - and lodging 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 (debarcation day) is based on the debarcation/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 lodging ashore for use following the completion of short trip(s) at sea, the employee is paid the actual daily lodging 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 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 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 should be used to make these arrangements unless the CTO 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. C7905, 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 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 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 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 order is canceled, the employee is authorized travel and transportation allowances for travel performed, provided the 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

<b>Example 1: TDY Travel</b>		
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. Lodging was 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/night for 6 nights of lodging in a hotel, \$4 for 2 nights spent in GOV'T QTRS, but no cost for the lodging night at 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
<b>AMOUNT DUE EMPLOYEE</b>		<b>\$685.00</b>
<p>Per diem for each day is derived by adding the applicable M&amp;IE rate to the actual daily lodging cost – reimbursement is NTE the maximum <a href="#">per diem rate</a> for the locality concerned. This example uses the Standard CONUS per diem rate of \$123 (\$77/ \$46).</p> <p><b>Day 1</b> (departure day) - the applicable per diem rate is the lodging cost (\$40) plus 75% of the M&amp;IE rate (\$46) (\$34.50) for that day; pay \$74.50.</p> <p><b>Days 2 - 6</b> - the applicable per diem is lodging cost (\$40) plus the M&amp;IE rate (\$46) x the number of days (5); pay \$430.</p> <p><b>Days 7 - 8</b> - the applicable per diem is the lodging cost (\$4) plus the M&amp;IE rate (\$46) x the number of days (2); pay \$100.</p> <p><b>Day 9</b> - the applicable per diem is the M&amp;IE rate (\$46) plus the lodging cost (\$0), pay \$46.</p> <p><b>Day 10</b> (return day) - the applicable per diem rate is 75% of the preceding calendar day's M&amp;IE rate (\$46); pay \$34.50.</p> <p>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.</p>		

2. Example 2-TDY Travel

<b>Example 2: TDY Travel</b>			
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).			
<b>PER DIEM COMPUTATION</b>			
1 <sup>st</sup> Day	Travel day with no lodging expense	\$113 x 75% (M&IE for Goteborg) =	\$ 84.75
2 <sup>nd</sup> Day	Arrival day	\$4 (GOV'T QTRS charge) + \$113 (M&IE for Goteborg) (two deductible meals were furnished without charge but adjustment for meals is not made on a travel day) =	117.00
3 <sup>rd</sup> -7 <sup>th</sup> 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
8 <sup>th</sup> 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% =	<u>\$ 84.75</u>
<b>AMOUNT DUE</b>			<b>\$421.50</b>

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

<b>Example 3 TDY Travel Involving IDL with a 'Lost' Day</b>			
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.			
<b>A GOV'T dining facility/mess is not available at the TDY point. AEA is not authorized.</b>			
<b>ITINERARY</b>			
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	
<b>REIMBURSEMENT (Actual and Constructed Cost Comparison)</b>			
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
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$1,350.00</b>

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

<b>Example 4</b>			
<b>TDY Travel Involving IDL without a 'Lost' Day</b>			
<p>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&amp;IE for one 8/25 date.  <b>A GOV'T dining facility/mess is not available at the TDY point. AEA is not authorized.</b></p>			
<b>ITINERARY</b>			
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	
<b>REIMBURSEMENT</b>			
<b>(Actual and Constructed Cost Comparison)</b>			
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
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$1,380</b>

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

<b>Example 5</b>				
<b>AOR Per Diem/TDY Travel Overnight – No Lodging Required</b>				
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/Mean	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
<b>REIMBURSEMENT</b>				
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
<b>PER DIEM REIMBURSEMENT</b>				<b>\$317.75</b>

**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.
<b>Per Diem for the Departure Day from the PDS</b> <sup>5/</sup>	75% of the TDY locality M&IE rate <sup>1/</sup> , plus the lodging cost NTE the maximum TDY locality lodging ceiling. <sup>2/, 4/</sup>	75% of the TDY locality M&IE rate <sup>1/</sup> , plus the GOV'T QTRS cost <sup>11/</sup> ceiling.	75% of the TDY locality M&IE rate <sup>1/</sup> , plus the lodging cost NTE the TDY locality maximum lodging ceiling. <sup>8/</sup>	75% of the next destination locality M&IE rate (TDY/ stopover point) <sup>1/</sup> 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. <sup>2/, 4/</sup>	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.

<b>(2) Whole Days of Travel in CONUS</b>						
	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>F</b>
	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.
<b>Per Diem for Whole Days of Travel</b> <sup>5/</sup>	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 <sup>2/6/</sup> .	M&IE plus the GOV'T QTRS cost <sup>11/</sup> . M&IE may be at the TDY locality rate, or PMR plus \$5 if the AO specifies the PMR for deductible meals <sup>6/</sup> . 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 <sup>2/</sup> . If one or two deductible meals are provided, M&IE is PMR plus \$5 <sup>2/6/</sup> . Par. C4554-B.	M&IE, plus the GOV'T QTRS cost <sup>11/</sup> . M&IE may be at (1) the TDY locality rate, (2) Standard GMR <sup>8/</sup> plus \$5, or, (3) PMR <sup>6/9/10/</sup> 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 <sup>2/</sup> . M&IE may be at (1) the TDY locality rate, (2) Standard GMR <sup>8/</sup> plus \$5, (3) PMR <sup>6/9/10/</sup> 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. <sup>2/5/7/</sup>

<b>(3) Whole Days of Travel – OCONUS</b>						
	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>F</b>
	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.
<b>Per Diem for Whole Travel Days<sup>5/</sup></b>	The OCONUS TDY locality M&IE <sup>3/</sup> (unless the AO specifies the PMR based on deductible meals), plus the lodging <sup>4/</sup> cost NTE the TDY locality maximum lodging ceiling.	M&IE plus the GOV'T QTRS cost <sup>11/</sup> . 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 <sup>16/</sup> . Par. C4554-A for M&IE rate determination.	The OCONUS TDY locality M&IE <sup>3/</sup> , plus lodging <sup>4/</sup> 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 <sup>3/</sup> if one or two deductible meals are provided <sup>6/</sup> . <sup>2/6/</sup> . Par. C4554-B.	M&IE plus GOV'T QTRS cost <sup>11/</sup> . M&IE may be at (1) TDY locality meal rate, (2) Standard GMR <sup>8/</sup> , (3) PMR <sup>6/9/10/</sup> . Add the locality IE or \$3.50 IE <sup>3/</sup> . 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. <sup>47/</sup> M&IE may be at (1) The TDY locality meal rate, (2) Standard GMR <sup>8/</sup> , (3) PMR <sup>6/9/10/</sup> . Add the locality IE or \$3.50 IE <sup>3/</sup> 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. <sup>4/5/7/</sup>

<b>(4) Day(s) of Return to PDS</b>					
	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>
	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.
<b>Per Diem for the Return Day to the PDS<sup>5/</sup></b>	75% of the last TDY locality M&IE rate. <sup>1/</sup>	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. <sup>1/</sup>	For departure day from the TDY location, M&IE, plus lodging <sup>2/</sup> , <sup>5/</sup> cost NTE the stopover locality maximum lodging ceiling. For the PDS arrival day, 75% of the stopover locality M&IE rate. <sup>1/</sup>	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 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 order IAW par. C4550-C, the per diem authorized in the 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 *schoolhouse or COCOM/JTF commander (not an 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. 'Lodging-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 'Lodging-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 'Lodging-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., lodging) 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:

<b>Example</b>			
<p>The <a href="#">per diem rates</a> 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.</p>			
<p>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 \$146 (\$85/ \$61).</p>			
<p><b>(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)):</b></p>			
<p>The employee and each dependent age 12 or older is authorized per diem NTE the full rate (\$146) (\$85/ \$61). Each dependent under age 12 is authorized per diem NTE 50% of the rate.</p>			
	<b>M&amp;IE</b>	<b>Max Lodging</b>	<b>Total</b>
Employee:	\$61	\$85	\$146
Employee's spouse	\$61	\$85	\$146
Child (age 12 or older)	\$61	\$85	\$146
Child (under age 12)	\$30.50 (\$61 x 50%)	\$42.50 (\$85 x 50%)	\$ 73
Max daily amt that may be paid for costs incurred by empl & 3 depts	\$213.50	\$297.50	\$511
<p><b>(b) Determine the actual total daily amount for the first 30 consecutive days, within the maximum amounts shown in (a) (\$213.50 for M&amp;IE and NTE \$297.50 for lodging), as follows:</b></p>			
M&IE:	\$213.50 (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 (\$297.50) that may be reimbursed. A lodging receipt is required for this amount.)		
Daily amount:	\$308.50 (Daily amount that is payable to the employee and dependents (within the maximum \$511 established in (a) for costs incurred by the employee and three dependents for the first 30 consecutive days)).		
Lodging Tax:	\$7.60/day		
Total:	\$316.10 (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).		
<p><b>(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 <a href="#">per diem rate</a>, unless a lower rate is authorized under Ch 6, Part D, §550-405(b)(3). The maximum daily amount starting on the 31<sup>st</sup> through the 180th consecutive days that may be paid for the employee and three dependents in this example as follows:</b></p>			
	<b>M&amp;IE</b>	<b>Max Lodging</b>	<b>Total</b>
Employee	<b>\$36.60</b> (\$61 x 60%)	<b>\$51</b> (\$85 x 60%)	<b>\$87.60</b>
Employee's spouse	<b>\$36.60</b> (\$61 x 60%)	<b>\$51</b> (\$85 x 60%)	<b>\$87.60</b>
Child (age 12 or older)	<b>\$36.60</b> (\$61 x 60%)	<b>\$51</b> (\$85 x 60%)	<b>\$87.60</b>
Child (under age 12)	<b>\$18.30</b> (\$61 x 30%)	<b>\$25.50</b> (\$85 x 30%)	<b>\$43.80</b>
Max daily amount that may be paid for costs incurred by the employee & 3 dependents	<b>\$128.10</b>	<b>\$178.50</b>	<b>\$306.60</b>
<p><b>(d) Determine the actual total daily amount that is paid for 31st to 180th consecutive days, within the maximum amounts shown in (c) (\$128.10 for M&amp;IE and NTE \$178.50 for lodging), as follows:</b></p>			
M&IE:	\$128.10 (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:	\$223.10 (Daily amount payable to the employee and dependents within the maximum \$306.60 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:	\$230.70 (Actual daily amount paid for costs (including lodging tax) incurred by the employee and three dependents for the 31st to the 180th consecutive days).		

## CHAPTER 5

### PERMANENT DUTY TRAVEL

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#### **C5775 RESIDENCE TRANSACTION EXPENSES - HOME PURCHASE**

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- B. PM Services Payment Duration
- C. PM Services Continuation

**C5825        PM SERVICES PAYMENT FOR AN EMPLOYEE TRANSFERRED TO A CONUS/NON-FOREIGN OCONUS PDS**

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- B. PM Services in Lieu of Residence Sale
- C. Repayment of PM Expenses
- D. Residence Sale after Electing PM Services
- E. PM Services Payment Duration

**C5830        PM SERVICES PAYMENT FOR AN EMPLOYEE AUTHORIZED A TCS**

- A. General
- B. PM Services Payment Duration
- C. Residence Sale Incident to Temporary Official Station Becoming the PDS

**SECTION Q3: HOME MARKETING INCENTIVE PAYMENTS****C5835        GENERAL**

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**C5840        ELIGIBILITY****C5845        PAYMENT CONDITIONS**

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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 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 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 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 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 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 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 POCS**

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 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, 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 2010, the Standard CONUS per diem rate is:

LODGING	M&IE	TOTAL
\$77	\$46	\$123

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 lodging 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 IAW par. C1310.**

***NOTE: The CONUS and non-foreign OCONUS area locality per diem lodging ceiling does not include lodging tax. Lodging tax in CONUS and in a non-foreign OCONUS area is a reimbursable expense (APP G). The foreign OCONUS area (APP A) locality per diem lodging ceiling 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. 'Lodging-Plus' Per Diem Computation Method. Compute per diem for all PCS travel using the 'Lodging-Plus' method. Each travel day's per diem is the actual amount the traveler pays for lodging 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) 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 applicable lodging rate (Standard CONUS rate or maximum OCONUS locality rate), plus 75% of the applicable M&IE rate (Standard CONUS or OCONUS).

(2) Lodging 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) Lodging 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) Lodging 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- G1a and C5060-G1c 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(1) and G1b(2) 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- G1a and C5060-G1c apply. Par. C5060-E3 for the current Standard CONUS per diem rate.

I. Per Diem Computation Examples

1. Example 1

<b>PCS Travel</b>		
<i><u>NOTE: See par. C5060-D3 for the current Standard CONUS per diem rate.</u></i>		
An employee performed PCS travel from Location A, to Location B, in 10 days. The employee elected to travel by POC, 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 \$123 (\$77/ \$46).		
Lodging was 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:		
<b>Per Diem for Actual Travel Under the Lodging-Plus' Method</b>		
Maximum allowable per diem for 8 days x \$123/day (Standard CONUS per diem rate) =		\$984.00
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) =	<u>\$ 34.50</u>
<b>EMPLOYEE'S PER DIEM =</b>		<b>\$841.00</b>
Per diem for accompanying spouse at 75% of the amount due the employee (\$841) =		\$630.75
Per diem for accompanying child (under age 12) at 50% of the amount due the employee (\$841) =		<u>\$ 420.50</u>
<b>TOTAL AMOUNT PAYABLE TO EMPLOYEE =</b>		<b>\$1,892.25</b>
Determine the maximum number of days for which per diem is allowed by dividing the official distance by 350 (2,826 miles ÷ 350 miles/travel day = 8 travel days with a remaining distance of 26 miles (2,826 – 2,800)). No additional time is allowed for the 26 miles since it is less than the minimum 51 miles set in par. C5060.		
The maximum allowable per diem for PCS travel within CONUS is the <u>Standard CONUS per diem rate</u> of \$123 (\$77/ \$46), par. C5060-E3.		
<u>Day 1</u> (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.		
<u>Day 2</u> , the applicable per diem rate is the lodging cost (\$0) plus the M&IE rate (\$46) for a total of \$46.		
<u>Day 3 to 8</u> , the applicable per diem rate is the lodging cost (\$346) NTE \$77 + the M&IE rate (\$46) x 6 days for a total of \$622.		
<u>Day 9</u> , the applicable per diem rate is the lodging cost (\$0) plus the M&IE rate (\$46) for a total of \$46.		
<u>Day 10</u> (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 (\$984) for 8 days travel time, the employee is authorized the full amount (\$841) for the actual travel time and per diem for dependents is 75% and 50% respectively of the \$841 due the employee.		

2. Example 2

<b>PCS Travel</b>		
<i><u>NOTE: See par. C5060-D3 for the current Standard CONUS per diem rate.</u></i>		
An employee performed PCS travel from Location A, to Location B, in 6 days. The employee elected to travel by POC, accompanied by spouse and 7-year old child. They departed the residence on Day 1 and arrived at the new PDS 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 \$123 (\$77/ \$46).		
Lodging was 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:		
<b>Per Diem for Actual Travel Under the Lodging-Plus' Method</b>		
Maximum allowable per diem for 4 days x \$123/day (Standard CONUS per diem rate) =		\$492.00
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
<b>EMPLOYEE'S PER DIEM =</b>		<b>\$365.00</b>
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
<b>TOTAL AMOUNT PAYABLE TO EMPLOYEE =</b>		<b>\$821.25</b>
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 <u>Standard CONUS per diem rate</u> of \$123 (\$77/ \$46), par. C5060-E3.		
<b>Day 1</b> (departure day), the applicable per diem rate is 75% of the M&IE rate (\$46) for a total of \$34.50.		
<b>Day 2 and 4</b> - the applicable per diem rate is the lodging cost (\$59 and \$53) NTE \$77 for each day plus the M&IE rate (\$46) for each day.		
<b>Day 3 and 5</b> - the applicable per diem rate is the M&IE rate (\$46) for each day for a total of \$92.		
<b>Day 6</b> (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 (\$492), therefore the employee is authorized the lesser amount and the per diem for dependents is 75% and 50% respectively of the \$365 due the employee.		

3. Example 3

<b>PCS Travel, Actual Costs Exceed the GOV'T Cost</b>		
<i>NOTE: See par. C5060-D3 for the current <u>Standard CONUS per diem rate.</u></i>		
<p>An employee performed PCS travel from Location A, to Location B, in 15 days. The employee elected to travel by POC. 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 \$123 (\$77/ \$46).                      Lodging was 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:</p>		
<b>Per Diem for Actual Travel Under the Lodging-Plus' Method</b>		
Maximum allowable per diem for 8 days @ \$123/day (Standard CONUS per diem rate) =		\$984.00
Day 1	\$70 (lodging) + (\$46 x 75% = \$34.50) =	\$104.50
Day 2 to 10	\$70 (lodging) + \$46 = \$116/day x 9 days =	\$1,044.00
Day 11-14	\$46/day x 4 days =	\$184.00
Day 15	\$46 x 75% =	\$34.50
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$1,367.00</b>
Per diem for accompanying spouse at 75% of the amount due the employee (\$1,367) =		\$1025.25
<b>TOTAL TRAVEL COSTS</b> ( <b>\$1,367 + \$1,025.25</b> ) =		<b>\$2,392.25</b>
<b>TOTAL AMOUNT PAYABLE TO EMPLOYEE</b> ( <b>\$984 + dependent per diem \$738, 75% of \$984</b> ) =		<b>\$1,722.00</b>
<p>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.</p>		

4. Example 4

<b>PCS Travel OCONUS to OCONUS</b>		
<i><b>NOTE:</b> See par. C5060-D3 for the current <u>Standard CONUS per diem rate.</u></i>		
An employee performed PCS travel from Location G to Location I in 2 days. The employee elected to travel by POA accompanied by spouse and 12 year old child. They departed the residence at 0700 on day 1 and arrived at the new PDS at 1800 on day 2.		
The official distance traveled was 771 miles. The employee may be paid per diem NTE 3 days based on 350 miles per calendar day. Par. C5060. Lodging was 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:		
<b>Per Diem for Actual Travel using the ‘Lodging-Plus’ Method</b>		
Maximum allowable per diem for 3 days @ (OCONUS locality rates) =		\$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
<b>EMPLOYEE’S PER DIEM =</b>		<b>\$492</b>
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
<b>TOTAL AMOUNT PAYABLE TO EMPLOYEE = (\$492 + 2 DEPENDENTS PER DIEM (\$738 = 75% OF \$492 X 2) =</b>		<b>\$1,230</b>
Determine the maximum number of days for which per diem is allowed by dividing the official distance by 350 (771 ÷ 350 = 2 days. One additional day is allowed for the 71 miles since it exceeds the minimum 51 miles set in par. C5060 for a total of 3 days.		
The maximum allowable <u>per diem rate</u> for PCS travel in OCONUS is the maximum OCONUS locality per diem rate.		
Day 1 (departure day), the applicable per diem rate is \$127 lodging cost plus 75% of the OCONUS locality M&IE rate (\$156) for a total of \$244.		
Day 2, the applicable per diem rate is the lodging cost (\$125) plus the OCONUS M&IE rate (\$72) for a total of \$197.		
Day 3 (arrival day at new PDS), the applicable per diem rate is 75% of the OCONUS locality M&IE (\$68) for a total of \$51.		
The per diem for actual travel by the employee is \$492. Since the per diem for actual travel does not exceed the maximum allowable (\$500) for 3 days travel time, the employee is authorized the full amount (\$492.00) for the actual travel time and per diem for dependents is ¾ each of the \$492 due the employee.		

