

THE JOINT TRAVEL REGULATIONS

VOLUME 2

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Published by:

The Per Diem, Travel and Transportation Allowance Committee
A Division of the Defense Travel Management Office (DTMO)

Department of Defense
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Alexandria, VA 22350-9000 www.defensetravel.dod.mil



**PER DIEM, TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION ALLOWANCE
COMMITTEE**

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310

1 July 1965

DOD CIVILIAN TRAVEL DETERMINATION NUMBER 1-65

TO: EXECUTIVE, PER DIEM, TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION ALLOWANCE
COMMITTEE

SUBJECT: Change to Joint Travel Regulations

REFERENCES: (a) Department of Defense Civilian Personnel, Joint Travel Regulations, Volume 2
(b) CPR T3, with all changes thereto
(c) NCPI 4650, with all changes thereto
(d) AFM 40-10, with all changes thereto
(e) Department of Defense Directive 5154.20, dated 23 June 1964

By virtue of the authority vested in the Army, Navy, and Air Force members of this Committee by reference (e), the attached regulations relative to travel and transportation allowances of Department of Defense civilian personnel are hereby promulgated as reference (a) effective on 1 July 1965. Concurrently therewith references (b), (c), and (d), and any other existing regulations pertaining to DOD civilian employee travel are rescinded.

The regulations contained in reference (a) have been drafted in such manner that they require no further entitlement implementation by DOD components and no such regulations shall hereafter be issued.

This determination is reproduced on the reverse of the title page of reference (a) for the information and guidance of all concerned.

STANLEY R. RESOR
Under Secretary of the Army

KENNETH E. BELIEU
Under Secretary of the Navy

LEONARD MARKS, JR
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force

JOINT TRAVEL REGULATIONS, VOL. 2 (JTR)**CHANGE 551****1 SEPTEMBER 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 September 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 and Brief of Revisions. This change includes all material and revisions written in the following CAP Items:

CAP 55-11(E) -- Receipt Requirement. Clarifies that DoDFMR should be consulted for formal receipt requirements. Affects pars. C1008-E2b, C1008-E3a, C1055-A1, C1310-A, C2102-A4, C4553-C1, C4555-B5, C4560, C5060-F1, C5190-C, C5368-A2, C5450-B6, C5450-C5, C5588-G2d, C5626-A, C5626-B1, C7340-B1, T4040-A1b, T4040-A4b, T4040-A6, T4040-A8, and T4060-B5a.

CAP 57-11(E) -- Update Relocation Services Requirements. Updates the JTR to reflect changes made by GSA in Federal Register notice, dated 1 April 2011 regarding Government Relocation Regulations. Amendments to the FTR implementing these changes will be effective on 1 August 2011. Affects pars. C5756-A4a, C5800, C5815, and C5835.

CAP 59-11(E) -- HHT. Makes the standard CONUS rate the per diem rate for calculating the actual expense HHT reimbursement to eliminate the discrepancy between HHT and TQSE actual expense. Affects pars. C1101-G, C5606, item 2, C5612, item 2, C5620, C5624-A2, C5624-B, C5624-C1c, C5624-C2, C5624-C3, C5624-C4, C5626-B2, C5632, item 3, and C5634.

CAP 60-11(E) -- TOSE. Changes the TQSE term 'fixed amount' to 'lump sum,' and requires a statement, in advance, from the employee selecting lump sum TQSE certifying that TQSE expenses will be incurred. Affects pars. C1101-H, Chapter 5 TOC, Part H, Section 3, C5060-E2e, C5352-A2, C5352-D3, C5372-A1, Chapter 5-H3, C5380, C5382, C5384, C5386, C5388, C5390, C5392, and APP A2.

CAP 61-11(E) -- MEA. Removes a limitation that MEA expenses must be related to discontinuing or establishing a residence so MEA can cover any expense (e.g., care for children, pets or aging dependent parents at home while the employee and/or spouse are away on a house hunting trip) that arise during relocation, whether prior to or after the residence transactions. Affects pars. C5300, C5310-D, C5310-E21, 22 & 23, and C5310-F.

CAP 63-11(E) -- Disclosure Statements. Requires an employee sign a reimbursement disclosure statement certifying the employee and/or immediate family have not accepted/will not accept duplicate reimbursement for relocation expenses. Affects pars. C5550-A, C5550-H, and C5562-A & B.

CAP 64-11(E) -- Counseling and Definition. Requires agencies provide counseling to relocating employees and changes non-foreign area and adds relocation service company definitions. Affects pars. C5008, C5080-B3, and APP A1 and APP A2.

CAP 65-11(E) -- SIT of HHG. Reduces the maximum SIT of HHG transportation for a CONUS-CONUS PCS to 150 days while the current 180 days limit is unchanged for SIT involving an OCONUS origin or destination. Affects pars. C5190 and C5191.

CAP 66-11(E) -- POV Transportation. The below CONUS and OCONUS POV transportation changes are made to the JTR per GSA FTR Amendment 2011-11, Cases 2007-304 and 2003-309 released under Federal Register, Vol. 76, No. 63 of 1 April 2011 effective 1 August 2011. The discretionary 600 miles distance limitation final rule change is not made as the DoD Agency/Service determines when POV transportation is necessary in the GOV'T interest. Affects pars. C5200, C5208-B, C5212-A7, and C5244-A.

CAP 67-11(E) -- Add Statement to DD Form 1610 and ITAs Justifying Alternate Methods Are Not Sufficient. Revises DD Form 1610. As part of the SECDEF, Track Four Efficiency Initiative Decisions, a mandate was issued requiring a justification statement be included on all DD 1610s. Adds a statement justifying that alternate methods, such as Secure Video Teleconference (SVTC) or other web-based communication are not sufficient to accomplish the travel objectives. Affects pars. C1008-C, C4405, Item 3b, and APP E1, APP E2, APP I3-B1, and APP I4-A2.

CAP 69-11(E) -- PCS HHG Weight Allowances. Revises PCS HHG weight allowances in the JTR per GSA FTR Amendment 2011-11, Cases 2007-304 and 2003-309 released under Federal Register, Vol. 76, No. 63 of 1 April 2011 effective 1 August 2011. The packing weight allowance includes barrels, boxes, cartons, and similar material but does not include pads, chains, dollies and other equipment to load and secure the shipment. The eligible civilian employee is financially responsible the excess costs associated with the excess HHG transportation weight. Affects pars. C5152, C5154, C5160, C5165, C5167, C5168, and C5170.

CAP 71-11(E) -- Approval Authority for TDY Over 180 Days. Revises par. C4430-C and APP I1 to indicate that TDY over 180 days may be authorized/approved by an official no lower than 2 star level/equivalent. Affects par. C4430-C and APP I1-A2.

CAP 76-11(I) -- DTMO Address Change. Changes all DTMO addresses throughout the JTR. Affects pars. C1002-B, C2102-B2b, C4551-B-Table, and C5191-D3.

JOINT TRAVEL REGULATIONS, VOL. 2 (JTR)

CHANGE 551

1 SEPTEMBER 2011

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.

JTR	551 09-11	550 08-11	549 07-11	548 06-11	547 05-11	546 04-11	545 03-11	544 02-11	543 01-11	542 12-10	541 11-10	540 10-10	539 09-10	538 08-10
Title Page	551	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	524
Cover Letter	551	550	549	548	547	546	545	544	543	542	541	540	539	538
Record of Changes	551	550	549	548	547	546	545	544	543	542	541	540	539	538
Introduction	547	547	547	547	547	546	531	531	531	531	531	531	531	531
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Part A	551	547	547	547	547	541	541	541	541	541	541	540	538	538
Part B	551	550	548	548	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	534	534	534
Part C	551	542	542	542	542	542	542	542	542	542	517	517	517	517
Part D	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	536	536
Part E	551	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	523	523	523
Chapter 2														
TOC	548	548	548	548	544	544	544	544	543	542	541	540	532	532
Part A	549	549	549	546	546	546	542	542	542	542	541	540	534	534
Part B	548	548	548	548	542	542	542	542	542	542	525	525	525	525
Part C	551	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	541	541	539	539	534
Part D1	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532
Part D2	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	521	521	521	521	521
Part D3	542	542	542	542	542	542	542	542	542	542	530	530	530	530
Part D4	546	546	546	546	546	546	544	544	543	542	541	534	534	534
Part E1	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	542	540	518	518
Part E2	549	549	549	546	546	546	542	542	542	542	540	540	534	534
Part E3	550	550	549	546	546	546	540	540	540	540	540	540	534	534
Part E4	546	546	546	546	546	546	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518
Part E5	546	546	546	546	546	546	545	540	540	540	540	540	532	532
Part E6	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	518	518
Part E7	546	546	546	546	546	546	543	543	543	532	532	532	532	532
Part F	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518
Part G	547	547	547	547	547	545	545	541	541	541	541	531	531	531
Part H	550	550	546	546	546	546	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532
Part I	549	549	549	544	544	544	544	544	544	540	540	540	532	532
Part J	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518
Chapter 4														
TOC	546	546	546	546	546	546	544	544	542	542	541	534	534	534
Part A	551	548	548	548	544	544	544	544	542	542	537	537	537	537
Part B	551	550	548	548	547	546	545	544	543	542	541	540	538	538
Part C	548	548	548	548	546	546	542	542	542	542	532	532	532	532
Part D	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	530	530	530	530
Part E	546	546	546	546	546	546	544	544	542	542	532	532	532	532
Part F	546	546	546	546	546	546	541	541	541	541	541	530	530	530
Part G	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530
Part H	542	542	542	542	542	542	542	542	542	542	534	534	534	534

JTR	551 09-11	550 08-11	549 07-11	548 06-11	547 05-11	546 04-11	545 03-11	544 02-11	543 01-11	542 12-10	541 11-10	540 10-10	539 09-10	538 08-10
Part I	550	550	542	542	542	542	542	542	542	542	530	530	530	530
Chapter 5														
TOC	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	544	542	542	541	540	535	535
Part A	551	533	533	533	533	533	533	533	533	533	533	533	533	533
Part B	551	550	546	546	546	546	545	543	543	542	541	537	537	537
Part C1	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	530	530	530	530	530
Part C2	550	550	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532
Part C3	548	548	548	548	546	546	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526
Part C4	546	546	546	546	546	546	543	543	543	542	530	530	530	530
Part C5	546	546	546	546	546	546	544	544	542	542	540	540	517	517
Part D1	551	550	544	544	544	544	544	544	541	541	541	540	537	537
Part D2	551	550	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	537	537	537
Part D3	551	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	541	541	541	534	534	534
Part D4	551	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	540	535	535
Part E1	551	519	519	519	519	519	519	519	519	519	519	519	519	519
Part E2	551	550	545	545	545	545	545	541	541	541	541	534	534	534
Part E3	551	546	546	546	546	546	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	534
Part F	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	537	537
Part G	551	550	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530
Part H1	551	550	548	548	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530
Part H2	551	550	546	546	546	546	544	544	543	542	541	534	534	534
Part H3	551	546	546	546	546	546	542	542	542	542	529	529	529	529
Part I	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	540	524	524
Part J	551	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	527	527	527
Part K	550	550	546	546	546	546	542	542	542	542	541	536	536	536
Part L1	551	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	527	527	527
Part L2	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	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	551	546	546	546	546	546	544	544	541	541	541	523	523	523
Part M	551	550	546	546	546	546	546	538	538	538	538	538	538	538
Part N	546	546	546	546	546	546	546	533	533	533	533	533	533	533
Part O	548	548	548	548	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	536	536	536
Part P1	551	550	544	544	544	544	544	544	541	541	541	540	537	537
Part P2	542	542	542	542	542	542	542	542	542	542	533	533	533	533
Part P3	545	545	545	545	545	545	545							
Part Q1	551	535	535	535	535	535	535	535	535	535	535	535	535	535
Part Q2	551	550	536	536	536	536	536	536	536	536	536	536	536	536
Part Q3	551	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	520	520	520	520	520
Part R	537	537	537	537	537	537	537	537	537	537	537	537	537	537
Chapter 6														
TOC	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	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	546	546	546	546	546	546	541	541	541	541	541	523	523	523
Part C4	542	542	542	542	542	542	542	542	542	542	541	529	529	529
Part C5	546	546	546	546	546	546	542	542	542	542	529	529	529	529
Part D	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526
Chapter 7														
TOC	548	548	548	548	547	544	544	544	542	542	541	540	538	538
Part A	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530

JTR	551 09-11	550 08-11	549 07-11	548 06-11	547 05-11	546 04-11	545 03-11	544 02-11	543 01-11	542 12-10	541 11-10	540 10-10	539 09-10	538 08-10
Part B	546	546	546	546	546	546	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517
Part C	548	548	548	548	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518
Part D	546	546	546	546	546	546	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518
Part E	547	547	547	547	547	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520
Part F	546	546	546	546	546	546	542	542	542	542	520	520	520	520
Part G	551	546	546	546	546	546	541	541	541	541	541	523	523	523
Part H	546	546	546	546	546	546	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523
Part I	548	548	548	548	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	534	534
Part J	546	546	546	546	546	546	543	543	543	540	540	540	538	538
Part K	548	548	548	548	546	546	544	544	542	542	541	540	525	525
Part L	548	548	548	548	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	520	520
Part M	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	534	534
Part N	548	548	548	548	536	536	536	536	536	536	536	536	536	536
Part O	548	548	548	548	544	544	544	544	543	542	538	538	538	538
Part P	548	548	548	548	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520
Part Q	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	536	536
Part R	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	534
Part S	537	537	537	537	537	537	537	537	537	537	537	537	537	537
Part T	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	534
Part U	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	534
Part V	536	536	536	536	536	536	536	536	536	536	536	536	536	536
Appendix A														
TOC												540	531	531
Part 1	551	550	548	548	547	546	545	544	543	542	541	540	537	537
Part 2	551	542	542	542	542	542	542	542	542	542	541	540	536	536
Part 3												540	535	535
Part 4												540	537	537
Appendix E														
TOC	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520
Part 1	551	548	548	548	547	546	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532
Part 2	551	546	546	546	546	546	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	534
Part 3	551	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	534	534	534
Appendix F														
TOC	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520
Part 1	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	542	520	520	520
Part 2	529	529	529	529	529	529	529	529	529	529	529	529	529	529
Appendix G														
APP G	550	550	548	548	546	546	545	544	543	541	541	540	537	537
Appendix H														
TOC	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	543	540	540	540	532	532
Part 1	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	528	528
Part 2A	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	528	528
Part 2B	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	520	520
Part 2C	546	546	546	546	546	546	542	542	542	542	540	540	520	520
Part 3A	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	540	540	540	520	520
Part 3B	546	546	546	546	546	546	542	542	542	542	540	540	520	520
Part 4A	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	532	532
Part 4B	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	532	532
Part 5A	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	543				
Part 5B	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	543				
Appendix I														
TOC	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	512	512	512	512	512	512
Part 1	551	548	548	548	543	543	543	543	543	541	541	540	530	530

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Part 2	547	547	547	547	547	541	541	541	541	541	541	540	525	525
Part 3	551	547	547	547	547	542	542	542	542	542	541	540	526	526
Part 4	551	547	547	547	547	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	534	534
Appendix O														
TOC	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	528	528	528	528	528	528
APP O	551	549	549	546	546	546	545	544	542	542	541	540	539	536
Appendix P														
TOC	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	541	541	541	540	521	521
Part 1	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	534	534	534
Part 2	546	546	546	546	546	546	543	543	543	541	541	540	532	532
Appendix Q														
TOC	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	517	517	517	517	517	517
Part1	549	549	549	548	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	539	527
Part2	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517
Part3	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	539	529
Part4	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517	517
Appendix R														
TOC	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	521	521	521
Part 1	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	530	530	530
Part 2	546	546	546	546	546	546	544	544	542	542	541	532	532	532
Appendix S														
APP S	549	549	549	548	546	546	543	543	543	542	539	539	539	538
Appendix T														
TOC	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	521	521
APP T	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	540	540	540	538	538
Appendix U														
APP U	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	542	539	539	539	537

JOINT TRAVEL REGULATIONS (JTR)

VOLUME 2

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DoD) CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Chapter/Part/ Section/Appendix	TITLE
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PART A: APPLICATION AND GENERAL RULES

C1001 APPLICATION

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

1. A DoD personal services contract employee (27 Comp. Gen. 695 (1948));
2. A DoD civilian employee and/or the employee's dependents, ***NOTE: This includes a direct hire non-U.S. person employed by DoD in an OCONUS area, except as restricted and limited by OCONUS commands or by agreement with the host government.***;
3. Civilian marine personnel of Military Sealift Command to the extent provided in Civilian Marine Personnel Instruction 4650 (Navy);
4. A civilian official and/or employee of another GOV'T department and/or AGENCY who performs an official assignment for and at DoD's expense;
5. A person who performs travel under a DoD ITA involving GOV'T business (including a non-U.S. person indirect hire);
6. A National Guard technician employed pursuant to 32 USC §709;
7. A person employed intermittently as a consultant or expert and paid on a WAE basis or a person serving without compensation or at one dollar a year for official travel away from home or regular place of business and while at a place of employment or service for the GOV'T; and
8. A new appointee to the SES and certain Presidential appointees.

B. Restrictions. JTR does not apply to:

1. A NAF official and/or employee traveling on NAF business (may be adopted by NAF activities).
2. A contractor's representative and/or contractor's employee under a contract with DoD.
3. A DoD employee appointed under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, Section 625(d), as amended.
4. A DoD civilian employee who performs an official assignment (TDY, TCS or PCS) funded by a non-DoD AGENCY and who is subject to the funding AGENCY's travel and transportation policies which includes travel (payment advance, authorization, reimbursement, and voucher submission), and transportation between the official locations.
5. A Uniformed Service member wherever assigned for official duty. A member on loan, assignment, or detail to another department or AGENCY is authorized travel and transportation allowances including station allowances under JFTR. JFTR, par. U1000. ***The member is financially responsible for returning to the GOV'T all unauthorized or duplicate travel and transportation allowances erroneously received or reimbursed.***

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

D. Duplicate Payment. A duplicate payment is a GOV'T payment claimed by a traveler for an expense paid/to be paid to the traveler by another entity. If an expense is incurred and reimbursed by another entity that would otherwise be reimbursed by the GOV'T, that expense must not be claimed against, nor paid by, the GOV'T. See par. C4554-B for an exception. *A non-deductible meal as listed in par. C4554-B provided to a traveler in a per diem status does not result in a duplicate payment.* The traveler is financially responsible to the GOV'T for all duplicate travel and transportation allowance payments received. *This includes any and all allowances covered in these regulations.* The Improper Payments Information Act of 2002, Public Law 107-300 applies (<http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/memoranda/m03-13-attach.pdf>).

E. Travel not Paid for by the GOV'T

1. Policy. When travel at GOV'T expense is not authorized, an employee may agree to pay all expenses for attendance at a technical, professional, scientific, or other similar organization meeting. See par. C1050-B for policy on travel at GOV'T expense.

2. Employee Status

a. An administrative determination must be made IAW civilian personnel policy to determine if the employee is in a duty or leave status.

b. If the employee is in a duty status, a travel order *must* be issued.

c. If the employee is in a leave/other non-duty status, a travel order must *not* be issued.

3. Travel Documentation. Travel documentation provided to the traveler must indicate all of the following:

a. Travel is at the traveler's request.

b. Attendance at the event is in the DoD's interest.

c. Travel is at no expense to the GOV'T.

d. No per diem or other reimbursement is authorized.

e. No accounting information is placed on the travel documentation.

f. The traveler may choose, without penalty, not to perform the travel.

C1002 IMPLEMENTATION

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

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

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

*2. Mail to:

*Per Diem, Travel and Transportation Allowance Committee
ATTN: Policy & Regulations Branch
4800 Mark Center Drive
Suite 04J25-01
Alexandria, VA 22350-9000

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

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

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

C1004 DEPARTMENT OF STATE (DoS) FTA AND HSTA

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

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

C. FTA and HSTA. The FTA/HSTA are DoS allowances (5 USC §§5924(2)(A) and 5924(2)(B)), respectively) that reimburse certain expenses when an employee is appointed/PCSing to/reassigned from a foreign country PDS. The FTA/HSTA apply to an employee as indicated below. *A new appointee is not eligible for HSTA*. The FTA and HSTA are composed of four elements:

1. Reimbursable Expense. This portion is allowable *only* for a DoD new appointee being assigned to the first PDS in a foreign area (FTA).
2. Wardrobe Expense. *This portion is not allowable for a DoD civilian employee.*
3. Pre-departure Subsistence Expense (FTA) and Subsistence Expense Portion (HSTA). ***NOTE: The FTA and HSTA subsistence portions are only for expenses incurred in the CONUS or non-foreign OCONUS area – not in the foreign area.***
 - a. FTA. This portion is allowable for a DoD employee PCSing from a CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS area PDS to a foreign area PDS and for a new appointee traveling from a CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS area actual residence to the first foreign area PDS.
 - b. HSTA. *This portion is not allowed for a DoD civilian employee.*

4. Lease Penalty Expense

- a. FTA. This portion is allowable for any DoD employee (including a new appointee) PCSing to a foreign area PDS or between foreign country PDSs.
- b. HSTA. This portion is allowed *only for a reassigned employee (not a new appointee)* PCSing from a foreign country PDS to a CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS area PDS.

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

C1005 GAIN-SHARING PROGRAM

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

C1006 ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

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

C1007 COMPUTATION RULES

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

1. Use the actual amount without rounding when computing TDY mileage, MALT, TQSE and per diem computation. AEA and PMR computations are rounded to the next highest dollar with the provision in par. C1007-A2 in force.
2. AEA computation is rounded-up to the nearest dollar. For example, \$29.50 = \$30. The AEA is NTE the authorized percentage of the maximum locality per diem rate. *When AEA for lodging and M&IE exceeds the maximum AEA M&IE locality rate, decrease the AEA M&IE rate to the descending dollar and add the extra cents to the AEA lodging rate.* For example, reduce \$76.50 to \$76 as shown in par. C4626, Example 3.
3. PMR computation is rounded-up to the nearest dollar.

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

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

C1008 DEFENSE TRAVEL SYSTEM (DTS)

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

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

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

*C. AO's Responsibilities. The AO has broad authority to determine when TDY travel is necessary to accomplish the unit's mission, authorize travel, obligate unit travel funds, approve trip arrangements and authorize travel expenses incurred ICW that mission and IAW this Regulation. See par. C4405 for justification. The AO must determine the travel purpose (APP H) for notation on the Trip Record. The information provided by the DTS Reservation Module or directly from the CTO/ TMC is central in helping to execute those responsibilities. The AO also must:

1. Use the cost estimate on the Trip Record to determine if the travel budget can support the travel. If the standard arrangements made in compliance with travel policies using GOV'T negotiated airline, lodging and rental car rates do not meet mission needs, the AO may authorize other travel options requested by the traveler, provided they conform to law, regulation, policy and contractual obligations. The AO authorizes the cost estimate.
2. Obtain information on policies relating to transportation and travel arrangements from the CTO and TO, command channels or Service headquarters to assist in future travel decisions.
3. Assure the traveler has access to a GTCC (the unit's or a CBA) if the traveler does not have a GTCC IBA. Refer inquiries about card usage to the local GTCC program coordinator or the TO.
4. Adhere to policies and procedures IAW this regulation, use good judgment in obligating unit funds, and ensure the traveler receives adequate reimbursement IAW this regulation.
5. Review the amounts claimed on the traveler's expense report as soon after receiving it as possible. The AO's signature on the expense report certifies that the travel was taken, the charges are reasonable, the phone calls authorized for reimbursement are in the GOV'T's best interest, and approves authorized expenses reimbursement. Expense reports are subject to random selection for examination based on financial management directives.
6. Permit a traveler to combine official travel with leave or personal travel. Contract fare travel must never be used for personal travel (APP P2, par. E). The official portion must be arranged through the CTO. Transportation reimbursement is authorized for the cost of official travel between duty stations only. The traveler may arrange other travel plans and pay the excess above the official cost; no excess costs for travel or M&IE are borne by the GOV'T, par. C4563-C applies. The AO is not to permit a TDY trip that is an excuse for personal travel.

D. Traveler Rights and Responsibilities

1. A traveler should promptly update the trip record, and confirm/modify arrangements, when communication with the CTO was not possible.
2. When using the DTS for TDY over 45 days, a traveler should include a request for scheduled partial payments with the order so the traveler is paid every 30 days. This ensures the traveler is paid for expenses in about the same time as the IBA bills are received.

E. A Typical Business Trip

1. Before the Trip

a. Cost Estimate. A traveler should obtain a should-cost estimate for the trip. It lets the traveler and the AO know up-front the standard and actual arrangements, their 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) rental car fees as 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 reimbursable expenses. A traveler may ask the CTO to estimate the amount for using commercial transportation.

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

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

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

e. Paying for Arranged Services and Obtaining Cash to Pay 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 GTCC CBA. While on the trip, the traveler should charge expenses incident to official travel on the IBA or unit GTCC, whenever possible. For official travel-related expenses that cannot be charged, the traveler can avoid using personal funds by using the IBA to obtain cash advances or travelers checks. An advance is not an option on a unit GTCC.

2. During the Trip

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

*b. Receipts. The DoDFMR 7000.14-R, Volume 9, based on an IRS requirement, requires that each traveler produce each lodging receipt, and each receipt for any individual official travel expense of \$75 or more. ***Lodging reimbursement is not authorized for hotel lodging obtained through online booking agents unless an itemized receipt for room costs is provided from the hotel.***

3. After the Traveler Returns

*a. Completing the Expense Report. Based on the DoDFMR 7000.14-R, Volume 9 requirement, a traveler should complete and submit the Trip Record expense report portion within 5 working days after returning from the trip. Required receipts (lodging, and individual expenses of \$75 or more) must be attached to the expense report.

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

- c. Submitting the Expense Report. If using the DTS, the expense report is automatically routed to a disbursing office for payment. If not using the DTS, a finance office or an office contractually arranged by the traveler's Service/AGENCY may provide this service. The amount paid is the amount the AO approves.
- d. Random Audits. Random audits of travel expense reports are conducted. The traveler or AO may be required to provide additional information to the audit team.
- e. Lost/Stolen/Unused Paper Tickets. See par. C1320.

C1009 TDY CANCELED OR CHANGED

A traveler must promptly cancel airline and/or lodging reservations when it is known that they will not be used (e.g., TDY canceled, curtailed or changed). All unused tickets must be promptly turned into the issuing CTO. A traveler's failure to follow these procedures may make the traveler financially liable for any resulting losses.

C1010 REGISTERED AND/OR TRUSTED TRAVELER PROGRAM MEMBERSHIP FEE

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

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

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

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PART B: CONDITIONS/FACTORS

C1050 GENERAL

A. Prohibition Not Stated. There may be circumstances when travel and transportation allowances are prohibited and are so stated. *However, just because a prohibition is not stated does not mean that an allowance exists or may be authorized.*

B. Travel Justification ([FTR §301-71.101](#))

1. Directed Travel. Travel and transportation at GOV'T expense may be directed only:

- a. When officially justified, and
- b. By means which meet mission requirements consistent with good management practices.

2. Employee Expenses. An employee must not be directed to perform official travel:

- a. At personal expense, or
- b. At reimbursement rates/amounts inconsistent with provisions in the JTR.