5. Example 5

<b>PCS/Separation Travel</b>	
<i><b>NOTE:</b> See par. C5060-D3 for the current <u>Standard CONUS per diem rate.</u></i>	
1. PCS/separation travel from OCONUS Location J to CONUS Location K.	
2. 9/1: Depart OCONUS residence at 0830. Arrive at CONUS residence at 2000.	
3. The employee is authorized per diem since actual travel time exceeds 12 hours. Par. C5060-G.	
4. Since travel begins and ends on the same day, pars. C5060-G1a and C5060-G1c apply. Also par. C5060-H4.	
5. The maximum per diem rate at the time of travel was \$123 (\$77/ \$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

<b>PCS Travel - More than 12 Hours</b>		
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 at the time of travel.		
<b>REIMBURSEMENT</b>		
<i><b>NOTE: PCS travel M&amp;IE is authorized at a flat 75% of the applicable M&amp;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.</b></i>		
\$78 (M&IE) rate x 75% for new PDS location =		<u>\$58.50</u>
<b>TOTAL REIMBURSEMENT =</b>		<b>\$58.50</b>
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 Car

<b>Reimbursement Computation for Employee, Spouse, and 1 Child in One POC</b>	
An employee performs PCS travel from Location A, to Location B, in 9 days, by POC, 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. POC travel reimbursement is based on 2,826 miles x \$.19/mile (par. C2505-B). 2,826 miles x \$.19/mile = \$536.94.	*\$536.94
2. Allowable per diem for an employee based on 'Lodging-Plus' for 8 days maximum is the actual amount the traveler pays for lodging plus M&IE; NTE the Standard CONUS per diem rate is 8 days @ \$123/day (Standard CONUS per diem rate). \$123/day x 8 days = \$984	
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 (\$984) 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
<b>7. TOTAL REIMBURSEMENT</b>	<b>*\$2,009.44</b>

<b>Reimbursement Computation for Two Employees (married to each other) and 1 Child in One POC</b>	
Two employees married to each other perform PCS travel from Location A, to Location B, in 9 days, by POC, 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. POC travel reimbursement for one employee is based on 2,826 miles @ \$.19/mile. Par. C2505-B. 2,826 miles x \$.19/mile = \$536.94	*\$536.94
2. Allowable per diem for an employee based on 'Lodging-Plus' for 8 days maximum is the actual amount the traveler pays for lodging plus M&IE; NTE the Standard CONUS per diem rate is 8 days @ \$123 (Standard CONUS per diem rate). \$123/day x 8 days = \$984	
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 (\$984/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
<b>6. TOTAL REIMBURSEMENT</b>	<b>*\$2,276.94</b>
*Total reimbursement to employee 1 is \$536.94 + \$650 + \$10 = <b>\$1,196.94</b>	
Total reimbursement to employee 2 is \$720 + \$360 = <b>\$1,080</b>	

\*C. Reimbursement Computation Example for Two POCs

<b>Reimbursement Computation for Two POCs</b>	
An employee performs PCS travel from Location A to Location B using two POCs. 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. POC travel reimbursement for the first POC, driven by the employee only, is based on 2,826 miles x \$.19/mile, par. C2505-B. 2,826 miles x \$.19/mile =	*\$536.94
*2. POC travel reimbursement for the second POC, driven by spouse is based on 2,826 miles x \$.19/mile, par. C2505-B. 2,826 miles x \$.19/mile =	*\$536.94
3. Allowable per diem for employee based on 'Lodging-Plus' for 8 day maximum is the actual amount the traveler pays for lodging plus M&IE; NTE the Standard CONUS per diem rate is 8 days @ \$123 (Standard CONUS per diem rate). \$123/day x 8 days = \$984	
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 (\$984) 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
<b>8. TOTAL REIMBURSEMENT</b>	<b>*\$2,546.38</b>

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

<b>MALT Computation for Two Separate Trips</b>	
An employee performs PCS travel from Location A, to Location B by POC. 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 \$.19/mile (employee only) =	*\$164.54
*866 miles x \$.19/mile (spouse and 2 children) =	+ *\$164.54
<b>TOTAL MALT PAYABLE FOR POC TRAVEL</b>	<b>*\$329.08</b>
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-G 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. Reimbursable 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. An employee who relocates and meets the eligibility conditions for travel and transportation allowances in par. C5005 and retires after completing the required service period, but before using all travel and transportation allowances, is vested with those allowances for the standard time period after reporting for duty and is eligible for the allowances even after retirement (GSBCA 16494-Relo, 4 November 2004).

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](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](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](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](http://aoprals.state.gov/content.asp?content_id=239&menu_id=81))). Provided for temporary lodging 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](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 3 and 4 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, is not 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](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 12 months (beginning the date the employee reports for duty at the new PDS) IAW par. C5080. If the employee violates the written agreement, including failure to report for duty at the new PDS, any GOV'T funds spent for allowances authorized under par. C5080 become the individual's personal financial responsibility. 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. Order Issuance. 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 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 order, under Ch 5, Part M, and
- (4) TQSE, but only if authorized in the 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 authority 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: 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 an 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:

<u>Location</u>	<u>Effective Date</u>	<u>Biennial Re-certification Date</u>
1. None Yet Designated		
2.		
3.		

3. Designating a PDS as a Remote/Isolated Location. A request to designate a PDS as a remote/isolated location should be submitted, with justification, to the PDTATAC through the appropriate Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force or OSD address listed under “Feedback Reporting” in the Introduction. Justification for continuing a PDS designation as an isolated/remote location must reach the PDTATAC by the biennial re-certification date in the table in par. C5080-G2 or the designation may be deleted.

4. Criteria for Designating a PDS as a Remote/Isolated Location

- a. Criteria. In the circumstances described in par. C5080-G4b or C5080-G4c, any PDS is a remote/isolated location (for the purpose of par. C5080) if listed in par. C5080-G2. 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 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 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 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 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 order and the 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 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 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 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/fl006527.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 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 POV 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/iglpdf64/151405.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 specifics 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 (CBCA 1707-TRAV, 12 January 2010).
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 OPM authority, 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 authority, 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).***

## SECTION 2: OCONUS POV TRANSPORTATION

*(Section 3 for intra-CONUS POV transportation.)*

### C5208 ELIGIBILITY

A. General. Commanding officers/designated representatives:

1. Who assign travelers OCONUS are delegated authority to determine the travelers' eligibility for POV transportation at GOV'T expense.
2. Must comply with the criteria in this Part and ensure consistent treatment of all DoD travelers.
3. In CONUS who assign travelers OCONUS must comply with the eligibility criteria established for the specific OCONUS area and obtain clearance from the appropriate OCONUS command.

B. Criteria

1. One POV may be transported at GOV'T expense when it is in the GOV'T's interest for the traveler to have POV use at the PDS.
2. When the traveler agrees to serve a succeeding tour of duty at the same/another OCONUS PDS a determination must be made that it is still in the GOV'T's interest for the traveler to have POV use at the PDS.
3. A written record of any determination must be filed IAW personnel directives.

C. Conditions. A determination/re-determination that it is "in the GOV'T's interest" for the traveler to have a POV at the OCONUS PDS may be made only if all of the following conditions are present:

1. The POV is not primarily for the traveler's and immediate family's convenience.
2. Local conditions make it desirable for the traveler to have a POV.
3. POV use by the traveler contributes to the effectiveness in the traveler's job.
4. The POV type is suitable in the local conditions.
5. The transportation cost to/from the PDS is not excessive considering the time the traveler has agreed to serve at that PDS.

D. Travelers Assigned to Johnston Island

1. A traveler, assigned to Johnston Island, may transport one POV at GOV'T expense from the port/VPC serving the old PDS to the port/VPC serving Hawai'i if Hawai'i is the location at which dependents are to reside during the specified tour of duty.
2. When reassigned from Johnston Island to a new PDS, one POV may be transported from the port/VPC serving Hawai'i to:
  - a. The port/VPC serving the new PDS, or
  - b. An alternate port/VPC.
3. The traveler is financially responsible for all excess costs of having the POV transported from the port/VPC serving Hawai'i to the port/VPC from which the POV was originally transported to Hawai'i.

## C5212 AUTHORITY

### A. Transportation Not Authorized. POV transportation is not authorized when:

1. The employee/dependents(s) can drive the POV to the PDS over hard-surfaced all-weather highways, including ferries. However, the Agency may authorize POV transportation when it is to the GOV'T's advantage IAW par. C5208. Par. C2166 concerns ocean-going car ferry use.
  2. The local GOV'T:
    - a. Prohibits POV importation; or
    - b. Applies restrictions on such POV importations;
  3. Pertinent DoD component regulations prohibit/advise against the transportation of a POV to the PDS involved. This does not apply for a traveler, assigned on Johnston Island, who is authorized POV transportation to Hawai'i under par. C5208-D;
  4. A POV is purchased in a non-foreign OCONUS area by a traveler not permanently assigned in that non-foreign OCONUS area at the time of the purchase, unless the POV is a replacement at the non-foreign OCONUS PDS. This item prohibits only the transportation at GOV'T expense incident to the traveler's PCS following vehicle purchase; or
  5. A traveler is recruited at an OCONUS location for duty at the traveler's first PDS which is in CONUS.  
***NOTE: Title 5 USC §5727 authorizes POV transportation to an OCONUS PDS, from an OCONUS PDS and between OCONUS PDSs only when the POV is to be used at an OCONUS PDS or it was in the GOV'T's interest for the employee to have had a POV at the OCONUS PDS (68 Comp. Gen. 258 (1989)).***
- Example 1.** A traveler residing in Hawai'i, recruited locally for initial duty at a CONUS PDS, is not authorized transportation of a POV to CONUS.
- Example 2.** A traveler residing in Hawai'i, who was hired locally and is later transferred from the Hawai'i PDS to a CONUS PDS, is authorized POV transportation to CONUS if it was in the GOV'T's interest for the employee to have a POV at the Hawai'i PDS.
- Example 3.** An employee, initially hired while living in Hawai'i for duty at a PDS in Hawai'i and later transferred to a CONUS PDS, is not authorized POV transportation to the CONUS if the agency did not certify that it was in the GOV'T's interest for the employee to have a POV at the Hawai'i PDS.
- Example 4.** An employee, initially recruited from Puerto Rico to work in Hawai'i and is then transferred from Hawai'i to a CONUS PDS, is authorized POV transportation from Hawai'i to CONUS if previously authorized POV transportation from Puerto Rico to Hawai'i or if it was in the GOV'T's interest for the employee to have the POV in Hawai'i.
6. An employee ships a POV from an OCONUS PDS ICW the return of a dependent(s) to the U.S. prior to completion of specified eligibility requirements in par. C5208 or C5550, unless determined that it is in the GOV'T's interest ([CBCA 827-RELO, 4 October 2007](#)).

### B. Transportation Authorized. POV Transportation may be authorized when a traveler:

1. Is transferred/assigned from a CONUS to an OCONUS PDS, meets the eligibility criteria in par. C5208, and signs a service agreement in par. C5550;
2. Is transferred/assigned between OCONUS PDSs, meets the eligibility criteria in par. C5208, and signs a service agreement in par. C5550;

3. Completes a tour(s) of duty at an OCONUS PDS where it was in the GOV'T's interest for the traveler to have a POV, or the traveler was assigned to Johnston Island and a POV was transported to Hawai'i IAW par. C5208-D, and the traveler is returning through transfer, or upon separation from service after completion of a tour of duty, to CONUS;
4. Does not complete a tour(s) of duty at an OCONUS PDS at which it was in the GOV'T's interest for the traveler to have a POV or does not complete a tour(s) of duty on Johnston Island incident to which a POV was transported to Hawai'i IAW par. C5208-D, and the traveler is returning through transfer for the GOV'T's convenience and not at personal request;
5. At an OCONUS PDS where it was initially in the GOV'T's interest for the traveler to have a POV or, for a traveler assigned on Johnston Island whose POV was transported to Hawai'i IAW par. C5208-D, but the traveler is transferred to another OCONUS PDS and it is not in the GOV'T's interest for the traveler to have a POV at the new PDS, and the traveler requests transportation of a POV to CONUS;
6. Is stationed at an OCONUS PDS where initially it was not in the GOV'T's interest for the traveler to have a POV and due to changed circumstances at the station, it is later determined that it is in the GOV'T's interest for the traveler to have a POV there and the traveler has signed a service agreement as provided in par. C5550; or
7. Is stationed at an OCONUS PDS where initially it was in the GOV'T's interest for the traveler to have a POV and due to changed circumstances the determination is rescinded. In such cases, the traveler may elect either to keep the POV at the PDS or have it shipped back at GOV'T expense to the port/VPC serving the actual residence.

#### **C5216 TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION TO/FROM PORTS**

##### **A. General**

1. POV transportation at GOV'T expense is:
  - a. Limited to over-water movement from an appropriate CONUS loading port/VPC to an appropriate unloading port/VPC serving the OCONUS PDS and return,
  - b. Between appropriate ports/VPCs serving OCONUS PDSs, or
  - c. From the appropriate loading port/VPC serving the employee's last PDS to the unloading port/VPC serving the employee's new PDS. (If assigned to Johnston Island, par. C5208-D.)
2. *Shipment may not be authorized at GOV'T expense between CONUS port/VPCs for the traveler's convenience.*
3. Transportation at GOV'T expense includes port-handling charges for readying the POV for:
  - a. Shipment at the loading port/VPC, and
  - b. Use at the unloading port/VPC.
4. Instructions concerning the ports/VPCs from which the POV may be shipped are in Service transportation regulations.

##### **B. Alternate Ports**

1. Transportation at GOV'T expense is authorized between the port/VPC serving the origin point and the port/VPC serving the traveler's new PDS. For an employee assigned to Johnston Island, transportation at GOV'T expense is to the point authorized in par. C5208-D.

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2. A POV may be transported to an alternate designated port. The GOV'T's transportation cost liability is NTE the transportation cost between the ports/VPCs serving the old PDS/new PDS. For an employee assigned to Johnston Island, the GOV'T's transportation cost liability is NTE the cost to transport the POV from the port/VPC to which transportation was authorized in par. C5208-D.
3. When an employee is authorized to return a POV at GOV'T expense from the OCONUS location to which it was transported, the POV may be transported from the port/VPC serving that PDS. For an employee assigned to Johnston Island, the employee is authorized to return a POV from the port/VPC in Hawai'i to which it was transported under par. C5208-D.
4. The traveler may drive/transport the POV to a different port/VPC serving the destination specified by the traveler. The GOV'T's transportation cost liability is NTE the transportation costs from the port/VPC serving the traveler's old PDS to the port/VPC serving the authorized destination (new PDS or actual residence).
5. An authorized origin point must be in the U.S. or in a non-foreign OCONUS area (APP A) when the traveler purchases a replacement vehicle from a manufacturer and the POV is shipped to a traveler.

**C. Transportation to/from Ports/VPCs**

1. Transportation Arrangements (FTR §302-9.104). If there is no port/VPC at the point of origin and/or destination, the DoD component must pay the entire cost of transporting the POV from the:
  - a. Old PDS, or the actual residence at the time of employment, to the port/VPC serving the old PDS or actual residence, and/or
  - b. Port/VPC to the new OCONUS PDS, or (upon return by PCS or for separation) to the actual residence at time of appointment or assignment to an OCONUS PDS.
2. Reimbursement when an Employee Chooses to Deliver/Pickup the POV to/from the Port/VPC (FTR §302-9-104)
  - a. Authorized if a traveler pays another individual to drive the POV, or arranges to have the POV transported commercially, to/from the port/VPC, and
  - b. Limited to the actual cost of having the POV transported between the:
    - (1) Traveler's old PDS or actual residence at the time of appointment, and the port/VPC,
    - (2) Port/VPC and the traveler's new OCONUS PDS, or
    - (3) Port/VPC and the traveler's actual residence at the time of appointment or assignment to an OCONUS PDS, whichever is applicable, when returning by PCS or for separation.
3. Reimbursement when an Employee Chooses to Deliver/Pickup the POV to/from the Port/VPC (FTR §302-9-104)
  - a. Per Diem Not Allowed. *Per diem is not authorized when a traveler/designated representative makes a separate trip to a port/VPC to deliver/pickup the POV.*
  - b. Status. Administrative Leave and duty status incident to a PCS is addressed in DoD Manual 1400.25-M, December 1996, SC630 (<http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/html/140025m.htm>).
  - c. Overall Reimbursement Limitation. When delivering a POV for transportation, the reimbursement limitation is the cost of transporting the POV to that port/VPC from the old PDS or actual residence, as appropriate. When picking up a POV after it has been transported, the reimbursement limitation is the cost

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of transporting the POV from the port/VPC to the new PDS or actual residence, as appropriate.

d. Reimbursement Limitations. Reimbursement is limited to the one-way PCS MALT (between PDS/actual residence, as appropriate) and the one-way transportation costs (after the POV is delivered/to pick up the POV) which may not exceed the POV transportation cost from the:

- (1) Employee's old PDS/actual residence at the time of appointment, to the port/VPC, and
- (2) Port/VPC to the traveler's new OCONUS PDS, or
- (3) Port/VPC to the traveler's actual residence at the time of appointment/assignment to an OCONUS PDS when returning by PCS or for separation.

e. PCS MALT Reimbursement. Reimbursement is authorized at the applicable PCS MALT rate in par. C2505 for one-way travel for the official distance traveled (as appropriate):

- (1) To the port/VPC to deliver the POV, and
- (2) From the port/VPC after reclaiming the POV.

f. Transportation Reimbursement. Limited reimbursement is authorized for the actual one-way return transportation cost:

- (1) From the port/VPC to the old PDS/actual residence, as appropriate, after delivering the POV, and
- (2) To the port/VPC from the new PDS/actual residence, as appropriate, to pick up the POV.

g. Reimbursement Examples. The employee's one-way PCS MALT and transportation expenses are reimbursed NTE par. C5216-C3c cost limitations.

\* (1) The employee elects to drive from the old CONUS PDS to the port/VPC en route to the airport (POE) for commercial transportation to the new OCONUS PDS. The official one-way distance is 200 miles to the port/VPC, one-way taxi cost to the airport is \$35 from the port/VPC plus a \$3 tip to the driver. ***A transportation related tip is reimbursable IAW APP G.*** Pay the employee \$.19/mile x 200 miles = \$38 PCS MALT and \$38 for between port/VPC and airport transportation = \$76.

\* (2) The employee is PCS'd from the OCONUS PDS and reports to the new CONUS PDS, electing to pick-up the transported POV at a separate time. The one-way transportation costs from the PDS to the port/VPC is \$150 (airfare), taxi from the airport to the port/VPC - \$30 including a \$5 tip is \$185; one-way official distance PCS MALT from the port/VPC to the new PDS is 500 miles x \$.19/mile = \$95. Pay the employee \$280 for the one-way transportation costs of \$185 and one-way PCS MALT of \$95.

***NOTE: City-pair airfares may not be used for transportation to or from the port/VPC for POV pickup or delivery.***

4. POV Delivery/Pickup Incident to PDT by POV (Other than During RAT)

***NOTE: PDT includes first PDS travel, RAT, PCS travel, and separation travel as defined in APP A.***

a. Driving Reimbursement. Reimbursement for POV delivery/pickup incident to PDT by POV is allowable at the applicable PCS MALT rate in par. C2505 from the:

- (1) Traveler's old PDS, or actual residence at the time of appointment, to the port/VPC or passenger POE (if the traveler travels there to drop off dependents);

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- (2) Passenger POE (where the traveler drops off dependents) to the port/VPC;
- (3) Port/VPC where the POV is reclaimed to the passenger POD (if the traveler returns there to pick up dependents);
- (4) Port/VPC or passenger POD (if the traveler returns there to pick up dependents) to the new PDS or (upon return for separation) the actual residence at time of appointment or assignment to an OCONUS PDS.

b. Transportation Reimbursement. ICW reimbursement for POV delivery/pickup incident to PDT (other than RAT) payment is also allowable for:

- (1) the transportation cost for the traveler or the traveler and dependents, from the vehicle loading port/VPC to which the traveler delivers the POV, to the passenger POE; or
- (2) PCS MALT from the POE, at which the traveler drops off dependents, to the vehicle loading port/VPC to which the traveler delivers the POV, and the traveler's return transportation to the POE;
- (3) the transportation cost for the traveler or traveler and dependents from the POD to the vehicle unloading port/VPC center to reclaim the POV; or
- (4) the traveler's transportation cost from the POD to the vehicle unloading port/VPC at which the POV is reclaimed and PCS MALT to the POD if the traveler returns there to pick up dependents.

**C5220 CIRCUMSTANCES****A. Transfer or Assignment between OCONUS PDSs**

1. If the traveler does not have a POV at the current OCONUS PDS, one may be transported to the appropriate port/VPC serving the new PDS at GOV'T expense provided the maximum amount the GOV'T pays is the POV transportation cost from an appropriate port/VPC within CONUS, or a port/VPC in Hawai'i for an employee assigned on Johnston Island whose dependents reside in Hawai'i.
2. If, due to changed circumstances at a PDS, it is no longer in the GOV'T's interest for the traveler to have a POV at the PDS, the traveler may transport it at GOV'T expense to another OCONUS PDS to which the traveler is transferred if it is in the GOV'T's interest for the traveler to have the POV there.
3. Upon completion of a tour of duty at the new PDS the traveler may ship the POV at GOV'T expense to the appropriate port/VPC serving the actual residence or serving a CONUS PDS. In this case, the GOV'T may not pay more than the transportation cost from the place to which it was last transported at GOV'T expense.

B. Agreement Not Completed and Traveler Transfers or Is Reassigned from OCONUS to CONUS. If the traveler, for reasons unacceptable to the DoD component concerned, fails to complete the tour of duty at the PDS from which the traveler is being transferred, and the traveler is not being transferred for the GOV'T's convenience, the GOV'T may not pay for POV transportation unless the traveler completed a tour of duty at a previous OCONUS PDS where it was in the GOV'T's interest for the traveler to have a POV. In the latter case, the GOV'T may not pay more than the POV transportation cost from the port/VPC serving the PDS at which the traveler completed the tour of duty.

**C. Agreement Not Completed and Traveler Returns to CONUS for Separation**

1. If the traveler, for reasons unacceptable to the DoD component concerned, failed to complete the tour of duty at the PDS from which the traveler is separating, the GOV'T may not pay the cost of POV transportation unless the traveler completed a tour of duty at a previous OCONUS PDS where it was in the GOV'T's interest for the traveler to have a POV. In the latter case, the GOV'T may not pay more than the POV transportation cost from the port/VPC serving the PDS at which the traveler completed the tour of duty.

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2. If the POV is transported to a location other than the port/VPC serving the actual residence, the GOV'T may not pay more than the POV transportation cost to the appropriate port/VPC serving the actual residence.

**D. Traveler Being Separated Following Completion of the Agreed Minimum Period of Service or for Reasons Acceptable to the GOV'T**

1. A traveler, separating either because the agreed minimum period of service has been completed or for reasons acceptable to the GOV'T, may be authorized POV transportation from the port/VPC serving the OCONUS PDS to which it was transported at GOV'T expense to the port/VPC serving the traveler's actual residence established at the time of appointment or transfer to the PDS.

2. POV transportation may be authorized to an alternate destination anywhere in the world, but the GOV'T's POV transportation cost may not exceed the cost from the port/VPC serving the traveler's OCONUS PDS to the port/VPC serving the traveler's actual residence.