3. Limited Travel Funds. Limited travel funds is not a basis for:

- a. Denying reimbursement for official travel, or
- b. Reducing allowances.

4. Reassignment/Transfer Advance Notice. The permanent duty reassignment/transfer of any employee from one PDS or DoD COMPONENT to another, which is outside an employee's commuting area, is effective after the *employee* has been given reasonable advance notice to prepare. See par. C5080-F for short distance moves. Emergency circumstances are taken into account in determining whether the advance notice period is reasonable. A reasonable advance notice period should not be less than 30 days except when:

- a. The employee and both the losing/gaining agencies agree on a shorter period;
- b. Other statutory authority and implementing regulations stipulate a shorter period (OPM regulations for specified time frames); or
- c. There are emergency circumstances.

C. PCS

1. Order. ([FTR §302-2.102](#), [§302-2.103](#), [§302- 2.104](#)) When GOV'T-funded PCS is authorized:

- a. A written order must be issued to a new appointee/employee prior to the appointee/employee reporting to the first/new official station. Separate eligible dependent(s) PDT to the new PDS is authorized and effective when the employee's order is issued IAW Agency/Service regulations (par. C5100-A),
- b. An appointee/employee should not incur PCS expenses (in anticipation of a PCS) until the written order has been received,
- c. The order must indicate the specific allowances authorized as provided in these regulations and provide instructions about procedures for procurement of travel and transportation services. See par. C5080-B for procedural requirements applicable to new appointees.

2. Reimbursement Provisions

a. The reimbursement maximums/limitations that apply to certain allowances are not the same for every employee even though claims may be filed within the same time frame because of:

- (1) Successive changes to these regulations governing PCS allowances, and
- (2) The extended period of time that an employee retains eligibility for certain allowances. See par. C1057.

b. The regulations in effect on the appointee's/employee's appointment/transfer effective date (APP A) apply for payment/reimbursement purposes.

D. Travel Official. An official responsible for directing travel and/or approving reimbursement also is responsible for ensuring that funds are used for official travel purposes and IAW the conditions prescribed.

C1051 PRIVILEGES WHILE ON OFFICIAL TRAVEL

A. General. A traveler under an official order may use:

1. GOV'T QTRS,
2. Food services,
3. Exchanges, and
4. Recreational facilities owned, operated, or under DoD jurisdiction.

B. Availability/Use. The conditions and limitations relating to facilities availability/use are in AR 60-20, dated 15 December 1992, AAFES Operating Policies, DoDI 1330.09, dated 7 December 2005, Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (USD (P&R)), Subject: Armed Services Exchange Policy at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/133009p.pdf> and DoDI 1330.17, dated 8 October 2008, Subject: Armed Services Commissary Operations at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/133017p.pdf>, and at the local commander's discretion.

C1052 TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION FUNDING

A. General. An employee's pay and leave status during official travel are subject to the separate departments' regulations about hours of duty, pay, and leave. A new appointee is in a duty status while traveling to the first PDS.

NOTE 1: For regulations governing excused absence and duty status while preparing for and completing a PCS move, DoD 1400.25-M, Section SC630.7.4.3. Permanent Change of Duty Station (PCS), at <http://www.cpms.osd.mil/assets/39e67e3d4e574647b6e63d918606673d/m1400630.chg2.pdf>

NOTE 2: APP A for definitions of "Different (or Separate) Departments and Agencies," "DoD COMPONENT," "Foreign OCONUS Area/Country," and "OCONUS" (overseas).

B. Movement between Different Departments and Agencies or DoD COMPONENTS ([FTR §302-2.105](#))

NOTE: Par. C1052 applies to movement between any of the following: Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, DoD COMPONENTS, to or from non-DoD agencies.

1. General. Except as provided in pars. C1052-B2 and C1052-B3, necessary costs associated with a PCS may be paid by the gaining department/agency/DoD COMPONENT IAW par. C5005.

2. Reduction in Force (RIF)/Transfer of Functions (FTR §302-2.105). Necessary transfer costs, between different DoD activities, of an employee identified for separation/demotion caused by RIF/transfer of function must be paid by the losing activity. A losing DoD activity must endeavor to have a non-DoD gaining activity pay or share the necessary costs incident to transfers (that involve a RIF/transfer of function) to a department/agency outside DoD. If a non-DoD gaining activity refuses to assume or share the expense, the cost must be paid by the losing activity.

3. Movement under the DoD Priority Placement Program (PPP). When a RIF/transfer of function is not involved, necessary movement costs under the PPP for a move to a different DoD COMPONENT are funded IAW par. C1052-E3, provided employment is without a break in service after separation from the losing activity. This applies to an employee serving with a service agreement. An employee serving without a service agreement may be authorized PCS allowances by the gaining activity and that activity is responsible for the costs. Necessary movement costs when a RIF/transfer of function is involved are funded as indicated in par. C1052-B2.

C. Movement within the Same DoD COMPONENT

1. General. Except as indicated in pars. C1052-C2 through C5, the gaining activity may pay the necessary movement costs associated with a PCS if the move meets the criteria in par. C5005-C. Par. C5070 indicates the allowances that are authorized (mandatory) and the allowances that may be authorized at the gaining activity's discretion when the gaining activity elects to pay necessary movement costs.

2. Reduction in Force/Transfer of Function. The losing activity must pay necessary movement costs.

3. BRAC. Ordinarily the gaining activity should pay the necessary movement costs associated with a PCS. However, the losing activity may, at its discretion, pay necessary movement costs for a PCS move resulting from a BRAC action.

4. From an OCONUS Activity to a CONUS Activity. When an employee transfers from an OCONUS activity to a CONUS activity, the losing OCONUS activity must pay for the costs of transportation for the employee and dependents, including per diem and transportation of the employee's HHG/POV to the employee's actual residence or to the CONUS activity NTE the cost for such transportation to the employee's actual residence. If the gaining activity authorizes PCS allowances it is responsible for the cost of necessary additional transportation for the employee and dependents, including per diem and transportation of the employee's HHG/POV to the new PDS, the MEA, real estate allowances (if the employee is eligible), and at its discretion for a HHT (if the employee is eligible) and TQSE for an:

- a. Employee who completes the prescribed tour of duty under the current service agreement;
- b. Employee released from the period of service specified in the service agreement for reasons beyond the employee's control that are acceptable to the losing DoD COMPONENT;
- c. Army employee moved under the Civilian Career Management Program referral system who completes an initial OCONUS tour of duty and at least half of an additional tour in excess of 12 months or two-thirds of an additional tour of 12 months; and
- d. Employee with/without a service agreement moved under the PPP. If a RIF/transfer of function is involved, par. C1052-C2 applies.

5. From an OCONUS Activity to an Activity of the Same DoD COMPONENT in Hawai'i. Pars. C1052-C2 through C4 apply in funding travel and transportation when an employee transfers from an OCONUS activity to a Hawaiian activity of the same DoD COMPONENT.

6. Directed Transfer due to Failure to Complete Probationary Period. The losing activity must pay the necessary transfer costs when an employee fails to satisfactorily complete a probationary period.

D. RAT

NOTE: APP A for "Actual Residence".

1. Return to the Same OCONUS PDS. When an employee completes a required service period at an OCONUS activity and executes a renewal agreement for an additional tour of duty at the same OCONUS activity, the activity to which the employee is assigned must pay all travel/transportation costs.
2. Return to a Different OCONUS PDS. Except for a DoDEA employee, when an employee completes a required service period at an OCONUS activity and executes a renewal agreement for an additional tour of duty at a different OCONUS activity, in the same or another DoD COMPONENT, the losing OCONUS activity must pay the necessary costs en route to the actual residence or alternate point until return travel begins. The gaining OCONUS activity in the same or another DoD COMPONENT must pay the necessary costs en route from the actual residence or alternate point to the new OCONUS PDS. The gaining OCONUS activity also must pay the transportation costs of dependents, who did not accompany the employee on the RAT, and the HHG and POV, direct from the old to the new OCONUS PDS (44 Comp. Gen. 767 (1965)). When an employee transfers between activities funded by DoDEA, all PCS costs must be paid by the gaining (area) activity.
3. Obtaining a Position while on Leave in the U.S. An employee:
 - a. Who:
 - (1) Returns to the U.S. under a renewal agreement, and
 - (2) Arranges a move to a PDS in the U.S. while on leave,
 - b. Is authorized:
 - (1) Reimbursement for travel and transportation expenses to the new PDS instead of to the actual residence indicated in the OCONUS service agreement. The losing OCONUS activity must pay the necessary travel and transportation costs to the new PDS NTE the cost to the actual residence.
 - (2) If the GOV'T incurs additional expenses because of RAT performed to the actual residence by the employee/dependent, those expenses must be recovered from the employee.
 - (3) Necessary additional travel and transportation costs to the new PDS may be paid by the gaining activity. If the gaining activity does not authorize a PCS move, the losing activity must amend the order to provide for return from the losing activity to the actual residence for separation.
 - (4) The travel and transportation expenses are funded as provided in par. C1052-E.

E. Separation from OCONUS Employment

1. Separation after Travel Begins. The losing activity must pay the necessary en route travel/transportation cost for an employee, eligible for transportation under a service agreement, who returns to the actual residence, or an alternate destination NTE the travel/transportation cost to the actual residence, for separation from the losing OCONUS PDS.
2. Separation before Travel Begins. When an employee eligible for travel/transportation to the actual residence resigns OCONUS before beginning travel from the OCONUS PDS, the eligibility continues and the OCONUS losing activity must pay the movement expenses to the actual residence. This also applies when an employee under the same conditions expects to continue in GOV'T service in a different department/agency in the actual residence geographical locality, provided the employee is not employed or authorized a PCS movement by the gaining activity before departure from the losing OCONUS PDS (44 Comp. Gen. 767 (1965)).

3. Employment in Another DoD COMPONENT without a Break in Service after Separation from the Losing Activity

a. When an employee under an agreement:

- (1) Returns to the actual residence or an allowable alternate destination in the U.S. for separation, and
- (2) After arrival at the destination is employed by another DoD COMPONENT without a break in service,

b. The losing OCONUS activity must pay for the allowable separation NTE travel/transportation costs to the actual residence. For the conditions and limitations regarding payment by the gaining DoD COMPONENT when additional travel/transportation to the new PDS is necessary and circumstances under which PCS allowances may be authorized and paid, par. C5085-F (46 Comp. Gen. 628 (1967); 47 id 763 (1968); B-163113, 27 June 1968; B-163364, 27 June 1968).

4. Responsibility for Separation Travel Costs when an Employee is Transferred between OCONUS Activities. When an employee, under an agreement at an OCONUS activity, is transferred to a different OCONUS activity at the same or a different PDS, the gaining activity is responsible for the employee's separation travel cost if the employee is or becomes eligible for separation travel and transportation allowances.

F. DoD Domestic Dependent School Board Members. The SECDEF may provide for reimbursement of a school board member for certain expenses incurred by that individual for travel, transportation, lodging, meals, program fees, activity fees, and other appropriate expenses. The Secretary must first determine the expenses to be reasonable and necessary for the performance of school board duties by that individual. DoDI 1342.25, par. 5.4.5, dated 30 October 1996, (<http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/134225p.pdf>) "*School Boards for Department of Defense Domestic Dependent Elementary and Secondary Schools (DDESS);*" *concerning eligibility for reimbursement for official travel.*

C1053 IDENTIFICATION CARD

A. General. When an employee is authorized OCONUS TDY travel or PCS assignment, identification card issuance is provided in:

1. DoDI 1000.1, Identity Cards Required by the Geneva Conventions (DD Form 489, Geneva Convention Card, for civilians) (<http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/100001p.pdf>), and
2. DoDI 1000.13, Identification (ID) Cards for Members of the Uniformed Services, Their Dependents, and Other Eligible Individuals (<http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/100013p.pdf>).

B. Issuance. Conditions and procedures for issuance and use are prescribed in applicable Service regulations.

C1054 PASSPORTS, VISAS, IMMUNIZATIONS, AND CLEARANCES

A. General. Applicable Service regulations govern the requirements/procedures relating to official travel to foreign countries regarding:

1. Passports,
2. Visas,
3. Immunizations,
4. Advance clearances,
5. Special conditions, and

6. Other restrictions.

B. No-Fee Passport

1. Authority. DD Form 1056 must accompany an application for a new/renewal passport/visa (including green card). APP G.

2. Travel Requirements

a. The necessary passport, visa (including green card) when required (APP G), and record of prescribed immunization (shots) must be in the traveler's possession when traveling, and

b. A passport for each traveler is required for travel into a:

(1) Foreign country, or

(2) Territory under control of a foreign country. ***NOTE: The Ryukyu Islands require a passport for travel.***

C. Time Limitations

1. A passport is valid for a specific period from the issuance date, requires renewal or re-issuance, and, if practical, should be renewed before it expires.

2. Visas and immunizations also have time limitations.

C1055 GOV'T QTRS USE/AVAILABILITY

A. QTRS Available

*1. ***An employee may not be directed/required to use GOV'T QTRS, nor may lodging reimbursement be limited to the GOV'T QTRS cost (44 Comp. Gen. 626 (1965)).*** IAW the requirement to exercise prudence when incurring expenses, an employee should check for GOV'T QTRS availability (e.g., using Service/Agency procedures), and is encouraged to use those QTRS when TDY to a U.S. INSTALLATION. (DOHA [Claims Case No. 2009-CL-080602.2](#), 7 July 2010).

2. The proper authority under par. C4550-C may prescribe a reduced per diem rate based in part on the GOV'T QTRS cost.

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

B. QTRS Not Available. An employee is not required to check GOV'T QTRS availability in the following circumstances. GOV'T QTRS are not available:

1. When TDY/delay is at other than a U.S. INSTALLATION;

2. When an AO determines GOV'T QTRS use would adversely affect mission performance ***NOTE: An employee in a Senior Level (SL) position, Scientific and Professional (ST) position and an SES employee (including individuals described under 5 USC §5703) determines personal QTRS availability.***;

3. During en route travel periods; or

4. For TDY/delay of less than 24 hours at one location.

C. Authorization/Approval. Unless a reduced per diem rate is authorized on the order as indicated in par. C1055-A, the AO must authorize/approve reimbursement for the cost of commercial lodgings used NTE the locality per diem lodging rate (unless an AEA is authorized/approved). [See CBCA 2291-RELO, 20 April 2011](#).

C1057 TIME LIMITS FOR BEGINNING TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION ([FTR §302-2.110](#))

A. General. All travel between the authorized points (PDSs, etc.) contained within the official order, including that for a dependent, and transportation, including that for HHG allowed under these regulations, should be accomplished as soon as possible. The employee may request an extension of travel and transportation allowances. The Agency may grant the requested extension when in the GOV'T's interest IAW par. C1057-C. This authority cannot be used ICW or anticipation of a future order and has a finite limit (par. C1057-C) in terms of total time.

B. Employee Married to Employee/Member. An employee, married to an employee/a uniformed member when each is traveling under a separate order between PDSs, upon request may be authorized/have approved an extension by the Agency when in the GOV'T's interest. See pars. C1001-D and C1058 for restrictions.

Effective date of transfer of 1 August 2011 or later.

C. Time Limits. Allowable travel and transportation must begin within 1 year from the employee's transfer or appointment effective date, except that the 1-year period:

1. Is exclusive of furlough time spent by an employee who begins active military service before the expiration of such period and who is furloughed for the military assignment duration to the PDS for which transportation and travel expenses are allowed; and
2. Does not include any time during which travel and transportation is not feasible due to shipping restrictions for an employee who is transferred or appointed to or from an OCONUS PDS; and
3. Is extended (when determined to be in the GOV'T's interest by the Agency) for up to an additional 1 year when the original 1-year time limitation for residence transaction completion is extended under par. C5750-C. Even when an extension is authorized/approved, PCS allowances must be calculated by using the prescribed allowances in effect on the employee's transfer effective date.

D. Restrictions. The employee is financially responsible for PCS travel and transportation allowances beyond the initial 1 year unless an extension is authorized/approved by the Agency as being in the GOV'T's interest. Following are examples of reasons that do not justify authorizing/approving an extension: (a) delaying dependents/HHG relocation in anticipation of a future PCS order not yet issued, and (b) residence construction/renovation delays at the new PDS.

C1058 OBLIGATION TO EXERCISE PRUDENCE IN TRAVEL ([FTR §301-70.1](#))

1. A traveler must exercise the same care and regard for incurring GOV'T paid expenses as would a prudent person traveling at personal expense.
2. A traveler must maintain records to validate individual expenses of \$75 or more, and for all lodging costs. All receipts should be maintained as required by financial regulations.
3. Excess costs, circuitous routes, delays or luxury accommodations that are unnecessary or unjustified are the traveler's financial responsibility.
4. The Army Lodging Success Program, Navy Elite Lodging Program, and GSA's FedRooms Lodging Program provide adequate quality lodging at or below per diem and properties often are close to TDY location worksites. Use of lodging facilities in these programs often results in cost savings. Not all programs are available to all travelers.

NOTE 1: The Army Lodging Success Program, Navy Elite Lodging Program, GSA's FedRooms Lodging Program, including GOV'T contracted quarters not located on an Installation to which the employee is assigned are not GOV'T QTRS. (DOHA Claims Case No. 2009-CL-080602.2, 7 July 2010).

NOTE 2: The Fed Rooms Lodging Program lodging rate is indicated by the use of an 'XVU' code as opposed to a 'GOV' or other code.

C1059 SCHEDULING TRAVEL

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

1. Duty hours;
2. Duty requirements;
3. Lodging availability at points of origin, destination or intermediate stops;
4. The need for onward transportation;
5. The traveler's comfort and well being;
6. The traveler being scheduled for departures and arrivals between 0600 and 2400 unless travel between 2400 and 0600 is required by the mission;
7. Arranging transportation so that the traveler is scheduled to arrive the day before the TDY actually begins;
8. Scheduling the travel for a departure to enable an en route rest stop or an overnight rest period at the destination under the circumstances in par. C1060-B or C1060-C;
9. Requiring each traveler to identify travel requirements in sufficient time (if known) to arrange coach-class accommodations; and
10. Carefully reviewing requests for first- and business-class accommodations to determine if mission needs may allow for a change in travel dates to support a lower-class accommodation.

C1060 TRAVEL DURING REST HOURS, A REST PERIOD AT A TDY POINT AFTER ARRIVAL, OR AN EN ROUTE REST STOP

NOTE: When scheduling flights of 14 or more hours (par. C2204-B4i), the first choice is always to use economy class and arrive the day before the TDY begins to allow for appropriate rest. Second choice always is to use economy class and arrange an en route rest stop (preferably at a no-cost point allowed by the airline) with arrival on the day TDY starts. The last option, and the most expensive option which should be avoided whenever possible, is to use business accommodations arriving on the day the TDY starts.

A. Starting and Ending Travel

1. General

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

- (1) Ship staterooms, and
- (2) Train sleeping cars.

NOTE: Reclining seats on planes, trains, or buses are not acceptable sleeping accommodations. If a traveler is required to travel overnight (2400 - 0600) without acceptable sleeping accommodations, arrival should be scheduled to provide an en route rest stop or an appropriate rest period (NTE 24 hours) at the TDY point before the traveler is required to perform official duties (pars. C1060-C and C1060-D).

- d. A traveler should not be required to use a carrier that requires beginning travel (i.e., leaving home or TDY lodgings and/or arriving at destination) between 2400 hours and 0600 hours, if there is a more reasonable schedule that meets mission requirements.
 - e. A prudent AO should confirm lodgings are obtainable for the traveler to retire at a reasonable hour and be ready to perform official business as required (33 Comp. Gen. 221 (1953); 61 id. 448 (1982)).
 - f. Transportation should be arranged for the traveler to arrive the day before the TDY actually begins.
 - g. A traveler should be scheduled for a departure in time for an en route rest stop or an overnight rest period at the destination under the circumstances in pars. C1060-C and C1060-D.
 - h. Require each traveler to identify travel requirements in sufficient time (if known) to arrange coach-class accommodations.
 - i. Carefully review requests for first- and business-class accommodations to determine if mission needs may allow for a change in travel dates to support a lower-class accommodation.
2. Travel between 0600 and 2400. Travel should be scheduled between 0600 and 2400. To prevent travel between 2400 and 0600, it is reasonable for a traveler to depart the:
- a. PDS (or home as appropriate) early enough to prevent travel between 2400 and 0600, or
 - b. TDY station on the earliest available transportation accommodations the day after completing a TDY assignment, provided the traveler is not required to be at the PDS the morning after TDY completion.
3. Additional Per Diem for Travel between 0600 and 2400. Additional per diem may be authorized/approved at a TDY location only if the resulting delay in departing the TDY location permits travel between 0600 and 2400 the day after completing the TDY assignment (56 Comp. Gen. 847 (1977)).

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

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

B. En Route Rest Stop/Rest Period at TDY Point. Authorizing/approving an en route rest stop or rest period at a TDY point must be used only when the circumstances warrant, and should not be automatic. The AO must consider

each request for a rest stop/en route rest period at TDY point individually, and carefully balance good stewardship of scarce resources with the immediacy of mission requirements. See par. C1059 about scheduled travel and the **NOTE** before par. C1060-A on rest periods. *A rest stop en route/rest period at a TDY destination may not be provided for official travel for PCS, RAT, emergency leave, R&R, FEML, and personnel evacuations. A rest stop en route/rest period at a TDY point may only be authorized when travel is to the TDY site. A rest stop en route may not be authorized for the return flight if the traveler can rest before reporting back to work.*

C. En Route Rest Stops

1. Travel during Normal Rest Hours. The AO may authorize/approve an en route rest stop when travel must be scheduled:

- a. To start at, near, or after the end of the traveler's regularly scheduled duty hours; or
- b. During usual rest hours and the transportation mode does not provide adequate sleeping accommodations. See the **NOTE** following par. C1060-A1c regarding adequate sleeping accommodations.

2. OCONUS Travel Is Involved. The AO may authorize/approve a rest stop en route when:

- a. The origin or destination is OCONUS; and
- b. Travel is by a usually traveled route; and
- c. Travel is by less than first/business-class accommodations; and
- d. The scheduled flight time, including stopovers and plane changes, exceeds 14 hours by a usually traveled route. Scheduled flight time is the time between the scheduled aircraft departure from the airport serving the PDS/TDY point and the scheduled aircraft arrival at the airport serving the TDY point/PDS (the flight(s) between two duty points), *including scheduled non-overnight time spent at airports during plane changes.*

NOTE: *The "length of flight (14, 20, 30, 40 hours)" in and of itself is not sufficient justification to authorize/approve an en route rest stop. The justification must include that the TDY mission was so unexpected that the traveler was unable to schedule a flight arriving the day prior to allow rest before starting work. The 14-hour flight time criterion is restricted to TDY travel only and may not be used to justify a rest stop for PCS, RAT, Emergency Leave, R&R, FEML, personnel evacuation, or any other transportation. When using length of flight to justify a rest stop the AO must cause the order to be clearly annotated as to when the TDY travel was identified and when travel reservations were made.*

3. En Route Rest Stop Prohibited. An en route rest stop at GOV'T expense is prohibited when:

- a. Travel is authorized by first- or business-class service.
- b. A traveler chooses to travel by a circuitous route, for personal convenience, causing excess travel time.
- c. A traveler takes leave at a stopover.

4. En Route Rest Stop Location. An en route rest stop:

- a. May be authorized/approved at any intermediate point; and
- b. Should be as near to midway in the journey as authorized carrier scheduling permits; or
- c. Scheduled at a point en route at which the carrier permits free stopovers (if possible).

5. En Route Rest Stop Duration. An en route rest stop is for a reasonable rest period, NTE 24 hours, plus necessary time to obtain the earliest transportation to the authorized destination.

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

D. Rest Period at the TDY Point before Reporting for Duty. A reasonable rest period at the TDY point (NTE 24 hours) is recommended before the traveler reports for duty when:

1. The scheduled flight time, including stopovers and plane changes, exceeds 14 hours by a usually traveled route. Scheduled flight time is the time between the scheduled aircraft departure from the airport serving the PDS/TDY point and the scheduled aircraft arrival at the airport serving the TDY point/PDS the flight(s) between two duty points, *including scheduled non-overnight time spent at airports during plane changes*;

NOTE: The “length of flight (14, 20, 30, 40 hours)” in and of itself is not sufficient justification to authorize/ approve a rest period at the TDY point. The justification must include that the TDY mission was so unexpected that the traveler was unable to schedule a flight arriving the day prior to allow rest before starting work. The 14-hour flight time criterion is restricted to TDY travel only and may not be used to justify a rest stop for PCS, RAT, Emergency Leave, R&R, FEML, personnel evacuation, or any other transportation. When using length of flight to justify a rest stop the AO must cause the order to be clearly annotated as to when the TDY travel was identified and when travel reservations were made.

2. An en route rest stop is not authorized/approved;

3. The traveler is not authorized first- or business-class accommodations; or

4. The traveler is required to travel overnight (2400 - 0600) (in which case arrival should be scheduled to provide an appropriate rest period (NTE 24 hours) at the TDY point before the traveler is required to perform official duties). See the ***NOTE*** following par. C1060-A1c regarding scheduling an early arrival for a rest period at the TDY point if overnight (2400-0600) travel is involved.

E. Delaying Return Travel to Use Reduced Travel Fares. When, to qualify for reduced transportation fares, a traveler elects to stay at a TDY station longer than required by the assignment and the AO authorizes/approves the action, per diem or AEA for the additional time may be paid if the:

1. Transportation savings offsets the additional per diem or AEA cost, yielding an overall savings to the GOV'T; and

2. Delay does not extend the TDY time beyond the time when the traveler is required to be at work at the PDS (B-192364, 15 February 1979; B-169024, 5 May 1970).

C1062 HOTEL AND MOTEL FIRE SAFETY – APPROVED ACCOMMODATIONS

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

C1065 OFFICIAL DISTANCE DETERMINATION

A. POC (Except Airplane). The DTOD:

1. Is the only official source for worldwide TDY and PDT distance information.

2. Replaces all other sources used for computing distance (except for airplanes IAW par. C1065-B).
3. Uses zip code to zip code distance within the CONUS and non-foreign OCONUS areas and city to city distance elsewhere (e.g., within foreign locations or to and from foreign locations).

NOTE: Each DoD INSTALLATION (CONUS and OCONUS) is listed in the DTOD. Contact DTOD if an INSTALLATION is not found (<https://dtod.sddc.army.mil>).

4. Provides distances which must be rounded to the nearest mile for each leg of a journey.
5. Does not apply to travel distance determined by odometer readings (i.e., travel in and around the PDS or TDY sites; or between home/office and transportation terminal).
6. Website is <https://dtod.sddc.army.mil>.

B. Privately Owned Airplane

1. When privately owned airplane use is authorized/approved for transportation, the distance between origin and destination must be determined from aeronautical charts issued by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).
2. If adverse weather, mechanical difficulty, or unusual conditions cause necessary detours, the additional air distance must be explained.
3. If distance cannot be determined from aeronautical charts, the flight time multiplied by the aircraft's cruising speed is used to determine distance.

C1070 APPROPRIATE ACTION FOR FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE REGULATIONS

A command/unit is expected to take appropriate disciplinary action when an employee and/or AO fails to follow JTR. Disciplinary action should be for *willful* violations and may be in the form of counseling (oral/written), or other appropriate personnel means. Action must *not* be through refusal to reimburse. Par. C2203-A4 states exception when reimbursement is *not* allowed.

PART C: TRAVEL ADVANCES

C1100 GENERAL

A. Minimizing Cash Requirements

1. Policy. A traveler on official business:
 - a. Is responsible for travel expenses, but
 - b. Should not have to pay official travel expenses entirely from personal funds (unless the traveler decides not to use GOV'T resources such as the GTCC or traveler's checks).
2. Responsibilities. A DOD Component:
 - a. May issue travel advances for certain expenses, as authorized in this Part, and
 - b. Should ensure a traveler takes all reasonable steps to minimize the cash burden on both the Component and the traveler (such as using the GTCC).

B. GTCC Use

1. General Policy. "It is the general policy of DoD that the (GTCC) be used by DoD personnel to pay for all costs incidental to official business travel, including travel advances, lodging, transportation, rental cars, meals and other incidental expenses, unless otherwise specified", (OSD (C) memo of 28 March 1995, subject: Travel Reengineering Implementation Memorandum #2--Maximized Use of the Travel Charge Card and OSD (P&R) memo of 5 May 2007, subject: Reduction of Centrally Billed Accounts).
2. DoD Policy. *The GTCC program policies and procedures (including central billing and unit cards) are found in the DoD Financial Management Regulation (DoDFMR 7000.14-R), Volume 9, "Travel Policy and Procedures". The DOD Comptroller Finance Management Regulation website is found at <http://www.defenselink.mil/comptroller/fmr/09/index.html>*
3. Centrally Billed Account (CBA)/Individually Billed Account (IBA) Statements. A statement must be on each travel order indicating whether transportation tickets are ordinarily purchased using a GTCC CBA or using a GTCC IBA. *This statement is only to alert voucher examiners to instances when a CBA ordinarily is used to purchase transportation and the transportation cost shows up as a reimbursable expense so that questions may be asked and duplicate payments avoided.*

NOTE: DoDFMR 7000.14-R, Volume 9, Chapter 3, par. 031003 (available at: http://www.dod.mil/comptroller/fmr/09/09_03.pdf) indicates the purposes for which a DoD GTCC may be used. Charging personal travel expenses is GTCC misuse. A DoD traveler who misuses the GTCC is subject to administrative and/or disciplinary action. To prevent GTCC IBA misuse and city-pair airfares for leisure travel, a copy of the relevant travel order must be provided to the CTO before ticketing. An electronic DTS generated order suffices to meet this requirement. A CTO may issue tickets for official travel authorized by proper oral, letter, or message authority, if travel must begin or is performed before a written order is issued. The official who directed the travel is responsible for providing a confirmatory travel order to the CTO.

C1101 ALLOWABLE ADVANCES

- A. Authority (FTR §302-2.21). A travel advance described in par. C1101 may be paid when authorized on a travel order.
- B. TDY Travel. A DoD Component may pay a travel advance (as opposed to authorizing IBA card use for an ATM advance) when permitted IAW the DoDFMR, Volume 9. An advance may be for per diem, POC mileage allowance, AEA, and/or reimbursable expenses.

C. Advance Payment of Discounted Conference or Training Registration Fee (FTR §301-74.25). Advance payment of discounted conference or training registration fee may be paid as indicated in APP R, Part II, par. H.

D. HHG Transportation and Temporary Storage Using the Commuted Rate Method (FTR §302-7.105/106). An advance may be paid when HHG transportation and SIT is authorized under the commuted rate method. To receive an advance under the commuted rate method, the employee must provide a copy of a cost estimate from a commercial HHG carrier or a written statement that includes:

1. Origin and destination;
2. A signed copy of a commercial bill of lading annotated with actual weight (or other evidence of actual weight) or a reasonable estimate acceptable to the DOD Component concerned; and
3. Anticipated SIT period (NTE 90 days) at GOV'T expense.

E. Non-Temporary (Extended) Storage of HHG (FTR §302-8.4). *An advance is not authorized for non-temporary (extended) storage of HHG.*

F. Movement of a Mobile Home (FTR §302-10.300/301). An advance may be paid for the transportation of a mobile home when the employee is responsible for arranging and paying a commercial carrier to transport the mobile home. The advance may not exceed the estimated amount allowable. *No advance is authorized when the GOV'T pays the carrier directly.*

*G. House-hunting Trip (FTR §302-5.16). An advance may be paid for HHT expenses. The advance may not exceed the anticipated transportation costs sum, and the maximum per diem allowable under the 'Lodgings-Plus' method in par. C5624-B1 for the HHT location and duration. If a lump sum HHT is offered and elected, the anticipated transportation costs may be advanced. *The lump sum per diem payment under par. C5624-B2 is not an advance but rather is a payment.* See par. C5632.

*H. Temporary Quarters Subsistence Expenses (FTR §302-6.15). An advance may be paid to cover the estimated TQSE expenses for up to 30 days. The DoD Component may subsequently pay additional travel advances for periods up to 30 days (remembering the maximum TQSE period is 120 days for TQSE(AE) and 30 days for TQSE(LS)).

I. Real Estate Transaction and Unexpired Lease Expense Allowance (FTR §302-11.450). *An advance is not paid for expenses incurred ICW residence transactions.*

J. Attendants/Escorts for Military Dependents. An advance may be paid for the travel and transportation allowances prescribed in par. C5850 or C7105.

K. Transportation and Emergency Storage of POV (FTR §302-9.11). An advance for transportation and emergency storage of a POV may be paid NTE the estimated expenses amount authorized for that purpose.

L. Advance Lodging Deposits. A traveler:

1. May be reimbursed an advance room deposit when it is required by the lodging facility to secure a room reservation prior to official TDY travel.
2. Is financially responsible for advance deposit repayment if the deposit is forfeited because TDY travel is not performed for reasons unacceptable to the agency.

PART E: TRAVEL CLAIMS AND RECEIPTS

C1300 TRAVEL CLAIM SUBMISSION

An employee should submit a travel voucher as specified in DoDFMR, Volume 9, Travel Policy and Procedures except when official assignments (TDY, TCS or PCS) are funded by a non-DoD agency. See par. C1001-C4. *The DoD Comptroller Finance Management Regulation website is found at <http://www.dtic.mil/comptroller/fmr/>.*

C1305 FALSIFIED TRAVEL CLAIM

See DoDFMR, Volume 9 for the requirements regarding payment when fraudulent expense(s) are suspected. Generally, when there is a reasonable suspicion of a falsified expense (other than lodging, meals or incidentals costs), the suspect expense is not allowed. When there is a reasonable suspicion of a falsified expense for lodging, meals or incidentals, the applicable per diem or AEA is denied for the entire day on which the suspected expense is claimed. Per the DoDFMR, Volume 9, if payment is made before discovery of a suspected falsified expense, the payment recipient must reimburse the GOV'T (57 Comp. Gen. 664 (1978) and 61 id. 399 (1982)).

C1310 RECEIPT REQUIREMENT

*A. General. DoDFMR 7000.14-R, Volume 9 requires a receipt for:

1. Each lodging expense regardless of amount, and
2. Each individual expenditure of \$75 or more.

The receipt must show when specific services were rendered or articles purchased, and the unit price.

B. Lost Receipt. If a receipt is impractical to obtain or has been inadvertently lost or destroyed, a statement explaining the circumstances must be furnished. For lodging, a statement must include the lodging facility's name and address, the dates the lodging was obtained, whether or not others shared the room (and the sharer's status as an official traveler or not), and the cost incurred. *A traveler must not submit a 'lost receipt' statement to substitute for an online booking hotel receipt.*

C. Review and Administrative Approval. The AO must determine whether or not the expenses claimed are reasonable. If an expense is:

1. Inflated, or
2. Higher than normal for similar services in the locality,

the expense must be disallowed.

NOTE: Each traveler must be advised to retain ALL receipts for tax or other purposes.

C1320 LOST/STOLEN/UNUSED TICKET/GTR REIMBURSEMENT

NOTE: SF-1170, Redemption of Unused Tickets, found at: <http://www.gsa.gov/portal/content/102011>.

A. Lost/Stolen/Unused Ticket. The traveler:

1. *Must safeguard each ticket, if issued, carefully at all times;*
2. Must immediately report a lost or stolen ticket to the issuing CTO;
3. Is financially responsible to purchase a replacement ticket;

4. Must not be reimbursed for the purchase of a replacement ticket until the GOV'T has received a refund for the lost/stolen ticket.
5. Is authorized reimbursement initially only for the first ticket purchased (if the traveler paid for both tickets). If that first ticket is recovered, turned in for refund, and the GOV'T is repaid, reimbursement may be made for the second ticket, NTE the first ticket cost; and
6. Must return unused tickets to the CTO. ***NOTE: SF-1170, Redemption of Unused Tickets, found at <http://www.gsa.gov/portal/content/102011>, is usable, if authorized in Service regulations, ICW turning in unused tickets.***

B. Lost/Stolen/Unused GTR. A *traveler or other person accountable for GTRs must safeguard them carefully at all times*. However, the traveler or other accountable person must immediately notify the proper official (as prescribed by the DOD Component's procedures) if a GTR is lost or a GTR in the care of any of them is stolen. If the lost or stolen GTR shows the carrier service desired and point of origin, the named carrier and other local initial carriers also must be promptly notified IAW the DOD Component's procedures. A GTR, recovered after it has been reported lost, must not be used but rather be sent to the activity specified in the DOD Component's procedures. A traveler or other accountable person may be held financially liable for any GOV'T expenditure caused through negligence on that person's (the employee for the dependents under most circumstances) part in safeguarding GTRs.

NOTE 1: A traveler without sufficient funds to purchase duplicate transportation may be furnished the necessary transportation on a cost charge basis according to individual DOD Component procedures. See DOD 4900.9-R (DTR, Part I). The necessary transportation is furnished as a personal loan for the traveler's benefit. The traveler remains financially responsible to the GOV'T for the lost or stolen ticket cost, regardless of fault or negligence.

NOTE 2: 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.

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

C2100 GENERAL

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

C2101 TAXICAB USE

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

1. Places of residence, lodging, or duty at the PDS or TDY station and transportation terminals;
2. Transportation terminals, if free transfer is not provided; or
3. Transportation terminal and lodging, when needed, due to transportation delays en route which are beyond the employee's control.

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

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

A. General

1. *It is mandatory to obtain a rental vehicle (except for an aircraft or a bus) through the CTO per TRANSCOM policy, when the CTO is available.*
2. An AO may authorize/approve a special conveyance when to the GOV'T's advantage. A traveler's personal preference or minor inconvenience must not be the basis for authorizing/approving special conveyance use.
3. When the AO does not authorize/approve special conveyance use, reimbursement is limited to the appropriate TDY POC mileage rate in par. C2500 plus constructed per diem for the official distance NTE the GOV'T's constructed cost IAW par. C2150-8.
- *4. See par. C1310 (and DoDFMR 7000.14-R, Volume 9) for receipt requirements.

B. Selecting a Rental Vehicle

1. DTR 4500.9-R, Part I, Chapter 106, Policy (http://www.transcom.mil/j5/pt/dtrpart1/dtr_part_i_106.pdf)
 - a. *It is mandatory to obtain rental vehicles through the CTO, when available. **NOTE:** It is not mandatory to use a CTO when renting an airplane or bus.*
 - b. The lowest cost rental service that meets the mission requirements must be selected for commercially rented vehicles. The AO may authorize/approve an appropriately sized vehicle IAW mission requirements when a compact car (the 'standard' for TDY travel) does not meet the requirement.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Defense Travel Management Office (DTMO)
Commercial Travel Division
Travel Management Branch
4800 Mark Center Drive
Suite 04J25-01
Alexandria, VA 22350-9000

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

C. **Special Conveyance (Includes Aircraft) Reimbursement.** See APP G.

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

1. Duty sites,
2. Lodgings,
3. Dining facilities,
4. Drugstores,
5. Barber shops,
6. Places of worship,

7. Cleaning establishments, and
8. Similar places required for the traveler's subsistence, health or comfort.

E. To/from Carrier Terminals. The traveler:

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

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

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

1. May be used for PDT when other transportation modes in par. C2001-A are not to the GOV'T's advantage,
2. Must be authorized in a PCS order,
3. May not be authorized for traveler preference or inconvenience resulting from common carrier scheduling, and
4. Are not authorized at the PDS to travel to/from work, or for personal convenience.

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

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

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

C2103 BUS, STREETCAR, OR SUBWAY USE

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

1. Between places of residence, lodging, or duty at the PDS or TDY station, and terminals, stations, airports, wharves, etc., of the commercial or GOV'T transportation mode used;
2. Between carrier terminals, when needed, due to a change of transportation and a free transfer is not provided; or
3. From carrier terminals to lodging and return when needed due to transportation delays en route which are beyond the employee's control.

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

C2104 AIRPORT LIMOUSINE SERVICE USE

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

1. Places of residence, lodging, or duty at the PDS or TDY duty station, and local transportation terminals (stations, airports, wharves, etc.) of the commercial or GOV'T transportation mode used;
2. Transportation terminals when changing transportation mode and a free transfer is not provided;
3. Transportation terminals and lodging when transportation delays occur en route that are beyond the traveler's control; or
4. An airport and airport limousine terminal.

C2105 LODGING-PROVIDED COURTESY TRANSPORTATION USE

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

PART A: TEMPORARY DUTY (TDY) TRAVEL

C4405 JUSTIFICATION

1. A TDY assignment may be authorized/approved only when necessary ICW official DoD activity or GOV'T business.
2. Travel must be planned and scheduled to accomplish multiple objectives whenever possible.
3. Procedures must be in place to evaluate TDY requests to ensure that the:
 - a. Purpose is essential official business;
 - *b. Objective cannot be satisfactorily accomplished less expensively by correspondence, teleconferencing, web-based communications, or other appropriate means (***NOTE: This must be justified in a statement on the order.***);
 - c. Duration is no longer than required; and
 - d. Number of persons assigned is held to the minimum.
4. TDY travel should not be authorized for secretaries or clerical personnel when such services are available at the TDY site unless essential for mission accomplishment.

C4410 WHAT CONSTITUTES TDY TRAVEL

TDY travel includes the following:

1. An assignment away from the employee's PDS that is not so frequent or lengthy that the location is, in fact, the employee's PDS;
2. Participation in civil defense activities authorized under department/agency regulations;
3. Witness duty to testify or provide information on the GOV'T's behalf or on matters of official DoD concern;
4. Attendance as a complainant at an administrative hearing when the complaint is related to the complainant's Federal reemployment, the hearing is provided for by applicable Federal employment regulations, and it is held in a location that serves the GOV'T's interests;
5. Training course attendance conducted or sponsored by GOV'T agencies or approved under department/agency regulations IAW 5 USC §§4101-4118;
6. Attendance at technical, scientific, professional, or similar meetings and conferences sponsored or arranged by non-Federal organizations;
7. Interview travel required to fill a vacancy when the travel is authorized and considered justified (restricted to a GOV'T employee);
8. Assignment as an attendant to an employee with a special need/disability when the agency determines that the employee is incapable of traveling alone on official travel ([56 Comp. Gen. 661 \(1977\)](#)); and
9. Change of command ceremony or funeral attendance ([70 Comp. Gen. 200 \(1991\)](#)) when the DoD COMPONENT head or designee determines that circumstances relating to the component's activities justify designating the employee as the component's official representative.

C4415 TDY ASSIGNMENT SELECTIONS

Employee selection for a TDY assignment must be based on official necessity and qualifications of the individual to best perform the service required.

C4420 ADVANCE NOTICE, CLEARANCES, AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS

A. Advance Notice. A TDY assignment to a DoD activity or other GOV'T agency installation should be cleared in advance with the activity involved IAW department/agency regulations. When an assignment involves visits to activities in more than one command, commands in different departments, agencies or OCONUS commands, clearance must be obtained from the responsible command(s).

B. Clearances

1. Clearances, restrictions, and other requirements specified in the foreign clearance regulations and of the separate departments/agencies must be followed ICW assignments to OCONUS areas.

2. Special instructions about foreign countries in a travel itinerary include:

- a. Advance notification for submission of clearance requests before travel begins, and
- b. Duty and travel restrictions for an employee who possesses highly sensitive information.

3. Security Clearance

- a. An employee on TDY must follow all departmental security regulations.
- b. An AO must ensure each traveler is thoroughly briefed on security provisions when classified information disclosure is involved.
- c. When required, notification of a traveler's access to classified material must be furnished to the commander of a destination activity.
- d. When pertinent, an employee's current security clearance must be stated in the order.
- e. The AO must ensure security clearance designation correctness.

C. Employee Requirements. The employee is responsible for carrying out the mission for which travel is undertaken. An employee who does not report to the TDY location, or who, upon arrival there, refuses to perform the mission or resigns, is financially liable to the GOV'T for the GOV'T-paid TDY travel and transportation allowances.

D. Other Requirements. Departmental regulations require DoS notification when high-level personnel visit in foreign areas (Foreign Service Act, Section 207, P.L. 96-465; 1 FAM 013.2b(a)(2) & (b); 2 FAM 043.1b).

C4425 ITINERARY VARIATION

A. Variation Authorized in the Order. An order may include authority for itinerary variations to permit a traveler to:

- 1. Omit travel to named destinations,
- 2. Change the named destinations travel sequence,
- 3. Change the specified time for remaining at a named destination, and/or

4. Travel to additional destinations.

B. Variation *Not* Authorized in the Order

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

C4430 TDY TIME LIMITATION (EXCEPT TDY FOR TRAINING)

A. General

1. The AO must determine that the assignment is not a TCS or PCS move before authorizing a long-term TDY assignment away from the PDS. All of the following criteria must be met for an assignment to be TDY ([68 Comp. Gen. 465 \(1989\)](#)):
 - a. The duties to be performed are temporary in nature,
 - b. The assignment is for a reasonable time duration, and
 - c. TDY costs are lower than round-trip TCS or PCS expenses.
2. An employee's PDS is where an employee spends, and is expected to spend, the most time.
3. The “temporary” designation of an employee's duty station on an order is not necessarily controlling.
4. Long-term TDY should not exceed 180 consecutive days ([64 Comp. Gen. 205 \(1985\)](#); [62 id. 560 \(1983\)](#)).

B. 180 Consecutive Day Time Limitation. A TDY assignment at one location may not exceed 180 consecutive days, except when authorized under par. C4430-C. This limitation does not apply to an employee assigned TDY at more than one location for a collective period of over 180 consecutive days if the duty period at each location is 180 or fewer consecutive days. ***NOTE: Issuing a TDY order for 179 consecutive days, followed by a brief return to the PDS, followed by another TDY order for return to the same location is a violation of this 180-consecutive-day policy if the known, or reasonably anticipated, TDY duration was in excess of 180 days when the initial order was issued.***

*C. TDY Periods in Excess of 180 Consecutive Days. When mission objectives or unusual circumstances require TDY in one location for more than 180 consecutive days, and the par. C4430-A criteria are satisfied, the appropriate authority for authorizing/approving TDY assignments in excess of 180 consecutive days at any one location is the Secretary Concerned, Service Headquarters if delegated, DoD COMPONENT Director, the Chief of an appropriate bureau or staff agency specifically designated for that purpose (2 Star equivalent), or Commander/Deputy Commander of a Combatant command must determine if TDY of greater than 180 days is appropriate ([38 Comp. Gen. 853 \(1959\)](#)). ***There must be no re-delegation of authority, except as stated above for Service Headquarters.*** A written request and justification must be forwarded to the Secretary Concerned, Service Headquarters, a DoD COMPONENT Director, the Chief of an appropriate bureau or staff agency specifically designated for that purpose, **service designated authority (refer to APP I, Part 1)** (2 Star equivalent), or Commander/Deputy Commander of a Combatant command as soon as practicable. This TDY length determination should be made before the order is issued. If the situation does not permit determination before order issuance, the order may be issued and the case submitted immediately to the appropriate authority who must:

1. Approve the order as written (making sure the advice in par. C4430-E is contained in the TDY order remarks section), or

2. Direct amending the order to:
 - a. Terminate the duty thereby returning the employee to the old station or assigning a new station,
 - b. Change the assignment from TDY to a PCS,

NOTE: *If an employee is transferred by a PCS order to the TDY location, per diem, being paid ICW the TDY assignment, stops on the date the employee is notified of the transfer (See par. C5083).*

- c. Fix the period at 180 or fewer days from the reporting date at the TDY station, or
- d. Authorize a TCS. Par. C4430-E.

NOTE 1: *Authorization/approval to exceed the 180-day TDY limit is essential. If a traveler is TDY in excess of 180 days without authorization/approval, the traveler's per diem stops as of the 181st day (54 Comp. Gen. 368 (1974) and B-185987, 3 November 1976).*

NOTE 2: *The authorization requirements in par. C4430-C do not apply to TDY assignments of civilian employees deployed to Afghanistan or Iraq in support of ongoing contingency operations (APP A). The USD (P&R) memo, 'Building Increased Civilian Deployment Capacity' of 12 February 2008 recognized that deployments to Iraq and Afghanistan will typically be via TDY for periods of 12 or more months. Prior to the official travel start, the order must cite the 12 February 2008 USD (P&R) memo as the waiver authority. The waiver authority does not require USD (CPP) review; however, the authority when granted must be in the GOV'T's interest. This policy applies also to a non-DoD civilian employee if the order is DoD funded (par. C1001-A). The memo authority does not allow an Agency/Service to authorize SIT of HHG extension beyond 180 days (par. C5191). The USD (P&R) memo is found at:*

<http://www.cpmis.osd.mil/ASSETS/D6393349C41E421AB3CBB78AB35D9A9A/Feb122008.pdf>.

D. Temporary Change of Station (TCS) Instead of an Extended TDY. The AO may authorize the limited PCS allowances of a TCS instead of TDY allowances for an employee when the extended TDY period is between 6 and 30 consecutive months. Discretionary TCS allowances, authorized in the GOV'T's interest IAW par. C5715-B, expire when the TCS mission is completed (Ch 5, Part O).

E. Taxation of Reimbursable TCS/TDY Allowances. An AO must advise the employee of the potential federal, state, and local income tax obligations if the TCS or TDY assignment (including training assignment) is at one location for more than a year. ***Tax rules may differ by state and locality.***

1. An employee who performs TCS is subject to federal, state and local income tax obligations on some but not all of the TCS reimbursements (par. C5650 for RIT allowance).
2. A civilian employee's TDY assignment at one location for more than a year may end up being considered, by the IRS, to be a permanent assignment and any reimbursement (especially per diem) may be considered taxable income by the IRS. A traveler should research potential state and local income tax obligations incurred incident to an extended TDY assignment at one location (par. C4715 for ITRA).
3. An IRS statute, 26 USC §162(a) and the implementing IRS regulations in 26 CFR 162, do not permit travel expense deductions (including amounts for meals and lodging) during a TDY assignment at one location, if the assignment exceeds one year. The traveler should check with state and local authorities regarding travel expense deductions during a TDY assignment exceeding one year at one location.

C4435 TDY PRIOR TO REPORTING TO THE FIRST PDS

If a new appointee is required to perform TDY before reporting to the first PDS, the appointee is authorized transportation expenses and per diem while performing the assigned duties.

C4440 AUTHORIZED TDY TRAVEL WHILE ON LEAVE

A. General. *Par. C4440 applies only if the need for the TDY is unknown to the employee prior to the employee's departure on leave.* If the TDY is known by the employee 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 point if the TDY requirement is known before leave is begun (APP P2).*

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

C. TDY at Other than Leave Point

1. Authorized to Resume Leave upon TDY Completion. An employee on leave away from the PDS, who receives a TDY order to other than the leave point, is authorized round-trip transportation and per diem for travel between the leave address (or the place at which the order is received, whichever applies), and the TDY location (par. C2000-B). TDY allowances are payable at the TDY location.

2. Directed to Return to PDS upon TDY Completion. An employee away from the PDS, who receives a TDY order at other than the leave point, is authorized transportation and per diem for travel from the:

- a. Leave address (or the place at which the order is received, whichever applies) to the TDY station (par. C2000-B); and
- b. TDY station to the PDS.

TDY allowances are payable at the TDY location.

3. Directed to Proceed to a New PDS upon TDY Completion. An employee directed to proceed to a new PDS after TDY completion is authorized PCS travel and transportation allowances for travel performed from the:

- a. Old PDS to the leave address or to the place at which the order was received, whichever applies, not to exceed in either case the official distance from the old PDS to the new PDS; and
- b. Leave address or place at which the order is received, as applicable, to the TDY station; and
- c. TDY station to the new PDS.

TDY allowances are payable at the TDY location.

C4445 ROUND-TRIP TRAVEL BETWEEN RESIDENCE AND TDY LOCATION

Round-trip POC TDY travel may be authorized/approved between the residence and TDY location without requiring the employee to first report to headquarters or the regular duty place. In authorizing/approving this travel, the AO must consider mission requirements, relative expense, and practicability.

C4450 OCONUS TDY TRAVEL IMPACT ON BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Frequent TDY assignment to the same OCONUS locale by the same employee must be evaluated periodically to determine necessity and if there are alternatives. If evaluation indicates significant expenditures (ICW TDY assignments) that have an adverse effect on the balance of payments, special attention should be given to

minimizing spending.

C4460 TDY ASSIGNMENT TO A SUBMARINE

An employee must meet the specific physical requirements in the current edition of SECNAVINST 6420.1 series, for TDY submarine assignment (http://www.combatindex.com/mil_docs/pdf/secnav/6400/6420-1D.pdf).

C4465 ILLNESS OR INJURY DURING OFFICIAL TRAVEL OR TDY ASSIGNMENTS

Ch 7, Part H.

C4470 TDY ASSIGNMENT ABANDONED OR NOT COMPLETED

Except as in Ch 7, Part H, if an employee abandons travel for acceptable personal reasons (e.g., illness in the family or similar circumstances) before reporting to or completing a TDY assignment, only travel and transportation allowances to the abandonment point are allowable. Costs relating to the employee's return to the PDS are the employee's financial responsibility unless the employee completed the TDY mission.

C4475 TDY DEPARTURE FROM/RETURN TO DEPENDENTS' RESIDENCE

A. Authorization/Approval. The AO may permit the traveler to begin official travel from the location at which the traveler maintains the family residence if it is not the residence from which the traveler commutes daily to the work site.

B. Starting/Ending Travel. If to the GOV'T's advantage, POC use may be authorized/approved to begin/end at the:

1. Traveler's residence (from which the traveler commutes daily to the PDS),
2. Location at which the traveler maintains the family residence if it is not the residence from which the traveler commutes daily to the PDS, or
3. Place near the traveler's residence where the POC is garaged/stored.

C. Cost. *Relative cost should be a consideration.*

D. Example. Traveler's PDS is Alexandria, VA. The traveler resides in Alexandria during the workweek and commutes daily to the PDS. The traveler maintains the family residence in Norfolk, VA. The traveler may be permitted to begin and/or end official travel on TDY at Norfolk, VA.

C4480 POC TRAVEL TO AND FROM A CARRIER TERMINAL

For travel to and from a carrier terminal, reimbursement is authorized IAW par. C2192.