3. Any excess costs are the traveler's financial responsibility ([65 Comp. Gen. 468 \(1986\)](#)).

**C5224 SHIPMENT METHODS****A. GOV'T-arranged POV Transportation**

1. The transportation officer determines the transportation mode.

2. Shipment procedures must be IAW [DTR 4500.9-R, Part IV, Chapter 408](#) ([http://www.transcom.mil/j5/pt/dtrpart4/dtr\\_part\\_iv\\_408.pdf](http://www.transcom.mil/j5/pt/dtrpart4/dtr_part_iv_408.pdf))

**B. Traveler-arranged POV Transportation ([FTR §302-9.142](#) [§302-9.207](#))**

1. If POV transportation is authorized at GOV'T expense and the traveler personally arranges the POV transportation, reimbursement is limited to the traveler's actual expenses, NTE the POV transportation cost from port/VPC serving the authorized origin point to port/VPC serving the authorized destination.

2. Travelers who personally arrange for POV transportation (i.e., contract directly for the POV to be moved) are entirely responsible for all issues related to:

- a. The Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA),
- b. Use of U.S. carriers,
- c. Import/export processes, and
- d. Tariffs, customs, etc.

3. If Service regulations require, preference also must be given to VISA (Voluntary Inter-modal Sealift Agreement) ship carriers when available.

**C5228 DELAYS WHILE AWAITING PORT FACILITY REOPENING OR POV DELIVERY**

When PCS travel by POC is authorized as being to the GOV'T's advantage, and the traveler must pick up the POV at a port/VPC to continue PCS travel, payment of per diem is allowable for the:

1. Non-workdays involved if for reasons beyond the traveler's control the traveler is unable to reclaim the POV on the POV's arrival day at the port/VPC and the day(s) following the arrival day are non-workdays on which the vehicle port facility is closed ([B-170850, 31 December 1970](#));

2. Number of days involved when, for reasons beyond the traveler's control, the traveler's POV has not been

delivered to the port/VPC on the day the traveler arrives there to reclaim it, and the traveler awaits POV delivery so that it can be used to continue PCS travel, provided, the designated port authority after considering the particular circumstances involved, certifies that the traveler acted reasonably and prudently in delaying onward travel to await the POV's arrival ([B-179493, 15 January 1974](#)).

### **C5232 REPLACEMENT POV TRANSPORTATION**

#### *Effective for POV shipments on or after 1 November 2003*

A. General. When a POV, transported at GOV'T expense to an OCONUS area or to Hawai'i for a traveler assigned to Johnston Island, is no longer adequate for the traveler's transportation needs, the Secretarial Process may authorize transportation of a replacement POV. Such replacement may be authorized when the par. C5232-B or C5232-C conditions are met.

B. Emergency Replacement. Emergency POV replacement may be authorized when the reasons for the need of a replacement POV are:

1. Beyond the traveler's control (e.g., the POV is stolen, seriously damaged, destroyed, or has deteriorated due to severe climatic conditions), and
2. Acceptable to the DoD Component concerned.

C. Non-emergency Replacement. Non-emergency POV replacement may be authorized when:

1. The traveler is stationed continuously at one or more OCONUS PDSs during a 4-year period and the POV being replaced has worn out due to age and normal deterioration ([B-212338, 27 December 1983](#)); and
2. It is in the GOV'T's interest that the traveler continues to have a POV at the OCONUS PDS.

D. Limitations

1. One emergency replacement POV may be transported at GOV'T expense within any 4-year continuous service period.
2. One non-emergency replacement POV may be transported at GOV'T expense after every 4 years of continuous service beginning on the date the first POV used is being replaced.

### **C5236 EMERGENCY STORAGE IN THE EVENT OF EVACUATION**

A. Eligibility. If it is necessary to evacuate the traveler and/or dependents from an OCONUS PDS, emergency storage expenses for the traveler's POV may be authorized if the POV was:

1. Transported/authorized to have been transported, at GOV'T expense to the PDS under this Part, or
2. Driven by the traveler/immediate family member to the PDS at which POV use was "in the GOV'T's interest."

B. Location. POV storage may be at a place determined to be reasonable by the DoD Component concerned whether the POV is already located at, or being transported to, the post of duty ([FTR, §302-9.401](#)).

C. Expenses

1. Allowable expenses for the emergency storage of the traveler's POV include:
  - a. Necessary expenses for actual storage,

- b. Readyng the POV for storage and for return to the traveler after the emergency has ended,
  - c. Local transportation expenses to and from storage, and
  - d. Other necessary expenses relating to storage and transportation.
2. The cost of insurance carried on the POV, while in storage, is the employee's financial responsibility.

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**SECTION 3: RESIDENCE TRANSACTION EXPENSES - HOME PURCHASE**

**C5775 RESIDENCE TRANSACTION EXPENSES - HOME PURCHASE**

*(NOTE: Adapted from GSA-provided material.)*

Fee	Allowable under FTR/JTR	Description
<b>Items Payable ICW Loan (Section 800 on HUD-I)</b>		
<b>Loan Origination Charge Line 801</b>	The FTR allows for up to 1% of the loan amount to be reimbursed if lender charges are assessed in lieu of an origination fee and reflects charges for services similar to those covered by a loan origination fee.  FTR 302-11.200(f)(2)	The Origination Charge lists the lender's and mortgage broker's charge for providing the loan and includes origination fees, processing fees, application fees, administration fees, underwriting fees, document preparation fees, wire fees, lender inspection fees, mortgage broker fees, loan handling and other loan originator miscellaneous fees.  <b>Some items may be included in this charge that are not reimbursable.</b>
<b>Loan Origination Fee</b>	YES NTE 1% of the loan amount without itemization of the lenders administrative charges, if designated on the HUD-I Settlement Statement as part of the Loan Origination Charge. See FTR 302-11.201 for exception FTR 302-11.200(f)(2) GSBGA 15384-RELO, 22 January 2001	A fee paid for by the buyer during the purchase of a residence, which is reimbursable if customarily paid by the buyer.
<b>Loan Discount Fee</b>	NO	Also known as "points" or "discount points" for the specific interest rate chosen.  The Loan Discount is a one-time charge imposed by the lender or broker to lower (or permanently buy down) the interest rate.
<b>VA Funding Fee</b>	NO GSBGA 14535-RELO, 19 June 1998	Required by law, the VA Funding Fee is intended to enable the veteran who obtains a VA home loan to contribute toward the cost of this benefit, and thereby reduce the cost to taxpayers.  This is <b>not</b> an "application fee."
<b>Application Fee</b>	NO Unless for FHA and VA or unless charged in lieu of an origination fee, NTE 1%. See "ORIGINATION CHARGE". FTR 302-11.200(f)(1) CBCA 703-RELO, 6 August 2007	A fee that some lenders charge to accept an application.  It may or may not cover other costs such as a property appraisal or credit report, and it may or may not be refundable if the lender declines the loan.
<b>Appraisal Fee</b>	YES FTR 302-11.200(b)	The Appraisal Fee pays for an opinion of property value made by an independent appraiser for the lender or broker.  The lender needs to know if the value of the property is sufficient to secure the loan if the borrower fails to repay the loan on time.  The appraiser inspects the house and the neighborhood, and considers sales prices of comparable houses and other factors in determining the value.

**Ch 5: Permanent Duty Travel**  
**Part P: Real Estate Trans & Unexpired Lease Expense Alws**  
**Section 3: Residence Transaction Expenses - Home Purchase**

C5775

Fee	Allowable under FTR/JTR	Description
		<p>The appraisal report provides the factual data upon which the appraiser based the appraised value and may include photos.</p> <p>However, the appraisal does not necessarily detect or discuss defects in the property.</p>
<p><b>Credit Report</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>YES</b></p> <p>FTR 302-11.200(f)(3)</p>	<p>The Credit Report Fee covers the cost of the credit report, which provides a historical snapshot of the applicant's previous credit history.</p> <p>The lender uses the credit report, along with information contained in the loan application, to determine whether the borrower is an acceptable credit risk and to determine the allowable credit amount.</p>
<p><b>Lender's Final Inspection Fee</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Generally, <b>YES</b></p> <p>Under certain types of loans such as FHA or VA, Expenses ICW environmental testing and property inspection are reimbursable only when they meet all three of the following tests; the fees must be:</p> <p>(a) customarily paid by the purchaser of a residence in the locality in question,</p> <p>(b) in an amount no greater than is customarily paid in that locality, and</p> <p>(c) required by federal, state, or local law, or by the lender as a precondition to the purchase.</p> <p>FTR 302-11.200(f)(11) and (10)</p> <p>GSCBA 14229, 3 March 1998 and 14604, 17 August 1998</p>	<p>A fee paid to inspect the property prior to loan closing to address questions raised based on the appraisal or as a condition to closing as required by the Lender.</p>
<p><b>Processing/Commitment Fee</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Typically <b>NO</b></p> <p>SEE "ORIGINATION CHARGE".</p> <p>Not generally authorized unless employee can show they were required as incidentals.</p>	<p>A processing fee reimburses the lender and/or mortgage broker for "out-of-pocket" costs incurred for services utilized in processing, underwriting, and closing a loan.</p> <p>These services include such overhead items as phone usage, overnight delivery, postage, copies, and office supplies.</p> <p>A loan commitment is a written notice from the bank or other lending institution saying it will advance mortgage funds in a specified amount to enable a buyer to purchase or refinance a property.</p> <p><b>Under RESPA Reform, this fee is included in the "Origination Charge" and will not be itemized on the HUD.</b></p>
<p><b>Document Preparation (lender and/or mortgage broker)</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Generally <b>NO</b></p> <p>SEE "ORIGINATION CHARGE"</p>	<p>A fee to reimburse the lender or mortgage broker for preparation of mortgage documents.</p> <p><b>Under RESPA Reform, this fee is included in the "Origination Charge" and will not be itemized on the HUD.</b></p>
<p><b>Underwriting Fee</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Generally <b>NO</b></p> <p>SEE "ORIGINATION CHARGE"</p> <p>GSCBA 14256, 12 December 1997</p>	<p>A fee covering the cost of underwriting the loan transaction.</p> <p><b>Under RESPA Reform, this fee is included in the "Origination Charge" and will not be itemized on the HUD.</b></p>
<p><b>Flood Certification Fee (may appear in 1300 Section)</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>YES</b></p> <p>Generally required by lender</p>	<p>Fee for a Flood Certification and the subsequent monitoring of the property's flood zone status (by the guaranteed flood zone vendor) for the life of the loan.</p>

Fee	Allowable under FTR/JTR	Description
	FTR 302-11.200(12) GSBCA-14844-RELO, 29 January 1999	A Flood Certification is the process of accurately identifying the location of a structure on a Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) to determine and report the correct flood zone designation.
<b>Tax Service Fee</b> (may appear in 1300 Section)	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>NO</b></p> Generally required by lender, but deemed to be a prerequisite to the extension of credit. GSBCA 16391-RELO, 2 August 2004	A tax service fee is a charge paid to a real estate tax reporting service. The service reports property tax amounts for escrowed loans and delinquencies on non-escrow loans. The tax service agency obtains all relevant tax bills and provides a lender with taxing authority information and tax amounts in an electronic format to ensure the integrity of tax payments during the life of the loan. May be made to a third party.
<b>Items Required By Lender To Be Paid In Advance</b> (Section 900 on HUD-I)		
<b>Prepaid Interest</b>	<b>NO</b>	The Prepaid Interest Fee is also known as "per diem interest" or "odd days' interest." At settlement, the borrower pays an amount to cover the interest that accrues on the principal balance from the settlement date to the beginning of the period covered by the first monthly payment.
<b>Mortgage Insurance Premium</b>	<b>NO</b>	If applicable. Usually required on loans with an LTV higher than 80%.
<b>Hazard Insurance Premium</b>	<b>NO</b>	Premium for insurance to protect homeowner for loss related to certain hazards (i.e., fire, weather damage, vandalism).
<b>Flood Insurance Premium</b>	<b>NO</b>	Required if property in flood zone.
<b>FHA Up Front Mortgage Insurance Premium</b>	<b>NO</b>	Required for FHA loan.
<b>Title and Closing Charges</b> (Section 1100 on HUD-I)		
<b>Title Services and Lender's Title Insurance</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>YES</b></p> FTR 302-11.200(e)(8) GSBCA 14065-RELO, 5 June 1997 GSBCA 13797, 3 October 1996	<p><b>Under RESPA Reform, this is now a bundled fee and required to protect the lender.</b></p> Title services fees includes any service involved with providing title insurance, including but not limited to: title examination and evaluation; preparation and issuance of title commitment; clearance of underwriting objections; preparation and issuance of policies; all processing and administrative services required to perform these functions, e.g., document delivery, preparation and copying, wiring, endorsements, and notary; and conducting the settlement, plus Lender's Title Insurance, which is coverage required as a condition of closing by the lender.
<b>Settlement or Closing Fee/Escrow Fee</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>YES</b></p> See "TITLE SERVICES AND LENDER'S TITLE INSURANCE"	The Closing or Settlement Fee is paid to the title agent or closing attorney for their services rendered in the closing of the loan transaction. <p><b>Under RESPA Reform, this charge is included in the "Title Services and Lender's Title Insurance" fee, but may appear in the margin on the HUD-I if performed by a company different from the one providing title insurance.</b></p>

Fee	Allowable under FTR/JTR	Description
<p><b>Abstract or Title Search</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>YES</b></p> <p>See "TITLE SERVICES AND LENDER'S TITLE INSURANCE"</p>	<p>The Title Search Fee covers the cost of a title search and examination of records of previous ownership, transfers, and claims of rights to the property, to determine whether the seller can convey clear title to the property, and to disclose any matters of record that could adversely affect the buyer or the lender.</p> <p>Examples of title problems are: unpaid mortgages, judgment or tax liens, conveyances of mineral rights, leases, and power line easements or road right-of-ways that could limit use and enjoyment of the real estate.</p> <p><b>Under RESPA Reform, this fee is included in the "Title Services and Lender's Title Insurance" charge and may not be itemized.</b></p>
<p><b>Title Examination</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>YES</b></p> <p>See "TITLE SERVICES AND LENDER'S TITLE INSURANCE"</p>	<p>Fee for an examination of (and render an opinion on) the title search, typically by a licensed attorney.</p> <p>In many states, when an individual renders an opinion to another of the legal significance of the presence or absence of matters of record and/or the condition of the title or give any other advice concerning the application of legal principles, this is considered the practice of law.</p> <p>A title search of the public records, however, does not constitute the practice of law.</p> <p>Under RESPA Reform, this fee is included in the "Title Services and Lender's Title Insurance" charge and may not be itemized.</p>
<p><b>Title Insurance Binder</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>YES</b></p> <p>See "TITLE SERVICES AND LENDER'S TITLE INSURANCE"</p>	<p>Title companies sometimes charge a \$25-\$50 fee to issue a title commitment, which is a temporary insurance binder, pending closing and the issuance of a final title policy.</p> <p>Varies by state.</p> <p><b>Under RESPA Reform, this fee is included in the "Title Services and Lender's Title Insurance" charge and may not be itemized.</b></p>
<p><b>Title Endorsements</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>YES</b></p> <p>See "TITLE SERVICES AND LENDER'S TITLE INSURANCE"</p>	<p>Title insurance endorsements are used to change the coverage of the final title insurance policy.</p> <p>ALTA policies and other forms of title insurance policies provide adequate coverage for a majority of the "simple" real property transactions.</p> <p>If the transfer of title is not simple, the policy coverage needs to be added by endorsement to tailor coverage to meet the homeowner's, the seller's, and/or the lender's needs.</p> <p>Endorsements can change any part or portion of the policy, although endorsements are usually used to extend or make policy coverage more comprehensive for a particular title issue.</p> <p>The cost for title insurance endorsements varies by endorsement type, property state and by the title insurance company.</p> <p>Some title endorsements are provided free of charge, others cost \$25-\$50, while others might be a percent of the final title policy charge.</p> <p><b>Under RESPA Reform, this fee is included in the</b></p>

Fee	Allowable under FTR/JTR	Description
		<b>"Title Services and Lender's Title Insurance" charge, and may not be itemized.</b>
<p><b>Document Preparation (title company/closing agent/attorney)</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>YES</b></p> <p>See "TITLE SERVICES AND LENDER'S TITLE INSURANCE"</p> <p>Also refer to GSBCA 15077-RELO, 14 October 1999, which distinguishes between lender doc prep fee and closing agent/title company doc prep fee.</p>	<p>Some closing agents charge Document Preparation Fees for preparing additional forms required for a specific loan closing, such as state recording forms, cover sheets or Affidavits, Power of Attorney, Subordinations, condominium transfer documentation, homestead documentation, Seller's Deeds, etc.</p> <p><b>Under RESPA Reform, this fee is included in the "Title Services and Lender's Title Insurance" charge and may not be itemized.</b></p>
<p><b>Notary Fees</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>YES</b></p> <p>See "TITLE SERVICES AND LENDER'S TITLE INSURANCE"</p>	<p>Fee for the services of a Notary Public.</p> <p>Certain loan documents require the signature of a notary public. This fee is typically included in the Closing Fee, but if a separate notary public is present, an additional charge may be imposed.</p> <p><b>Under RESPA Reform, this fee is included in the "Title Services and Lender's Title Insurance" charge and may not be itemized.</b></p>
<p><b>Attorney's Fees</b></p>	<p><b>YES:</b> When included in "TITLE SERVICES AND LENDER'S TITLE INSURANCE" charge;</p> <p><b>NO:</b> If listed separately on HUD to cover borrower's personal interests apart from closing/title services function.</p>	<p>In some areas, it is customary for attorneys to perform part of the preliminary title work or to close the loan.</p> <p>Alternatively, the Buyer or Seller's Attorney might perform personal services unrelated to the loan closing, such as Purchase Contract negotiation or review.</p> <p><b>Fees paid to an attorney for conducting the closing will be included in the "Title Services and Lender's Title Insurance" charge.</b></p> <p>If a borrower selects an attorney to represent the borrower's personal interests at settlement, and the service provided by that attorney is separate from the functions necessary to conduct the closing, provide title services or issue the lender's title insurance policy, this attorney's charge may be separately listed on a blank line in the 1100 series in the borrower's column along with the name of the attorney and the type of service provided. Accordingly, the amount of this attorney's fee should not be included in the charge listed on Line 1101.</p>
<p><b>Loan Tie-In Fee</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>YES</b></p> <p>CBCA 1616-RELO, 25 September 2009</p> <p>GSBCA 16815, 31 August 2006</p>	<p>Fee charged by the escrow company to act as a liaison between borrower and lender to ensure loan is funded.</p> <p><b>Under RESPA Reform, this fee is included in the "Title Services and Lender's Title Insurance" charge and may not be itemized.</b></p>
<p><b>Owner's Title Insurance</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Generally NO</b></p> <p>However, the FTR provides that the cost be reimbursed provided it is a prerequisite to financing or the transfer of the property or if the owners' title policy is inseparable from other insurance that is required.</p> <p>GSBCA 16043-RELO, 11 March 2003</p> <p>FTR 302-11.202</p>	<p>Coverage that protects the owner's interest. Often times, when Owner's Title Insurance is purchased, the title company provides a simultaneous issue rate, with a significant discount (usually to the Lender's Policy).</p> <p><b>NOTE: Typically, when both an owner's and lender's policy is purchased, a discount is applied, usually for the lender's portion.</b></p> <p><b>The GSBCA has ruled that reimbursement of the expense is allowed up to, but not in excess of, the cost of the lender's title insurance if the coverage had been purchased separately -- regardless of how the cost of the policies might be apportioned on the settlement sheet.</b></p>

Fee	Allowable under FTR/JTR	Description
<b>GSBCA 16764-RELO 7 (February 2006)</b>		
<b>Government Recording and Transfer Charges (Section 1200 on HUD-1)</b>		
<b>Recording Fees</b>	<b>YES</b>  FTR 302-11.200 (6)	<p>The cost for filing legal documents associated with the mortgage transaction with the clerk of court.</p> <p>Generally, the Security Instrument, Riders and Assignments are recordable documents. Additional forms, such as Power of Attorney or Subordinations, are also recorded.</p> <p>Recording fees are typically charged on a per-page basis. Costs vary by state and often by city or county.</p>
<b>City/County Tax/Stamps</b>	<b>YES</b>  FTR 302-11.200 (5)	<p>City/County Tax Stamps are regulatory fees (i.e., typically written into the local laws) for the purpose of paying clerk of court overhead costs and also to generate local revenue.</p> <p>Stamp Taxes and Transfer Taxes are often itemized interchangeably on the HUD-1 Settlement Statement.</p> <p>Stamps can be affixed to either the Mortgage or the Deed, and payment by Buyer or Seller varies by state.</p>
<b>State Tax/Stamps</b>	<b>YES</b>  FTR 302-11.200 (4)	<p>State Tax Stamps are regulatory fees (i.e., typically written into the state laws) for the purpose of generating state revenue.</p> <p>Stamp Taxes and Transfer Taxes are often itemized interchangeably on the HUD-1 Settlement Statement.</p> <p>Stamps can be affixed to either the Mortgage or the Deed, and payment by Buyer or Seller varies by state. Some states collect a mortgage tax anytime a new mortgage is recorded.</p>
<b>Real Estate Transfer Tax</b>	<b>YES</b>  FTR 302-11.200 (4)	<p>Transfer Taxes are regulatory fees (i.e., typically written into the local or state laws) for the purpose of paying clerk of court overhead costs and also to generate local revenue.</p> <p>Stamp Taxes and Transfer Taxes are often itemized interchangeably on the HUD-1 Settlement Statement.</p> <p>Transfer Taxes are typically applicable to the Deed, paid on purchase transactions only, and based on the sales price.</p> <p>Generally, Transfer Taxes are paid by the Seller, but in several states, the Buyer is responsible for payment. (Cannot change at settlement)</p>
<b>Mortgage Tax</b>	<b>YES</b>  FTR 302-11.200 (4)	<p>Tax imposed on the mortgage (can be charged by city, county, or state).</p>
<b>Intangible Tax</b>	<b>YES</b>  FTR 302-11.200 (6)	<p>Intangible Tax is a tax on the value of intangible personal property owned, managed, or controlled by persons residing or doing business in Florida - Reference Sections 199.052(1), 199.133, and 199.175 F.S.</p>
<b>Conservation Fee</b>	<b>YES</b>  FTR 302-11.200 (6)	<p>Special fee paid required by some states, such as MN, for the preservation of wildlife and its habitat.</p>
<b>Mansion Tax</b>	<b>YES</b>  FTR 302-11.200(f)(4), (6)	<p>State tax imposed on properties with consideration (sales price) equal to or greater than one million dollars, typically 1% of the total sales price in the states of New York and New Jersey.</p>