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.*** See 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. See 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).*** See BCBA 2291-RELO, 20 April 2011. ***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/site/perdiem.cfm> 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 a per diem rate different from those in <http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/site/perdiem.cfm> is without effect. See [CBCA 2291-RELO, 20 April 2011](#). 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, Workforce Relations and Compensation 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 Civilian Human Resources, Workforce Relations and Compensation Division (012), 614 Sicard Street SE, Suite 100, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC 20374-5072.
3. Marine Corps - Marine Corps Civilian Advisory Panel Member, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, Manpower and Reserve Affairs (MPC-10), 3280 Russell Road, Quantico, VA 22134-5103.
4. Air Force - Air Force Civilian Advisory Panel Member, HQ AF/A1PA, 2221 South Clark Street, Crystal Plaza 6, Ste 500, Arlington, VA 22202-3745.
5. OSD/WHS/Defense Agencies - DoD Civilian Personnel Management Service, Field Advisory Service, Attn: Civilian Advisory Panel Member, 1400 Key Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22209-5144.

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

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

CONUS Locations	General Services Administration (GSA)	Office of Travel, Transportation, and Asset Management ATTN: Jill Denning (jill.denning@gsa.gov) 1275 First Street NE, 1 Constitution Square, 6th floor (685C) Washington, DC 20417
NonForeign OCONUS Locations	Defense Travel Management Office (DTMO)	*ATTN: EO/Allowances Branch 4800 Mark Center Drive, Suite 04J25-01 Alexandria, VA 22350-9000
Foreign OCONUS Locations	Department of State (DoS)	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. See 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 Department of 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, HI) or crosses recognized borders (e.g., Ft. Campbell is in Tn and KY), 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 unless an AEA is

prescribed. Receipts for lodging are required (see par. C1310 and DoDFMR 7000.14-R, Volume 9).

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). See 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. See 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).

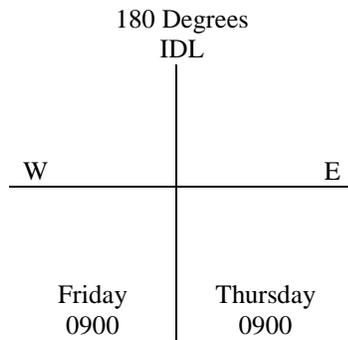
(3) Day Travel Ends. For the day travel ends (return day to the PDS, home, or other authorized point), the per diem is the M&IE rate applicable to the preceding day (last TDY or authorized delay point). For a student dependent the M&IE rate is the rate applicable to the student dependent's school location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

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

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

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

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



See 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. See 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 meal rate (GMR, PMR or locality meal rate) regardless of what the AO may put in a TDY order to the contrary (See pars. C4554-A1a for CONUS and par. C4554-A1b for OCONUS). If there is information about the course that provides the appropriate meal rate, that information, and its source should be documented in the order. If that information is not available prior to order issuance, it must be provided to the traveler by the schoolhouse commander (or designee) upon arrival at the school and submitted with the travel voucher. GOV'T QTRS use may not be directed for a civilian employee (par. C1055-A).*

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: See 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. See par. C4555-II for double occupancy. See 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. See 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 GSBCA 16652-TRAV, 26 August 2005.

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

*5. On-Line Booking Tool. Although savings may be realized through online booking agents, the traveler should follow Service/Agency procedures for making lodging reservations, or (if permitted by Service/Agency procedures), 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 for room costs is provided from the hotel.***

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. Allowable lodging expenses are ([50 Comp. Gen. 647 \(1971\)](#) and [52 id. 730 \(1973\)](#)):

1. Apartment, house, or recreational vehicle rent;
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 (GSBCA 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.*

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

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

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

This computation presumes that the traveler acts prudently in renting by the week or month, and that the GOV'T cost does not exceed the cost of renting conventional 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) 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. See par. C4554-C for per diem when TDY is performed in support of a field training exercise with a military unit.

C4558 PER DIEM FOR TRAVEL BY SHIP

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

B. GOV'T Ship

1. General. No per diem is payable when TDY aboard a GOV'T ship when QTRS are provided without charge and meals with/without charge. The prohibition on per diem begins at 0001 on the day after the arrival day on board and ends at 2400 on the day before the departure day from the ship. When a traveler is required to pay for meals, the employee is reimbursed the meal cost. The current (standard) GOV'T meal rate is paid unless otherwise indicated in par. C4558. In the event a traveler maintains commercial 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 (see 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. See 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: See par. C2204-B3 for required documentation if a U.S. registered ferry is not available.

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. Follow Service/Agency procedures for making lodging arrangements. See pars. C4555-D, C4555-E, and C4555-G.

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 (see 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. See 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. See par. C4550-F3 for the current Standard CONUS per diem rate.

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

1. Example 1-TDY Travel

Example 1: TDY Travel		
An employee is TDY for 9 1/2 days. The employee departed the residence and arrived at the TDY station on Day 1. The employee departed the TDY station and arrived at the residence on Day 10. 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) =	<u>\$ 34.50</u>
AMOUNT DUE EMPLOYEE		\$685.00
Per diem for each day is derived by adding the applicable M&IE rate to the actual daily lodging cost – reimbursement is NTE the maximum <u>per diem rate</u> for the locality concerned. This example uses the Standard CONUS per diem rate of \$123 (\$77/ \$46). Day 1 (departure day) - the applicable per diem rate is the lodging cost (\$40) plus 75% of the M&IE rate (\$46) (\$34.50) for that day; pay \$74.50. Days 2 - 6 - the applicable per diem is lodging cost (\$40) plus the M&IE rate (\$46) x the number of days (5); pay \$430. Days 7 - 8 - the applicable per diem is the lodging cost (\$4) plus the M&IE rate (\$46) x the number of days (2); pay \$100. Day 9 - the applicable per diem is the M&IE rate (\$46) plus the lodging cost (\$0), pay \$46. Day 10 (return day) - the applicable per diem rate is 75% of the preceding calendar day's M&IE rate (\$46); pay \$34.50. The per diem authority began with the departure day, and continued through the return day to the PDS, residence, or other authorized point. The different lodging amounts could have applied to any days without change to the total.		

2. Example 2-TDY Travel

Example 2: TDY Travel			
DEPART	Residence		1st Day
ARRIVE	Goteborg, Sweden		2nd Day
TDY	Goteborg, Sweden		3rd - 7th day
DEPART	Goteborg, Sweden		8th Day
ARRIVE	Residence		8th Day
GOV'T QTRS were occupied (not on a U.S. INSTALLATION) for 6 nights at Goteborg, Sweden at \$4 per night. The per diem rate for Goteborg, Sweden at the time the employee traveled was \$256 maximum (\$143/ \$113).			
PER DIEM COMPUTATION			
1 st Day	Travel day with no lodging expense	\$113 x 75% (M&IE for Goteborg) =	\$ 84.75
2 nd 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 rd -7 th 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 th Day	Travel day with no lodging expense	\$113 (M&IE for Goteborg) (breakfast was furnished without charge but adjustment for meals is not made on a travel day) x 75% =	\$ 84.75
AMOUNT DUE			\$421.50

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

Example 3 TDY Travel Involving IDL with a 'Lost' Day			
TDY location lodging cost is \$135/night. The per diem rate is \$225 (\$135/ \$90).			
The traveler departs (heading west) on 8/18 and arrives at the TDY location on 8/20.			
When crossing the IDL in a westward direction, the dates 8/18 -8/19 (Wednesday and Thursday) are treated as one day for per diem computation purposes because the traveler did not arrive at the TDY location until 8/20. Upon return (west to east) when traveler crosses the IDL, the traveler is paid M&IE for two 8/25 dates.			
A GOV'T dining facility/mess is not available at the TDY point. AEA is not authorized.			
ITINERARY			
Date	Depart	Arrive	At
18 Aug Wednesday	PDS/Residence		
20-24 Aug (Friday-Tuesday)			TDY Station
25 Aug Wednesday	TDY Station		
25 Aug Wednesday		PDS/Residence	
REIMBURSEMENT (Actual and Constructed Cost Comparison)			
18 Aug Wednesday	\$90 x 75 % =		\$67.50
20-24 Aug (Friday-Tuesday)	\$135 (lodging) + \$90 (M&IE) = \$225/day x 5 days =		\$1,125.00
25 Aug Wednesday	\$90 (M&IE) =		\$90.00
25 Aug Wednesday	\$90 x 75 % =		\$67.50
TOTAL			\$1,350.00

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

Example 4			
TDY Travel Involving IDL without a 'Lost' Day			
<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&IE for one 8/25 date. A GOV'T dining facility/mess is not available at the TDY point. AEA is not authorized.</p>			
ITINERARY			
Date	Depart	Arrive	At
18 Aug Wednesday	PDS/Residence		
19-24 Aug (Thurs-Tues)			TDY Station
25 Aug Wednesday	TDY Station		
25 Aug Wednesday		PDS/Residence	
REIMBURSEMENT			
(Actual and Constructed Cost Comparison)			
18 Aug Wednesday	$\$72 \times 75\% =$		\$54
19-24 Aug (Thurs-Tues)	$\$140 \text{ (lodging)} + \$72 \text{ (M\&IE)} = \$212/\text{day} \times 6 \text{ days} =$		\$1,272
25 Aug Wednesday	$\$72 \times 75\% =$		\$54
TOTAL			\$1,380

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

Example 5				
AOR Per Diem/TDY Travel Overnight – No Lodging Required				
An employee is authorized TDY to an AOR. On 2 Jan, the employee departed the residence via POC, and was awaiting transportation without procuring lodging, from 2-3 Jan, arriving at the AOR TDY station on 4 Jan. The employee stayed in GOV'T QTRS and received the AOR per diem rate from 5-30 Jan. The employee departed the AOR TDY station and arrived at another AOR location on 31 Jan. The employee departed the AOR location and arrived at an approved delay stopover point procuring lodging on 1 Feb. The employee departed the stopover point and arrived at the residence on 2 Feb. Per diem is computed as follows:				
Date	Travel Plan	Transportation Mode/Means	Reason For Stop	Per Diem Rate
2 Jan	Dep Residence (Departure Day)	PA		\$15 (\$0/ \$15) TDY Destination
	En route(no lodging required)	TP	AT	
3 Jan	En route (no lodging required)	TP	AT	\$15 (\$0/ \$15) TDY Destination
4 Jan	Arr TDY location (enter AOR)	TP	TD	\$15 (\$0/ \$15) TDY Destination
5-30 Jan	TDY (AOR)	--	TD	\$15 (\$0/ \$15) TDY Destination
31 Jan	Dep TDY(AOR)	TP	--	\$3.50 (AOR to AOR)
	En route(AOR to AOR)	TP	AT	
1 Feb	En route(exit AOR/lodging)	TP	AD	\$190 (\$126/ \$64) Stopover Point
2 Feb	Arr Residence	PA	MC	\$190 (\$126/ \$64) Preceding calendar day's M&IE rate
REIMBURSEMENT				
2 Jan	\$15/day x 75% = (Departure Day = 75% of TDY destination M&IE, no lodging required)			\$11.25
3 Jan	\$15/day x 1 day = (TDY destination M&IE, no lodging required)			\$15.00
4 Jan	\$15/day (TDY destination M&IE, lodging \$0)			\$15.00
5-30 Jan	\$3.50/day x 26 days = (AOR M&IE, lodging \$0)			\$91.00
31 Jan	\$3.50/day (En route AOR to AOR M&IE, lodging \$0)			\$3.50
1 Feb	\$70 + \$64 = \$134/day (Exit AOR to AD stopover point, stopover point M&IE, lodging procured at \$70)			\$134.00
2 Feb	\$64/day x 75% = (75% of preceding calendar day's M&IE rate)			\$48.00
PER DIEM REIMBURSEMENT				\$317.75

C4566 QUICK REFERENCE TABLES - PER DIEM AUTHORITY

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

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

Quick Reference - Per Diem TDY Travel of More Than 12 Hours Footnotes: Table # 4						
(2) Whole Days of Travel in CONUS						
	A	B	C	D	E	F
	Traveled overnight & arrived at a CONUS TDY location (not a U.S. INSTALLATION) on the day after departing the PDS.	Traveled overnight & arrived at a CONUS TDY locality (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 (U.S. INSTALLATION) when traveler occupies GOV'T QTRS.	Each whole day at a CONUS TDY locality (U.S. INSTALLATION) when the traveler elects not to occupy available GOV'T QTRS.	Each whole day at a CONUS location at which the employee is authorized a reduced per diem rate.
Per Diem for Whole Days of Travel ^{5/}	M&IE applicable to CONUS TDY locality (unless the AO specifies the PMR for deductible meals), plus the lodging cost NTE the TDY locality maximum lodging ceiling ^{2/6} .	M&IE plus the GOV'T QTRS cost ^{11/} . M&IE may be at the TDY locality rate, or PMR plus \$5 if the AO specifies the PMR for deductible meals ^{6/} . See par. C4554-A for M&IE rate determination.	M&IE applicable to the CONUS TDY locality, plus the lodging cost NTE the TDY locality maximum lodging ceiling ^{2/} . If one or two deductible meals are provided, M&IE is PMR plus \$5 ^{2/6} . See par. C4554-B.	M&IE, plus the GOV'T QTRS cost ^{11/} . M&IE may be at (1) the TDY locality rate, (2) Standard GMR ^{8/} plus \$5, or, (3) PMR ^{6/9/10/} plus \$5. There is no per diem for field duty (pars. C4554-C and C4990-E). See par. C4554-A for M&IE rate determination.	M&IE, plus the occupied lodging cost NTE the TDY locality maximum lodging ceiling ^{2/ 7/} . M&IE may be at (1) the TDY locality rate, (2) Standard GMR ^{8/} plus \$5, (3) PMR ^{6/9/10/} plus \$5. There is no per diem when field duty is involved (pars. C4554-C and C4990-E). See par. C4554-A for M&IE rate determination.	Per diem at the rate authorized under par. C4550-C. ^{2/ 5/7/}

Quick Reference - Per Diem TDY Travel of More Than 12 Hours Footnotes: Table # 4						
(3) Whole Days of Travel – OCONUS						
	A	B	C	D	E	F
	Traveled overnight & arrived at an OCONUS TDY location (not a U.S. INSTALLATION) on the day after departing the PDS.	Traveled overnight & arrived at OCONUS TDY locality (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 (U.S. INSTALLATION). Traveler occupied GOV'T QTRS.	Each whole day at an OCONUS TDY locality (U.S. INSTALLATION) when traveler elects not to occupy available GOV'T QTRS.	Each whole day at an OCONUS location at which the employee is authorized a reduced per diem rate.
Per Diem for Whole Travel Days ^{5/}	The OCONUS TDY locality M&IE ^{3/} (unless the AO specifies the PMR based on deductible meals), plus the lodging ^{4/} cost NTE the TDY locality maximum lodging ceiling.	M&IE plus the GOV'T QTRS cost ^{11/} . M&IE may be at the meal rate prescribed for the TDY locality plus locality IE, or PMR plus locality IE if one or two deductible meal(s) is/are provided ^{1/6/} . See par. C4554-A for M&IE rate determination.	The OCONUS TDY locality M&IE ^{3/} , plus lodging ^{4/} cost NTE the TDY locality maximum lodging ceiling. M&IE may be at the TDY locality meal rate or PMR plus locality IE or \$3.50 IE ^{3/} if one or two deductible meal(s) is/are provided ^{6/} . ^{2/6/} . See par. C4554-B.	M&IE plus GOV'T QTRS cost ^{11/} . M&IE may be at (1) TDY locality meal rate, (2) Standard GMR ^{8/} , (3) PMR ^{6/9/10/} . Add the locality IE or \$3.50 IE ^{3/} . There is no per diem for field duty (pars. C4554-C and C4990-E). See par. C4554-A for M&IE rate determination.	M&IE plus occupied lodging cost NTE the TDY locality maximum lodging ceiling. ^{4/7/} M&IE may be at (1) The TDY locality meal rate, (2) Standard GMR ^{8/} , (3) PMR ^{6/9/10/} . Add the locality IE or \$3.50 IE ^{3/} There is no per diem for field duty (pars. C4554-C and C4990-E). See par. C4554-A for M&IE rate determination.	Per diem at the rate authorized under par. C4550-C. ^{4/ 5/7/}

Quick Reference - Per Diem TDY Travel of More Than 12 Hours Footnotes: Table # 4					
(4) Day(s) of Return to PDS					
	A	B	C	D	E
	Arrived at the PDS on the same day as departed the TDY location.	Traveled overnight (no lodging required) & arrived at the PDS on the day after departing the TDY location.	On the departure day from the TDY location, overnight lodging was required at a stopover en route to the PDS.	On the day travel ended lodging was required en route to the PDS.	Arrived at the PDS on the same day as departed the TDY location at which reduced per diem was authorized.
Per Diem for the Return Day to the PDS ^{5/}	75% of the last TDY locality M&IE rate. ^{1/}	For departure day from the TDY location, the last TDO locality M&IE. Arrival day at the PDS is 75% of the last TDY locality M&IE rate. ^{1/}	For departure day from the TDY location, M&IE, plus lodging ^{2/, 5/} cost NTE the stopover locality maximum lodging ceiling. For the PDS arrival day, 75% of the stopover locality M&IE rate. ^{1/}	The lodging cost NTE the locality maximum lodging ceiling for the location at which lodging was obtained if authorized/ approved by the AO, plus 75% of that same locality M&IE rate. See 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. Since 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 Computation Example

1. The following example illustrates the method used for computing per diem incident to evacuation.
2. The per diem rates used in the following example are for illustrative purposes only and do not necessarily reflect current rates.
3. 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.
4. Lodging tax paid while at a safe haven or traveling in a foreign OCONUS area is not a reimbursable expense.
5. Tax is part of the lodging cost.
6. 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.
7. CONUS per diem rates do not include laundry/dry-cleaning/pressing of clothing.
8. OCONUS per diem rates include laundry/dry-cleaning/ pressing of clothing.

COMPUTATION EXAMPLE			
<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>(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)):</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>			
	M&IE	Max Lodging	Total
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 employee and 3 dependents	\$213.50	\$297.50	\$511
<p>(b) Determine the actual total daily amount for the first 30 consecutive days, within the maximum amounts shown in (a) (\$213.50 for M&IE and NTE \$297.50 for lodging), as follows:</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>(c) Beginning on the 31st day per diem is computed at 60% (for employee and dependents 12 or older) and 30% (for dependents under 12) of the applicable per diem rate, unless a lower rate is authorized under Ch 6, Part D, §550-405(b)(3). The maximum daily amount starting on the 31st through the 180th consecutive days that may be paid for the employee and three dependents in this example as follows:</p>			
	M&IE	Max Lodging	Total
Employee	\$36.60 (\$61 x 60%)	\$51 (\$85 x 60%)	\$87.60
Employee's spouse	\$36.60 (\$61 x 60%)	\$51 (\$85 x 60%)	\$87.60
Child (age 12 or older)	\$36.60 (\$61 x 60%)	\$51 (\$85 x 60%)	\$87.60
Child (under age 12)	\$18.30 (\$61 x 30%)	\$25.50 (\$85 x 30%)	\$43.80
Max daily amount that may be paid for costs incurred by the employee & 3 dependents	\$128.10	\$178.50	\$306.60
<p>(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&IE and NTE \$178.50 for lodging), as follows:</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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- B. PM Services Payment Duration
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C5825 PM SERVICES PAYMENT FOR AN EMPLOYEE TRANSFERRED TO A CONUS/NON-FOREIGN OCONUS PDS

- A. Authorized PM Services
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- C. Repayment of PM Expenses
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- A. Purpose
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C5855	RESPONSIBILITY <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. GeneralB. Applicable Regulations
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C5865	PREPARATION OF REMAINS <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. EmployeeB. Employee's Dependent
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C5875	PER DIEM TERMINATION
C5880	ESCORT(S) FOR EMPLOYEE REMAINS <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. AuthorizationB. LimitationsC. Travel ExpensesD. Escort Travel
C5885	PCS EXPENSES <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. PCS Payment to the Employee's Dependents/Immediate FamilyB. Authorized Expenses
C5890	PAYMENT OF EXPENSES <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. GeneralB. Payment Prohibition when Other Laws ApplyC. Expenses Incident to Death of an Employee Serving in a Contingency Operation

PART A: APPLICABILITY AND GENERAL RULES

C5000 SCOPE

A. General (FTR §302-1.1). Ch 5 covers all permanent duty changes. Permanent duty changes include transfer of a/an:

1. New appointee from actual residence to the first PDS to begin work.
2. Employee on PCS travel transferring in the GOV'T's interest from one PDS to another without a BREAK IN SERVICE (APP A definition).
3. Employee on RAT, between serving consecutive tours of duty without a break in service, from an OCONUS PDS to the actual residence for leave purposes and return to OCONUS (return can be to any CONUS PDS).
4. Employee separating from an OCONUS PDS and returning to the actual residence.
5. Former employee (separated because of a reduction-in-force/transfer of function) who is re-employed within 1 year of separation under non-temporary appointments at a PDS other than the one at which separated.
6. An employee who qualifies for "last move home" travel and transportation allowances upon separation from GOV'T service.
7. Career SES appointee (including a prior SES appointee who elected to retain SES retirement travel and transportation allowances) upon retirement and return to the appointee's elected residence.
8. Employee who, without a break in service of more than 3 days, transfers from a DoD non-appropriated fund position to an appropriated fund position.
9. U.S. Postal Service employee transferred under 39 USC §1006 to a DoD component (FTR §302-1.2(a)(2) & 5 USC §5734). DoD employee transferring to the U.S. Postal Service, par. C5080-C.

B. Two or More Family Members Employed (FTR §302-3.200)

1. Travel and Transportation Allowance Alternatives. When two or more employees, who are members of the same immediate family, are transferred in the GOV'T's interest, they may elect to receive the travel and transportation allowances authorized under Ch 5 as one of the following:
 - a. Each as an employee separately. In this situation, each employee is eligible for travel and transportation allowances as an employee, but is not treated as the other employee's dependent.
 - b. Only one as an employee. In this situation, the one employee is eligible for travel and transportation allowances on behalf of the others as dependents.
2. Non-employee Dependent. When an employee elects separate travel and transportation allowances under par. C5000-B1a, duplicate benefits must not be paid to both employees on behalf of a non-employee dependent.
3. Procedures. An election under par. C5000-B1 must be in writing and signed by all affected employees. When employees elect separate benefits under par. C5000-B1a, the election also must specify to which employee allowances will be paid for non-employee dependents.

C. Employee Married to Uniformed Service Member. An employee is authorized PCS allowances when transferred in the GOV'T's interest, even if the employee's uniformed service member spouse is also transferred at the same time to the same place. ***The couple may not each receive PCS travel and transportation allowance payments for the same purpose or expense (54 Comp. Gen. 892 (1975)).*** Duplicate payments, pars. C5310-E3 and C5358.

- D. Travel Authorization/Order Issuance. APP I for travel authorization/order issuance.
- E. Funding Responsibility. See par. C1052-B.

C5005 PCS TRAVEL ELIGIBILITY

A. PCS Travel in the GOV'T's Interest

1. General. Travel and transportation allowances are payable when it is in the GOV'T's interest to fill a position by moving an employee from one PDS to another. This PCS movement authority extends between GOV'T agencies. ***There must be no break in GOV'T service when making the PCS unless the employee was separated from GOV'T service because of RIF/transfer of function.***
2. DoD Component Responsibility. It is each DoD component's responsibility to make decisions that balance an employee's rights and the prudent use of appropriated funds. For instance, an activity may determine that well qualified candidates exist within a particular geographical area and therefore restrict the recruitment area in the recruitment announcement and/or indicate that PCS allowances are not offered. Travel and transportation allowances are not automatically tied to a vacancy announcement issued pursuant to a Merit Promotion Program ([61 Comp. Gen. 156 \(1981\)](#)).

B. PCS Allowance Eligibility. When a PCS is authorized IAW APP I, Part 1, par. A, PCS allowances must be paid (par. C5070) to an employee transferred from one PDS to another for permanent duty if the transfer is in the GOV'T's interest. Guidelines for making a determination of "GOV'T's interest" are:

1. Management Directed. If a DoD component recruits/requests an employee to transfer (i.e., RIF, transfer of function, agency career development program, or agency directed placement); the transfer is in the GOV'T's interest.
2. PCS Moves Not in the GOV'T's Interest. If an employee pursues, solicits or requests (not in response to a vacancy announcement) a position change resulting in a geographic move from one PDS to another, the transfer is for the employee's convenience and benefit. The gaining activity must formally advise the employee at the time an offer is extended that the transfer is in the employee's interest, not in the GOV'T's interest, and that the GOV'T does not pay the PCS expenses.
3. PCS Allowances Payment/Nonpayment Notification
 - a. PCS Allowances Determination. When a DoD component recruits for a vacancy, the appropriate official should determine prior to advertising the vacancy whether or not it is in the GOV'T's interest to pay PCS allowances. This information should be provided during the advertisement period. The determination regarding payment/nonpayment of PCS allowances also may be made after applicants have been referred to the selecting official.
 - b. Determination Factors. The PCS allowances determination is to be based on factors such as cost effectiveness, labor market conditions, and difficulty in filling the vacancy. ***Budget constraints do not justify PCS allowances denial.***
 - c. Payment/Nonpayment Determination
 - (1) If a decision is made not to pay PCS allowances, the reason for this decision must be documented in writing by the appropriate official.
 - (2) All applicants selected for interview must be notified in writing of the organization's decision to pay or not pay PCS allowances.
 - (3) If interviews are not held, the selected applicant must be informed, in writing, whether or not PCS allowances will be paid.

C. PCS Limitation Policy

1. General. It is neither cost-effective nor efficient to provide more than one PCS move to a DoD employee during any 12-month period.

2. Exceptions

a. Moves Exempt from the Limitation. The following moves are exceptions to the 12-month period limitation. Movement of an employee:

- (1) Or re-employed former employee affected by RIF or transfer of functions (par. C5080-C),
- (2) ICW an agency-directed placement,
- (3) From actual residence to a new PDS after the employee exercises return transportation rights from an OCONUS PDS under an OCONUS tour agreement, provided the employee was not furnished PCS allowances ICW the return to actual residence.

NOTE: An employee who signed a new service agreement ICW return to actual residence and was reimbursed TQSE and/or MEA has, in fact, been furnished PCS allowances.

b. AO Certification. A transfer within the DoD, at GOV'T expense, is not authorized within 12 months of the employee's most recent PCS unless the AO certifies that:

- (1) The proposed transfer is in the GOV'T's interest;
- (2) An equally qualified employee is not available within the commuting area of the activity concerned; and
- (3) The losing activity agrees to the transfer. This policy does not preclude an employee from accepting a position, but it may cause the employee to relocate at personal expense.

***C5008 PCS COUNSELING**

Each DoD COMPONENT must provide counseling on travel, transportation and other relocation allowances to all employees prior to PCS. This counseling:

1. should be offered as early as possible during the PCS process;
2. may be offered to a selected candidate contemplating acceptance of a job that would require relocation;
3. assists an employee in making more informed decisions;
4. allows an employee to play a more active role in the PCS;
5. educates an employee of the options when selling and/or buying a residence due to the enormous financial implications; and
6. may be provided by either the agency or contractors.

C5010 ELIGIBILITY AND ALLOWANCE TABLES FOR DESIGNATED ASSIGNMENTS/TRANSFERS/ MOVEMENTS

A. Table 1 - Eligibility Table. This table:

1. Summarizes travel, transportation, and other related DoD civilian employee expenses.
2. Does *not* include eligibility for:
 - a. Emergency evacuation, or
 - b. A former employee separated by RIF or function transfer and restored to duty, and
3. May be used as a guide in determining eligibility for travel and transportation allowances for a civilian employee when travel is in the GOV'T's interest.

TABLE 1 - ELIGIBILITY TABLE										
Payment of travel, transportation, and other related expenses of a civilian employee, except ICW emergency evacuation and a former employee separated by RIF or transfer of function, and restored to duty.										
Movement Situation	Agreement Required	Empl & Dep Transp	Empl Per Diem	Dep Per Diem	HHT Per Diem & Transp	TQSE	MEA	Sell & Buy Residence Lease Termination	HHG SIT	NTS of HHG
First PDS Travel Appointees & Student Trainees in CONUS	Yes	Yes Advance PCS MALT only	Yes Advance	No	No	No	No	No	Yes <u>NOTE 4</u> Advance	<u>NOTES 5 & 7</u>
First PDS Travel to OCONUS PDS <u>NOTES 8, 9, & 10</u>	Yes	Yes Advance PCS MALT only	Yes Advance	No	No	No	No	No	Yes <u>NOTE 4</u> Advance	Yes <u>NOTE 7</u>
PCS Between CONUS PDSs <u>NOTE 1</u>	Yes	Yes Advance PCS MALT only	Yes Advance	Yes Advance	Yes Advance Per Diem & PCS MALT	Yes Advance	Yes No Advance	Yes No Advance	Yes <u>NOTE 4</u> Advance	<u>NOTES 5 & 7</u>
PCS From OCONUS PDS to CONUS PDS <u>NOTES 1 & 10</u>	Yes	Yes Advance PCS MALT only	Yes Advance	Yes Advance	No <u>Note 11</u>	Yes Advance	Yes No Advance	No <u>NOTE 3</u> No Advance	Yes <u>NOTE 4</u> Advance	<u>NOTES 5 & 7</u>
PCS From CONUS PDS to OCONUS PDSs <u>NOTES 1, 8, & 10</u>	Yes	Yes Advance PCS MALT only	Yes Advance	Yes Advance	No <u>NOTE 11</u>	No <u>NOTE 2</u> Advance	Yes No Advance	No <u>NOTE 3</u> No Advance	Yes <u>NOTE 4</u> Advance	Yes <u>NOTE 7</u>

TABLE 1 - ELIGIBILITY TABLE										
Payment of travel, transportation, and other related expenses of a civilian employee, except ICW emergency evacuation and a former employee separated by RIF or transfer of function, and restored to duty.										
Movement Situation	Agreement Required	Empl & Dep Transp	Empl Per Diem	Dep Per Diem	HHT Per Diem & Transp	TQSE	MEA	Sell & Buy Residence Lease Termination	HHG SIT	NTS of HHG
PCS Between OCONUS PDSs <i>NOTES 1 & 10</i>	Yes	Yes Advance PCS MALT only	Yes Advance	Yes Advance	No	No <i>NOTE 2</i> Advance	Yes No Advance	No <i>NOTE 3</i> No Advance	Yes <i>NOTE 4</i> Advance	Yes <i>NOTE 7</i>
RAT Round-Trip Between Overseas Tours Of Duty For Leave Purposes When Return Is To Same PDS Or Another In Same Locality	Yes	Yes No advance	Yes No Advance	No	No	No	No	No	No	<i>NOTE 6</i>

FOOTNOTES:

- 1 -- Movement of dependents and/or HHG to/from a training location is not a PCS when authorized under par. C4630 instead of per diem or an AEA for the employee while at the training site.
- 2 -- Allowed when the new PDS is in a CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS area.
- 3 -- Allowed when old/new PDSs are both in CONUS and/or non-foreign OCONUS areas. Also allowed when, instead of being returned to the former non-foreign OCONUS area PDS, an employee is transferred, in the GOV'T's interest, to a different non-foreign OCONUS area PDS than the PDS from which transferred when assigned to the foreign country PDS (par. C5750-D).
- 4 -- Advance allowed if not shipped via a GOV'T-arranged move.
- 5 -- Allowed only when PCS is to a designated isolated CONUS PDS.
- 6 -- Allowed only for teachers employed in DoDEA applicable between school years.
- 7 -- The GOV'T must arrange the NTS.
- 8 -- FTA (Pre-departure Subsistence Expense – incurred only in CONUS or non-foreign OCONUS area). For FTA guidance, refer to DSSR, section 240 as stated in par. C1004.
- 9 -- FTA (Miscellaneous Expense). For FTA guidance, refer to DSSR, section 240 as stated in par. C1004.
- 10 -- FTA/HSTA (Lease Penalty Expense). For FTA/HSTA guidance, refer to DSSR, sections 240 and 250, respectively, as stated in par. C1004.
- 11 -- HHT may be authorized incident to a PCS when the old and new PDS are both in CONUS and/or non-foreign

OCONUS areas.

B. Tables 2 through 12. Tables 2 through 12 list the allowances applicable to indicated assignments/transfers/moves and provide references to regulations that prescribe the applicable allowances. FTR refers to the Federal Travel Regulation. JTR is an administrative implementation for DoD civilian employees of the FTR, which applies to all Federal Executive Branch civilian employees. References to the FTR are included for research purposes.

TABLE 2. NEW APPOINTEE (NEW EMPLOYEE) ASSIGNED FROM ANYWHERE TO FIRST OFFICIAL STATION IN THE CONUS	
Column 1 - Relocation allowances that a DoD component must pay or reimburse <i>when the DoD component elects to pay movement costs to the employee's first PDS.</i> ¹	Column 2 - Relocation allowances that a DoD component has discretionary authority to pay or reimburse <i>when the DoD component elects to pay movement costs to the employee's first PDS.</i>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transportation of employee & immediate family member(s) (JTR, par. C5080-B) (FTR, Part 302-4). 2. Per diem for employee only (JTR, par. C5125-B) (FTR, Part 302-4). 3. Transportation including SIT of HHG (JTR, Ch 5, Part D) (FTR, Part 302-7). 4. NTS (extended storage) of HHG when an eligible employee is moved to an isolated CONUS PDS (JTR, Ch 5 Part D) (FTR, Part 302-8). 5. Transportation of a mobile home (including a boat) used as a primary residence in lieu of HHG transportation (JTR, Ch 5, Part F) (FTR, §302-10.2)². 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. POV shipment (JTR, Ch 5, Part E) (FTR, Part 302-9)³.

¹ **Note to Column 1 heading:** A DoD component has the discretion to authorize or not authorize relocation allowances for movement to the first PDS. If the component elects to authorize relocation allowances it must pay all the listed allowances for which the employee qualifies under the applicable regulations in this Volume. JTR, Ch 5, Part B lists the allowances that are *not* payable incident to relocation to the first PDS.

² **Note to Column 1, Item 5:** Transportation of a mobile home is allowed only within CONUS, within Alaska and through Canada en route between Alaska and CONUS.

³ **Note to Column 2, Item 1:** POV shipment may *not* be authorized for an employee hired at an OCONUS location for duty at the employee's first PDS located within CONUS (JTR, par. C5212).

TABLE 3. NEW APPOINTEE (NEW EMPLOYEE) ASSIGNED TO FIRST OFFICIAL STATION OCONUS	
Column 1 —Relocation allowances that a DoD component must pay or reimburse <i>when the DoD component elects to pay movement costs to the employee's first PDS.</i> ¹	Column 2 —Relocation allowances that a DoD component has discretionary authority to pay or reimburse <i>when the DoD component elects to pay movement costs to the employee's first PDS.</i>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transportation of employee & immediate family member(s) JTR, Ch 5 Part A) (FTR, Part 302-4). 2. Per diem employee only (JTR, par. C5125-B) (FTR, Part 302-4). 3. Transportation & SIT of HHG (JTR, Ch 5, Part D) (FTR, Part 302-7). 4. NTS (extended storage) of HHG (JTR, Ch 5, Part D) (FTR, Part 302-8). 5. The MEA portion of the FTA is authorized for a new appointee assigned to first foreign PDS (DSSR, Sec. 241.2). DSSR available at: http://aoprals.state.gov/content.asp?content_id=247&menu_id=81 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. POV shipment (JTR, Ch 5, Part E) (FTR, Part 302-9). 2. TQSA may be authorized for temporary lodging occupied at the foreign PDS under the DSSR (GOV'T Civilians - Foreign Areas, Sec. 120). 3. FTA (Subsistence Expense), (DSSR Sec. 242.3) may be authorized for lodging occupied temporarily before departure from CONUS or from a non-foreign OCONUS location for a PDS in a foreign OCONUS area.

¹ **Note to Column 1 heading:**

- (a) TQSE in Ch 5, Part H is *not* authorized for new appointee movement to the first PDS.
- (b) The MEA in Ch 5, Part G is *not* authorized for a new appointee to the first PDS.
- (c) Use of a Relocation Service Company, Property Management Service and Home Marketing Incentive Payment are *not* authorized for a new appointee assigned to the first PDS (JTR, Ch 5, Part Q) (FTR, Part 302-12).
- (d) The RIT allowance is *not* authorized for a new appointee assigned to first PDS (JTR, Ch 5, Part N) (FTR, Part 302-17).

TABLE 4. TRANSFER BETWEEN OFFICIAL STATIONS IN THE CONUS	
Column 1 —Relocation allowances that a DoD Component must pay or reimburse <i>when the component authorizes PCS allowances.</i>	Column 2 —Relocation allowances that a DoD Component has discretionary authority to pay or reimburse <i>when the component authorizes PCS allowances.</i>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transportation & per diem for employee & immediate family member(s) (JTR, Ch 5, Part A) (FTR, Part 302-4). 2. MEA when moving a household (JTR, Ch 5, Part G) (FTR, Part 302-16). 3. Sell & buy residence transactions or lease termination expenses (JTR, Ch 5, Part P) (FTR, Part 302-11). 4. Transportation including SIT of HHG (JTR, Ch 5, Part D) (FTR, Part 302-7). 5. NTS (extended storage) of HHG (JTR, Ch 5, Part D) (FTR, Part 302-8).¹ 6. Transportation of a mobile home (including a boat) used as a primary residence in lieu of HHG transportation (JTR, Ch 5, Part F) (FTR, §302-10). 7. RIT Allowance (JTR, Ch 5, Part N) (FTR, Part 302-17). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. HHT - per diem, & transportation, employee & spouse only (JTR, Ch 5, Part M) (FTR, Part 302-5). 2. TQSE (JTR, Ch 5, Part H) (FTR, Part 302-6). 3. POV shipment (JTR, Ch 5, Part E) (FTR, Part 302-9). 4. Relocation service company use (JTR, Ch 5, Part P) (FTR, Part 302-12). 5. Property management service use (JTR, Ch 5, Part Q) (FTR, Part 302-15). 6. Home marketing incentive (JTR, Ch 5, Part Q) (FTR, Part 302-14).

¹ **Note to Column 1, Item 5:** Only when assigned to a designated CONUS isolated official station.

TABLE 5. TRANSFER FROM CONUS TO AN OFFICIAL STATION OCONUS	
Column 1 —Relocation allowances that a DoD Component must pay or reimburse <i>when the Component authorizes PCS allowances.</i>	Column 2 —Relocation allowances that a DoD Component has discretionary authority to pay or not pay <i>when the Component authorizes PCS allowances.</i>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transportation & per diem for employee & immediate family member(s) (JTR, Ch 5, Part A) (FTR, Part 302-4). 2. MEA when moving a household (JTR, Ch 5, Part G) (FTR, Part 302-16). 3. Transportation including SIT of HHG (JTR, Ch 5, Part D) (FTR, Part 302-7). 4. NTS (extended storage) of HHG (JTR, Ch 5, Part D) (FTR, Part 302-8). 5. RIT Allowance (JTR, Ch 5, Part N) (FTR, Part 302-17)¹. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TQSE under JTR, Ch 5, Part H may be authorized for a PCS to a PDS in a non-foreign area outside CONUS but may not be authorized for a PCS to a PDS in a foreign area. 2. The FTA, Pre-Departure Subsistence Expense Portion (DSSR, Sec. 242.3) may be authorized for lodging occupied temporarily before departure from CONUS or from a non-foreign OCONUS location for a PDS in a foreign area. 3. TQSA (DSSR, Sec. 120) may be authorized for temporary lodging occupied at the foreign PDS upon arrival. 4. POV shipment (JTR, Ch 5, Part E) (FTR, Part 302-9). 5. Property management service may be authorized for an employee who qualifies under JTR, Ch 5, Part Q (FTR, Part 302-15). 6. Relocation service company use may be authorized when transfer is to non-foreign OCONUS PDS (JTR, Ch 5, Part Q) (FTR, Part 302-12). 7. Home marketing incentive may be authorized when transfer is to a non-foreign OCONUS PDS (JTR, Ch 5, Part Q) (FTR, Part 302-14).

¹ **Note to Column 1, item 5:** Allowed when old and new official stations are located in CONUS and/or a non-foreign OCONUS location.

TABLE 6. TRANSFER FROM OCONUS OFFICIAL STATION TO AN OFFICIAL STATION IN CONUS	
Column 1 —Relocation allowances that agency must pay or reimburse	Column 2 —Relocation allowances that agency has discretionary authority to pay or reimburse
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transportation & per diem for employee & immediate family member(s) (JTR, Ch 5, Part A) (FTR, Part 302-4). 2. MEA when moving a household (JTR, Ch 5, Part G) (FTR, Part 302-16). 3. Sell & buy residence transaction expenses or lease termination expenses (JTR, Ch 5, Part P) (FTR, Part 302-11)¹. 4. Transportation including SIT of HHG (JTR, Ch 5, Part D) (FTR, Part 302-7). 5. NTS (extended storage) of HHG only when assigned to a designated CONUS isolated official station in CONUS (JTR, par. C5195-A) (FTR, Part 302-8). 6. RIT Allowance (JTR, Ch 5, Part N) (FTR, Part 302-17). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. POV shipment (JTR, Ch 5, Part E) (FTR, Part 302-9). 2. TQSE (JTR, Ch 5, Part H) (FTR, Part 302-6) may be authorized for temporary lodging occupied at the old PDS and new PDS. However, a TQSA under DSSR Sec. 120 may be authorized for temporary lodging occupied at a foreign OCONUS PDS before departure from that PDS while TQSE may be authorized for temporary lodging occupied in CONUS.¹

¹ **Note to Column 1, item 3:** Allowed when the old and new official stations are located in CONUS and/or in a non-foreign OCONUS area. Also allowed when instead of being returned to the former non-foreign OCONUS area official station, an employee is transferred in the GOV'T's interest to a different non-foreign OCONUS area official station than from the official station from which transferred when assigned to the foreign OCONUS official station.

TABLE 7. TRANSFER BETWEEN OCONUS OFFICIAL STATIONS	
Column 1 —Relocation allowances that agency must pay or reimburse	Column 2 —Relocation allowances that agency has discretionary authority to pay or reimburse
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transportation & per diem for employee & immediate family member(s) (JTR, Ch 5, Part A) (FTR, Part 302–4). 2. Transportation & SIT of HHG (JTR, Ch 5, Part D) (FTR, Part 302–7). 3. MEA (JTR, Ch 5, Part G) (FTR, Part 302–16). 4. NTS (extended storage) of HHG (JTR, par. C5195-A) (FTR, Part 302–8). 5. RIT (JTR, Ch 5, Part N) (FTR, Part 302–17). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. POV shipment (JTR, Ch 5, Part E) (FTR, Part 302–9). 2. Property management services (JTR, Ch 5, Part Q) (FTR, Part 302–15). 3. TQSE if new PDS is in the U.S. (JTR, Ch 5, Part H) (FTR, Part 302–6)¹.

¹ **Note to Column 2, item 3:** TQSA may be authorized under the DSSR, Sec. 124 if transfer involves a foreign OCONUS PDS.

TABLE 8. TOUR RENEWAL AGREEMENT TRAVEL (JTR, Ch 5, Part K) (FTR, §302-3.209)	
Column 1 —Relocation allowances that agency must pay or reimburse	Column 2 —Relocation allowances that agency has discretionary authority to pay or reimburse
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transportation for employee & immediate family member(s) (JTR, Ch 5, Part A) (FTR, Part 302–4). 2. Per diem for employee only (JTR, par. C5530) (FTR, Part 302–4). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. HHG shipment to PDS (JTR, par. C5539). 2. Dependent Transportation to PDS (JTR, par. C5518).

TABLE 9. RETURN FROM OCONUS OFFICIAL STATION TO PLACE OF ACTUAL RESIDENCE FOR SEPARATION	
Column 1 —Relocation allowances that agency must pay or reimburse	Column 2 —Relocation allowances that agency has discretionary authority to pay or reimburse
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transportation for employee & immediate family member(s) (JTR, Ch 5, Part A) (FTR, Part 302–4). 2. Per diem for employee only (JTR, par. C5085) (FTR, Part 302–4). 3. Transportation & SIT of HHG (JTR, Ch 5, Part D) (FTR, Part 302–7). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. POV shipment (JTR, Ch 5, Part E) (FTR, Part 302–9).

TABLE 10. LAST MOVE HOME FOR SES CAREER APPOINTEES UPON SEPARATION (JTR, par. C5090) (FTR, §302-3.304)	
Column 1 —Relocation allowances that agency must pay or reimburse	Column 2 —Relocation allowances that agency has discretionary authority to pay or reimburse
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transportation for employee & immediate family member(s) (JTR, Ch 5, Part A) (FTR, Part 302–4). 2. Per diem for the employee only (JTR, Ch 5, Part B) (FTR, Part 302–4). 3. Transportation & SIT of HHG (JTR, Ch 5, Part D) (FTR, Part 302–7). 4. Transportation of a mobile home (including a boat) used as a primary residence in lieu of HHG transportation (JTR, Ch 5, Part F) (FTR, §302–10). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. POV shipment (JTR, Ch 5, Part E) (FTR, Part 302–9).

TABLE 11. TEMPORARY CHANGE OF STATION (TCS) (JTR, Ch 5, Part O) (FTR, §302-3.400)	
Column 1 —Relocation allowances that agency must pay or reimburse	Column 2 —Relocation allowances that agency has discretionary authority to pay or reimburse
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transportation & per diem for employee & dependent(s) (JTR, Ch 5, Part O) (FTR, Part 302–4). 2. MEA (JTR, Ch 5, Part G) (FTR, Part 302–16). 3. Transportation including SIT of HHG (JTR, Ch 5, Part D) (FTR, Part 302–7). 4. Transportation of a mobile home (including a boat) used as a primary residence in lieu of HHG transportation (JTR, Ch 5, Part F) (FTR, §302–10). 5. POV shipment (JTR, Ch 5, Part E) (FTR, Part 302–9). 6. RIT Allowance (JTR, Ch 5, Part N) (FTR, Part 302–17). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. HHT expenses (JTR, Ch 5, Part M) (FTR, Part 302–5). 2. TQSE (JTR, Ch 5, Part H) (FTR, Part 302–6). 3. Property management services (JTR, Ch 5, Part Q) (FTR, Part 302–15).

TABLE 12. ASSIGNMENT UNDER THE GOV'T EMPLOYEES TRAINING ACT (5 USC §4109) ¹ (JTR, par. C4630)	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transportation of employee & immediate family member(s) (JTR, par. Ch 4, Part D) (FTR, Part 302–4). 2. Per diem for the employee (JTR, Ch 4, Part D) (FTR, Part 302–4). 3. Movement of HHG & SIT (JTR, Ch 5, Part D) (FTR, Part 302–7). 	

¹ **Note to Table 12:** The allowances listed in Table 12 may be authorized in lieu of per diem or actual expense allowances. *This is not a PCS.*

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. See 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(LS) 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. See 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. A per diem rate includes 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 DoDFMR 7000.14-R, Volume 9. See 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. 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. See 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. See par. C5060-E3 for the current Standard CONUS per diem rate.

I. Per Diem Computation Examples

1. Example 1

PCS Travel		
<i>NOTE: See par. C5060-D3 for the current Standard CONUS per diem rate</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:		
Per Diem for Actual Travel Under the Lodging-Plus' Method		
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>
EMPLOYEE'S PER DIEM =		\$841.00
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>
TOTAL AMOUNT PAYABLE TO EMPLOYEE =		\$1,892.25
Determine the maximum number of days for which per diem is allowed by dividing the official distance by 350 (2,826 miles ÷ 350 miles/travel day = 8 travel days with a remaining distance of 26 miles (2,826 – 2,800)). No additional time is allowed for the 26 miles since it is less than the minimum 51 miles set in par. C5060.		
The maximum allowable per diem for PCS travel within CONUS is the <u>Standard CONUS per diem rate</u> of \$123 (\$77/ \$46), par. C5060-E3.		
Day 1 (departure day), the applicable per diem rate is \$58 lodging cost plus 75% of the M&IE rate (\$46) for a total of \$92.50.		
Day 2 , the applicable per diem rate is the lodging cost (\$0) plus the M&IE rate (\$46) for a total of \$46.		
Day 3 to 8 , the applicable per diem rate is the lodging cost (\$346) NTE \$77 + the M&IE rate (\$46) x 6 days for a total of \$622.		
Day 9 , the applicable per diem rate is the lodging cost (\$0) plus the M&IE rate (\$46) for a total of \$46.		
Day 10 (arrival day at new PDS), the applicable per diem rate is 75% of the Standard CONUS M&IE (\$46) for a total of \$34.50.		
The per diem for actual travel by the employee is \$841. Since the per diem for actual travel does not exceed the maximum allowable (\$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

PCS Travel		
<u>NOTE: See par. C5060-D3 for the current Standard CONUS per diem rate</u>		
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:		
Per Diem for Actual Travel Under the Lodging-Plus' Method		
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
EMPLOYEE'S PER DIEM =		\$365.00
Per diem for accompanying spouse at 75% of the amount due the employee (\$365) =		\$273.75
Per diem for accompanying child (under age 12) at 50% of the amount due the employee (\$365) =		\$182.50
TOTAL AMOUNT PAYABLE TO EMPLOYEE =		\$821.25
Determine the maximum number of days for which per diem is allowed by dividing the official distance in miles by 350 (1,443 miles ÷ 350 miles/travel day = 4 travel days with a remaining distance of 43 miles (1,443 – 1,400)). No additional time is allowed for the 43 miles since it is less than the minimum 51 miles set in par. C5060.		
The maximum allowable per diem for PCS travel within CONUS is the <u>Standard CONUS per diem rate</u> of \$123 (\$77/ \$46), par. C5060-E3.		
Day 1 (departure day), the applicable per diem rate is 75% of the M&IE rate (\$46) for a total of \$34.50.		
Day 2 and 4 - the applicable per diem rate is the lodging cost (\$59 and \$53) NTE \$77 for each day plus the M&IE rate (\$46) for each day.		
Day 3 and 5 - the applicable per diem rate is the M&IE rate (\$46) for each day for a total of \$92.		
Day 6 (arrival day at new PDS) - the applicable per diem rate is 75% (\$34.50) of the Standard CONUS M&IE rate (\$46).		
The per diem for actual travel time (\$365) did not exceed the maximum allowable (\$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

PCS Travel, Actual Costs Exceed the GOV'T Cost		
<i>NOTE: See par. C5060-D3 for the current <u>Standard CONUS per diem rate</u></i>		
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:		
Per Diem for Actual Travel Under the Lodging-Plus' Method		
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
Total		\$1,367.00
Per diem for accompanying spouse at 75% of the amount due the employee (\$1,367) =		\$1025.25
TOTAL TRAVEL COSTS		
(\$1,367 + \$1,025.25) =		\$2,392.25
TOTAL AMOUNT PAYABLE TO EMPLOYEE		
(\$984 + dependent per diem \$738, 75% of \$984) =		\$1,722.00
Determine the maximum number of days for which per diem is allowed by dividing the official distance by 350 (2,615 ÷ 350 = 7 days with a remaining distance of 165 miles (2,615 – 2,450). One additional day is allowed for the 165 miles since it exceeds the minimum 51 miles set in par. C5060 for a total of 8 days.		

4. Example 4

PCS Travel OCONUS to OCONUS		
<i>NOTE: 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:		
Per Diem for Actual Travel using the ‘Lodging-Plus’ Method		
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
EMPLOYEE’S PER DIEM =		\$492
Per diem for accompanying spouse at ¾ of the amount due the employee =		\$369
Per diem for accompanying child (age 12) at ¾ of the amount due the employee =		\$369
TOTAL AMOUNT PAYABLE TO EMPLOYEE = (\$492 + 2 DEPENDENTS PER DIEM (\$738 = 75% OF \$492 X 2) =		\$1,230
Determine the maximum number of days for which per diem is allowed by dividing the official distance by 350 ($771 \div 350 = 2$ 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

PCS/Separation Travel	
<i>NOTE: 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

PCS Travel - More than 12 Hours		
Depart	Old PDS (CONUS)	1 May
Arrive	New PDS (OCONUS)	1 May
Actual travel time is 16 hours. The M&IE rate applicable to the new PDS location = \$78 at the time of travel.		
<u>REIMBURSEMENT</u>		
<i>NOTE: PCS travel M&IE is authorized at a flat 75% of the applicable M&IE rate indicated in par. C5060-E for the new PDS on the departure day from the old PDS and the arrival day at the new PDS.</i>		
\$78 (M&IE) rate x 75% for new PDS location =		<u>\$58.50</u>
TOTAL REIMBURSEMENT =		\$58.50
Per diem for the accompanying spouse is ¾ of the amount due the employee (\$58.50) =		\$43.88
Per diem for the accompanying child age 12 or older is ¾ of the amount due the employee (\$58.50) =		\$43.88
Per diem for the accompanying child under age 12 is ½ of the amount due the employee (\$58.50) =		\$29.25

C5065 COMPUTING POC TRAVEL REIMBURSEMENT

A. General

1. The examples in par. C5065 illustrate computing MALT and per diem incident to PDT by automobile.
2. The per diem/MALT rates used in the example(s) are for illustrative purposes and may not reflect current rates. Par. C2500 prescribes current TDY mileage rates and par. C2505 prescribes current MALT rates.
3. See 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

Reimbursement Computation for Employee, Spouse, and 1 Child in One POC	
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 \$.235/mile (par. C2505-B). 2,826 miles x \$.235/mile = \$664.11.	\$664.11
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	<u>+ 10.00</u>
7. TOTAL REIMBURSEMENT	\$2,136.61

Reimbursement Computation for Two Employees (married to each other) and 1 Child in One POC	
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 @ \$.235/mile. See par. C2505-B. 2,826 miles x \$.235/mile = \$664.11	\$664.11
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
6. TOTAL REIMBURSEMENT	\$2,404.11
Total reimbursement to employee 1 is \$664.11 + \$650 + \$10 = \$1,324.11	
Total reimbursement to employee 2 is \$720 + \$360 = \$1,080	

C. Reimbursement Computation Example for Two POCs

Reimbursement Computation for Two POCs	
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 \$.235/mile, par. C2505-B. 2,826 miles x \$.235/mile =	\$664.11
2. POC travel reimbursement for the second POC, driven by spouse is based on 2,826 miles x \$.235/mile, par. C2505-B. 2,826 miles x \$.235/mile =	\$664.11
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
8. TOTAL REIMBURSEMENT	\$2,800.72

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

MALT Computation for Two Separate Trips	
An employee performs PCS travel from Location A, to Location B by 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 \$.235/mile (employee only) =	\$203.51
866 miles x \$.235/mile (spouse and 2 children) =	+ \$203.51
TOTAL MALT PAYABLE FOR POC TRAVEL	\$407.02
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. See 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. See 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. See 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). See par. C1004. When assignment is from a CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS area to a foreign OCONUS area PDS, the following are authorized:

(a) Miscellaneous Expense Portion. DSSR, Section 241.2 at http://aoprals.state.gov/content.asp?content_id=247&menu_id=81 and par. C1004,

(b) Lease Penalty Expense Portion. DSSR, Section 242.4 at http://aoprals.state.gov/content.asp?content_id=247&menu_id=81 and par. C1004, and

(c) Pre-departure Subsistence Expense. This is also provided for a new appointee in a CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS area whose first assignment is a foreign OCONUS area PDS. DSSR, Section 242.3 at http://aoprals.state.gov/content.asp?content_id=247&menu_id=81 and par. C1004.