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Fee	Allowable under FTR/JTR	Description
	GSBCA 16271-RELO, 26 November 2003	
<b>NJ Notice of Settlement</b>	<b>YES</b> FTR 302-11.200 (6)	Required in State of NJ. Fee for publication of a notice of a pending sale or closing to ensure accounting for all liens or judgments between the time of contract sale and conveyance of title and recording of deed.
<b>GA Residential Fee</b>	<b>YES</b> FTR 301-11.200(b) GSBCA 16410-RELO, 11 August 2004	Georgia Residential Mortgage Act (GRMA) Fee: \$6.50 fee assessed by state to fund state's audit.  According to the statute establishing the GRMA fee, the fee is paid by the Borrower to the Department of Banking and Finance to fund oversight of Georgia's mortgage industry and provide consumer protection.  As such, HUD determined that the fee is a GOV'T fee to be charged to the buyer and should go in the GOV'T fee section of each form.
<b>Additional Settlement Charges (Section 1300 on HUD-I)</b>		
<b>Survey or Plat Drawing (may appear in 1100 Section)</b>	Typically <b>YES</b>  Applicable regulations permit the reimbursement of the cost of making surveys and the cost of preparing drawings or plats when required for legal or financing purposes if it does not exceed what is customary for that local.  FTR 302-11.200(d)  GSBCA 15613-RELO, 7 September 2001  CBCA 52-RELO, 16 July 2007	A survey is a map or chart, drawn by a surveyor, of a lot, subdivision or community; it shows boundary lines, buildings, improvements on the land and easements.  <b>Surveys are typically a title company requirement</b> , rather than a lender requirement, and the information is used to determine what items (e.g., easements, encroachments) will be excluded from the title coverage (or which exceptions which require a title endorsement to ensure clear title).  Variation of survey; A plat is a map representing a piece of land subdivided into lots with streets, boundaries, easements, and dimensions shown thereon.  A plat drawing ensures appropriate coverage in the final title insurance policy.
<b>Pest Inspection</b>	Typically <b>NO</b>  Expenses ICW environmental testing and property inspection are reimbursable only when they meet all three of the following tests; the fees must be:  (a) customarily paid by the purchaser of a residence in the locality in question,  (b) in an amount no greater than is customarily paid in that locality, and  (c) required by federal, state, or local law, or by the lender as a precondition to the purchase.  FTR 302-11.200(f)(11)  FTR 302-11.200(f)(12)	Also known as "Termite Inspection."  The Pest Inspection tests for pest infestations, wood rot, and water damage.  The inspection usually runs around \$75.  If repairs are required, the amount to cover those repairs can vary.  Pest inspections are usually specified in the Purchase Contract in a geographic area and are <b>generally not imposed as a lender requirement</b> .
<b>Structural or Mechanical Inspection</b>	Typically <b>NO</b>  Expenses ICW environmental testing and property inspection are reimbursable only when they meet all three of the following tests; the fees must be:  (a) customarily paid by the purchaser of a residence in the locality in question,	Inspections to determine whether the structure constructed on the property is structurally sound and that the mechanical systems (i.e., plumbing, heating, electrical, etc.) are safe and in good working order.  On new construction this may also include fees for municipal inspections.  <b>Structural/Mechanical Inspections are generally not</b>

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	<p>(b) in an amount no greater than is customarily paid in that locality, and</p> <p>(c) required by federal, state, or local law, or by the lender as a precondition to the purchase.</p> <p>FTR 302-11.200(f)(11)</p> <p>FTR 302-11.200(f)(11)</p> <p>GSBCA 16043-RELO, 11 March 2003</p>	<p><b>imposed as a lender requirement.</b></p>
<p><b>Standard Home Inspection</b></p>	<p>Typically <b>NO</b></p> <p>Expenses ICW environmental testing and property inspection are reimbursable only when they meet all three of the following tests; the fees must be:</p> <p>(a) customarily paid by the purchaser of a residence in the locality in question,</p> <p>(b) in an amount no greater than is customarily paid in that locality, and</p> <p>(c) required by federal, state, or local law, or by the lender as a precondition to the purchase.</p> <p>FTR 302-11.200(f)(11)</p> <p>FTR 302-11.200(f)(11)</p> <p>GSBCA 16043-RELO, 11 March 2003</p>	<p>An inspection made on the home that examines the high-level condition of the home.</p> <p>This differs from a mechanical or structural inspection, which is typically much more thorough.</p> <p><b>Standard home inspections are generally <u>not</u> imposed as a lender requirement.</b></p>
<p><b>Water/Well Inspection</b></p>	<p>Typically <b>NO</b></p> <p>Only if purchasers customarily pay for well inspections, if the amount paid is within the amount customarily paid, and if the expense was for a "required" service in purchasing her home.</p> <p>FTR 302-6.2(f)</p> <p>GSBCA 14223-RELO, 30 October 1997</p>	<p>Inspection of property that does not have access to a municipal water supply to ensure adequacy of water supply to be used by the property.</p> <p><b>Water/Well Inspections are generally <i>not</i> imposed as a lender requirement.</b></p>
<p><b>Radon Inspection</b></p>	<p>Typically <b>NO</b></p> <p>Expenses ICW environmental testing and property inspection are reimbursable only when they meet all three of the following tests; the fees must be:</p> <p>(a) customarily paid by the purchaser of a residence in the locality in question,</p> <p>(b) in an amount no greater than is customarily paid in that locality, and</p> <p>(c) required by federal, state, or local law, or by the lender as a precondition to the purchase.</p> <p>FTR 302-11.200(f)(11)</p> <p>GSBCA 16648-RELO, 21 July 2005</p>	<p>Fee to inspect dwelling to measure the presence of radon gas.</p> <p><b>Radon Inspections are generally <i>not</i> imposed as a lender requirement.</b></p>
<p><b>Roof Inspection</b></p>	<p>Typically <b>NO</b></p> <p>The FTR provides that property inspection fees are reimbursable only when required by Federal, State, or Local law, or by the lender as a precondition to the sale or purchase.</p>	<p>Fee to inspect the roof of a dwelling, and is <b>generally <i>not</i> imposed as a lender requirement.</b></p>

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Fee	Allowable under FTR/JTR	Description
	FTR 302-11.200(f)(11) GSBCA 16043-RELO, 11 March 2003	
<b>Pool and Spa Inspection</b>	Typically <b>NO</b> Same as "Roof inspection" above. FTR 302-11.200(f)(11) GSBCA 16043-RELO, 11 March 2003	Fee to inspect the current condition of all accessible pool components. Inspection consists of pool/spa placement, pool/spa deck surface condition, pool/spa equipment, and operation of that equipment, and <b>generally not imposed as a lender requirement.</b>
<b>Chimney Inspection</b>	Typically <b>NO</b> Same as "Roof Inspection" above. FTR 302-11.200(f)(11) FTR 302-11.200(f)(11)	Fee to inspect chimney for adherence to environmental and fire safety standards, and regular maintenance, and is <b>generally not imposed as a lender requirement.</b>
<b>HOA Transfer Fees</b>	<b>NO</b> CBCA 654-RELO, 27 July 2007 HOA is a requirement of occupancy and participation in the management of the cooperative development. The cost of membership is considered a personal expense of the employee and not reimbursable.	A one-time fee to transfer ownership in a Home Owner's Association to the buyer.
<b>Power of Attorney</b>	<b>YES</b> Must have been necessary for the transfer of the residence (rather than having been secured merely for reasons of personal preference). Must be incurred for services procured by the employee rather than the lender, since fees paid to a lender are considered part of a non-reimbursable finance charge. GSBCA 16114-RELO, 7 August 2003	Fee charged to prepare documents delegating legal authority from one party to another.
<b>Builder's Fee for Closing Costs</b>	<b>NO</b> FTR 302-11.202(h)	Prevalent in Texas and Florida, borrower is charged a flat percentage in closing costs (typically up to 1.75%). This fee is charged in addition to usual expenses, and is usually not reimbursable because it includes expenses that are usually paid by the seller of a property.
<b>Buyer/Broker Administration Fee</b>	<b>NO</b> FTR 302-11.202(b) CBCA 1693-RELO, 3 December 2009	Charged by real estate agent/broker to attend closing.
<b>Home Equity Loan or Line of Credit Closing Costs (2nd Mortgage)</b>	<b>YES</b> If taken out to secure funds with which to purchase a residence at the new official station GSBCA 16410-RELO, 11 August 2004 GSBCA 15235-RELO, 15 May 2000	Fees associated with the administration of a home loan or equity line of credit

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## 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.*

**ACADEMY, SERVICE** (*Uniformed Member Only*). 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)).

#### ACCOMMODATIONS

A. Approved. Any place of public lodging that is listed on the national master list of approved accommodations. This 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 (<http://www.usfa.fema.gov/hotel/index.htm>).

#### B. Common Carrier

##### 1. Other Than Economy-/Coach-Class

a. First-class. Generally, the highest accommodations class offered by commercial airlines, passenger rail carriers, and passenger ships for cost and amenities and termed "first-class" by the airlines/train/ships and in reservations systems. Includes suites offered by commercial ships, and includes bedrooms, roomettes, club service, parlor car, or any other accommodations other than least expensive unrestricted economy/coach offered by passenger rail carriers. JFTR, par. U3125-B2a/JTR, par. C2204-B2a for first-class transportation authority.

b. Business-Class. Other than least expensive unrestricted economy/coach class accommodations offered by commercial airlines, passenger rail carriers, and passenger ships that is higher than coach/economy and lower than first-class for 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, passenger rail carrier, and ship. It is also a class of service offered on Amtrak Acela/Metroliner extra fare train service. JFTR, par. U3125-B2b/JTR, par. C2204 for business-class transportation authority (restricted to the two-star flag level and civilian equivalents).

2. Economy-/Coach-Class. The basic least expensive unrestricted accommodations class offered by commercial airlines, passenger rail carriers, passenger ships, that includes a service level available to all passengers regardless of the fare paid. The term applies when an airline, passenger rail carrier, or passenger ship offers only one accommodations class and that class is sold as economy-/coach-class (i.e., some airlines, passenger rail carrier, or passenger ships only offer true business-class/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.

3. Slumber Coach. Slumber coach accommodations on trains offering such accommodations, or the least expensive sleeping accommodations available on a train.

4. Extra-Fare Train. A train that operates at an increased fare due to the train's extra performance (i.e., faster speed or fewer stops).

5. Single-Class. This term applies when an airline offers only one class of accommodations to all travelers (41 CFR §301-10.121).

C. **Public.** Any inn, hotel, or other establishment within the U.S. that provides lodging to transient guests, excluding an establishment:

1. Owned by the GOV'T; or
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.

D. **TYPES.** Seat space, berths, roomettes, bedrooms, and staterooms on transportation facilities. Types include:

1. **Air Economy/Coach/Air Tourist.** A type available on commercial aircraft at rates lower than other than economy/coach class accommodations.
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.

**ACTIVE DUTY (Uniformed Member Only).** 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 (Uniformed Member Only).** Full-time training duty in the active military service for the purpose of training a Ready Reserve member 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 EXPENSE.** Payment of authorized actual expenses incurred, up to the limit prescribed by the Administrator of GSA or agency, as appropriate. Reimbursement is contingent on eligibility for per diem, and is subject to the same definitions and rules governing per diem.

**ACTUAL RESIDENCE (Civilian Employee Only).** 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).

**ACTUAL SUBSISTENCE EXPENSES (Uniformed Member Only).** The same items as those included under Per Diem Allowance, **NOTE 2**.

**ADVANCED TRAVEL OF DEPENDENTS (Uniformed Member Only).** The movement of dependents based on a PCS order, but before member travel.

## AGENCY

A. **Includes:**

1. An Executive agency, as defined in 5 USC §105;
2. A Military department;
3. An Office, agency or other establishment in the legislative branch;

4. The Government of the District of Columbia.

B. Does NOT include a/an:

1. GOV'T-controlled corporation;
2. Member of Congress;
3. Office or committee of either House of Congress or of the two Houses;
4. Office, agency or other establishment in the judicial branch.

**AGREEMENT** (*Civilian Employee Only*). 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. *Also called a Service Agreement.*

**ALTERNATE PLACE** (*Uniformed Member Only*). A CONUS or non-foreign OCONUS place authorized/ approved by the Secretarial Process to which a dependent is authorized to move at GOV'T expense in conjunction with an ITDY.

**ANNUAL TRAINING DUTY** (*Uniformed Member Only*).

1. Active duty required of the Ready Reserve to satisfy the member's annual reserve assignment training requirements.
2. 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).
3. See DoD and Service regulations.

**APPROVE(D)**. The ratification or confirmation of an act already done.

**APPROVING OFFICIAL** (*Civilian Employee Only*). See **TRAVEL-APPROVING/DIRECTING OFFICIAL**.

**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 order/ITA, accompanies a 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.

**AUTHENTICATING OFFICIAL** (*Civilian Employee Only*). See **AUTHORIZING/ORDER-ISSUING OFFICIAL (AO)**.

**AUTHORIZE(D)**

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**

A. Personal effects of a traveler needed ICW official travel and immediately upon arrival at the assignment point.

B. GOV'T material may be included.

C. *Baggage may accompany a traveler (accompanied baggage) or be transported separately from the traveler (UB).*

1. Accompanied Baggage. Baggage that is not part of the HHG weight allowance and consists of coats, brief cases, suitcases, and similar luggage that accompanies a traveler without cost on a transportation ticket.
2. Excess Accompanied Baggage. Accompanied baggage in excess of the weight, size, or number of pieces carried free by a transportation carrier or when charged a fee by the airline to transport accompanied baggage.
3. Unaccompanied (UB). That part of a member's/employee's prescribed weight allowance of HHG that:
  - a. Is not carried free on a ticket used for personal travel,
  - b. Ordinarily is transported separately from the major bulk of HHG, and
  - c. 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.
  - d. *ICW PDT, PCS, 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/furniture must not be included in UB.*
  - e. *ICW an extended TDY assignment, is limited to the necessary personal clothing and effects for the individual and equipment directly related to the assignment.*

**BLANKET ORDER.** See **ORDER.**

**BREAK IN SERVICE (Civilian Employee Only).** A break in service is defined as a period of four or more calendar days during which an individual is no longer on the rolls of an executive agency (5 CFR §300.703 (2004)).

**BUSINESS-CLASS.** See **ACCOMMODATIONS.**

## **CALENDAR DAY**

1. The 24-hour period from one midnight to the next midnight.
2. The calendar day technically begins one second after midnight and ends at midnight.

**CAPACITY CONTROLLED CITY-PAIR AIRFARE.** See **CITY-PAIR AIRFARE.**

**CENTRALLY BILLED ACCOUNT (CBA).** See **GOVERNMENT TRAVEL CHARGE CARD (GTCC).**

**CERTIFICATED AIR CARRIER.** See **U.S. CERTIFICATED CARRIER.**

**CIRCUITOUS TRAVEL.** Travel by a route other than the one that ordinarily would be prescribed by a transportation officer between the places involved. Also referred to as Indirect Travel.

**CITY-PAIR AIRFARE.** An airfare on a U.S. certificated air carrier under contract for a Federal employee for planning official travel ([Airfares \(City Pair Program\) http://www.gsa.gov/portal/category/27228](http://www.gsa.gov/portal/category/27228)). Airfares are priced on one-way routes permitting multiple destination travel. No minimum/maximum length of stay is required. Tickets are fully refundable, with no cancellation fees. Prices are negotiated each fiscal year. There are two types of city-pair airfares:

A. Standard City-Pair Airfare (YCA):

1. No advance purchase required
2. Last seat availability
3. Used for cost construction purposes.

B. Dual (Capacity Controlled) City-Pair Airfare (-CA):

1. Lower prices than the standard city-pair rates
2. Limited number of seats on each flight
3. Not used for cost construction purposes.

**COMMANDANT'S PAROLE (*Uniformed Member Only*).** 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. The prisoner must remain under the supervision of the Commandant of a U.S. disciplinary barracks.

**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.

**COMMAND SPONSORED DEPENDENT (*Uniformed Member Only*).** See **DEPENDENT, COMMAND SPONSORED.**

**COMMERCIAL POV STORAGE FACILITY (*Uniformed Member Only*).** Any commercial fee-for-service facility open to the public for daily/long-term storage of motor vehicles.

**COMMERCIAL TRANSPORTER.** A transporter operating under the Interstate Commerce Commission Termination Act of 1995 (Public Law 104-88) in interstate commerce or under appropriate State statutes in intrastate commerce.

**COMMON CARRIER.** Private-sector supplier of air, rail, bus, or ship transportation.

**COMMUTED RATE (*Civilian Employee Only*).** A price rate used for HHG transportation and storage in transit. It includes costs of line-haul transportation, packing, crating, unpacking, drayage incident to transportation and other accessorial charges, and costs of storage in transit within the applicable weight limit for storage including in-and-out charges and necessary drayage. To get the commuted rates tables for transportation, storage, packing, unpacking,

crating, drayage and other accessorial charges incident to transportation you must subscribe to the Professional Movers Commercial Relocation Tariff, STB HGB 400-(Series). See JTR, par. C5160-D4.

**CONFERENCE.** A meeting, retreat, seminar, symposium or event that involves attendee travel. Also applies to training activities that are conferences under 5 CFR §410.404. Does not include regularly scheduled courses of instruction conducted at a GOV'T/commercial training facility.

**CONSECUTIVE OVERSEAS TOUR (COT) (*Uniformed Member Only*).** The PCS reassignment of a member from one OCONUS PDS to another OCONUS PDS. See **IN PLACE CONSECUTIVE OVERSEAS TOUR**.

**CONSUMABLE GOODS (SEE HOUSEHOLD GOODS).** Consumable goods refer to expendable personal property because they are used up, as opposed to wearing out. Refer to APP F for the designated locations to which consumable goods shipments are authorized. There are three categories of consumable goods:

1. **Foodstuff:** Edible foodstuffs, e.g., canned tuna or foodstuffs that are edible as part of prepared items, such as flour, sugar, salt, and shortening which are used to make cake. Edible consumable goods directly satisfy the need for food and nourishment.
2. **Personal Maintenance:** Non-edible consumable goods include items that are used for personal maintenance such as toiletries, deodorant, toothpaste and personal hygiene products.
3. **Household Maintenance:** Non-edible consumable goods used for the maintenance of the household such as paper products and liquid household cleaners that cannot be shipped as HHG due to normal shipping restrictions.

*Consumable goods do not include items to maintain an automobile or other machinery. Items such as car batteries and tires are not consumable goods and are prohibited in consumable goods shipments.*

**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 (CTO).** 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. Also called a Travel Management Center (TMC) under GSA's program.

**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 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](http://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	Pentagon Force Protection Agency	Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences
	Washington Headquarters Services	Defense Logistics Agency		

**DEPENDENT (*Uniformed Member Only*).** 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 JFTR, par. U7115-A, or for transportation for survivors of a deceased member authorized in JFTR, 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 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 the member's spouse's illegitimate child, B-

177061/B-177129, 13 December 1974) **NOTE:** *A stepchild is excluded as a dependent after the member's divorce 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. See JFTR, 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.

Common-Law Marriage is defined as a marriage not solemnized by religious or civil ceremony as defined in pertinent state law. 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." (DoDFMR, Vol. 7B, Glossary)

For dependency determinations, Service PoCs are listed in JFTR, par. U10104-G3.

#### 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/IMMEDIATE FAMILY (Civilian Employee Only)**. 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 school year completion 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 grandchildren's parent 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 the employee's immediate family members 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 the employee's dependents 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 JTR, par. C7090-A for the purpose of transportation eligibility under that Act.*

**NOTE 4:** *With respect to emergency leave travel, JTR, par. C7365-D.*

**NOTE 5:** *Whether or not 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 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 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 or not 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>*

**DEPENDENT, ACQUIRED (*Uniformed Member Only*)**. A dependent acquired through marriage, adoption, or other action during the current tour of assigned duty. Does not include persons dependent, or children born of a marriage that existed, before the beginning of a current tour.