(2) Temporary Quarters Subsistence Allowance (TQSA) (DSSR, Section 120) (http://aoprals.state.gov/content.asp?content_id=239&menu_id=81). Provided for temporary 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.

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. See par. C5550-E regarding service agreement requirements for appointments to an OCONUS position.

e. See 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 and counseled IAW par. C5008.**

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. See 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. See Ch 5, Part C.

c. MALT if a POC is used. See par. C5050.

d. HHG transportation and SIT. See Ch 5, Part D.

e. NTS (extended storage) of HHG if appointed to an isolated location or assigned to an OCONUS PDS. See Ch 5, Part D.

f. Mobile home transportation. See Ch 5, Part F.

g. POV shipment when authorized by the DoD COMPONENT. See Ch 5, Part E.

6. Expenses Not Allowable. The following expenses are not allowable to appointees and student trainees.
 - a. Per diem for dependents;
 - b. A HHT;
 - c. TQSE (Ch 5, Part H);
 - d. MEA (Ch 5, Part G); ***NOTE: Ch 5, Part G does not authorize MEA for first duty station travel. The authority in DSSR, section 241.2 at http://aoprals.state.gov/content.asp?content_id=247&menu_id=81 may be used to authorize MEA for an employee on first duty station travel to a foreign OCONUS area duty station.***
 - e. Residence sale and purchase expense (Ch 5, Part P);
 - f. Lease-breaking expense (except as in par. C1004-C4); and
 - g. Relocation service (Ch 5, Part Q).
7. Alternate Origin and/or Destination
 - a. The travel and transportation expense limit is the cost of allowable travel and transportation directly between the individual's actual residence at the time of selection/assignment and the PDS to which appointed/assigned.
 - b. For Presidential Transition Team personnel (par. C5080-A1a(3)), the actual residence, at the time of first duty station travel following the most recent Presidential election, is used.
 - c. Travel may be from and/or to other locations, but the new appointee/student trainee is financially responsible for any excess cost involved.
8. Funds Advance. An advance for allowable expenses may be made to appointees/student trainees under Ch 1, Part C.

C. Movement of an Employee or Reemployed Former Employee Affected by Reduction in Force (RIF)/Transfer of Function (FTR §302–3.206)

1. General. An involuntary transfer due to a RIF/transfer of function is in the GOV'T's interest (FTR §302-3.205). PCS allowances are authorized.
2. Placement before Separation. When an employee is assigned to any new duty station due to a RIF/transfer of function before separation, travel and transportation allowances are from the old PDS to the new PDS.
3. Placement after Separation. If a former employee was separated due to a RIF/transfer of function, and is reemployed:
 - a. In the Federal GOV'T,
 - b. Within 1 year of the separation date,
 - c. Under a non-temporary appointment, and
 - d. At a different duty station from the one at which the original separation occurred,

the travel and transportation allowances are from the old PDS at which separated to the new PDS provided the new PDS meets the distance requirements in par. C5080-F for a short distance transfer.

4. Agreement Requirement. PCS allowances may be allowed when an employee, who is transferred due to a RIF/transfer of function, agrees in writing to remain in GOV'T service for 12months (beginning the date the employee reports for duty at the new PDS) IAW par. C5080. If the employee violates the written agreement, including failure to report for duty at the new PDS, any GOV'T funds spent for allowances authorized under par. C5080 become the individual's personal financial responsibility. See 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. See 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, DC, 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 1-year time limitation under the authority for the first transfer has not expired.

b. If the 1-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 1-year time limitation has not expired, to the last PDS.

2. Funding Responsibility. See 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'), and

b. To a new PDS that meets the 50-mile distance test in par. C5080-F2 below, 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). See par. C5080-F3 for exceptions.

2. Distance Test. The distance test is met when the new PDS is at least 50 miles further from the employee's current residence than the old PDS is from the same residence. For example, if the old PDS is 3 miles from the current residence, then the new PDS must be at least 53 miles from that same residence. The distance between the PDS and residence is the shortest of the commonly traveled routes between them.

3. 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. In addition, a specified exception (e.g., BRAC) may be authorized by the Secretarial Process. ***However, all reimbursed expenses are taxable income.***

4. PCS Claims Must Satisfy Conditions

- a. PCS claims for allowances authorized in an order must satisfy the conditions in par. C5080-F1 or C5080-F3 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-F3, as applicable.
- c. *Non-compliance of the new residence location is grounds for denial of the various allowances.*
- d. See 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. See 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. See 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 TDY station or PDS 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 POC to retrieve stored HHG. The employee is authorized en route per diem and MALT for the round-trip since relocation travel by POV is deemed to be to the GOV'T's advantage.

11. B-253033, 16 November 1993 (<http://archive.gao.gov/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: See 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 fewer 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 1 year 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. See 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.*** GSBICA 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. See 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).

PART D: HOUSEHOLD GOODS (HHG) TRANSPORTATION ([FTR §302-7](#))

SECTION 1: GENERAL

C5150 GENERAL

This Part prescribes PCS HHG transportation and NTS allowances including those in unusual or emergency circumstances (APP A -- HHG transportation).

C5152 ELIGIBILITY

The following are eligible for HHG transportation and SIT at GOV'T expense when relocation is in the GOV'T's interest:

1. An employee transferred between CONUS/OCONUS official duty stations;
2. A new appointee to the first CONUS/OCONUS official station;
3. An employee returning to CONUS for separation from an OCONUS assignment, after completion of an agreed upon period of service;
4. An SES employee authorized last move home benefits ([FTR §302-3.304](#));
5. An employee authorized a TCS.

C5154 BASIC ALLOWANCES

A. General

1. An employee/appointee, who is authorized a move at GOV'T expense is authorized HHG transportation.
2. NTS of HHG may be authorized in lieu of HHG transportation when the employee is assigned to a/an: ([FTR §302-8.1](#))
 - (a) CONUS isolated PDS;
 - (b) OCONUS PDS to which HHG transportation is limited;
 - (c) OCONUS PDS and NTS is in the GOV'T's best interest or cost effective to do so; or
 - (d) TCS (par. C5715-B3).
3. HHG transportation may be authorized for a PCS before the PCS order is issued; however, the PCS order subsequently must contain HHG transportation authority or the costs become the employee's responsibility.
4. NTS of HHG is not permitted for a career SES employee for last move home.

*B. Prescribed Weight Allowances ([FTR §302-7.2](#)). The worldwide maximum weight of HHG that may be transported (and/or stored ICW transportation) is 18,000 lbs. net weight for each employee. See par. C2304 for baggage allowances. For uncrated or van line shipments, a 2,000 pound allowance is added to the 18,000 net weight allowance to cover packing materials. See par. C5154-F2 when the employee is financially responsible for HHG transportation expenses.

*Transportation of HHG and PBP&E (§302-7.6)	
*Category of Employee	*Authorized Origin/Destination
* (a) Employee transferred between official stations.	*An allowance of up to 2,000 pounds, exclusive of the 18,000 pounds net weight of HHG shipment, is used for the packing weight covering barrels, boxes, cartons, and similar material but does not include pads, chains, dollies and other equipment to load and secure the shipment.
* (b) New appointee.	*From place of actual residence to new official station (including to location of extended storage when authorized).
* (c) Employee returning from outside CONUS assignment for separation from GOV'T service.	*Last official station and extended storage location, when authorized, to place of actual residence.
* (d) Employee authorized separation travel at GOV'T expense to actual residence but retiring at the OCONUS official station or an alternate location.	*From any location, including actual residence and extended storage location to any other location (including the OCONUS official station), not to exceed the constructive transportation cost from the official station and extended storage location (respectively) to the actual residence.
* (e) SES last move home benefits.	*From the last official station and extended storage location, when authorized, to the place of selection.

NOTE: Under no circumstances may the GOV'T pay any expenses associated with excess weight.

C. Professional Books, Papers, and Equipment (PBP&E) (APP A)

*1. Policy. PBP&E are HHG and are part of the PCS weight allowance. If the PBP&E may cause an excess weight condition, as determined before transportation, PBP&E may be moved under pars. C5154-C2 and C3 ([FTR §302-7.4](#)). ***A POV may not be shipped as PBP&E per FTR §302-9.302.***

2. Conditions. PBP&E shipment as an administrative expense, as opposed to a HHG transportation expense, may be authorized/approved subject to the following conditions:

- a. Before shipment occurs, an itemized PBP&E inventory must be provided for review by an official designated by the authorizing/order-issuing command.
- b. Appropriate evidence (as determined by the authorizing/order-issuing command) must be furnished that transporting the itemized materials as part of the HHG results in an excess weight situation.
- c. An appropriate official designated by the authorizing/order-issuing command at the new PDS must review and certify that the itemized PBP&E are necessary for the proper performance of the employee's duties at the new PDS. The same official must further certify that if these items are not transported to the new PDS, the same or similar items would have to be obtained (at GOV'T expense) for the employee's use at the new PDS. [CBCA 1517-RELO, 23 December 2009](#).

3. Administrative Expense. When the PBP&E are authorized for shipment as an administrative expense:
 - a. The transportation cost is not chargeable to travel and transportation expenses appropriations.
 - b. Transportation must be by the actual expense method in CONUS (i.e., the commuted rate method must not be used) ([FTR §302-7.13](#)).
 - c. The weight and the administrative appropriation chargeable must be stated as separate items on the documentation used to transport the PBP&E (e.g., a Bill of Lading).
 - d. A constructed weight may be used in unusual instances when it is not practicable or impossible to obtain the specific PBP&E weight IAW par. C5170-D.
 - *e. The PBP&E may be returned as an administrative expense to an employee's actual residence, or any other location at a cost NTE the constructed cost to the actual residence, for an employee separating from GOV'T service provided the PBP&E were transported to the OCONUS location as an administrative expense ([FTR §302-7.18](#)). Par. C5167-C details HHG transportation from OCONUS to CONUS PDSs.

4. Administratively Restricted HHG Weight

- a. When an employee is assigned to an administratively weight-restricted OCONUS PDS, PBP&E shipment is authorized under pars. C5154-C2 and C3.
- *b. PBP&E weight is in addition to a restricted weight allowance shipped to an OCONUS PDS. Example: The typical administratively limited weight allowance is 4,500 lbs net weight. The employee has 1,000 lbs. of PBP&E. The PBP&E is shipped in addition to the 4,500 lbs net weight of HHG.
- c. PBP&E weight, when added to the weight of other HHG authorized for shipment and for NTS and consumable goods chargeable to travel and transportation appropriations, must not exceed the maximum weight allowance unless the PBP&E is shipped under pars. C5154-C2 and C3.

D. Additional Consumable Goods ([FTR §300-3.1](#))

1. An employee, assigned to an OCONUS PDS designated in APP F as one to which additional consumable goods may be shipped, is authorized a shipping allowance for such consumable items in addition to the 4,500 lbs. HHG net weight allowance.
2. HHG weight, when added to the weight of other HHG authorized for shipment transportation and for NTS and consumable goods chargeable to travel and transportation appropriations, must not exceed the maximum weight allowance.
3. The employee's PCS order should show the consumable items authorized weight allowance in APP F.
4. Consumable goods are transported like HHG.

*E. Weight Additive Articles ([FTR §302-7.21](#)). When HHG include an article, jet ski, boat or trailer of reasonable size that can fit into a moving container for which a carrier assesses a weight additive, the weight additive is not charged against the weight allowance in par. C5154-B. For example, when a weight additive of 700 lbs. is imposed by a HHG carrier on a 65 lb. canoe, only 65 lbs. is charged against the employee's 18,000 lbs. net weight allowance. [GSBCA 16131-RELO, 21 July 2003](#). *Special packing, crating and/or handling expenses for these articles are the employee's financial responsibility.*

F. HHG Transportation Expenses

1. GOV'T-paid Expenses. Incident to HHG transportation, the following services are allowed NTE the cost associated with the authorized weight limit:

- a. Packing, crating, unpacking, uncrating, drayage, and hauling (as necessary).
- b. Special technical servicing to prepare household appliances for safe transport and use at destination (not connecting or disconnecting).
- c. Use of special rigging and equipment (e.g., cranes for HHG other than boats) for heavy or delicate articles and handling.
- d. SIT NTE 90 days, as applicable. See par. C5190-B1.

NOTE: Delivery out of storage is authorized at GOV'T expense, regardless of time in storage within the authorized 1-year period. This includes shipments that have been converted to storage at the employee's financial responsibility. In addition, delivery out of SIT at GOV'T expense may be extended for the time period of an extension granted under par. C5750-C.

2. Employee-paid Expenses. The employee is financially responsible for all transportation costs as a result of:

- a. Exceeding the authorized weight allowance;
- b. Transportation between other than authorized locations;
- c. Transportation of articles that are not HHG (APP A -- Household Goods);
- d. Transportation in more than one lot (other than a UB shipment authorized under par. C5160-B to be transported separately from the HHG shipment, and expedited transportation of items of extraordinary value when authorized under par. C5165-C);
- e. Special services requested by the employee, i.e., the cost of increased valuation liability; and,
- f. Transportation related costs that are incurred by the GOV'T due to the employee/employee's agent's negligence, i.e., attempted pickup and/or delivery charges. [DTR 4500.9-R, Part IV, Ch 401](http://www.transcom.mil/j5/pt/dtrpart4/dtr_part_iv_401.pdf); [website http://www.transcom.mil/j5/pt/dtrpart4/dtr_part_iv_401.pdf](http://www.transcom.mil/j5/pt/dtrpart4/dtr_part_iv_401.pdf).

*g. The relocating employee is financially responsible for reimbursing the GOV'T for all HHG-related costs incurred for excess weight if the shipment is overweight. The maximum weight that may be transported at GOV'T expense is a shipment weight of 20,000 pounds gross weight, which includes the 18,000 pounds net weight of the uncrated HHG plus the 2,000 pound allowance for packing materials; or (2) the administrative weight allowance of 5,000 pounds (4,500 pounds net weight plus 500 pounds packing materials weight allowance).

G. HHG Transportation and Storage Documentation ([FTR §302-7.104](#))

1. Form and Voucher Preparation. [DoDFMR, Volume 9](#), for information on submitting travel vouchers and the forms to be used.

2. Documents

- a. PCS Order. Travelers should be prepared to attach one or more PCS order copies to the voucher. Follow [DoDFMR](#) procedures regarding numbers of copies.

b. Documentation

(1) If required by financial regulations, the following documentation should be attached to the voucher:

- (a) Individual paid receipts (for \$75 or more) for SIT, packing, hauling, or drayage bill, if applicable;
- (b) Paid carrier's original bill of lading/certified copy; ***NOTE: If a bill of lading is not available, other evidence showing origin, destination, and weight must be submitted;*** and
- (c) An official weight certificate/authenticated weight designation.

(2) Constructed weight may be used when:

- (a) Proper weighing facilities are not available at origin/any point en route/destination, or
- (b) The partial load weight cannot be obtained at origin/en route/destination.

*H. Loss or Damage Claims (FTR §302-7.12). HHG loss or damage claims are submitted IAW Service regulations.

I. Services. HHG (APP A) transportation is limited to items associated with the home and all personal effects belonging to an employee and dependents on the employee's PCS or TDY order effective date that legally may be accepted and transported by an authorized commercial transporter. HHG may be transported when:

- 1. The shipment originates at the employee's last PDS, actual residence, or another point;
- 2. A shipment originates at the last PDS and the remainder originates at one or more other points;
- 3. The destination is the new PDS or another point; or
- 4. The destinations for the HHG are the new PDS and one or more other points.

NOTE: The total GOV'T expenditure must not exceed the cost of transporting the maximum HHG weight allowance in one lot by the method selected under par. C5160, from the employee's last PDS (or new appointee's actual residence at the time of appointment) to the new PDS (FTR §302-7.7).

J. Employee Married to an Employee or to a Uniformed Service Member. An employee married to another employee or to a uniformed service member retains HHG transportation and storage allowances if a PCS order is issued to the employee – even though the other spouse (employee or uniformed member) may also have a PCS order. B-202023, 4 December 1981 and 54 Comp. Gen. 892 (1975). JFTR, par. U5012-C for HHG transportation for a uniformed member married to a civilian employee when both are authorized HHG shipments to the same new PDS.

***Example 1**. An employee and the employee's uniformed member spouse each receive a PCS order. The member's PCS weight allowance is 12,500 lbs per JFTR, par. U5310. The employee's PCS HHG weight allowance is 18,000 lbs net weight per par. C5154-B. Together they may ship 30,500 lbs net weight of HHG – but they may not both be paid or reimbursed for shipping the same HHG. An allowance of up to 2,000 pounds for the employee, exclusive of the 18,000 pounds net weight of HHG shipment, is used for packing weight covering barrels, boxes, cartons, and similar material but does not include pads, chains, dollies and other equipment to load and secure the shipment.

Example 2.** An employee-married-to-another-employee couple each receives a PCS order. Each employee's PCS weight allowance is 18,000 lbs net weight per pars. C5000-B1a and C5154-B. Together they may ship 36,000 lbs. net weight of HHG – but they may not both be paid or reimbursed for shipping the same HHG. An allowance of up to 4,000 pounds (2,000 pounds per employee), exclusive of the 36,000 pounds net weight of HHG shipment, is used for packing weight covering barrels, boxes, cartons, and similar material but does not include pads, chains, dollies and other equipment to load and secure the shipment. ***Further, they may use the combined weight allowances to offset any excess weight incurred by either employee even if both employees separately ship HHG; providing the HHG belong to both employees. [GSBCA 16608-RELO, 3 August 2005.](#)

K. HHG Transportation between Local Residences

1. Authorized Transportation. Local transportation of an employee's HHG is authorized when, for the GOV'T's convenience, the local commander issues a written order to the employee directing a change in residence between any two dwellings. This authority must not be used for HHG transportation between private dwellings ICW an authorized PCS. [B-138678, 22 April 1959](#) and [52 Comp. Gen. 293 \(1972\).](#)

NOTE: SIT is not authorized.

2. Local Transportation Costs

- a. Local transportation costs are charged to the command authorizing the transportation.
- b. If the employee's HHG shipment exceeds the maximum amount authorized, the employee is financially responsible for the excess cost.
- c. If an adequate scale is not available, the excess weight is determined by using the constructed weight IAW par. C5170-D.
- *d. The net weight limitation of 18,000 lbs (par. C5154-B) and 4,500 lbs (par. C5168) do not apply to this HHG transportation.

SECTION 2: HHG TRANSPORTATION

C5158 RE-TRANSPORTATION OF THE SAME HHG

HHG returned to CONUS/the actual residence and then reshipped back to the OCONUS PDS during a continuous OCONUS employment period, do not require a new service agreement, and must be:

1. For reasons beyond the employee's control, and
2. Authorized/approved by the Headquarters of the DoD Service/Agency concerned.

*C5160 TRANSPORTATION METHODS ([FTR §302-7.14](#))

A. HHG. The official designated by the Service/Defense Agency must authorize/approve the HHG transportation method. A cost comparison must be completed ICW each PCS order prior to authorizing a transportation method on that PCS order. *The servicing Personal Property Shipping Office must provide the rate comparison by computing the cost difference between the actual expense and commuted rate methods of HHG transportation.*

B. UB

1. General

a. UB weight is part of the total authorized HHG weight allowance.

*b. UB is defined in APP A1. Unaccompanied Baggage (UB) as noted in FTR §302-7.300 is a UB shipment by air.

c. Express and freight shipments made by the GOV'T must be made under GOV'T transportation policy and procedures.

*2. Weight Allowance. The UB weight allowance is 350 lbs. net weight for each adult and dependent age 12 or older, and 175 lbs. net weight for each child under age 12 (par. C5170) except when air transportation of UB (UB) is used per par. C5160-B4 applies. UB weight allowances air transportation includes the actual weight of the luggage or packing material.

3. Transportation. Except as in par. C5160-B4, UB must be transported under GOV'T transportation policy and procedures. The employee or employee's agent should contact the servicing transportation officer as soon as possible before travel begins to make arrangements for UB transportation.

4. Air Transportation (Expedited Mode) to/from/between OCONUS PDSs

a. General

(1) The UB total transported by air (or any expedited mode) must not exceed 1,000 lbs. net weight.

(2) Air transportation is not authorized when an employee performs RAT, except when the additional tour of duty is served at a PDS in another OCONUS area.

(3) UB may be transported by air from the old PDS to the appropriate POE to arrive before the employee's or dependent's transportation departure time.

b. Conditions. UB may be transported by air when:

(1) Transportation by the lowest overall cost mode cannot provide the required service,

- (2) The employee certifies the UB is necessary to carry out the assigned duties, or
- (3) The AO determines that expedited transportation is necessary to prevent undue hardship to the employee and/or dependents.

C. Actual Expense (FTR §302-7.200)

1. GOV'T-procured. The GOV'T contracts, negotiates, audits and pays the Transportation Service Provider (TSP)/carrier/DPM vendor directly for transportation. A PCS order must state:

- a. The HHG transportation authority, and
- b. That the HHG are to be transported by a GOV'T-arranged move, and
- c. That unauthorized charges are the employee's financial responsibility.

2. Personally Procured. The employee must make the necessary arrangements for the HHG move, and pay for the move. Reimbursement is limited to actual expenses incurred by the employee, NTE the cost of a GOV'T-arranged move for the same HHG weight (par. C1101 - allowable travel advances).

*3. GOV'T-arranged Move Cost. The GOV'T-arranged transportation cost in CONUS is determined by using the 'Best Value' methodology for the channel and the actual HHG weight transported (NTE the maximum weight (18,000 lbs net weight)). The OCONUS cost is constructed using the 'Best Value' single factor rate. For details on how 'Best Value' cost is determined, refer to the USTRANSCOM website under Defense Personal Property program (DP3) business rules at http://www.transcom.mil/j5/pt/dtr_part_iv.cfm.

D. Commuted Rate (FTR §302-7.100)

1. Applicability. The commuted rate system may be used only for interstate HHG shipments between CONUS PDSs. The commuted rate system is not authorized for intrastate moves.

2. Arrangements. When authorized/approved by the official designated by the authorizing/order-issuing command, the employee makes arrangements for HHG transportation (other than by shipping the HHG within a mobile home).

3. Reimbursement Services. The employee is authorized reimbursement under the GSA Commuted Rate Schedule (FTR §302-7.101) for carrier services provided, including:

- a. Transportation,
- b. Packing,
- c. Unpacking,
- d. Crating,
- e. Drayage, and
- f. SIT.

NOTE 1: The Commuted Rate Schedule used must be in effect on the date the common carrier picks up the HHG, or if other than a common carrier is used, the date HHG begins movement.

NOTE 2: If a third party (e.g., a new employer) pays for the HHG transportation, no reimbursement is authorized.

4. Where to Get the Commuted Rate Schedule and Rate Tables. Contact GSA (<http://www.gsa.gov/portal/category/21284>).

NOTE: The servicing Personal Property Shipping Office must provide the rate comparison by computing the cost difference between the actual expense and commuted rate HHG transportation methods.

E. Split Transportation (FTR §302-7.3). If actual expense HHG transportation is authorized, an employee may transport HHG by GOV'T-procured and/or personally moved/procured transportation as long as the combined HHG shipments do not exceed the:

1. Authorized HHG weight allowance, and
2. Cost of GOV'T-procured HHG transportation of the maximum HHG weight allowance in one lot between authorized places.

*F. Employee Responsibility (FTR §302-7.14). An employee who chooses to personally arrange for HHG transportation (i.e., move the HHG themselves, or contract directly for the HHG to be moved) is entirely responsible for all issues related to the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA), use of U.S. carriers, import/export processes, tariffs, customs, etc. If Service regulations require, preference also must be given to VISA (Voluntary Inter-modal Sealift Agreement) ship carriers when available.

G. Limitations

1. All HHG transportation for which the GOV'T pays must:
 - a. Be only for HHG within the employee's authorized HHG weight allowance;
 - b. Not exceed the GOV'T-arranged move transportation cost of transporting the maximum HHG weight allowance in one lot between authorized places, when GOV'T-arranged move is available; and
 - c. Be made on U.S. flag carriers, when reasonably available.
2. HHG may not be moved at GOV'T expense when:
 - a. There is no official employee movement (except when the advance return of dependents from an OCONUS PDS is authorized),
 - b. The employee violates the agreement under which the HHG originally were transported,
 - c. The employee has no transportation at GOV'T expense authorized by JTR, or
 - d. Authorized transportation does not begin within the prescribed time limits.
3. Payment, on a commuted rate basis, is not authorized when the employee fails to furnish the actual or constructed (cubic foot measurement) HHG transportation weight. When the actual or constructed weight is not provided, reimbursement is limited to the amount actually paid by the employee, or the commuted rate amount, whichever is less. The employee must furnish an acceptable estimated weight statement (28 Comp. Gen. 95 (1948)).

H. Cost Comparison

1. A cost comparison must be made between the actual expense and commuted rate methods of HHG transportation for each CONUS-to-CONUS PCS order. ***The servicing Personal Property Shipping Office must provide the rate comparison by computing the cost difference between the actual expense and commuted rate methods of HHG transportation.***

2. If the estimated costs are more than \$100 different, the more economical method must be authorized on the PCS order.
3. An employee's request for a particular method is the determining factor if the costs are within \$100 of each other.
4. A proper cost comparison must consider line haul transportation charges, administrative costs, and expected accessorial and packing charges.
5. If the cost comparison is not made, and/or if the PCS order does not explicitly say that the actual expense method is authorized, the commuted rate method applies (GSBCA 15489-RELO, 20 December 2001).
6. The chart below details considerations when determining a transportation method to authorize on a PCS order.

*CONSIDERATIONS (FTR §302-7.15)		
Method	Advantages	Disadvantages
Commuted Rate	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The GOV'T is relieved of the administrative expense and responsibility of selecting and dealing with carriers and making other arrangements for transporting HHG. 2. The employee pays the authorized packing and accessorial charges from the amount allowed for those charges. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The GOV'T cannot take advantage of special discounts offered. 2. An accurate cost estimate depends on weight estimate accuracy. 3. Commuted rate method does not apply to intrastate moves; and 4. Commuted rate method may not fully reimburse employee's out-of-pocket expenses.
Actual Expense	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The GOV'T may take advantage of special discounts offered. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The GOV'T is responsible for selecting and dealing with carriers, preparing bills of lading, auditing and paying transportation vouchers, supervising HHG packing, handling employee loss and damage claims (in most cases), and other incidental expenses. 2. The GOV'T's cost depends on the weight involved, accessorial services required, packing quality, and the number of individual cartons, boxes, barrels, and wardrobes used by the carrier.