**DEPENDENT, COMMAND-SPONSORED (*Uniformed Member Only*)**

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. Command sponsorship is not required to receive OHA at the with-dependent rate.
4. See **DEPENDENT**

**DEPENDENT-RESTRICTED TOUR (*Uniformed Member Only*)**

1. A tour at any overseas PDS with an established tour that does not permit command-sponsored dependents.
2. Also referred to as an unaccompanied hardship overseas tour, or remote tour.
3. Also describes a tour at a PDS 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**

A. **UNIFORMED MEMBER**

1. Except as used in Ch 6 (Evacuation Allowances):
  - a. A place in a CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS area;
  - b. The foreign OCONUS place to which dependents are specifically authorized to travel under JFTR, par. U5222-D1, when a member is ordered to an unaccompanied/dependent restricted tour. This is limited to the native country of a foreign born spouse for DoD Services and Coast Guard.;
  - c. 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 JFTR, par. U5222-C4, U5222-D1 or U5222-F3;
  - d. The OCONUS place in the old PDS vicinity at which dependents remain under the JFTR, par. U5222-F3, while a member serves a dependent-restricted/unaccompanied tour;
  - e. The foreign OCONUS place to which dependents are specifically authorized to travel under JFTR, par. U5900, when early return of dependents is authorized. This is limited to the native country of a foreign born spouse for DoD Services and Coast Guard.
2. 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 dependent transportation is authorized at GOV'T expense.
3. For the definition of "designated place" as used in Ch 6 (Evacuation Allowances), see pars. U6002-A and U6051-A.

B. **CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE**. A place designated by the:

1. Commander concerned,
2. Commander's designated representative, or
3. Employee,

for the movement of dependents or HHG when not accompanying the employee.

**DESTINATION RATE (Civilian Employee Only)**. 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.

**DETACHMENT (Uniformed Member Only)**. 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.

**DIFFERENT (OR SEPARATE) DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES (Civilian Employee Only)**

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 STATION**

A. **UNIFORMED MEMBER**. 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.

B. **CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE**. 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.

**DISCOUNT GOVERNMENT MEAL RATE (GMR)**. The daily rate charged for meals in a GOV'T DINING FACILITY/MESS minus the operating cost. See **GOVERNMENT MEAL RATE** for current rates.

**DISTANCE**. As applicable for the Defense Table of Official Distance:

1. **Shortest**. Routes a driver takes to minimize total distance traveled while still following a truck-navigable route. Used in most cases to calculate HHG distances.
2. **Practical**. 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.

**EARLY RETURN OF DEPENDENT (Uniformed Member Only)**. 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 order.

#### EFFECTIVE DATE OF PCS ORDER

##### A. **UNIFORMED MEMBER**

1. For a member being separated/retired, the last day of active duty. See 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 order effective date is the first day of duty on the new tour. See IPCOT definition.
4. The following are examples of computing an order's effective date:

<b>EXAMPLE 1</b>	
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 order effective date
<b>EXAMPLE 2</b>	
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 order effective date
<b>EXAMPLE 3</b>	
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 order effective date

B. **CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE.** The date an employee is required to commence travel to comply with a PCS travel order. In determining the effective date, authorized leave/TDY en route required by the travel authorization is excluded.

**EFFECTIVE DATE OF SEPARATION (Civilian Employee Only).** The date an employee is separated from Federal service.

**EFFECTIVE DATE OF TRANSFER OR APPOINTMENT (Civilian Employee Only).** The date an employee or new appointee reports for duty at a new or first PDS.

**EMERGENCY TRAVEL (Civilian Employee Only).** See **TRAVEL, EMERGENCY.**

**EMPLOYEE.** A civilian individual:

1. Employed by an agency (as defined in APP A), regardless of status or grade;
2. Employed intermittently as an expert or consultant and paid on a daily WAE basis; or
3. Serving without pay or at \$1 a year (5 USC §5701(2)) (also referred to as "invitational traveler" for TDY travel purposes only).

**ESCORT.** An escort:

1. Is a member, employee, or other person who, IAW a 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.** See **NON-TEMPORARY STORAGE**.

**FAMILY.** See **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 provided meals 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.

An individual furnished subsistence obtained by contract is performing field duty when so declared by a competent official.

**FIRST-CLASS.** See **ACCOMMODATIONS**

**FOREIGN AIR CARRIER.** An air carrier that does not hold a certificate issued by the U.S. under 49 USC §41102.

**FOREIGN AREA AND FOREIGN COUNTRY.** Any area or country outside the 50 States, District of Columbia, the Commonwealths of Puerto Rico and the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and U.S. territories and possessions.

**FOREIGN-BORN DEPENDENT** (*Uniformed Member Only*). 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.

**FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES** (*Civilian Employee Only*). The Foreign Service as constituted under the Foreign Service Act of 1980.

**FORMER CANAL ZONE AREA.** Areas and INSTALLATIONS in the Republic of Panama made available to the U.S. under the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977 and related agreements as described in section 3(a) of the Panama Canal Act of 1979.

**FUND-APPROVING OFFICIAL** (*Civilian Employee Only*). One who provides the accounting data for

authorized/approved travel orders or order amendments.

**FUNDING ACTIVITY** (*Civilian Employee Only*). The command or organization whose funds pay for the travel.

### **GEOGRAPHICAL LOCALITY**

1. The contiguous political area of a single country or a related island group in the same region.
2. 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 Hawaii and Alaska, and each U.S. territory or possession, are separate geographical localities.
3. 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**

A. Includes:

1. Equipment owned, leased, or chartered, for transportation on land, water, or in the air, expressly for GOV'T use.
2. Aircraft on loan to or owned by an Aero Club and AMC categories B and M air travel.

B. Does not Include:

1. A GOV'T-owned ship totally leased for commercial operation, or
2. A rental vehicle, for personally procured moves, (JFTR, par. U5320-D and JTR, par. C2203-D). 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 ("GOV'T dining facility/mess available" APP O, par. T4040-a8b) 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. A dining facility/mess established and operated primarily for enlisted members 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 (GMR)**

A. Discount GOV'T Meal Rate. The discount GOV'T meal rate is:

1. The daily rate provided in lieu of meals in a GOV'T DINING FACILITY/MESS minus the operating cost.
2. \$9.25 per day.

B. Standard GOV'T Meal Rate. The standard GOV'T meal rate is:

1. The daily rate provided in lieu of meals in a GOV'T DINING FACILITY/MESS including the operating cost.
2. \$10.80 per day.

C. Effective Date(s). The discount and standard GOV'T meal rates above are effective from 1 January 2009 - 31 December 2011.

**GOVERNMENT MESS.** See **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. Lodging 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.** See **GOVERNMENT TRAVEL CHARGE CARD (GTCC)**.

**GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTATION.** Transportation facilities owned, leased, or chartered, and operated by the GOV'T for transportation on land, water, or in the air. See **GOVERNMENT CONVEYANCE**.

**GOVERNMENT (TRANSPORTATION) CONSTRUCTED COST (GCC).** The 'Best Value' cost the Government would have paid for Government-procured HHG transportation.

**GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTATION REQUEST (GTR)**

1. A GTR is a Standard Form 1169.
2. A GTR is an accountable GOV'T document used to procure common carrier transportation services.
3. A GTR obligates the GOV'T to pay for transportation services provided.
4. 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.
5. See **TRANSPORTATION REQUEST**.

**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 GOV'T (CBA) or individual (IBA).

A. Centrally Billed Account (CBA). One of two types of GTCC accounts. CBAs are issued to the GOV'T and the GOV'T retains liability for CBAs.

B. Individually Billed Account (IBA). One of two types of GTCC accounts. Individual travelers are issued IBA cards, and the traveler has liability for the use and payment of the account. *This term does not apply to personal (non-GOV'T) credit card not issued under the GTCC program.*

#### GROUP MOVEMENT

1. A movement of 2 or more official travelers traveling as a group, under the same 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 order.
2. Members, traveling together under an order directing no/limited reimbursement, may travel between any points en route, provided that the order specifically indicates the points between which the status applies.

**HIGHEST CONUS M&IE RATE.** Effective for travel by car ferry on/after:

1. 1 January 2005: \$51
2. 1 October 2005: \$64
3. 1 October 2009: \$71.

#### HOME OF RECORD (HOR) (*Uniformed Member Only*).

A. General. The place recorded as the individual's home when commissioned, appointed, enlisted, inducted, or ordered into a tour of active duty.

B. Break in Service. 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.

C. Bona Fide Error. 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 member's actual home upon entering the Service, and not a different place selected for the member's convenience.

D. Erroneous Designation of a Duty Station. An officer, who received a commission/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) (*Uniformed Member Only*)**. 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 JFTR, par. U5130-A1.

#### HOUSEHOLD GOODS (HHG)

##### A. **UNIFORMED MEMBER**

- \*1. General. Items associated with the home and all personal effects belonging to a member and dependents on the member's order effective date that legally may be accepted and transported by an authorized commercial transporter.
2. Weight Additive. See JFTR par. U5310-E for an article involving a weight additive.

3. HHG Acquired after the Order Effective Date. HHG acquired after the order effective date but before entering an IPCOT may be shipped when JFTR par. U5370-I1b or U5370-I2 applies.

4. HHG also include:

a. 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.;

b. Spare POV parts, (e.g., car engine/transmission) not to exceed the member's administrative HHG weight allowance and a pickup tailgate when removed;

c. 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);

d. Consumable goods for a member ordered to locations listed in APP F;

e. A vehicle other than a POV (such as a motorcycle, moped, hang glider, golf cart or snowmobile (and/or the associated trailer));

f. A boat or personal watercraft (e.g., a jet ski) 14 or more feet (and/or the associated trailer);

g. 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).;

h. 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).; and

i. 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.

5. HHG *do not* include:

a. Personal baggage when carried free on commercial transportation;

b. Automobiles, trucks, vans and similar motor vehicles; airplanes; mobile homes; camper trailers; horse trailers; and farming vehicles (JFTR, Ch 5, Part E for POV shipment);

c. Live animals including birds, fish and reptiles;

d. Articles that otherwise would qualify as HHG but are acquired after the PCS order effective date, except:

(1) Bona fide replacements for articles that have become inadequate, worn out, broken, or unserviceable on/after the PCS 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

(2) 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));
- e. Cordwood and building materials (B-133751, 1 November 1957 and B-180439, 13 September 1974);
  - f. HHG for resale, disposal or commercial use;
  - g. Privately owned live ammunition (B-130583, 8 May 1957);
  - h. Hazardous articles including explosives, flammable and corrosive materials, poisons; propane gas tanks. DTR 4500.9-R, Part IV, for examples of hazardous materials.
6. Law or carrier regulations may prohibit commercial transportation of certain articles not included in 2. These articles frequently include articles:
- a. 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);
  - b. That cannot be taken from the premises without damage to the article or the premises (e.g., bookcases built into walls); and
  - c. That are perishable (including frozen foods), or that require refrigeration, or that are perishable plants unless,
    - (1) Transportation is not more than 150 miles and/or delivery is accomplished within 24 hours from the time of loading,
    - (2) No storage is required, and
    - (3) No preliminary or en route services (e.g., watering or other preservative method) is required of the carrier.

B. **CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE** (FTR, §300-3.1)

- 1. **General.** Items (except those listed in 4 and 5) associated with the home and all personal effects belonging to an employee and dependents on the employee's effective date of transfer/appointment that legally may be accepted and transported by a commercial HHG carrier.
- 2. **Weight Additive.** See JTR, par. C5154-E for an article involving a weight additive.
- 3. HHG also include:
  - a. 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 (JTR, par. C5154-C1) and therefore must be weighed separately and identified on the origin inventory as PBP&E.;
  - b. Spare parts for a POV, including automobile engine/transmission (GSCBA 14680-RELO, 17 September 1998), and a pickup tailgate when removed;
  - c. 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);
  - d. Consumable goods for employees with PCS travel authorization to locations listed in APP F;
  - e. 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);

f. 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);

g. 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).;

h. 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).; and

i. 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.

4. HHG *do not* include:

a. Personal baggage when carried free on commercial transportation;

b. Automobiles, trucks, vans and similar motor vehicles; airplanes; mobile homes; camper trailers; horse trailers; and farming vehicles (See JTR, Ch 5, Part E for POV shipment);

c. Live animals including birds, fish and reptiles;

d. Cordwood and building materials (B-133751, 1 November 1957 and B-180439, 13 September 1974);

e. HHG for resale, disposal or commercial use;

f. Privately owned live ammunition (B-130583, 8 May 1957); and

g. Boats (other than those in A6 above); and

h. Hazardous articles including explosives, flammable and corrosive materials, poisons, propane gas tanks. DTR 4500.9-R, Part IV, for examples of hazardous materials.

5. Law or carrier regulations may prohibit commercial shipment of certain articles not included in B. These articles frequently include articles:

a. 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);

b. That cannot be taken from the premises without damage to the article or the premises (e.g., bookcases built into walls);

c. That are perishable (including frozen foods), or that require refrigeration, or that are perishable plants unless;

(1) Transportation is not more than 150 miles and/or delivery is accomplished within 24 hours from the time of loading,

(2) No storage is required, and

(3) No preliminary or en route services (e.g., watering or other preservative method) is required of the carrier.

**HOUSEHOLD GOODS TRANSPORTATION.** See **TRANSPORTATION, HHG.**

**HOUSEHOLD GOODS WEIGHT ADDITIVE**

1. A weight added to the HHG shipment net weight to compensate for the excessive van space used by the item.
2. The item must be stated in the HHG tariff as qualifying for a weight additive before a charge can be assessed.
3. Weight additives do not apply if an article is capable of being conveniently hand-carried by one person and/or transported in a standard moving carton.

**HOUSE-HUNTING TRIP (HHT)** (*Civilian Employee Only*). Round trip travel between the old and new PDSs to seek a permanent residence.

**IMMEDIATE FAMILY** (*Civilian Employee Only*). See **DEPENDENT/IMMEDIATE FAMILY.**

**INTERVIEWEE** (*Civilian Employee Only*). An individual who is being considered for employment by an agency. The individual may currently be a GOV'T employee.

**INACTIVE DUTY TRAINING** (*Uniformed Member Only*)

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 order, cover a specific assignment, and have a prescribed time limit.

**INDIVIDUALLY BILLED ACCOUNT (IBA).** See **GOVERNMENT TRAVEL CHARGE CARD**

**INVITATIONAL TRAVEL.** See **TRAVEL, INVITATIONAL.**

**ITINERARY, VARIATION IN.** A change in routing of travel or points of TDY ICW official business, justified by the mission nature and requirements.

**INITIAL ACTIVE DUTY TRAINING** (*Uniformed Member Only*). 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) (*Uniformed Member Only*)**

1. A prescribed tour following the completion of an initial OCONUS tour (including voluntary extensions) that a member agrees to serve at the same PDS.
2. An IPCOT order effective date is the first day of duty on the new tour.
3. No PCS movement is involved for a service member.
4. 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.
5. Curtailment of the initial overseas tour is not authorized (DoDI 1315.18).
6. For USCG, See Service directives.

**KEY BILLET (*Uniformed Member Only*)**

1. An OCONUS position (officers/warrant officers only) of extremely unusual responsibility for which it has been determined the incumbent's continued presence is absolutely essential to the activity/unit mission or to the U.S. presence in that area.
2. Approval authority for key billet designation is
  - a. Joint Chiefs of Staff, USD(P&R), or
  - b. The Secretary Concerned.

**LAST DUTY STATION (*Uniformed Member Only*).** 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.

**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>.

**LODGING IN KIND (*Uniformed Member Only*).** Lodging provided by the GOV'T without cost to the member.

**LODGING-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**

1. A commissioned officer, commissioned warrant officer, warrant officer, and enlisted person, including a Uniformed Services retiree.
2. "Retiree" includes members of the Fleet Reserve and Fleet Marine Corps Reserve who are in receipt of retainer pay.

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## MILEAGE ALLOWANCE

### A. Local and TDY Travel

1. A rate per mile in lieu of reimbursement of actual POC operating expenses.
2. For current rates, see JFTR, par. U2600 and JTR, par. C2500.

### B. PCS Travel, First Duty Station Travel, HHT, and Separation Travel

1. A rate per mile for authorized POC use during official PCS travel.
2. The total amount depends on the official distance for which the rate per mile may be paid under the circumstances.
3. See JFTR, par. U2605 and JTR, par. C2505 for the current rate.

## MISCELLANEOUS CHARGE ORDER (MCO)

A coupon used as a general purpose voucher for services ICW official travel. An MCO may be used only when authorized by the AO in advance of travel.

**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-D and JTR, par. C2203-D),
2. GOV'T-procured commercial transportation,
3. GOV'T transportation.

## MOBILE HOME

1. A mobile home is a mobile dwelling constructed or converted and intended for use as a permanent residence and designed to be moved, either self-propelled or towed.
2. Examples of mobile homes are a:
  - a. house trailer,
  - b. privately owned railcar converted for use as a residence (51 Comp. Gen. 806 (1972)),
  - c. boat a member uses as the place of principal residence (62 Comp. Gen. 292 (1983)),

3. HHG and PBP&E contained in the mobile home and owned/intended for use by the member/employee or the member's/employee's dependents are part of the mobile home.

**MONETARY ALLOWANCE IN LIEU OF TRANSPORTATION (MALT)**

1. A rate per mile for the authorized POC use during official PCS travel.
2. The total amount depends on the official distance for which the rate per mile may be paid under the circumstances (as determined IAW this regulation).
3. See JFTR, par. U2605-B and JTR, par. C2505-B 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-COMMAND SPONSORED DEPENDENT (*Uniformed Member Only*).** Dependents not authorized/approved to reside with a member at an OCONUS location.

**NON-FOREIGN OCONUS AREA.** The states of Alaska and Hawaii, the Commonwealths of Puerto Rico and the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and U.S. territories and possessions.

**NON-TEMPORARY STORAGE (NTS)**

1. Long-term HHG storage in lieu of transportation.
2. NTS includes necessary packing, crating, unpacking, uncrating, transportation to and from the storage location(s), storage, and other directly related necessary services.
3. Also referred to as Extended Storage.

**OCONUS**

- A. Locations outside the continental U.S. (CONUS).
- B. *Civilian Employee Only*. For permanent duty travel purposes with respect to Alaska, Hawaii, 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.

**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.** See *PERMANENT DUTY STATION*.

**OFFICER (*Uniformed Member Only*).** 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.

**OPEN MESS.** A non-appropriated fund activity providing essential messing, billeting, and recreation for military personnel and their dependents.

**ORDER**

- A. General. An order:

1. Is a written instrument issued/approved by person(s) to whom authority has been delegated directing, authorizing, approving a traveler, or group of travelers, to travel,
2. Provides the traveler information regarding what expenses will be paid,
3. Provides the CTO documentation for use of travel contracts and similar arrangements with transportation and lodging providers, and
4. Supplies financial information necessary for budgetary planning and, identifies purpose(s) of travel.

B. Types of Order

1. Blanket Order. A 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. A blanket order is unavailable in DTS, and restricted to economy-class travel and/or the established locality per diem rate requiring an amendment for each trip involving the use of other than economy/coach class transportation and/or an AEA. *The Coast Guard allows AEA on a blanket order.*

a. Unlimited Open. Allows the traveler to travel anywhere on official business without further authorization for a specified period of time within a fiscal year.

b. Limited Open. Allows the traveler 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.

c. Repeat. Allows the traveler to travel on official business without further authorization to a specific destination for a specified period of time within a fiscal year.

2. Trip-by-trip. Allows the traveler or group of travelers to take one or more specific official business trips, which must include specific purpose, itinerary, and estimated costs. The following types of travel *must* be authorized on a trip-by-trip basis:

- a. Other than economy/coach class travel;
- b. AEA travel (except the Coast Guard);
- c. Conference travel;
- d. Foreign travel;
- e. Travel received from a non-federal source (donated travel);
- f. Training-related travel; and,
- g. Travel by volunteers (invitational travel).

**ORDER-ISSUING/AUTHENTICATING OFFICIAL.** See AO.

**ORGANIZATIONAL CLOTHING AND INDIVIDUAL EQUIPMENT (OC&IE).** OC&IE is accountable or issue-in-kind property owned or purchased by the GOV'T/uniformed service which must be returned IAW Service/ Agency regulations to the Service/Agency upon mission completion or (in the case of a member) release from active duty (discharge, separation, or retirement). OC&IE per Agency/Service regulations is PBP&E when shipped as HHG.

**OVERSEAS.** See OCONUS.

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## PER DIEM ALLOWANCE

A. General. The per diem allowance (subsistence allowance):

1. Is a daily payment instead of actual expense reimbursement for lodging, meals and related incidental expenses;
2. Is separate from transportation expenses and other reimbursable expenses (APP G); and
3. Does not include transportation and other miscellaneous travel expenses.

B. Expenses. The per diem allowance covers all charges, including tax (except lodging tax in the U.S., and non-foreign OCONUS locations).

C. Lodging

1. Expenses Authorized. Overnight sleeping facilities, (including GOV'T QTRS), baths, personal use of the room during daytime, telephone access fees, service charges for fans, air conditioners, heaters, and fireplaces furnished in rooms when not included in the room rate; and lodging tax in a foreign OCONUS area.
2. Expenses Not Authorized. 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.

D. Lodging Tax

1. CONUS/Non-Foreign OCONUS Areas. Lodging tax in CONUS/Non-Foreign OCONUS areas:
  - a. Is ***not*** covered in the locality per diem lodging ceiling, but
  - b. Is a reimbursable expense (APP G), except when 'MALT-Plus' per diem for POC travel is paid.
2. Foreign OCONUS Areas. Lodging tax in foreign OCONUS areas is included in the locality per diem lodging ceiling and is not a reimbursable expense.

E. Meals. The per diem allowance:

1. Covers expenses for breakfast, lunch, dinner, and related taxes and tips; but
2. ***Does not cover expenses incurred for alcoholic beverages, entertainment, or other persons.***

F. Incidental Expenses. Incidental expenses include:

1. Fees and tips to porters, baggage carriers, bellhops, hotel maids, stewards/stewardesses, and others on ships, and hotel servants in foreign countries.
  - a. **UNIFORMED MEMBER**. See APP G for reimbursement of fees and tips incurred at transportation terminals.);
  - b. **CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE**. See JTR, par. C7460-item 4, regarding baggage-handling costs incurred as a direct result of an employee's disability.;
2. 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. If the AO determines that 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 JFTR, Ch 3, Part F and Ch 1, Part C JTR, par. C2402.;

3. Laundry/dry-cleaning, and/or pressing of clothing when travel is to an *OCONUS location*;
4. Telegrams and telephone calls necessary to reserve lodging;
5. Mailing costs associated with filing travel vouchers and payment of GTCC billings;
6. Potable water and ice (28 Comp. Gen. 627 (1949));
7. Tax and service charges on any of the expenses in items 2.;
8. Tax and service charges for meals or any of the expenses listed in item F.; and
9. 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. Laundry

1. CONUS Locations. The cost of 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 requires at least:
  - a. 7 consecutive nights for a **Uniformed Member**, and up to an average of \$2 per day; or
  - b. 4 consecutive nights for a **Civilian Employee**.
2. OCONUS Locations. 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 in the OCONUS per diem/AEA.

**PER DIEM, REDUCED.** See **REDUCED PER DIEM.**

**PER DIEM, TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION ALLOWANCE COMMITTEE (PDTATAC).**

A. General. 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 Per Diem, Travel and Transportation Allowance Committee (PDTATAC) publishes these regulations.

B. Purpose. 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 DoD 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; DoDD 5154.29, 9 March 1993.

**PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION (PCS)**

A. General (**UNIFORMED MEMBER AND CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE**). The assignment, detail, or transfer of an employee, member, or unit to a different PDS under a competent travel order that does not specify the duty as temporary, provide for further assignment to a new PDS, or direct return to the old PDS.

B. **UNIFORMED MEMBER ONLY**. For a Uniformed member this includes:

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 (JFTR, 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.**

A. **UNIFORMED MEMBER**

1. General. The post of duty/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.
2. Geographic Limits. 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, Hawaii) 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, Hawaii) 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.
3. 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, Hawaii. Each of those seven Districts is a separate and unique PDS (19 Comp. Gen. 602 (1939) and 42 Comp. Gen. 460 (1963)).
4. 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 JFTR, par. U2146. See JFTR, par. U2146 for examples of scheduled duration and extensions.
5. The following are PDSs for transportation and storage of HHG and mobile homes:
- a. The home of a member at the time of:
    - (1) Appointment to regular Service from civilian life or from an RC;
    - (2) Being called to active duty (including for training) for 20 or more weeks;
    - (3) Being recalled from the Fleet Reserve or Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, or recalled from retirement (including temporary disability);
    - (4) Enlistment or induction into the Service (regular or during emergency); or
    - (5) Temporary disability retirement.
  - b. 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);
  - c. 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;
  - d. The member's home upon:
    - (1) Retirement;
    - (2) Transfer to an RC, the Fleet Reserve, or the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve;
    - (3) Release from active duty;
    - (4) Discharge, resignation, or separation, all under honorable conditions; or

(5) Temporary disability retirement.

B. **CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE**. The employee/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:

1. For an employee:

a. The corporate limits of the city or town in which stationed, or;

b. 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, Hawaii) 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.*

2. For an invitational traveler:

a. The corporate limits of the city or town in which the home or principal place of business is located, or

b. 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, Hawaii) 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.*

3. Arlington County, VA. 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, Hawaii. 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)

A. **UNIFORMED MEMBER**. PCS and COT/IPCOT travel.

B. **CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE**. First duty station travel for a newly recruited employee/appointee, RAT, PCS travel, and separation travel. See JTR, Ch 5, Part A.

#### PLACE FROM WHICH CALLED/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 order to active duty is addressed.

3. Effective 1 January 1983: In the case of a non-prior service midshipman or cadet at a Service academy or a civilian college or university, the place **at which** the member attains a military status or **at which** the member enters the Service. **NOTE: Generally this is the academic institution and not the member's HOR (60 Comp. Gen. 142 (1980)).**

**NOTE:** The **PLEAD** changes only if there is a break in service exceeding one full day, in which case it is the place of entry into the new period of service.

**PLACE OF PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION.** See **ACCOMMODATIONS, PUBLIC.**

**PLACE OF STORAGE.** Residence or authorized storage location.

**POLICY-CONSTRUCTED AIRFARE.** The least expensive, unrestricted economy/coach airfare. If the policy-constructed airfare turns out to be or include a city-pair airfare and if there are both a 'YCA' and a '-CA' airfare, the 'YCA' airfare is used. A capacity-controlled city-pair airfare (-CA airfare) is not included when creating a policy-constructed airfare for comparison purposes.

**PORT CALL.** Official notification or instructions that require a traveler to report for transoceanic transportation. It designates the port of embarkation, identifies the carrier with flight number or sailing assignment, specifies the reporting time and date, and provides instructions relevant to the transportation arrangements.

**PORT OF DEBARKATION (POD)**

1. Air Travel: the destination airport at which the traveler leaves an international/transoceanic flight.
2. Ship Travel: the place at which the traveler leaves a ship after the journey of 24 or more hours.

**PORT OF EMBARKATION (POE)**

1. Air Travel: the airport at which the traveler boards an international/transoceanic flight.
2. Ship Travel: the place at which the traveler boards a ship for a journey of 24 or more hours.

**POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.** See **TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.**

**POST OF DUTY.** *PDS* An OCONUS PDS.

**POV, SPARE PARTS.** Extra tires, wheels, tire chains, tools, battery chargers, accessories, car transmission/engine (GSBCA 14680-RELO, 17 September 1998), and those small and usually-possessed parts or replacements used for repair and replacement of identical parts subject to normal use and wear (e.g., extra spark plugs, radiator hoses, fan belts, filters, gaskets, tune-up and repair kits). Also included are items that serve a seasonal, emergency, or convenience purpose (e.g., special seats and beds for children, bottle warmers and similar conveniences, snow and ice removal equipment, auxiliary heaters, and storage boxes).

**UNIFORMED MEMBER:**

1. POV spare parts must not exceed the member's administrative HHG weight allowance.
2. Storage of a car engine/transmission is the member's responsibility (both in terms of facilities and cost) except when par. U5380-G applies if engine/transmission storage is required after HHG delivery to the OCONUS residence, when no GOV'T storage facility is available or an available GOV'T storage facility

cannot accommodate car engine/transmission (e.g. does not fit or does not meet environmental requirements).

**PREMIUM-CLASS (OTHER THAN ECONOMY-/COACH-CLASS).** See **ACCOMMODATIONS**.

**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)**

1. 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.
2. 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-B and JTR, par. C2102-B.
3. A common carrier, or a conveyance owned by the GOV'T, is not a POC.
4. See **TRANSPORTATION**.

**PRIVATELY OWNED (MOTOR) VEHICLE (POV)**

A. General. Any motor vehicle owned by, or on a long-term lease (12 or more months) to, a member/employee, or the member/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.

B. Motorcycle or Moped

1. **UNIFORMED MEMBER**. At the member's option, a motorcycle or moped may be considered a POV if the member does not ship a vehicle with four or more wheels on the same order.
2. **CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE**
  - a. CONUS. The employee may designate a motorcycle or moped as a POV (rather than as HHG) 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 order.

C. Leased Vehicle. The member/employee 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, as well as requirements for POV entry into any location, are the employee's responsibility.

**PRIVATIZED HOUSING**

1. Housing units on or near a military facility in the U.S. and/or its territories and possessions that are acquired/constructed by private persons, under the authority of 10 USC §§2871-2885.
2. Privatized housing *is not*:
  - a. GOV'T QTRS,
  - b. GOV'T-controlled QTRS, nor
  - c. Private sector housing.

**PROCEED TIME** (*Uniformed Member Only*). A period of time that a member is authorized, by Service regulations, to delay in the execution of an order.

**PROFESSIONAL BOOKS, PAPERS, AND EQUIPMENT (PBP&E)**

A. General. PBP&E is also referred to as PRO or PRO-Gear.

B. Exclusions. Excluded from PBP&E are:

1. Commercial products for sale/resale used in conducting business,
2. Sports equipment; and
3. Office furniture,
4. Household furniture,
5. Shop fixtures,
6. Furniture of any kind even though used ICW the PBP&E (e.g., bookcases, study/computer desks, file cabinets, and racks).

C. **MEMBER OR EMPLOYEE**

1. General. PBP&E includes 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).

2. The following items are PBP&E:

- a. Reference material;
- b. Instruments, tools, and equipment peculiar to technicians, mechanics, and members of the professions;
- c. 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;
- d. Communication equipment used by a DoD civilian employee or DoD member in association with the MARS (DoDI 4650.02), <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/465002p.pdf> ;
- e. Individually owned or specially issued field clothing and equipment;
- f. 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

g. 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).

h. 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.

**D. MEMBER'S DEPENDENT SPOUSE**

1. General

a. This is *not* applicable to an *employee's* dependent spouse.

b. PBP&E includes HHG in a spouse's possession needed for the spouse's employment or community support activities at the next or a later destination.

2. The following items are PBP&E:

a. Reference material,

b. Instruments, tools, and equipment peculiar to technicians, mechanics, and members of the professions;

c. 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

d. 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).

**PROPORTIONAL MEAL RATE.** The average of the standard GOV'T meal rate and the meals portion of the applicable M&IE rate, 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.

**RENEWAL AGREEMENT TRAVEL (RAT) (*Civilian Employee Only*)**

1. Travel and transportation allowance for the employee/dependents to return home on leave, between overseas tours of duty.

2. See JTR, Ch 5, Part K, for eligibility and limitations.

3. See **PERMANENT DUTY TRAVEL**.

**REPEAT ORDER (*Uniformed Member Only*).** See **ORDER**.

**RESERVE COMPONENT.** The:

1. Army National Guard of the U.S.;

2. Army Reserve;

3. Naval Reserve;

4. Marine Corps Reserve;

5. Air National Guard of the U.S.;

6. Air Force Reserve;
7. Coast Guard Reserve; and
8. Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service.

**RESIDENCE-TYPE QUARTERS.** Lodging that are not hotel or hotel-like accommodations.

**SECRETARIAL PROCESS**

A. **UNIFORMED MEMBER.** Action by the PDTATAC 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 JFTR, par. U1010-B.

B. **CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE**

1. Action by the PDTATAC 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.
2. The Secretarial Process(es) is/are in administrative and/or procedural directives issued under JTR, par. C1002.

**SECRETARY CONCERNED**

- A. As defined in 37 USC. §101(5), the Secretary of:
1. The Army, with respect to matters concerning the Army;
  2. 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;
  3. The Air Force, with respect to matters concerning the Air Force;
  4. Homeland Security, with respect to matters concerning the Coast Guard when it is not operating as a Service in the Navy;
  5. Commerce, with respect to matters concerning the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; and

6. Health and Human Services, with respect to matters concerning the Public Health Service.

B. When this term is used in the JFTR/JTR, the Secretary Concerned may authorize action by the PDTATAC Principal, without further delegation.

**SEPARATE DEPARTMENT** (*Civilian Employee Only*). See Different/Separate Departments and Agencies.

**SEPARATED FROM THE SERVICE** (*Uniformed Member Only*). 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.

**SEPARATION TRAVEL** (*Civilian Employee Only*). See **PERMANENT DUTY TRAVEL**.

**SERVICE CHARGE FOR USE OF GOVERNMENT QUARTERS** (*Uniformed Member Only*). Cost of maid service and fee for electricity.

**SERVICES**. See **UNIFORMED SERVICES**.

#### **SHORT DISTANCE MOVE**

##### A. **UNIFORMED MEMBER**

1. A move:

- a. Involving HHG drayage or shipment for a short distance between residences;
- b. To or from a NTS facility in the member's PDS area;
- c. In the member's last PDS area when the member is authorized a final move during a separation or retirement;
- d. Incident to reassignment or PCS to a new PDS near the old PDS;
- e. Between residences within a metropolitan area; or
- f. Not during a PCS, a move between residences within the daily commuting distance of the PDS.

2. A short distance HHG move includes necessary packing, crating, hauling, unpacking and uncrating.

B. **CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE**. A PCS between PDSs within the same city/area when the old and new PDS are at least 50 miles apart. See JTR, par. C5080-F for authorization/approval and exceptions to the 50-mile rule.

**SPARE PARTS FOR A POV**. See **POV, SPARE PARTS**.

**SPECIAL CONVEYANCE**. Commercially rented or hired vehicles other than a POV 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 CONUS PER DIEM RATE**. The per diem rate for:

1. 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>), and
2. All CONUS locations when PDT is involved.

**STANDARD GOVERNMENT MEAL RATE (GMR).**

1. The daily rate paid for meals in a GOV'T DINING FACILITY/MESS including the operating cost.
2. See **GOVERNMENT MEAL RATE** for current rates.

**STORAGE IN TRANSIT (SIT)**

1. Short-term storage that is part of HHG transportation.
2. May be at any combination of the origin, in transit, or destination.
3. Usually for 90 or fewer days, but may be extended.
4. See JFTR, par. U5375 and JTR, par. C5190.
5. Also referred to as temporary storage.

**SUBSISTENCE EXPENSES (Civilian Employee Only). PER DIEM ALLOWANCE.**

**SUBSISTING OUT (Uniformed Member Only).** The non-leave status of an inpatient 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).

**TEACHER (Civilian Employee Only).** A civilian who is a U.S. citizen 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) (Civilian Employee Only).** 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)**

A. **UNIFORMED MEMBER**

1. Duty at one or more locations, away from the PDS, under an 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. There are four types of TDY travel:
  - 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 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/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 order directing no/limited reimbursement.

d. Special Circumstances Travel. See JFTR, Ch 7.

B. **CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE**

1. Duty at one or more locations, away from the PDS, under a order providing for further assignment or, pending further assignment, to return to the old PDS or to proceed to a new PDS.

2. There are four types of TDY travel:

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 civilian employee.

c. Deployment, Personnel Traveling Together Under an 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 order directing no/limited reimbursement.

d. Special Circumstances Travel. See JTR, Ch 7.

**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**

1. 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.

2. Includes guesthouses, except transient visiting officer QTRS occupied by official visitors to the **INSTALLATION**.

3. *Does not* include:

a. Facilities used primarily for rest and recuperation purposes, or

b. Unaccompanied officer and enlisted QTRS.

**TEMPORARY STORAGE.** See **STORAGE IN TRANSIT**.

**TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.** As released by the Office of the Geographer and Global Issues, 1 July 1997. The territories and possessions of the U.S. include:

1. 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, Anathath, Farallon De Medinilla, Esmeralda Banks, and Northern Islands Sanctuary. (Island names from website: [www.saipan.com](http://www.saipan.com)).

2. Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
3. American Samoa
4. Baker Island
5. Guam
6. Howland Island
7. Jarvis Island
8. Johnston Atoll
9. Kingman Reef
10. Midway Islands
11. Navassa Island
12. Palmyra Atoll
13. Virgin Islands
14. Wake Island

**TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES**

A. General. A U.S. territory is:

1. An incorporated/unincorporated territory over which the U.S. exercises sovereignty,
2. An area referred to as a dependent area or possession, and
3. Other areas subject to U.S. jurisdiction.

B. Incorporated vs. Unincorporated

1. "Incorporated" refers to territories that Congress has "incorporated" into the U.S. by making the Constitution applicable to those areas.
2. "Unincorporated" refers to any territories to which the Constitution has not been expressly and fully extended.

See **TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.**

**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 (JFTR, par. U3001/JTR. Ch 2 and JFTR/JTR 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 and 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**

1. Transportation by ship, including port-handling charges, to, from, and between OCONUS ports.
2. The term does not include land transportation to or from such ports, except when POV transportation is IAW Service regulations and authorized by 37 USC §554, or 5 USC §5564.
3. Customs and other fees and charges required to effect entry of a POV into a country are not part of transportation. They are the traveler's financial responsibility.

**TRANSPORTATION REQUEST.** A written GOV'T request (including a GTR) to procure transportation, accommodations, or other services chargeable to the GOV'T, from a commercial provider ICW official travel.

**TRANSPORTATION TERMINAL.** A transportation terminal is a common carrier or GOV'T transportation (air, rail, bus, or ship) terminal, station, airport, or wharf. It includes a rental car pick-up or drop-off point if rental car is the transportation mode to and from the TDY location.

**TRANSPORTATION, USUAL MODE OF (Civilian Employee Only).** A transportation mode that is authorized, required, or furnished for usual travel by direct route, including common carrier facilities within CONUS or commercial and GOV'T transportation facilities overseas that would be used for travel by the most direct usually traveled route between points of official travel.

**TRAVEL.** The term "travel" relates to movement of persons from place to place and includes authority for the use of QTRS facilities, allowances, and certain transportation and reimbursable expenses incidental to travel, subject to conditions and limitations in JFTR and JTR. 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 orders.

**TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION/ORDER.** See **ORDER**.

**TRAVEL CLAIM (VOUCHER).** A written request, supported by applicable documentation and receipts, for reimbursement of expenses incurred in the performance of any official travel.

**TRAVEL, EMERGENCY (Civilian Employee Only).** Travel that results from:

1. The traveler becoming incapacitated by illness or injury not due to personal misconduct;
2. The death or serious illness of a member of the traveler's family; or
3. A catastrophic occurrence or impending disaster, such as fire, flood, or act of God, that directly affects the traveler's home.

**TRAVEL, INVITATIONAL**

1. 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.

2. 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.
3. Travel and transportation allowances authorized (APP E) for such a person are the same as those ordinarily authorized for a civilian employee ICW TDY, except as in APP E2-A2m for spouse invitational travel.

**TRAVEL MANAGEMENT CENTER (TMC).**

1. See **(CONTRACTED) COMMERCIAL TRAVEL OFFICE (CTO)**.
2. See **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, and an electronic system or other commercial method of arranging travel.

**TRAVEL, OFFICIAL**

1. Authorized travel and assignment solely ICW business of the DoD or the GOV'T.
2. Official travel may be performed:
  - a. Within/in the vicinity of a PDS;
  - b. To/from the actual residence to, from, or between PDSs; and
  - c. To, from, at, and between TDY assignment locations.
3. The below are not official travel. Travel:
  - a. And delays for personal reasons/convenience,
  - b. By a circuitous route,
  - c. By transportation modes other than authorized/approved,
  - d. For additional distances, or
  - e. To places ICW personal business..
4. Non-official travel status affects allowances, reimbursements, and pay status.

**TRAVEL ORDER.** See **ORDER**.

**TRAVEL REQUEST (*Civilian Employee Only*).** 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 (*Civilian Employee Only*).**

1. 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.
2. DoD components may permit travelers to be travel-requesting officials for their own travel orders.

3. When travelers are permitted to be travel-requesting officials for their own travel orders, under no circumstances may the travel-requesting official also be the travel-approving/directing and/or AO for the travel.
4. A travel request is subject to approval/disapproval by a travel-approving/directing official.

**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 an order, including time en route awaiting transportation connections and delays en route beyond the traveler's control (JFTR, par. U2200 and JTR, par. C1060).

**TRIP RECORD.** Under DTS, this document, in either electronic or paper form, provides the vehicle on which is recorded each official order, initial options, modifications, and payment decisions. Prepared by the traveler, it is the single trip document that includes the order and fund cite, the should-cost estimate, the itinerary, updates to the itinerary made during the trip, and serves as the expense report when the traveler returns.

**UNACCOMPANIED BAGGAGE.** See **BAGGAGE, UNACCOMPANIED.**

**UNACCOMPANIED MEMBER (*Uniformed Member Only*).** A member whose dependents have not accompanied the member or have accompanied the member at personal expense and are not command sponsored.

**UNACCOMPANIED TOUR (*Uniformed Member Only*)**

1. The authorized tour length at a specific overseas PDS for a Service member who is not accompanied by command-sponsored dependents.
2. A tour at a location with only an unaccompanied tour authorized is a dependent-restricted tour (see APP A definition).
3. For JFTR allowances, an unaccompanied tour also includes a dependent-restricted tour (DoDI 1315.18, par. E2.1.50).

**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.

**UNUSUALLY ARDUOUS SEA DUTY (*Uniformed Member Only*).** Duty aboard or with designated units. These units must be designated in writing and meet the criteria in 57 Comp. Gen. 266 (1978).

**UPON SEPARATION FROM FEDERAL SERVICE (*Civilian Employee Only*).** All dates following the date an employee is separated from Federal Service.

**U.S.-CERTIFICATED AIR CARRIER.** A U.S.-certificated air carrier that holds a certificate under 49 USC §41102 and that is authorized either by the carrier's certificate or by exemption or regulation. U.S.-certificated air carrier service also includes service provided under a code share agreement with a foreign (non-.U.S.-certificated) air carrier IAW Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) when the ticket, or documentation for an electronic ticket, identifies the U.S.-certificated air carrier's designator code and flight number.