I. Multiple Transfers. When agencies have a large volume of HHG to move between the same origin and destination, at the same time (but not a mass move), multiple transfers (actual expense method) should be considered. DTR 4500.9-R, Part IV (http://www.transcom.mil/j5/pt/dtr_part_iv.cfm).

C5165 FACTORS AFFECTING HHG TRANSPORTATION

*A. Combining Weight Allowances when Husband and Wife Are Both Employees. See par. C5000-B.

B. Improper Transportation. HHG that are improperly transported or otherwise unavoidably misdirected, through no fault of the employee, must be transported to the proper destination at GOV'T expense.

C. Items of Extraordinary Value. Items of extraordinary or substantial value may be transported by an expedited mode that provides satisfactory service at the best value to the GOV'T, and may not be counted as UB. Examples of items of extraordinary value are: articles of gold and other precious metals; jewels; valuable art; rare and costly collections; and items of substantial value ordinarily worn or carried (cameras and accessories, binoculars, jewelry, including costume jewelry) which are prone to being stolen. ***Items that are irreplaceable or have extreme financial and/or sentimental value are not given special security even though extra-value insurance may be purchased.*** The net weight of such shipments is charged against the employee's weight allowance.

D. Mobile Home Allowances. See Ch 5, Part F.

E. HHG Transportation before a PCS Order Is Issued. HHG transportation may be authorized for a PCS before the PCS order is issued, but the PCS order subsequently must contain HHG transportation authority or the costs become the employee's financial responsibility.

F. Time Limitation. The time limitation for HHG shipment to the CONUS/OCONUS PDS and from when successive PCS assignments are involved, may be extended beyond the initial 1 year from the employee's effective date of transfer under par. C1057, C5080-E, or C5750-C authority IAW Agency/Service regulations ([CBCA 524-RELO dated 21 March 2007](http://www.cbca.gsa.gov/2007Relo/s524-RELO.pdf) -<http://www.cbca.gsa.gov/2007Relo/s524-RELO.pdf>).

1. CONUS to CONUS PCSs. The CONUS to CONUS HHG transportation time limitation is 1 year from the employee's report date at the new PDS. Par. 5080-E contains HHG movement delay incident to successive PCS assignments.

2. To and between OCONUS PDSs

a. HHG transportation time limitation is 1 year from the employee's report date at the new PDS.

b. If HHG transportation to OCONUS is delayed, subsequent HHG transportation must not be authorized unless at least 1 year remains under the employee's current service period agreement or the employee agrees to serve at least 1 year after the HHG arrive OCONUS. ***NOTE: Both 1-year requirements are reduced to 6-months for Adak and Kodiak, AK.***

c. Par. C5080-E contains HHG transportation that is delayed incident to successive PCS assignments.

3. From an OCONUS PDS

a. General

(1) HHG transportation from the OCONUS area must begin as soon as practicable after the employee's PCS or return for separation effective date.

(2) If practicable, HHG transportation is concurrent with the employee's departure or as soon afterward as appropriate transportation is available.

(3) Par. C5080-E contains HHG movement delayed because of successive PCS assignments.

b. New PDS Reassignment. Under no circumstances can HHG transportation begin later than 1 year (not counting any time that administrative embargoes or shipping restrictions make the transportation impossible) after the new PDS reassignment effective date.

c. Return for Separation. When an employee returns from an OCONUS assignment for separation the following conditions apply:

(1) The HHG transportation authority (including PBP&E transportation in par. C5154-C3) is forfeited if not used within a reasonable time (NTE 1 year) after separation.

(2) Upon a written request from the employee or surviving dependents, the OCONUS activity commanding officer may authorize delayed HHG transportation from the OCONUS area, under par. C5085-C2.

(3) Upon arrival in the U.S., HHG transportation from storage is authorized provided the movement to the final destination begins within 1 year from the employee's separation effective date.

*(4) SIT of HHG is authorized for a period NTE 90 days. Upon an employee's written request, the initial 90-day period may be extended for an additional period NTE 60 or 90 days as applicable under conditions stated in par. C5190-B2 if approved by the employee's commanding officer or designated representative. *SIT in excess of 150 or 180 days as applicable at GOV'T expense cannot be authorized/approved except as noted in par. C5191.*

G. Alcoholic Beverage Shipment. Shipment of alcoholic beverages as HHG must conform to 27 USC §122 that states:

Sec. 122. - Shipments into States for possession or sale in violation of State law. The shipment or transportation, in any manner or by any means whatsoever, of any spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquor of any kind from one State, Territory, or District of the U.S., or place noncontiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, into any other State, Territory, or District of the U.S., or place noncontiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, or from any foreign country into any State, Territory, or District of the U.S., or place noncontiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, which said spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquor is intended, by any person interested therein, to be received, possessed, sold, or in any manner used, either in the original package or otherwise, in violation of any law of such State, Territory, or District of the U.S., or place noncontiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, is prohibited.

C5167 TRANSPORTATION UNDER A PCS ORDER

A. HHG Shipment between CONUS PDSs

1. CONUS HHG shipments may originate at the employee's old PDS/some other point selected by the employee, or partially at both.
2. The destination may be the new PDS, some other point selected by the employee, or both.
3. The GOV'T's cost obligation cannot exceed the costs over a usually traveled route between the old and new PDSs.
4. When the travel is to a first PDS, the GOV'T's cost is NTE the transportation cost from the actual residence at the time of appointment to the PDS by a usually traveled route.

B. HHG Transportation to and between OCONUS PDSs

1. General. OCONUS HHG transportation may be authorized between the same points as dependent movement in par. C5110.
2. Multiple Shipments. When the authorized maximum HHG weight allowance is not shipped to the OCONUS PDS during the initial tour of duty, the employee may be authorized transportation of the HHG balance through renewal agreement for an additional tour of duty at the same or different OCONUS PDS. The employee is financially responsible for transportation costs of any HHG that exceed the authorized weight limit.

***Example.** An employee with dependents ships 4,000 pounds net weight of HHG from initial PDS residence and puts the remainder in NTS at GOV'T expense. The employee completes the required tour and enters into a renewal agreement for a tour of duty at a different OCONUS PDS where additional HHG are needed. The employee is authorized a HHG transportation of 4,000 pounds net weight from the old OCONUS PDS to the

new OCONUS PDS. The maximum weight allowable for transportation of additional HHG from the actual residence and/or NTS to the new PDS is limited to 14,000 pounds net weight. The packing materials are limited up to 2,000 pounds for the combined HHG shipments.

C. HHG Transportation from OCONUS to CONUS PDSs

1. General. HHG transportation to the employee's actual residence, wherever located at the time of the OCONUS assignment, may be authorized when an employee stationed OCONUS is authorized travel and transportation allowances at GOV'T expense incident to a PCS, separation, or dependent early return (pars. C5115 and C5450).

2. Advance Return Transportation of HHG

a. Authorized Return. The following conditions apply to authorized advance return of HHG:

(1) The advance return transportation of all or any part of an employee's HHG (at GOV'T expense), while the employee remains assigned at an OCONUS PDS, is authorized only ICW, and under the same conditions as in, par. C5450 for the dependent's early return.

(2) The allowable costs of advanced HHG transportation may be reimbursed by the GOV'T even if there was no advance return of dependents when the employee has earned return travel and transportation allowances, and an official PCS order has been issued directing the employee's PCS or separation travel (B-188345, 13 April 1977).

(3) Reimbursement of the employee's transportation costs may not exceed the GOV'T's cost to transport the HHG at the time of the employee's actual return travel.

(4) Paid receipts for expenses of \$75 or more.

b. Unauthorized Return

(1) Advance HHG transportation at GOV'T expense is not authorized unless the employee has earned eligibility for return transportation by completing an agreed service period, or advance return travel has been authorized for the employee's dependents under par. C5450-A3b, as being in the GOV'T's interest.

(2) If the employee has not completed an agreed period of service, the employee is financially responsible for the advance HHG transportation.

(3) *GOV'T transportation facilities may not be used ICW the advance HHG transportation.*

c. Employee Returning for Separation

(1) HHG of an employee returning for separation may be transported at GOV'T expense from the OCONUS PDS and/or place of NTS to the actual residence at the time of appointment.

(2) HHG transportation may be to any alternate destination, but reimbursement for transporting an employee's HHG from the OCONUS PDS and/or from NTS to an alternate destination must not exceed the GCC of transporting the maximum HHG weight allowance in one lot from the OCONUS PDS to the actual residence indicated in the employee's service agreement. When an employee retires at the OCONUS PDS, reimbursement for moving HHG in NTS is also limited to the GCC of transporting the maximum HHG weight allowance to the actual residence in the employee's service agreement (CBCA 1162-RELO, 1 July 2008).

(3) The employee is financially responsible for any excess cost (63 Comp. Gen. 281 (1984)).

- * (4) PBP&E transported as an administrative expense to an OCONUS location may be returned as an administrative expense to an employee's actual residence for an employee separating from GOV'T service (FTR §§302-7.18 and 302-7.403; and JTR, par. C5154-C. The PBP&E may also be returned to an alternate destination as an administrative expense anywhere in the world but transportation reimbursement may not exceed the constructed cost of transporting the PBP&E in one lot from the OCONUS PDS to the actual residence indicated in the employee's service agreement.
- d. Evacuation. When the conditions in Ch 6 exist, HHG may be moved at GOV'T expense to the same location designated for dependent evacuation (5 USC §5725). If it is necessary and practical, HHG may be transported later at GOV'T expense from a safe haven location to the evacuated employee's assigned PDS.

SECTION 3: HHG WEIGHT

***C5168 ADMINISTRATIVE WEIGHT LIMITATIONS (FTR §302-7.17)**

A. Policy. When GOV'T furnishings are provided at an OCONUS location, HHG transportation at GOV'T expense to or from such an OCONUS location ordinarily is limited to 4,500 pounds net weight, not including UB weight.

*1. An allowance of up to 500 pounds exclusive of the 4,500 pounds net weight of the administrative weight limitation is used for packing weight covering barrels, boxes, cartons, and similar material but does not include pads, chains, dollies and other equipment to load and secure the shipment.

*2. Only the authorized weight allowance that was shipped to the OCONUS location may be returned to CONUS upon the duty tour completion unless the Agency makes an exception IAW Agency regulations

NOTE: An order permitting the State Department administrative HHG weight limit of 7,200 pounds is erroneous and only 4,500 pounds net weight may be transported at GOV'T expense subject to the exceptions below.

B. Exceptions

1. This restricted weight allowance does not apply retroactively to HHG shipped to an OCONUS location prior to the effective date that an administrative weight limitation was imposed on the location concerned.

*2. When an employee is advised that an item of GOV'T furnishings is not available at the OCONUS location, an amount equal to the weight of personal furnishings required in lieu of the unavailable GOV'T furnishings is added to the 4,500 pounds net weight.

*3. If all GOV'T furnishings are required to be returned to the GOV'T and/or the GOV'T furnishings become unserviceable and are not replaced, transportation of the employee's maximum weight allowance (18,000 pounds net weight) minus the HHG weight previously shipped, is authorized from storage or designated place to the current PDS.

*4. The AO or designee may increase the restricted HHG weight allowance if requested to do so by the employee. The increase is NTE the employee's maximum weight allowance (18,000 pounds net weight) with HHG previously shipped or continued in storage counting against the increased weight allowance. One or more of the following conditions must apply:

- a. The employee is assigned consecutive full-tour assignments to administratively weight-restricted areas;
- b. The employee is on a tour that is extended one year or longer within the same administratively weight-restricted area;
- c. Upon departure from an administratively weight-restricted area if additional furnishings were acquired through marriage occurring after the employee was relocated to the administratively weight-restricted area;
or
- d. Undue hardship to the employee would result if the full administrative weight restriction were imposed.

5. When a weight restriction is imposed for HHG shipped into a non-foreign OCONUS area, the weight restriction does not apply to shipments from that location as long as the new PDS is not a weight-restricted area.

NOTE: Appropriate storage, or transportation to a designated place, is authorized for the remainder of an employee's weight allowance.

C. Transportation from a Weight-restricted Area. If an employee is transferred from an OCONUS weight-restricted PDS to a PDS at which GOV'T-owned furnishings are not provided, HHG transportation may be authorized from the old PDS, storage, and/or the designated place to the new PDS as long as the total HHG transported does not exceed the authorized weight limit for the new PDS.

***C5170 DETERMINING THE NET WEIGHT (FTR §302-7.13)**

A. Crated Shipments. The net weight of crated shipments:

1. Does not include the crating material weight,
2. Is 60% of the gross weight, and
3. May be computed at less than 60% of the gross weight if it was necessary (for reasons beyond the employee's control) to use unusually heavy crating and packing materials.

*B. Uncrated Shipments. The net weight of uncrated shipments (commercial or noncommercial) is allowed an allowance of up to 2,000 pounds, exclusive of the 18,000 pounds net weight of HHG shipment that is used for packing weight:

1. Is the weight shown on the bill of lading or weight certificate?;
- *2. Excludes the weight of barrels, boxes, cartons, and similar packing materials; and
3. Does not include pads, chains, dollies, and other equipment needed to load and secure the shipment.

*C. Containerized Shipments. When containers designed for repeated use are used (e.g., lift vans, CONEX transporters, and HHG shipping boxes), the shipment net weight is:

1. Computed like an uncrated shipment if the container's weight includes interior bracing and padding materials,
2. 85% of the gross weight (after subtracting the container's weight) if the container's weight does not include the weight of interior bracing and padding materials, or
3. Based on constructed weight if the container's gross weight cannot be determined.

*D. Constructed Weight. A constructed weight based on 7 pounds per cubic foot (***NOTE 2***) of properly loaded space should be used:

1. When an adequate scale is not available at origin, en route or at destination,
2. For a partial-load when the HHG weight cannot be determined (without unloading the vehicle at origin, en route or destination), or
3. When the carrier's charges for a short distance or metropolitan area move are computed on a basis other than the shipment's weight or volume (e.g., when payment is based on an hourly rate and the distance involved).

NOTE 1: The employee should obtain a statement from the carrier showing the amount of properly loaded space required for the shipment.

NOTE 2: PBP&E weight is based on 40 pounds per cubic foot.

C5175 EXCESS CHARGES

A. Policy

1. GOV'T's Financial Responsibility

a. The GOV'T must pay the total transportation and other charges applicable to any excess weight that exceeds an employee's weight allowance and collect reimbursement from the employee. When HHG are weighed twice, the lesser weight is used to determine the employee's financial liability. For example, if the origin HHG weight is less than the destination HHG re-weigh, use the origin HHG weight or if the incoming/outgoing SIT/NTS of HHG weights are different, use the lesser weight to determine the employee's share of the cost ([CBCA 1500-RELO, 6 July 2009](#) and [CBCA 1534-RELO, 10 July 2009](#)).

b. Payment for the transportation and collection from the employee for excess charges are IAW finance regulations. ([FTR §302-7.200](#))

2. Employee's Financial Responsibility

a. For shipments in excess of the authorized weight allowance, the employee is financially responsible for all costs associated with the excess weight following transportation completion, as determined by the Service concerned.

b. The employee is financially responsible for excess weight charges.

3. Excess Weight Status. When an excess weight status is known or suspected (e.g., based on observations made during a pre-move survey) prior to transportation, Transportation Officers must notify the employee and the AO providing transportation funds.

NOTE: The employee is still financially responsible for excess weight charges, even if the excess weight status was known or suspected prior to transportation and the employee and/or the AO providing transportation funds were not notified by the Transportation Officer of the weight status ([CBCA 2076-RELO, 5 October 2010](#)). An agency may not pay the cost of transporting an employee's HHG in excess of 18,000 pounds (5 USC §5724(a)(4)). See par. C5154-B for prescribed weight allowance. Erroneous advice, or lack thereof, by a government agent does not create an entitlement to reimbursement of, or shipment of HHG in excess of the weight allowed by statute.

B. Excess Weight beyond Employee Control. When HHG are transported in a crated condition and it is determined that for reasons beyond the employee's control, the use of heavy packing and crating materials caused the computed HHG net weight to exceed the allowed weight, the facts must be fully documented and the case forwarded with recommendations for adjustment action through channels as follows:

1. Army: Transportation Operations, Loss & Damage, Excess Cost, Claims & Adjustments Section, DFAS-Indianapolis ATTN: DFAS-JFNCC/IN, 8899 East 56th Street, Indianapolis IN 46249-0002;
2. Navy: See Transportation of Personal Property (NAVSUP P-490);
3. Air Force: Headquarters, U.S. Air Force (A4LE), 1030 Air Force Pentagon, Washington, DC 20330-1030;
4. Department of Defense (DoD) COMPONENTS: (APP A1 - DoD COMPONENTS) OSD/WHS/ Defense Agencies: DoD Civilian Personnel Management Service, Field Advisory Service, Attn: Civilian Advisory Panel Member, 1400 Key Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22209-5144.

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SECTION 4: HHG STORAGE

C5190 STORAGE IN TRANSIT (SIT)

**NOTE: For a PCS move made under an order with an effective date on/after 1 August 2011, the maximum total time limit for SIT is 150 days for CONUS-CONUS shipment and 180 days for OCONUS origin and/or destination HHG shipment (FTR §302-7.9).*

*A. General (FTR §302-7.107). SIT is short-term storage that is part of HHG transportation. SIT may be at any combination of the origin, destination, and en route locations per the Agency approval. *SIT is not authorized for local HHG moves when no PCS exists.*

B. Time Limitation

*1. General. SIT (ICW authorized HHG transportation) should not exceed 60 days (CONUS-CONUS) and 90 days (to/from OCONUS) unless the employee requests (in writing) an additional period, NTE 90 days, that is authorized/approved by a Service/Defense AGENCY designated official. Under no circumstances may a Service/Agency authorize/approve temporary storage at GOV'T expense for CONUS to CONUS shipments exceeding a total of 150 days (CONUS) or 180 days (to/from OCONUS). If no additional storage is authorized/approved, the employee is financially responsible for additional storage expense (FTR §302-7.9).

*2. Justification (FTR §302-7.10). Acceptable justification for the additional 90-day SIT period (par. C5190-B1 and NOTE after par. C5190 heading) includes:

- a. An intervening TDY or long-term training assignment,
- b. Non-availability of suitable housing,
- c. Completion of residence under construction,
- d. Serious employee illness,
- e. Dependent illness or death,
- f. Strikes,
- *g. Act(s) of God, or
- h. Other circumstances beyond the employee's control.

***NOTE:** The cost of removing HHG from SIT for delivery to temporary lodging for the purpose of furnishing the temporary lodging is a TQSE expense (see par. C5370-B).*

*C. Reimbursement (FTR §302-7.107-110). SIT reimbursement cannot exceed the employee's actual storage costs. Receipts, or certified warehouse bill copies, are required for individual expenses of \$75 or more IAW DoDFMR 7000.14-R, Volume 9. See par. C1310.

D. HHG Partial Lot Withdrawal and Delivery from SIT (FTR, §302-7.3)

1. HHG may be transported and stored in multiple lots.
2. The maximum HHG weight allowance is based upon shipping and storing all HHG as one lot.
3. If the employee removes items from storage, and the carrier bills the GOV'T for that removal, the employee is financially responsible for any excess cost to the GOV'T.

C5191 180 DAY SIT LIMIT EXTENSION

*A. General. The maximum SIT limit of 150 days (CONUS) or 180 days (to/from OCONUS) authorized in par. C5190 is generally adequate for most PDT.

*B. Requirements. *Only in very limited circumstances can SIT be authorized beyond 150/180 days as applicable, (i.e., when the maximum SIT period is insufficient for an employee on a PCS that is interrupted by an en route TDY assignment to a location such as Afghanistan or Iraq (CBCA 875-RELO, 9 January 2008)).* A SIT extension request must be submitted by the employee's AGENCY/command to PDTATAC for determination. Documentation required is the AGENCY's/command's requesting memo, copies of the TDY and PCS orders, and the previous second 90-day SIT authorization/approval by the Service/Defense AGENCY designated official. The requesting memo must indicate the reason(s) for SIT beyond 150/180 days as applicable, scheduled TDY assignment duration, and the additional SIT days required by the employee.

*C. Authority. PDTATAC may authorize/approve extensions of the 150/180-days as applicable SIT period for the TDY assignment duration, plus 90 additional days, on a case-by-case basis (**NOTE: Involving Iraq and Afghanistan**) IAW GSA Waiver Memo dated 28 June 2005.

*D. Submission Process. Three submission options are available to the employee's command to request SIT beyond 150/180 days as applicable. Extension requests should be submitted via the AGENCY's Civilian Advisory Panel (CAP) member. Contact information for the CAP member may be found in the Feedback Reporting section of the Introduction to the JTR, or may be found on the [Per Diem Committee website](#) by clicking on the Telephone Directory Tab.

1. Email: From the AGENCY/command via email through the CAP representative to sit-extensions@dtmo.pentagon.mil.

2. Mail:

*Per Diem, Travel and Transportation Allowance Committee
ATTN: Policy & Regulations Branch
4800 Mark Center Drive
Suite 04J25-01
Alexandria, VA 22350-9000

*E. Restrictions. In no case may the maximum time limit for SIT exceed 180 days. SIT beyond 150/180 days as applicable is not authorized for any reason listed in par. C5190-B2 or ICW a TCS order IAW par. C5715.

C5195 NON-TEMPORARY STORAGE (NTS)

A. NTS of HHG for Duty at an Isolated CONUS PDS (FTR §302-8.100-108)

1. Eligibility. An employee who performs PCS travel or new appointee travel (par. C5080-B) to a designated isolated CONUS PDS is eligible for NTS of HHG.

2. Agreement and Liability Conditions

a. Expenses for NTS of HHG at GOV'T expense may be allowed for an employee transferring to/within CONUS when the employee agrees, in writing, to remain in GOV'T service for 12 months (beginning the date the employee reports for duty at the new PDS), unless separated for reasons beyond the employee's control that are acceptable to the AGENCY concerned.

b. A signed service agreement for 12 months is required ICW each individual CONUS PCS.

c. If the employee violates the written service agreement, including failure to report for duty at the new PDS, any GOV'T funds spent for NTS become the employee's financial responsibility. Funds recovery as

a debt due to the GOV'T is IAW finance regulations.

3. Authority

a. NTS is allowed when the official designated by the Service/Defense AGENCY determines, on a case-by-case basis, that the location is a designated isolated PDS.

b. An employee assigned to a designated isolated CONUS PDS is not allowed NTS of HHG when:

- (1) Available housing at the PDS can accommodate the HHG,
- (2) Adequate housing is available within daily commuting distance, or
- (3) It is for the employee's convenience.

4. Exceptions. NTS ICW a PCS to a designated isolated CONUS PDS may be subsequently approved for:

- a. Conversion of HHG in SIT to NTS,
- b. Conversion of storage at personal expense to NTS at GOV'T expense, and
- c. An eligible employee or new appointee to have a HHG portion transported to the isolated PDS and the remainder stored at GOV'T expense.

5. Time Limitation ([FTR §302-8.108](#))

a. NTS at GOV'T expense may be authorized for the employee's assignment duration NTE 3 years at a designated isolated CONUS PDS. However, a periodic review must be made to determine if current housing conditions at the isolated official station warrant storage continuation.

b. Eligibility for NTS at GOV'T expense terminates on the last day of work at the isolated official station if before the 3-year period ends or at the 3-year period end.

c. When the NTS eligibility period terminates on the last day of work at the designated isolated CONUS PDS, NTS at GOV'T expense may continue until the beginning of the 2nd month after the month the employee's eligibility ends (examples). To avoid inequity, the employee's command at the designated isolated CONUS PDS may extend the period up to the 90th day after the employee's last day of work at the designated isolated CONUS PDS.

d. When the NTS eligibility period terminates at the end of 3 years, the employee's command at the designated isolated CONUS PDS may extend the 3-year period by up to 90 days to avoid inequity.

Example 1	
Storage terminates:	31 August 2009 (last day of work at the PDS)
Storage at GOV'T expense MAY continue until the beginning of the 2nd month after the month that eligibility ends (last day of work at the PDS):	1 October 2009 (par. C5195-A5c)
Command approves storage extension to the 90 th day after the last day of work at the PDS:	29 November 2009 (last day of work at the PDS 31 August 2009 plus 90 days (par. C5195-A5c))

Example 2	
Storage terminates:	4 August 2009 (last day of work at the PDS)
Storage at GOV'T expense MAY continue until the beginning of the 2nd month after the month that eligibility ends (last day of work at the PDS):	1 October 2009 (par. C5195-A5b) Employee's eligibility ended: 4 August 1 st month after the month (August) the employee's eligibility ended was: September 2 nd month after the month the employee's eligibility ended was: October
Command approves storage extension to the 90 th day after the last day of work at the PDS:	2 November 2009 (last day of work at the PDS 4 August 2009 plus 90 days (par. C5195-A5c))

6. Storage Place. The transportation officer determines the NTS location.
7. Allowable Costs. APP A NON-TEMPORARY STORAGE (NTS).
8. Documentation
 - a. NTS authority must be in the PCS order.
 - b. The transportation officer prepares a Service Order for Personal Property ([DD Form 1164](#)) under the [DTR 4500.9-R, Vol. IV, Ch 406, par. C](#), (<http://www.transcom.mil/j5/pt/dtrpart4/dtr-part-4-406.pdf>) showing the HHG weight and date placed in NTS.
 - c. One DD Form 1164 copy is forwarded to the personnel office at the employee's OCONUS PDS where it is placed in the employee's personnel folder for subsequent reference and action purposes.
9. Isolated PDS Designation. Justified requests for NTS incident to a PCS order to a PDS at an isolated location should be submitted to the official designated by the Service/Defense AGENCY for a decision.

B. HHG NTS ICW Moves to and between OCONUS Areas ([FTR §302-8.200-203](#))

1. General
 - a. If a traveler's HHG are placed in NTS because there is no authority to transport them, or the HHG cannot be used at an OCONUS PDS, the traveler may request authority from the employer for HHG withdrawal from NTS and transportation at GOV'T expense when the situation requiring the NTS no longer exists and the HHG are needed for the current tour of duty or when a renewal agreement is signed.
 - b. The conversion of HHG from SIT to NTS, at GOV'T expense, and from storage at personal expense to NTS at GOV'T expense, may be authorized/approved when the employee is authorized the conversion IAW JTR.
2. Eligibility. At least one of the following conditions must be met for an employee to be eligible for NTS, the:
 - a. Employee is not authorized to transport HHG to the PDS,
 - b. Employee is unable to use HHG at the PDS,
 - c. Storage is authorized in the GOV'Ts best interest, or
 - d. Estimated storage cost would be less than the HHG round-trip transportation cost (including SIT) to the new PDS.
3. Time Limitation ([FTR §302-8.203](#))
 - a. NTS, at GOV'T expense, may be authorized for a period NTE the tour of duty.
 - b. NTS may be authorized for subsequent tours of duty at the same or other OCONUS PDS if the eligibility conditions are still met.
 - c. When an employee is no longer eligible for NTS (eligibility ends on the last day of work at the PDS), the storage at GOV'T expense may continue until the beginning of the 2nd month after the month that eligibility ends *unless* the losing OCONUS command extends the period.
 - d. The losing OCONUS command may extend the period of NTS at GOV'T expense for up to a total of 90 days (i.e., up to 30 days prior to the time the tour begins and up to 60 days after the last day of work at the

PDS).

e. The employee's losing OCONUS command is responsible for ensuring the new PDS transportation officer is notified when the employee's eligibility for storage ends.