**U.S. FLAG AIR CARRIER.** See **U.S.-CERTIFICATED AIR CARRIER.**

**U.S. INSTALLATION**

1. 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.

2. This term includes only that area actually occupied by those operations (plus the minimum surrounding area necessary for close-in security) and excludes contracted hotels not contained on and operated by the **INSTALLATION**.

**WARD.** A person, especially an infant, placed by authority of law under the care of a guardian.

**WEIGHT ADDITIVE.** See **HOUSEHOLD GOODS-WEIGHT ADDITIVE**.

**YEARS OF SERVICE** (*Uniformed Member Only*). Any service authorized to be credited in computation of basic pay under 37 USC §205.

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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 A1) 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. A traveler is 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
<p><b>ATM Use (Civilian Employee).</b></p> <p>1. <u>Reimbursable</u>. Administrative fees for ATM use to obtain money with the GTCC up to the amount authorized/approved by the AO for an ATM travel advance.</p> <p>2. <u>Not Reimbursable</u>. Administrative fees for an ATM use of a personal charge card.</p> <p>3. <u>DoDFMR</u>, Volume 9, Chapter 3 available at: <a href="http://www.dtic.mil/comptroller/fmr/09/09_03.pdf">http://www.dtic.mil/comptroller/fmr/09/09_03.pdf</a>, for information on personnel exempt from the requirement to use the GTCC.</p>			X	X
<p><b>ATM Use (Uniformed Member)</b></p> <p>1. Reimbursement is authorized for administrative fees for ATM use to obtain money with:</p> <p>a. The GTCC, or</p> <p>b. An ATM or personal charge card used by personnel exempt (and the traveler must provide the exemption authority) from GTCC use for official travel,</p> <p>up to the amount authorized/approved by the AO for an ATM travel advance.</p> <p>2. Reimbursement for ATM administrative fees related to use of an ATM or personal charge card is at the rate applicable to that card if an advance is not otherwise provided by cash, check or EFT.</p> <p>3. <u>DoDFMR</u>, Volume 9, Chapter 3 available at: <a href="http://www.dtic.mil/comptroller/fmr/09/09_03.pdf">http://www.dtic.mil/comptroller/fmr/09/09_03.pdf</a>, for information on personnel exempt from the requirement to use the GTCC.</p>	X	X		
<p><b>Baggage, Excess Accompanied (Transportation Cost).</b> Excess accompanied baggage transportation costs may be authorized/ approved by the AO (JFTR, par. U3015 and JTR, par. C2302).</p>	X	X	X	X
<p><b>*Baggage Expenses.</b> Reimbursement is authorized for necessary travel and transportation-related baggage expenses incurred on official business. This includes even the first piece of accompanied baggage if there is a charge for the first piece. Charges relating to the second and subsequent bags may be reimbursed when the Service/Agency determines the expenses are necessary and in the GOV'T's interest. These expenses include:</p> <p>*1. <u>Baggage Transfer</u>. NTE the customary local rates for intermodal transfer, and necessity for the transfer must be explained. Intermodal transfer involves transfer of a traveler's baggage(s) between authorized transportation modes performed during official travel; not authorized for personal convenience travel.</p> <p>2. <u>Baggage Storage</u> (with explanation).</p> <p>3. <u>Curbside Baggage Check-in Fee</u></p> <p>a. <u>Uniformed Member</u>. <i>Reimbursement of a fee charged for the use of optional curbside baggage check-in service is not</i></p>	X	X	X	X

REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES ON OFFICIAL TRAVEL	JFTR		JTR	
	PCS	TDY	PCS	TDY
<p><i>authorized.</i> A tip, separate from the fee itself, is reimbursable.</p> <p>b. <b>Civilian Employee.</b> Reimbursable only when authorized under JTR, par. C7460-4, for a traveler with a disability/special need.</p>				
<p><b>Baggage Handling Tips</b></p> <p>1. <b>Uniformed Member</b></p> <p>a. <b>Transportation Terminal.</b> Reimbursement is authorized for customary tips for handling <i>any</i> baggage (personal and/or GOV'T) at a transportation terminal.</p> <p>b. <b>Lodging Establishment.</b> Reimbursement is authorized <i>only</i> for transportation-related tips for handling <i>GOV'T property</i> at lodging establishments.</p> <p>2. <b>Civilian Employee.</b> Baggage handling tips at transportation terminals or lodging establishments are covered by the IE portion of per diem and are <i>not</i> items for separate reimbursement <i>except</i> for the following:</p> <p>a. A traveler with a disability/special need (JTR, par. C7460-4),</p> <p>b. Handling of GOV'T property,</p> <p>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</p> <p>d. Handling of a dependent's personal baggage that the sponsor cannot handle when the dependent is traveling with the sponsor.</p>	X	X	X	X
<b>Birth Certificate.</b> The cost of a birth certificate or other acceptable evidence of birth for official OCONUS travel.	X	X	X	X
<b>Carrier Terminal Fees.</b> 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 ( <a href="#">52 Comp. Gen. 73 (1972)</a> ).	X	X	X	X
<b>Cell Phone Use.</b> When a cell phone is used for official communication, each call must be documented showing the additional cost incurred outside of the normal usage covered in the cell phone contract. <i>Prepaid communication services (i.e., prepaid phone cards, cell phones) are not reimbursable unless the AO can determine they were used for official business.</i>		X		X
<p><b>Check Cashing.</b></p> <p>1. <b>Reimbursable.</b> Fees for cashing U.S. GOV'T checks/drafts issued for travel expense reimbursement in a foreign country.</p> <p>2. <b>Not Reimbursable.</b> Fees for cashing salary checks/drafts are not authorized.</p>	X	X	X	X
<b>Check Costs.</b> 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
<b>Clerical Assistance.</b> Reimbursable when authorized/approved by the AO.		X		X
<b>Communication Services.</b> GOV'T-owned/leased services should be used for official communications, but when GOV'T services are not available commercial communications services may be used. <i>Prepaid communication (i.e., prepaid phone cards, cell phones) or in-flight communication services are not reimbursable unless the AO can determine they were used for official business.</i>		X		X
<b>Computer Connections.</b> 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
<b>Conveyance Costs.</b> 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

REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES ON OFFICIAL TRAVEL	JFTR		JTR	
	PCS	TDY	PCS	TDY
<b>Currency Conversion Fees</b>	X	X	X	X
<p>1. <u>Reimbursable</u></p> <p>a. The fee charged ICW currency conversion, including cash conversions.</p> <p>b. The “international transaction fee” for official qualifying transactions charged by:</p> <p>(1) <u>GTCC</u>. This 1% charge is listed as a separate line item on the billing statement.</p> <p>(2) <u>Other than GTCC</u>. When a member (<i>NOT A CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE</i>) is formally exempt from using the GTCC, this charge on a non-GTCC billing statement is reimbursable.</p> <p>2. <u>Not Reimbursable</u>. Losses resulting from currency conversions (<a href="#">63 Comp. Gen. 554 (1984)</a>). <b>NOTE: A traveler is not liable to pay the GOV'T for gains resulting from currency conversion.</b></p> <p>3. <u>Exchange Rates</u>. A traveler who pays with a credit card for OCONUS expenses should check with the credit card vendor to determine the final bill in U.S. currency prior to travel claim submission. The currency exchange rate at which the credit card bill was settled may be used to determine OCONUS expenses charged to the card.</p> <p>4. <u>Supplemental Vouchers</u>. A traveler may have to submit a travel voucher prior to having access to the actual amount billed on the credit card. When the actual amount in U.S. currency is not known until after the required travel claim submission date, a traveler should be personally aware of any financial regulations that require submission of a supplemental voucher if the amount(s) submitted as expenses differ(s) from the actual amount billed on the initial travel claim.</p>				
<b>Disease Prevention Measures</b> . When authorized/approved, charges for inoculations and other disease preventive medical prophylaxes (e.g., oral anti-malarial prophylaxis) that are not available through a Federal dispensary for OCONUS travel. This does not include travel expenses incurred for obtaining the required inoculations.	X	X	X	X
<b>Driver (Vehicle) Services</b> . Reimbursable when authorized/approved by the AO.		X		X
<b>Energy Surcharge Fees</b>	X	X	X	X
<b>Green Card</b> . See Passport, Visa, Green Card, Photographs, Physical Examinations, and Legal Services.				
<b>GTCC</b>				
<p>1. <u>Late Payment Delinquent Fees</u>. Reimbursable when authorized/approved by the AO only for a traveler in a mission critical travel category or who, through no personal fault, is unable to file a travel voucher and pay the GTCC bill because of circumstances specific to the travel. <a href="#">DoDFMR, Volume 9</a>, Chapter 3, found in USD(C) memorandum dated 7 May 2002 for definition of mission critical personnel and processing requirements.</p> <p>2. <u>Expedited Delivery</u>. Reimbursable when authorized/approved by the AO.</p>		X		X
<b>Guide Services</b> . Reimbursable when authorized/approved by the AO.		X		X
<b>Insurance, Driving-Related</b> . 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 ( <a href="#">55 Comp. Gen. 1343 (1976)</a> ) 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
<b>Interpreter Services</b> . Reimbursable when authorized/approved by the AO.		X		X
<b>Laundry/Dry-Cleaning Expenses (Civilian Employee Only)</b>				
<p>1. <u>Reimbursable for CONUS Travel</u>. Costs for personal laundry, dry-cleaning and/or pressing of clothing incurred during TDY or PCS travel (not after returning to/arriving at PDS) are a separately reimbursable travel expense when travel <b>within CONUS</b> requires at least 4 consecutive nights lodging.</p> <p>2. <u>Not Reimbursable for OCONUS Travel</u>. <b>Laundry/dry-cleaning and/or pressing of clothing is not a separately reimbursable travel expense for OCONUS travel.</b> It is part of the IE allowance included within the per diem rates/AEA authorized/ approved for OCONUS travel.</p>			X	X

REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES ON OFFICIAL TRAVEL	JFTR		JTR	
	PCS	TDY	PCS	TDY
<p><b>Laundry/Dry-Cleaning Expenses (Uniformed Member Only)</b></p> <p>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).</p> <p>2. <b>Not Reimbursable for OCONUS Travel.</b> <i>Laundry/dry-cleaning and/or pressing of clothing is not a separately reimbursable travel expense for OCONUS travel.</i> It is part of the IE allowance included within the per diem rates/AEA authorized/ approved for OCONUS travel.</p>		X		
<b>Legal Service Fees.</b> See Passport, Visa, Green Card, Photographs, Physical Examinations, and Legal Services.				
<p><b>License/Permit, International Driver's</b></p> <p>1. Reimbursable when traveling TDY to a country that requires an international driver's license/permit.</p> <p>2. The cost of license/permit photos is reimbursable.</p> <p>3. <a href="http://travel.state.gov/travel/tips/safety/safety_1179.html">http://travel.state.gov/travel/tips/safety/safety_1179.html</a> for information on driving abroad.</p> <p>4. <i>This reimbursement applies only to a member/employee but not dependents.</i></p>	X	X	X	X
<b>Lodging, Dual.</b> 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
<b>Lodging Fees/Daytime Lodging Charges.</b> 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
<p><b>Lodging, Mandatory Fees/Charges.</b> Separately reimbursable, in addition to room rate, when the expense is:</p> <p>a. not optional; and</p> <p>b. approved by the AO.</p> <p>Fees/charges include, but are not limited to a 'tourism fee', a 'safe fee', or a 'service charge.'</p>		X		X
<b>Lodging Reimbursement while on Leave (Uniformed Member Only).</b> 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		
<p><b>Lodging Tax</b> (except when 'MALT-Plus' for POC travel is paid) in the CONUS and non-foreign OCONUS areas (APP A).</p> <p>1. <b>Reimbursable.</b> 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.</p> <p>2. <b>Not Reimbursable.</b> Lodging tax in foreign OCONUS areas is part of per diem/AEA and is <i>not separately reimbursable.</i></p>	X	X	X	X
<b>Medical Fees.</b> See Passport, Visa, Green Card, Photographs, Physical Examinations, and Legal Services.				
<b>Mission-Related Expenses.</b> Mission-related expenses <i>are not reimbursable as travel expenses.</i> These include (but are not limited to) equipment and materials (e.g., batteries, tools, film, paper, books, medical supplies), gifts for child care, pet care, hotel concierge, workout room/gym fees, and similar items.				
<p><b>Nonrefundable Room Deposits, Forfeited Rental Deposits or Prepaid Rent, and Early Checkout Penalties when TDY is Curtailed/Canceled/Interrupted.</b></p> <p>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.</p>		X		X

REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES ON OFFICIAL TRAVEL	JFTR		JTR	
	PCS	TDY	PCS	TDY
<p>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.</p> <p>3. <a href="#">59 Comp. Gen. 609 (1980)</a>, <a href="#">59 id. 612 (1980)</a>, <a href="#">60 id. 630 (1981)</a>, and cases cited therein.</p> <p>4. The AO should consider if the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Traveler acted reasonably and prudently in incurring lodging expenses;</li> <li>b. Traveler had a reasonable expectation of completing the TDY as authorized;</li> <li>c. Assignment was changed for official purposes or for an acceptable reason beyond the traveler’s control; and</li> <li>d. Traveler took reasonable steps to obtain a refund once the TDY was officially canceled/curtailed.</li> </ul>				
<b>Packer Services.</b> Reimbursable when authorized/approved by the AO.		X		X
<b>Paper Tickets.</b> Any additional paper tickets cost is authorized when authorized/approved by the AO as necessary to meet GOV’T requirements (e.g., potential work stoppage by the airline or special circumstances involving international travel to foreign countries). <i>Paper tickets bought for personal convenience are the traveler’s financial responsibility.</i>	X	X	X	X
<b>Parking Fees at a Terminal.</b> 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
<p><b>Passport, Visa, Green Card, Photographs, Physical Exams, and Legal Services.</b></p> <p>1. <u>Reimbursement Eligibility</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. <u>General.</u> Reimbursement is authorized for a: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Member,</li> <li>(2) Employee, and</li> <li>(3) Dependent (member’s and/or employee’s).</li> </ul> </li> <li>b. <u>Uniformed Member.</u> Reimbursement authority is for a member who is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Assigned to a foreign OCONUS area,</li> <li>(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</li> <li>(3) Emergency Technical Support Personnel. Item 5 below.</li> </ul> </li> <li>c. <u>Civilian Employee.</u> Reimbursement authority is for an employee who is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) A U.S. citizen (<b>NOTE: An eligible dependent does not have to be a US citizen.</b>)</li> <li>(2) Hired locally or transported to a foreign OCONUS area at GOV’T expense,</li> <li>(3) Serving under a service or renewal agreement, and</li> <li>(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</li> <li>(5) Emergency Technical Support Personnel. Item 5 below.</li> </ul> </li> <li>d. <u>Dependent</u> (Member’s or Employee’s). Reimbursement authority is for a dependent who is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Authorized travel and transportation allowances to/from a foreign OCONUS area, or</li> <li>(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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	X	X	X	X

REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES ON OFFICIAL TRAVEL	JFTR		JTR	
	PCS	TDY	PCS	TDY
<p>2. <u>Acquired Dependent (Uniformed Member Only)</u>. A member serving an unaccompanied OCONUS tour who acquires a dependent OCONUS is not authorized reimbursement of passport and visa expenses for the acquired dependent except when JFTR, par. U9000-A2 or U9000-A3 applies, and/or the dependent qualifies for travel and transportation from the OCONUS PDS IAW JFTR, par. U5222-G.</p> <p>3. <u>Biometric Fees</u>. Biometric fees which are mandatory for passport and/or visa issuance to the traveler is reimbursable. Biometric data collects the traveler’s measurable physical or behavioral characteristics that can be used to verify the individual’s identity or compare the identity against other entries when stored in a database. Examples of biometric data are face recognition, fingerprints, and iris scans.</p> <p>4. <u>Dependent Fee</u>. Dependent fee is reimbursable except ICW personal travel. Example: The United Kingdom Entry Clearance Fee is a reimbursable fee.</p> <p>5. <u>Emergency Technical Support Personnel</u>. A command/activity may be required to have emergency technical support personnel available for official travel on short notice. These personnel, if directed in writing by the AO to maintain current passports, mandatory biometric visa requirements and/or visas and/or green cards, may be reimbursed for the preparation expenses/fees paid for a passport, mandatory biometric visa requirements, visa, green card, photographs for OCONUS travel and physical examinations required to obtain a visa if examinations could not be obtained at a GOV’T medical facility (as of 11/1/01 obtainable only in Yokosuka, Japan)).</p> <p>6. <u>Visa, Green card, and Photograph Fee for OCONUS Travel</u>. These fees are reimbursable ICW official travel.</p> <p>7. <u>Legal Service Fees</u>. Expenses for legal services that include lawyer fees/charges (except retainer fees) for obtaining and/or processing applications for a passport, mandatory biometric visa requirements, visa, green card, or changes in status are reimbursable if local laws and/or customs require the use of lawyers in processing such applications.</p> <p>8. <u>Medical Expenses</u>. Medical expenses associated with obtaining passports, mandatory biometric visa requirements, a visa and/or a green card, are <b>not</b> reimbursable, except for disease prevention measures (inoculations and other disease preventive medical prophylaxes (e.g., oral anti-malarial prophylaxis) as stated in this APP.</p> <p>9. <u>Passport Fees</u>. An official traveler ordinarily travels on a no-fee passport. The three types of <u>U.S. passports</u> 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 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 <u>regular fee passport</u>. <a href="http://www.state.gov/travelandbusiness/">http://www.state.gov/travelandbusiness/</a>. Those traveling solely by MILAIR or AMC charter flight are not reimbursed for regular fee passports unless GOV’T transportation became available on short notice (that is, after commercial travel arrangements had been made and a passport purchased) or the travel priority is sufficiently high to require backup travel arrangements (which cannot include city-pair reservations).</p> <p>10. <u>Physical Examination Fees</u>. 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) (<a href="#">GSBCA 15435-RELO, 9 April 2001</a>). A dependent’s fee is reimbursable except ICW personal travel. Example: The United Kingdom Entry Clearance Fee is a reimbursable fee.</p> <p>11. <u>Order for Visas and Physical Examinations</u>. A order should be issued to authorize/approve (JFTR, par. U2115 and JTR, APP I2) travel and transportation at GOV’T expense to:</p> <p>a. A visa-issuing office located outside the traveler’s PDS local area if the traveler’s presence at that office is/was mandatory.</p> <p>b. Undergo a physical examination required to obtain a visa if travel is/was required to a location outside the traveler’s PDS local area.</p> <p>12. <u>Travel Not Required</u>. Actual travel to obtain required documents is not required for reimbursement (e.g., the expenses may be related to mail).</p>				
<b><u>Personal Expenses</u>. Personal expenses are NOT reimbursable.</b> These include batteries, tools, film, gifts, pet care, hotel concierge, workout room/gym fees, and similar items.				
<b><u>Pet Quarantine</u></b> . JFTR and JTR, Ch 5, Part I for rules regarding pet quarantine ICW PDT.	X		X	
<b><u>Phone Calls (Official)</u></b>		X		X
1. The AO:				

REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES ON OFFICIAL TRAVEL	JFTR		JTR	
	PCS	TDY	PCS	TDY
<p>a. May determine certain communications to a traveler’s home/family are official (i.e., to advise of the traveler’s safe arrival, inform/inquire about medical conditions, and advise regarding changes in itinerary),</p> <p>b. Should limit communications to a dollar amount in advance of the TDY, and</p> <p>c. May approve charges after the TDY completion, when appropriate (adopted from <a href="#">GSBCA 14554-TRAV, 18 August 1998</a>).</p> <p>2. Prepaid communication services (i.e., prepaid phone cards, cell phones) are not reimbursable unless the AO can determine they were used for official business.</p>				
<b>Physical Examination Fees.</b> See Passport, Visa, Green Card, Photographs, Physical Examinations, and Legal Services.				
<b>Prepaid Phone Cards/Cell Phones.</b> See Communication Services.				
<b>Preparatory Travel Expense Reimbursement when the Order is Amended, Modified, Canceled or Revoked.</b> 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 order being changed are reimbursable provided the action taken is beyond the traveler’s control, in the GOV’T’s interest, and a refund is unobtainable.	X	X	X	X
<p><b>Privately Owned Conveyance (POC) Use on TDY.</b> In addition to a TDY mileage allowance, the following official business costs are allowable:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ferry fares, bridge, road and tunnel tolls;</li> <li>2. Automobile parking fees; (related to official business only (except those incident to PDT)); and</li> <li>3. Aircraft landing, parking, and tie-down fees.</li> </ol>		X		X
<b>Registered Traveler Membership Fee.</b> Individual traveler membership in a registered and/or trusted traveler program is <b>NOT</b> a reimbursable expense per JFTR, par. U1060 and JTR, par. C1010. Use of GOV’T funds to obtain membership in such a program is <b>statutorily prohibited</b> by 5 USC §5946 per GSA Bulletin FTR 08-05 of 25 June 2008.				
<b>Registration Fee.</b> 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
<p><b>Rental Car Reimbursable Expenses.</b> See Special Conveyance/Rental Vehicle (Includes Rental Aircraft) Reimbursable Expenses</p> <p><i>NOTE: Special Conveyance/Rental Vehicles are NOT a reimbursable expense. APP G lists reimbursable expenses ICW an AO authorized/approved Special Conveyance/Rental Vehicle.</i></p>		X		X
<b>Reports/Correspondence Preparation Services</b> (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 ( <a href="#">B-145883, 1 September 1970</a> and <a href="#">15 Comp. Gen. 257 (1935)</a> ). This does not cover any materials. Mission-related expenses.		X		X
<b>Resort Fees.</b> Resort fees, <i>that are mandatory</i> , are authorized.	X	X	X	X
<b>Room Rental.</b> Reimbursable when authorized/approved by the AO only when used for official business at a lodging/other place.		X		X
<p><b>Service and Processing Fees.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Service and processing fees (transaction fees) for arranging official transportation, rental car and lodging accommodations are authorized: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Through a CTO/TMC, and</li> <li>b. When a CTO/TMC is not available.</li> </ol> </li> <li>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.</li> </ol>	X	X	X	X
<b>Special Conveyance/Rental Vehicle (Includes Rental Aircraft) Reimbursable Expenses</b>		X		X

REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES ON OFFICIAL TRAVEL	JFTR		JTR	
	PCS	TDY	PCS	TDY
<p><b>NOTE: Special Conveyance/Rental Vehicles are NOT a reimbursable expense. APP G lists reimbursable expenses ICW an AO authorized/approved Special Conveyance/Rental Vehicle.</b></p>				
<p>1. <u>Restrictions</u>. Reimbursement for the purchase of any items listed below is not authorized.</p>				
<p>2. <u>CTO Use</u>. A traveler who disregards a special conveyance arrangement made by a CTO must be prepared to provide justification for additional special conveyance costs before reimbursement (beyond the cost of using the CTO) is allowed.</p>				
<p>3. <u>Reimbursable Expenses</u>. <b>When the AO authorizes/approves special conveyance/rental vehicle use for official business, the following expenses are reimbursable:</b></p>				
<p>a. Any per-day administrative fee called for in the DTMO rental car agreements (including GARS) is authorized.</p>				
<p>b. Rental cost, tax and local assessments on rental vehicle users.</p>				
<p>c. Necessary gas and oil.</p>				
<p>d. Aircraft landing and tie-down fees.</p>				
<p>e. Transportation to and from the rental facility.</p>				
<p>f. Parking; ferry fares; bridge, road and tunnel tolls;</p>				
<p>g. Traveler access fee (when charged);</p>				
<p>h. Garage, hangar, or boathouse rental.</p>				
<p>i. Operator's subsistence.</p>				
<p>j. Optional extra collision hull insurance for rental aircraft.</p>				
<p>k. Mandatory rental car insurance coverage required in foreign countries.</p>				
<p>l. Snow tires. Reimbursement is limited to the rental conveyance upgrade costs necessary for the required non-standard equipment.</p>				
<p>m. Global positioning system (GPS) rental, when the AO determines it is necessary for official use.</p>				
<p>n. 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 determines it was necessary for official business.</p>				
<p>o. The cost of buying collision insurance (e.g., collision damage waiver (CDW) adjustment, theft protection, etc.) is reimbursable only if the insurance is required by the rental company in a foreign area/country to provide full coverage insurance, or the insurance is necessary for certain classified special operations. <a href="http://redbook.gao.gov/15/f0072480.php">B-204486, 19 January 1982 (http://redbook.gao.gov/15/f0072480.php)</a>.</p>				
<p>p. <u>Rented Motor Vehicle Damage</u></p>				
<p>(1) <u>DoD Travelers</u>. 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 as being payable. The GOV'T may make direct payment to the rental car company instead of the traveler, if appropriate. In either case, the reimbursement is a reimbursable transportation expense. A request from a traveler or rental company for reimbursement/payment must be documented and submitted IAW the DoDFMR, Volume 9, Chapter 4, <a href="http://www.dtic.mil/comptroller/fmr/">(http://www.dtic.mil/comptroller/fmr/)</a>, Statements, itemized bills, and an accident report are typical requirements (<a href="#">47 Comp. Gen. 145 (1967)</a>). If damage is to a rental car under the DTMO rental car agreement, a DoD traveler may file an accident report at the DTMO website <a href="http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/Rental/">http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/Rental/</a>.</p>				
<p>(2) <u>Uniformed Non-DoD Service Member</u>: A request from a traveler or rental company for reimbursement/payment must be documented and submitted IAW Service written guidance.</p>				
<p>q. Necessary non-standard equipment and any additional charges when authorized in the order. Reimbursement is limited to the rental conveyance upgrade costs necessary for the required non-standard equipment.</p>				
<p>4. <u>Expenses that are NOT Reimbursable</u>. The following expenses are <b>NOT</b> reimbursable:</p>				

REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES ON OFFICIAL TRAVEL	JFTR		JTR	
	PCS	TDY	PCS	TDY
a. <u>Personal Accident Insurance</u> . Personal accident insurance is a personal expense and is not reimbursable.				
b. <u>Rental Car Insurance in the U.S./Non-foreign OCONUS Location</u> . 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. <i>See lo above for classified operations.</i>				
c. <u>Damage to Rental Car when Being Used on Other than Official Business</u> . Reimbursement for personal funds paid for damage sustained by a rented automobile while being used on other than official business is not authorized. <i>Example: TDY ends on Friday. The traveler delays return to the PDS until Sunday and retains the rental car. On Sunday, the rental car was damaged. The traveler may not be reimbursed for the cost of repairs since the traveler was not on official duty at the time of the accident (GSBCA 16477-TRAV, 13 October 2004).</i>				
<u>Storage of Property Used on Official Business</u> . Reimbursable when authorized/approved by the AO.		X		X
<u>Technology Equipment</u> . Use of computers, printers, faxing machines, scanners, telegrams, cablegrams, or radiograms is authorized.		X		X
<u>Tips Aboard Commercial Ships (Uniformed Member Only)</u> . Tips to stewards and other attendants paid by or on behalf of the dependents aboard commercial ships are authorized.	X			
<u>Tips for Handling GOV'T Property</u> . Transportation-related tips for handling GOV'T property at terminals and lodgings are authorized.		X		X
<u>Tips, Transportation-Related</u> . Transportation-related tips for taxis, limousines, and courtesy transportation are authorized.	X	X	X	X
<u>Transportation to/from Terminal</u> . POC transportation costs (ICW TDY travel) to and from the transportation terminal are authorized. JFTR, par. U3320 and JTR, par. C2192.		X		X
<u>Travel and Transportation Related Expenses</u> . Travel and transportation related expenses similar to any in this table may be authorized.	X	X	X	X
<u>Value Added Tax (VAT) Certificate</u> . The cost of a Value Added Tax (VAT) certificate used to avoid paying TDY lodging taxes is reimbursable.		X		X
<u>Visa and Photograph Fees for OCONUS Travel</u> . See Passport, Visa, Green Card, Photographs, Physical Examinations, and Legal Services.				

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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, Chapters 1-4 for further details.*

#### T4000 INTRODUCTION

A. Application. In this APP:

1. Except where differences are identified, the allowances and responsibilities 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; and
2. "Authorizing official" or "AO" means the individual who:
  - a. Controls the mission,
  - b. Authorizes the trip, and,
  - c. Controls funds for TDY travel (APP A1).

B. Common TDY Travel Types. This APP:

1. 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;
2. Covers individual:
  - a. travel for business,
  - b. travel for schoolhouse training,
  - c. deployment or personnel traveling together via no/limited reimbursement, and,
  - d. certain travel under special circumstances.
3. Is to be used ICW the JFTR and JTR where more detailed allowances are prescribed.

C. Special Circumstances and Categories Travel. JFTR/JTR, Ch 7, not this APP, contains provisions for travel of:

1. Senior ROTC;
2. RC member travel for medical and dental care;
3. Retirees called to active duty;
4. A Ready RC member authorized muster duty allowance;
5. ADT tours of 140 or more days at one location (except as noted in par. U2146-B) 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)).

D. PCS Move Travel. *TDY, performed as part of a PCS move (i.e., TDY en route), is not paid through 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 the JFTR/JTR. 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 by location showing the lodging, meals and IE components are provided by the PDTATAC (<http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/perdiem/pdrates.html>).

#### **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 the JFTR/JTR, 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 or in-house travel arranger IAW TRANSCOM policy. DTS 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. Only in extremely unusual circumstances in which the traveler cannot communicate with the CTO should the CTO not be used. A traveler:

a. Who does not use a CTO 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 GOV'T funded travel, unless other than economy/coach class accommodations are authorized before/approved after travel at the appropriate level listed in JFTR, pars. U3125-B2a and U3125-B2b/JTR, pars. C2204-C2a and C2204-C2b. Reason for use examples, when authorized/approved:

(1) Medical reasons - JFTR, par. U2000-A2c/JTR, par. C2000-A2c, or

- (2) Mission requirement - TDY mission timing requires other than economy/coach class. When other than economy/coach class TDY transportation is authorized/approved because the mission timing is "so urgent it cannot be postponed," other than economy/coach class travel should only be authorized on the way 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 other than economy/coach class or a foreign flag transportation presumably at GOV'T expense (i.e., reimbursable) must provide to the AO adequate acceptable justification that meets the JFTR/JTR requirements for reimbursement (T4020-B9 for non-reimbursable expenses), and
- e. Should promptly update the Trip Record, and confirm/modify arrangements when communication with the CTO 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" (<http://www.dtic.mil/comptroller/fmr/>).
7. When using the DTS for TDY over 45 days, a request for scheduled partial payments should be included with the 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 should not vacate the seat if the GOV'T would incur additional costs or if it would affect the mission (Seat Relinquishing – par. T4020-B9c).
9. Non-Reimbursable Expenses
- a. General. The JFTR/JTR addresses "reimbursable" allowances funded by the GOV'T. Non-reimbursable expenses, for goods or services obtained through personal purchase, or under the same conditions as those offered to the general public and at no additional GOV'T cost, does not require authorization/approval, but is still not reimbursable regardless of the AO's authorization or approval. Pars. T4020-B9b through T4020-B9d provide clarification.
- b. Promotional Materials/Benefits
- (1) A traveler on official business traveling at GOV'T expense AGENCY (APP A1) funds may keep promotional material (including frequent traveler benefits, such as points or miles, upgrades, or access to carrier clubs or facilities) for personal use.
- (2) 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. Examples include vendor-provided complimentary upgrades to rooms or transportation accommodations and upgrades 'purchased' using frequent traveler benefits and/or personal unreimbursed funds.

(3) Promotional benefits or materials received from a travel service provider ICW planning and/or scheduling an official conference or other group travel (as opposed to performing official travel) are considered GOV'T property, and may only be accepted on the GOV'T's behalf.

(4) 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.

c. Seat Relinquishing

(1) Voluntary. A traveler may keep payments from a carrier for voluntarily vacating a transportation seat. However, no additional expenses (per diem or reimbursable) may be paid as a result of the traveler's delay. ***Additional travel expenses incurred as a result of voluntarily giving up a seat are the traveler's financial responsibility.***

(2) Involuntarily. If a traveler is involuntarily denied boarding on a flight, compensation for the denied seat belongs to the GOV'T (59 Comp. Gen. 203 (1980)). The traveler must request that the carrier shows the "Treasurer of the United States" as payee on the compensation check and forward the payment according to Service/Agency directives.

d. Lost, Delayed, or Damaged Accompanied Baggage. A traveler may keep payments from a commercial carrier for accompanied baggage that has been lost, delayed, or damaged by the carrier. If the traveler intends to make a claim against the GOV'T for the loss, delay, or damage, the traveler should see the Claims Office prior to accepting a carrier's compensation. By accepting the carrier's compensation, the traveler may be accepting that amount as payment in full. (31 USC §3721, The Personnel Claims Act, Public Law 88-558 for reimbursement claims when the traveler has not been compensated by the carrier for lost or damaged baggage.)

10. Each traveler must be treated as honest, responsible customers, and must follow the rules in the JFTR/JTR. The DoDFMR, Vol. 9, JFTR, par. U2505/JTR, par. C1305, apply when a fraudulent claim submission is suspected.

## T4025 ARRANGING OFFICIAL TRAVEL

A. CTO Use

1. Mandatory Policy

a. ***It is mandatory policy that all travelers use an available CTO to arrange official travel, including transportation and rental cars. A command must not permit a CTO to issue other than the least expensive unrestricted economy/coach class tickets purchased at GOV'T expense to a traveler without prior proper authority (pars. C2204, C2205, and C2208 for exceptions).***

b. ***A command must not permit a CTO 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 addresses CTO use.

3. Failure to Follow Regulations. A command/unit is expected to take appropriate:
  - a. Disciplinary action when a traveler and/or an AO fails to follow the regulations concerning CTO use (par. T4005).
  - b. Action for reimbursement to the GOV'T when a traveler and/or AO allows a CTO 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 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 at a CTO, or
  - b. In-house travel offices.
2. All travel arrangements must be made IAW:
  - a. DoDD 4500.09E, Transportation and Traffic Management, 11 September 2007 (<http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/450009p.pdf>);
  - b. DoDI 4500.42, DoD Passenger Transportation Reservation and Ticketing Services (<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 Available. When a CTO 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.
2. CTO Not Available. When the AO certifies that a CTO was/is not available to arrange the required official transportation, reimbursement is for the authorized/approved transportation actual cost NTE the POLICY-CONSTRUCTED AIRFARE (APP A) that meets mission requirements. **NOTE: CTO service not being available should be an extremely rare occurrence. Each event of non-availability should lead to correction(s) that make CTO 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 transportation, frequently includes a transaction fee for arranging the transportation. A CTO transaction fee incurred by a member/employee is reimbursable under APP G. When an available CTO 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 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 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 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 per TRANSCOM policy, when the CTO is available.*** When the AO authorizes 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, 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 order. Reimbursement NTE the rental conveyance upgrade costs necessary for required non-standard equipment. Disregard of a special conveyance arranged by a CTO, requires justification for additional special conveyance costs before reimbursement (beyond the cost using the CTO). ***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. A 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 reimbursable expense. The claim must be adjudicated as payable per the DoDFMR, Volume 9, Chapter 4, (<http://www.dtic.mil/comptroller/fmr/>) (or appropriate Service written material for the non-DoD Services). If damage is to a rental car under the DTMO rental car agreement, a DoD traveler may file an accident report at the DTMO website <http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/Rental/>. 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.***

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

**NOTE 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 (<http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil>) and select 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 being to the GOV'T's advantage, 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 as being to the GOV'T's advantage and one is used anyway, reimbursement is authorized at the standard rate per mile plus reimbursable expenses (parking fees, etc.) NTE the constructed cost of AO-authorized transportation (e.g., commercial plane). In either case (to the GOV'T's advantage or not), 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 (YCA), not the capacity-controlled city-pair airfare (\_CA), 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 cost estimate for lodging should include tax.
- 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 CTO) at (*not near*) the U.S. INSTALLATION to which assigned TDY to facilitate the AO's decision about requiring GOV'T QTRS use.
- c. The AO may direct adequate (based on DoD and Service standards) available GOV'T QTRS use for a uniformed member on (*not near*) a U.S. INSTALLATION only if the uniformed member is TDY to that U.S. INSTALLATION. (DOHA [Claims Case No. 2009-CL-080602.2](#), 7 July 2010).
- d. GOV'T QTRS availability/non-availability must be documented as indicated in par. U1045-C.

e. A member, as a prudent traveler, should use adequate available GOV'T QTRS on the U.S. INSTALLATION at which assigned TDY; however:

- (1) when adequate GOV'T QTRS use is directed, and
- (2) when adequate GOV'T QTRS are available on the U.S. INSTALLATION to which a member is assigned TDY, and
- (3) 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 \(1965\)](#)).

2. *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 or elsewhere). The non-availability indicated in par. U1045-C is required only for GOV'T QTRS 'on' 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) IAW par. U1045-C.*

3. Civilian Employee

a. *An 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.*

b. IAW the requirement to exercise prudence when incurring expenses, an employee should check for GOV'T QTRS availability, and is encouraged to use those QTRS when TDY to a U.S. INSTALLATION.

c. The proper authority under par. C4550-C may prescribe a reduced per diem rate based on the GOV'T QTRS cost and other considerations.

d. Reduced per diem rates can be established only before travel begins.

e. 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) (<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.

f. In the absence of a reduced or no per diem authorization on the order before travel begins (or as part of an order amendment/modification covering a prospective period after the order was issued), an order, modified after the fact, prescribing a [different per diem rate](#) is without effect and the locality [per diem rates](#) are used.

g. 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-A9 for an explanation concerning separate reimbursement for laundry/dry-cleaning/pressing of clothing.

#### 4. Commercial Lodging Reimbursement

a. Commercial lodging reimbursement is based on the single occupant rate, up to the TDY site or stopover location maximum.

b. If the CTO 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 rate of \$122 (\$76/ \$46). 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.

c. 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* ([47 Comp. Gen. 127 \(1967\)](#)) 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.***

#### 5. Lodging with a Friend or Relative

a. 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.

b. 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. GSBICA 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. GSBICA ruled that the traveler should be authorized travel expenses both to and from the TDY location and M&IE even though the traveler lodged at the family residence in the TDY area. GSBICA also indicated that for the first and last 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. GSBICA 16652-TRAV, 26 August 2005.

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

a. 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.

b. A traveler 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, 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. GSBICA 16699-TRAV, 17 August 2005.

7. 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](#)).

8. On-Line Booking Tool. Despite any savings realized through online booking agents, subject to Service requirements the CTO should be used for lodging arrangements or the traveler should reserve a room directly with the hotel/chain. ***Lodging reimbursement is not authorized for hotel lodging obtained through online booking agents unless an itemized receipt from the hotel is provided.***

9. 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.

<u>Example</u>	
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-A8c 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-A9). 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 is 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.

10. **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 may not be directed for a civilian employee. Par. T4040-A3.***

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-A13 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' 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 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-A8b (e.g., If a TDY traveler travels from one location in 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 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 par. T4040-A8. In any event, the total per diem allowance may not exceed the applicable maximum rate prescribed in the TDY locality per diem rates at <http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/perdiem/pdrates.html>.

5. Contingency Operation Flat Rate Per Diem (uniformed member only). See par. U4105-I.

6. Joint Task Force Operations TDY Options

TABLE 1 DEPLOYMENT - JOINT OPERATIONS TDY OPTIONS			
TDY OPTION	SUBSISTENCE	PER DIEM	REMARKS
<b><u>Subsist Ashore</u></b>			
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
<b><u>Subsist Aboard U.S. GOV'T Ship 3/</u></b>			
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 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, 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. See APP G.

F. Reimbursement for Travel Expenses at the TDY Location

1. Reimbursement is authorized for necessary travel expenses at the TDY location. For specific expenses 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 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 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. ADT (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>). ***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 or in a non-foreign OCONUS area is a reimbursable expense (APP G) except when ‘MALT-Plus’ for POC travel is paid.***  
  
***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.***

H. Summary of Allowances for An RC Member

1. Table 1 - Active Duty with Pay

ACTIVE DUTY WITH PAY 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.
ADT 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		
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  
(Tables 1 and 2)**

1/ Applies to an RC member called/ordered to active duty with pay under an 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 ADT 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 ADT 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 Training with or without Pay

INACTIVE DUTY TRAINING WITH OR WITHOUT PAY 1/2/3/		
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/	May be authorized reimbursement under par. T4040-F. 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.
<i>This Table is for informational purposes only. Allowances are prescribed in par. T4045.</i>		

**FOOTNOTES**  
(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 for the trip. It lets the traveler and the AO know up-front the standard and actual arrangements, associated costs, and the allowance maximums. It includes transportation costs to and from the TDY location, lodging costs (including tax), and (if one is authorized) fees determined by the DTS Reservation Module or directly from the CTO. The estimate also must reflect 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 to estimate the amount for using 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 updates the Trip Record with the confirmed reservations and commercial tickets. The TO provides the documents needed for GOV'T transportation if the CTO does not provide this service.

5. Paying for Arranged Services and Obtaining Cash to Pay for Expenses while Traveling. The CTO typically uses the traveler's individual (IBA) or unit GTCC to charge or hold reservations. Airline and/or rail tickets in some cases 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 toll-free number, if possible, to modify the itinerary. The CTO 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 each lodging receipt and each receipt for any individual official travel expense of \$75 or more. *A 'hotel' receipt from an online booking agent, that is not itemized, is not a lodging receipt.*

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. 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;
- 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. Unused electronic tickets must immediately be reported to the CTO 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 the JFTR/JTR. For a civilian traveler, the AO must determine the travel purpose (JFTR/JTR, APP H) for notation on the Trip Record. The information provided by the DTS Reservation Module or directly from the CTO 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 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, use good judgment in obligating unit funds, and ensure the traveler receives adequate reimbursement IAW the JFTR/JTR.

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. *Regulations applicable to the Contract city-pair Program are found in DTR 4500.9-R, Part I, Ch 103, pars. A2 and B2 ([http://www.transcom.mil/j5/pt/dtrpart1/dtr\\_part\\_i\\_103.pdf](http://www.transcom.mil/j5/pt/dtrpart1/dtr_part_i_103.pdf)).*

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.***

***NOTE 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.***

***NOTE 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.***

***NOTE 4: When use of business-class accommodations is authorized/approved, use of business-class airfares provided under the Contract City-Pair Program is mandatory.***

***NOTE 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 6:*** 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. 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 Lodging Arrangements. The AO should approve lodging arrangements arranged by the CTO to minimize the use of rental cars and maximize the use of mass transportation when it is consistent with mission requirements and cost 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 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 (GSSBCA 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.*** See par. T4040-A13e for more on reduced per diem for a civilian

13. Allowable Travel Days. The CTO 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 ADT 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 ADT 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

**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

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