Example	
Storage terminates:	31 August 2009 (last day of work at the PDS)
Storage at GOV'T expense MAY continue until the beginning of the 2nd month after the month that eligibility ends (last day of work at the PDS):	1 October 2009 (par. C5195-B3c) Employee's eligibility ended: 31 August 2009 1 st month after the month (August) the employee's eligibility ended was September; 2 nd month after the month the employee's eligibility ended was: October
Command approves storage extension to the 60 th day after the last day of work at the PDS:	30 October 2009 (last day of work at the PDS 31 August 2009 plus 60 days (par. C5195-B3d))

4. Personnel Office and Transportation Officer Responsibility for NTS Records. When HHG are placed in NTS at GOV'T expense, the following actions must be taken:

a. The transportation officer storing the HHG must forward to both the employee (at the OCONUS address) and the employee's OCONUS personnel office one copy of the following:

(1) Completed HHG Services Order (DD Form 1164) and any amendments, ***NOTE: For an Army civilian employee: The transportation officer also must forward a DD Form 1164 copy and any amendments, and the employee's PCS order copy, to Commander, USAFAC, Attn: FINCO-AA, Indianapolis, IN 46249-1306.***, and

(2) The original warehouse inventory receipt.

b. The gaining OCONUS personnel office must:

(1) Establish an employee NTS HHG file that:

(a) Is separate from official personnel records;

(b) Serves as a suspense file for FY funding and any subsequent HHG transportation; and

(c) Is forwarded with the employee's official personnel records if the employee is reassigned to another OCONUS PDS;

(2) Furnish the FY fund citation to the Transportation Officer;

(3) Inform the transportation officer if the employee's NTS authority stops for any reason (i.e., local separation-retirement, agreement violation, approved delay in travel or return for separation or reemployment); and

(4) Destroy the NTS file within a reasonable time after the employee's CONUS PCS.

5. Forms and Procedures. The forms and procedures used for uniformed personnel may be used for civilian NTS as long as those forms and procedures are consistent with this Chapter's provisions.

6. Removing HHG from NTS

a. Partial or Full Removal. An employee, whose HHG are in NTS at GOV'T expense, is authorized to withdraw all or any portion of the authorized HHG weight allowance from storage as long as the HHG are for employee/dependent use in establishing or enlarging the residence.

b. GOV'T-paid Expenses. The GOV'T is responsible for all costs for withdrawal, drayage, unpacking, and

uncrating, as long as the:

- (1) Place to which HHG are delivered is in the commuting area of employee's actual residence, and
- (2) Return transportation is authorized by JTR for the employee.

c. Employee-paid Expenses

(1) HHG transportation is the employee's financial responsibility when HHG are removed from NTS before the employee has eligibility for return transportation, or for reasons other than those in par. C5450-A.

(2) When the employee earns return transportation at GOV'T expense, the HHG withdrawal expense is reimbursed NTE the drayage cost and related charges that would have been incurred at the time the employee became eligible for return transportation at GOV'T expense.

(3) Example. After serving 12 months of a 3 year tour, an employee paid \$2,000 to remove HHG from NTS for delivery to the dependents' home. Two years later, after completing the 3-year tour, the employee is reimbursed the \$2,000 NTE \$2,200 (the cost to remove HHG two years later). If the cost two years later was \$1,800, the employee would have been reimbursed only \$1,800 of the \$2,000 actually spent.

d. Documentation. Paid expense receipts of \$75 or more are required.

e. Limitations. No further transportation or storage of the withdrawn HHG is authorized at GOV'T expense prior to receiving a new PCS order.

C. NTS of HHG for a DoDDS Employee ([FTR §302-8.300-301](#))

1. Storage between School Years

a. NTS of HHG is not allowed for a DoDDS employee who is separated from the rolls during the summer recess.

b. NTS between school years may be authorized for a DoDDS employee on a school-year basis if the:

(1) DoDDS employee is employed at the close of a school year and agrees, in writing, to teach the next school year;

(2) Storage period is for a minimum of 1 month but does not exceed the recess period between the 2 school years;

(3) DoDDS employee meets the eligibility conditions for NTS; and

(4) Storage is in lieu of:

(a) GOV'T QTRS occupancy,

(b) A QTRS allowance (20 USC §905(c)) ***NOTE: If a QTRS allowance is paid for the actual period the HHG are in storage, the employee is financially responsible for the HHG storage costs., or***

(c) Any other HHG storage to which that DoDDS employee is authorized by JTR through employment in another position during any recess period between school years.

c. If the DoDDS employee does not report for duty at the next school year beginning, the employee is

financially responsible for:

- (1) Commercial storage costs (including related services), or
- (2) The value of the storage furnished (including related services) if the HHG were stored in a GOV'T facility,

unless the employing activity determines that the DoDDS employee's failure to report for duty was beyond the employee's control.

2. NTS of HHG during DoDDS Employee Extended Leave. NTS of HHG during extended leave:

- a. May be authorized/approved by the AO if it is in the GOV'Ts best interest;
- b. May be authorized/approved NTE 12 months for a DoDDS employee ICW an authorized extended leave of absence in a leave status, with or without pay, under par. C5542-B4;
- c. May be authorized/approved for an administrator, as long as the period in the current agreement is completed rather than the 2 school years specified in par. C5542-B4a;
- d. Cannot exceed the applicable weight allowance for which there is authority in JTR;
- e. May be rescinded and made the DoDDS employee's financial responsibility if the DoDDS employee does not:
 - (1) Report for duty at the OCONUS PDS when leave without pay ends, or
 - (2) Present satisfactory evidence of course of study completion,

unless the AO determines that the situation was beyond the employee's control.

D. NTS Converted to SIT

1. Upon authorization/approval by the Service concerned, NTS at origin may be converted at the employee's request to SIT, in whole or in part if the employee is authorized transportation/NTS under an order.
2. The conversion is at GOV'T expense. ***However, any storage cost accruing for periods in excess of 180 days are the employee's financial responsibility.***
3. Unless otherwise provided in par. C5191, no additional HHG storage, after conversion from NTS to SIT, is authorized before another PCS order is issued.

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SECTION 1: GENERAL

C5200 GENERAL

A. Authorized Personnel. Personnel authorized POV (as defined in APP A) transportation include a/an:

- *1. Traveler transferred in the GOV'T's interest, or
2. New appointee, or
3. Student trainee assigned the first PDS.

B. Rental Car. There is no authority in JTR for rental car reimbursement while awaiting POV arrival. Travelers should check to see if the POV shipping contract contains any rental provisions.

*C. Miscellaneous POV Shipment Information. See TRANSCOM website at: <http://www.transcom.mil/dtr/part-iv/appendix.cfm> for other requirements related to shipping a POV and "Shipping your POV" pamphlet.

*D. POV Transportation Requirements. Authorized personnel defined in par. C5200-A may be authorized POV transportation per the following requirements.

*1. Within CONUS, may be authorized to transport only the number of POVs equal to the number of people on the relocation travel order, who are licensed drivers *limited to two POVs when relocating within CONUS* at GOV'T expense per the Agency/Service determination. The distance that the POV is to be shipped must be 600 or more miles. *A vehicle may not be shipped as PBP&E*. See FTR §302-9.302.

*2. For OCONUS POV transportation (CONUS-OCONUS, OCONUS-OCONUS and OCONUS-CONUS), only one POV may be authorized to be transported at GOV'T expense per the Agency/Service determination (See FTR §302-9.501). A driver must be licensed and cited on the relocation travel order; the vehicle may not be shipped as PBP&E.

*3. The POV is in operating order, legally titled and tagged for driving (See FTR §§302-9.301 and 302-9.505-506).

C5204 SIZE LIMIT

Transportation at GOV'T expense is limited to POVs having a gross shipping size of not more than 20 measurement tons (800 cubic feet). A traveler who ships a larger POV which otherwise qualifies for shipment at GOV'T expense, is financially responsible for all costs resulting from the excess POV size.

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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 (FTR §302-9.501). The POV must be in operating order, legally titled and tagged for driving by a licensed traveler named on the relocation travel order (FTR §§302-9.302 and 302-9.504-506).

*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 retain the POV 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 HI if HI 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 HI 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 HI to the port/VPC from which the POV was originally transported to HI.

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 HI 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 HI, recruited locally for initial duty at a CONUS PDS, is not authorized transportation of a POV to CONUS.

Example 2. A traveler residing in HI, who was hired locally and is later transferred from the HI 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 HI PDS.

Example 3. An employee, initially hired while living in HI for duty at a PDS in HI 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 HI PDS.

Example 4. An employee, initially recruited from Puerto Rico to work in HI and is then transferred from HI to a CONUS PDS, is authorized POV transportation from HI to CONUS if previously authorized POV transportation from Puerto Rico to HI or if it was in the GOV'T's interest for the employee to have the POV in HI.

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](#)).

*7. The POV is not in operating order, or is not legally titled and tagged for driving; or there is no traveler cited on the relocation travel order who is licensed to drive the POV (See FTR §§302-9.301, 302-9.302, 302-9.501 and 302-9.504-6).

Part E: POV Transportation/Section 2: OCONUS POV Transportation

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 HI 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 HI 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 HI 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.
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 HI 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.*

Part E: POV Transportation/Section 2: OCONUS POV Transportation

b. Status. Administrative Leave and duty status incident to a PCS is addressed in DoD 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 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 \$.235/mile x 200 miles = \$47 PCS MALT and \$38 for between port/VPC and airport transportation = \$85.
- (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 \$.235/mile = \$117.50. Pay the employee \$302.50 for the one-way transportation costs of \$185 and one-way PCS MALT of \$117.50.

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.

Part E: POV Transportation/Section 2: OCONUS POV Transportation

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);
- (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 HI for an employee assigned on Johnston Island whose dependents reside in HI.
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.

Part E: POV Transportation/Section 2: OCONUS POV Transportation

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.
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)

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

A. General. When a POV, transported at GOV'T expense to an OCONUS area or to HI 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. Readying 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: CONUS POV TRANSPORTATION

C5240 GENERAL

A traveler transferred in the GOV'T's interest or a new appointee or student trainee relocating to the first CONUS PDS may be authorized to have POV(s) transported at GOV'T expense when authorized/approved as being to the GOV'T's advantage (particularly financial advantage).

NOTE: Par. C7470 explains authority to reimburse a traveler with a disability for the cost of shipping a specially equipped automobile between PDSs in CONUS.

C5244 AUTHORIZATION

*A. General. Commanding officers/designated representatives who assign employees in CONUS are delegated authority to determine a traveler's, new appointee's, or student trainee's eligibility to transport a POV(s) at GOV'T expense when:

1. Both the old PDS (or actual residence of a new appointee or student trainee) and new PDS are within CONUS; and

****2. It has been determined IAW pars. C5244-A2a and C5244-A2b that it is more advantageous and cost effective to the GOV'T to transport the POV(s) to the new PDS at GOV'T expense and to pay for transportation of the traveler and/or immediate family by commercial means than to have the traveler and/or immediate family member(s) drive one or two POCs if applicable to the new PDS. Costs to be considered are:***

*a. Cost of POC travel, transporting the POV(s), travel if the POV(s) is/are transported; and

*b. Productivity benefit from the traveler's accelerated arrival at the new PDS.

****Performing the cost comparison is mandatory for each order.***

*3. Each DoD COMPONENT determines if the applicable POV is in operating order, legally titled and tagged for driving prior to POV transportation within CONUS, and if a traveler cited on the relocation travel order is licensed to drive the POV (See FTR §§302-9.301 and 302-9.302); and

*4. Within CONUS, the number of POVs to be authorize to be transported (up to two) at GOV'T expense per the Agency/Service determination (See FTR §302-9.302).

*5. The distance that the POV is to be shipped must be 600 or more miles (See FTR §302-9.301).

B. Authorized Origin/Destination. POV transportation is authorized to the new PDS from the:

1. Old PDS if the traveler is transferred, or

2. Actual residence for a new appointee or student trainee.

C. Towing Equipment Cost. When transportation of a POV at GOV'T expense is authorized/approved, an employee may be reimbursed the cost of towing equipment/car carrier used for transporting the POV to the new PDS (GSBCA 16412-RELO, 16 July 2004). ***NOTE: Mileage reimbursement is not allowed for the towed vehicle - GSBCA 15308-RELO, 7 July 2000.***

C5248 SHIPMENT METHODS

A. GOV'T-arranged POV Transportation. The transportation officer determines the transportation mode. The procedures for shipment must be IAW the DTR DTR 4500.9-R, Part IV, Chapter 408 (http://www.transcom.mil/j5/pt/dtrpart4/dtr_part_iv_408.pdf).

B. Traveler-arranged POV Transportation (FTR §302–9.142 §302–9.207). If POV shipment 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 the authorized origin point to authorized destination (par. C5244).

C. Transporting a Specially Equipped Automobile between CONUS PDSs (64 Comp. Gen. 30 (1984))

1. The transportation cost for a specially equipped automobile used by a "traveler with a disability" (par. C7455) between CONUS PDSs may be:

- a. Arranged by the DoD COMPONENT on behalf of the traveler, or
- b. Authorized/approved for reimbursement.

2. The transportation must be incident to a PCS and Secretarial Process determination must be made that reimbursement:

- a. Is cost beneficial ***NOTE: This is the primary consideration.***,
- b. Constitutes a reasonable accommodation to the traveler, and
- c. Does not impose undue hardship on the DoD COMPONENT's personnel relocation program.

PART G: MEA DUE TO HOUSEHOLD RELOCATION

C5300 GENERAL

*A. Purpose. The purpose of MEA is to reimburse various costs (e.g., disconnecting/connecting appliances and utilities) associated with an authorized/approved PCS/TCS residence relocation.

B. Advance Payments. An advance of MEA funds is not authorized.

C. Mobile Home Relocation. See Ch 5, Part F for specific costs associated with mobile home relocation transportation expenses.

D. Lease Penalty Expense. For authority to reimburse an employee for a lease penalty expense incurred for early termination of a lease anywhere in the world incident to a PCS to/from a foreign OCONUS area, see DSSR, FTA and HSTA sections 240 and 250, respectively, as stated in par. C1004.

C5305 ELIGIBILITY

A. Employees Eligible for MEA. MEA is payable when all of the following are met:

1. A PCS/TCS is authorized/approved,
2. An appropriate service agreement is signed,
3. The employee moves out of the old residence, and,
4. The employee establishes a new temporary or permanent residence (GSBCA [16018-RELO, 15 August 2003](#)).

B. Employees Not Eligible for MEA. The following personnel are not eligible to receive an MEA:

1. A new appointee assigned to the first PDS, (appointee to any position, including student trainee, Senior Executive Service (SES) and Presidential appointee);

NOTE 1: See par. C5080-B *New Appointee and Student Trainee Appointments and Assignments to the First PDS.*

NOTE 2: *A new appointee or an employee performing first-PDS travel to a foreign OCONUS area is eligible for the MEA portion of the foreign transfer allowance (FTA). For FTA guidance, refer to DSSR, Section 240 at http://aoprals.state.gov/content.asp?content_id=247&menu_id=81 as stated in par. C1004.*

2. An employee performing RAT unless a PCS is authorized/approved ICW the RAT and the employee has discontinued residence at one location and established a residence at a new location ICW the PCS;
3. An employee assigned to an OCONUS PDS returning to the actual residence for separation; and
4. An employee authorized transportation for dependents and/or HHG to/from a training location instead of per diem or AEA under par. C4630.

C5310 REIMBURSEMENT

NOTE: *The new MEA amounts (\$650 and \$1,300) are effective for PCS orders with effective date of transfer (see Appendix A) on/after 18 July 2011. PCSs with effective date of transfer before 18 July 2011 continue to use the old MEA rates of \$500 and \$1,000.*

A. General

1. MEA Amounts. The 'flat payment' MEA amounts are \$650 and \$1,300.

2. Two Employees in One Household

a. Only one MEA is paid for two employees who discontinue the same residence at the old PDS and establish one residence at the new PDS since only one household is relocated. MEA is not reimbursable for duplicate relocation expenses claimed by each employee (FTR §302-3.201).

b. Since an MEA is payable to only one employee, the other employee, for MEA purposes only, is considered an immediate family member/dependent relocating with the employee and MEA is paid at the *with-dependent rate* (see FTR §302-3.202).

c. Even if each employee without dependents has a travel order and is traveling as an 'employee', only one MEA is paid when no separate relocation expenses are incurred by the employees (73 Comp. Gen. 164 (1994)).

d. Employees without dependents (other than each other) each are authorized MEA at the without-dependent rate if both incurred separate relocation costs that do not include common expenses. See GSBICA [16608-RELO, 3 August 2005](#). An example of a 'common expense' is discontinuance or establishment of utilities. Separate expenses include such expenses as dental/medical related expenses and/or identification document changes such as driver licenses.

e. **EXCEPTION**: First appointees assigned to an OCONUS PDS are paid IAW the DSSR, Sec. 241.2 if paid under the FTA Rule. See par. C1004-C.

B. Minimum Payment. The following may be paid without receipts or itemized statements:

1. Employees without dependents: the lesser of \$650 or the equivalent of 1 week's basic compensation;
2. Employees with dependents: the lesser of \$1,300 or the equivalent of 2 week's basic compensation; or
3. Employees with dependents, but whose dependents and HHG are not relocated: the lesser of \$650 or the equivalent of 1 week's basic compensation. When an employee:

a. Reports to the new PDS while the dependents remain at the old PDS (or other location) without leaving the old residence, reimbursement is limited to the amount for an employee without dependents until the old residence is discontinued and a new residence is established; and

b. Relocates the dependents or HHG within the 1-year limitation;

the employee is authorized the difference between the amount initially received and the amount allowed under par. C5310-B2.

NOTE 1: *An employee is authorized MEA at the with-dependents rate even though dependents move from the residence at the old PDS to a different residence than the employee's residence at the new PDS ([B-184558, 12 August 1976](#)).*

NOTE 2: *An employee is authorized MEA at the "without-dependents rate" if the employee's dependents return early IAW par. C5450 and do not relocate the household when the employee returns and is authorized PCS allowances ([B-194061, 12 September 1979](#)). For an employee to be authorized MEA at the "with-dependents" rate, the employee's dependents must discontinue a prior residence and establish a new residence ICW the employee's PCS.*

C. Maximum Payment

1. The AO may authorize/approve MEA in excess of the amount in par. C5310-B if the:
 - a. Claim is supported by evidence of expenses incurred, and
 - b. Total amount does not exceed the employee's basic salary rate of:
 - (1) 1 week if the employee is without dependents, or
 - (2) 2 weeks if the employee has dependents who were relocated.
2. The basic salary rate is the rate in effect when the employee reports for duty at the new PDS.
3. The allowable amount cannot exceed the maximum rate (step 10) of Grade GS-13, in 5 USC §5332.
4. A claim for more than the amount authorized in par. C5310-B must be justified.

*D. Reimbursable Costs. Miscellaneous expenses are the various costs associated with PCS that are not covered by other PCS allowances in JTR. Examples of reimbursable costs include:

1. Disconnecting/connecting appliances, equipment, and utilities involved in relocation, and converting appliances for operation on available utilities (this does not include purchasing appliances or equipment in lieu of conversion);
2. Cutting and fitting rugs, draperies, and curtains moved from one residence to another;
3. Non-refundable utility fees/deposits;
4. Losses on non-transferable/non-refundable contracts for medical, dental, food lockers, and private institutional care (such as that provided for handicapped or invalid dependents only);
5. Automobile registration, driver's license and taxes imposed when bringing automobiles into some jurisdictions, reinstalling a catalytic converter upon vehicle reentry into CONUS or a non-foreign OCONUS area for employees participating in the DoD POV Import Control Program, securing a bond allowing a POV to be admitted into CONUS or a non-foreign OCONUS area for non-participants in the DoD POV Import Control Program ([62 Comp. Gen. 282 \(1983\)](#));
6. Rental agent fees customarily charged for securing housing in foreign countries;
7. Pet quarantine charges ([B-206538, 14 September 1982](#)) *excluding* medicine/medical care, grooming, and similar fees for services that are a part of routine pet care. See par. C5400;
8. Pet transportation (cats, dogs, and other house pets) (*FTR §302-16.1*); ***NOTE: Other animals (horses, fish, birds, various rodents, etc.) are excluded because of their size, exotic nature, or restriction on shipping, host country restrictions and special handling difficulties;***

GSBCA ruling involving costs related to “UK pet scheme”

An employee transferred from Colorado to the United Kingdom (UK) incurred expenses to comply with the UK's requirements for bringing pets into the country. The expenses, totaling \$906.89, included the costs for blood tests, insertion of an identification microchip, an export certificate, “UK pet scheme” costs charged by the airline to comply with UK guidelines, a health certificate, ground transportation to the new residence, express mailing of the export certificate, and a pet shipping container. The employee's travel voucher included the above-listed expenses as itemized miscellaneous expenses. The employee's agency reimbursed a total of \$1,537.41 for itemized miscellaneous expenses, but that amount did not include the pet-related expenses, which

the agency considered to be unallowable. GSBCA agreed with the agency and indicated that reimbursable costs related to dogs, cats and other house pets are limited to transportation and handling costs, required to meet the more stringent rules of air carriers. The costs for inoculations, examinations, boarding quarantine or other charges in the moving process are not included. The costs involved are to be borne by the employee and are not reimbursable as miscellaneous expenses (GSBCA [16827-RELO, 14 April 2006](#)). *This decision is available at: <http://www.gsbca.gsa.gov/relo/s1682714.pdf>.*

9. Required removal/installation by host country law of automobile parts (such as tinted windows or special lights ([56 Comp. Gen. 53 \(1976\)](#));

10. Reassembly, set up and tuning of a piano moved incident to a relocation (GSBCA [16104-RELO, 19 June 2003](#));

11. A post office box rental fee when rented to provide a constant mailing address between the time an employee departs the old residence and occupies a residence at the new PDS (GSBCA [16104-RELO, 19 June 2003](#));

12. Miscellaneous expenses connected with cancellation of a contract to purchase a house due to transfer in the GOV'T's interest (GSBCA [16351-RELO, 1 April 2004](#));

*13. Pet care, child care, or adult care for dependent parents or other adult dependents incapable of self-care at home while the employee and/or spouse are away on a HHT, or are packing or unpacking; and

*14. Similar costs.

E. Non-Reimbursable Costs. MEA is not authorized to reimburse an employee for:

1. Costs that exceed the maximums provided by law or in these regulations;
2. Costs that are not allowed in this Volume;
3. Costs reimbursed under other provisions of law or regulations;
4. Costs incurred for reasons of personal taste or preference and not required because of the move;
5. Losses covered by insurance;
6. Fines or other penalties imposed on the employee or dependents;
7. Judgments, court costs, and similar expenses because of civil actions;
8. Expenses due to circumstances, factors, or actions that were not due to the move;
9. Losses/costs due to selling/buying homes and personal property;
10. Duplicate payments for reimbursable expenses;
11. Additional insurance costs on HHG in transit to the new PDS, or cost of loss/damage to that property;
12. Additional costs caused by the employee shipping HHG that exceed the maximum weight allowance provided by law or JTR;
13. Higher income, real estate, sales, or other taxes due to establishing a residence in the new locality;
14. Fines imposed for traffic infractions while en route to the new PDS;

15. Accident insurance premiums or liability costs incurred while traveling to the new PDS, or liability for uninsured damage caused by accidents for which the employee or dependents are responsible;
16. Losses due to the sale/disposal of HHG items that are not convenient or practicable to move;
17. Damage to/loss of clothing, luggage, or other personal items while traveling to the new PDS;
18. Subsistence, transportation, or travel expenses in excess of the amounts reimbursed as per diem or other allowances in JTR;
19. Medical expenses due to illness/injuries of the employee or dependents while en route to the new PDS or while living in temporary QTRS;
20. Costs due to structural alterations; remodeling or modernizing of a residence, garages, or buildings, to accommodate POVs, appliances, or equipment; or the cost for replacing/repairing worn out or defective appliances/equipment shipped to the new PDS;
21. Costs of purchasing clothing, appliances (including delivery cost), and equipment due to relocation; and
22. Costs of newly purchased items, such as rugs or drapes.

F. Administrative Procedures. When requesting MEA reimbursement the employee must:

- *1. Submit a travel claim following the guidance in DoDFMR (<http://www.dtic.mil/comptroller/fmr>) for costs associated with relocation,
2. Certify that the old PDS residence has been discontinued and a new PDS residence has been established, and
- *3. Establish a residence at the new PDS, if filing a supplemental claim for the remainder (from the without to the with dependents rate) of MEA.

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SECTION 1: GENERAL

C5350 PURPOSE

TQSE is a *discretionary, not mandatory*, allowance intended to partially reimburse an employee for reasonable subsistence expenses incurred when it is necessary for the employee and/or the employee's dependent(s) to occupy *temporary lodging incident to a PCS move*. The DD Form 2912, Claim for Temporary Quarters Subsistence Expense (TQSE), <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/infomgt/forms/eforms/dd2912.pdf>, is available to document TQSE expenses for reimbursement.

C5352 GENERAL

A. TQSE Types. There are two TQSE allowances prescribed in this Part:

1. TQSE (AE). Actual expense reimbursement - see Parts H2 and H4, and

*2. TQSE(LS). Lump sum payment - see Part H3.

B. Foreign Transfer Allowance (FTA). See DSSR Section 240 in par. C1004 for TQSE as an FTA component.

C. Subsistence Expenses. Subsistence expenses are the expenses of lodging, food, and other necessities incurred while an employee and/or dependent(s) occupy temporary lodging incident to a PCS.

D. Restrictions

1. TQSE Determination. The AO, *not the employee*, determines if TQSE is necessary.

2. TQSE Authority. TQSE must be authorized *before* temporary lodging is occupied and *may not be approved after the fact for any days that have passed before TQSE is initially authorized (FTR §302-6.7) except that extensions may be approved IAW par. C5364-B*. See [CBCA 2311-RELO, 19 April 2011](#).

*3. TQSE Denial. After the employer determines that TQSE is necessary, TQSE(AE) cannot be denied because the employee does not want TQSE(LS).

4. Denied Reimbursement. The AO may deny reimbursement of any claimed TQSE lodging or meals expenses that appear to be unreasonable if the traveler cannot justify the expenses when TQSE(AE) is being paid. The lack of adequate documentation for the questionable period of the authorized TQSE period does not void reimbursement for the remaining TQSE days nor does the 'tainted rule' apply. The 'tainted rule' applies only when there is reasonable suspicion of fraud supported by evidence sufficient to overcome the usual presumption of honesty and fair dealing by the employee. The 'tainted rule' would void the TQSE(AE) claim in its entirety when any authorized TQSE day is tainted for fraudulent expenses. See DoDFMR, Vol. 9 for requirements regarding payment when alleged fraudulent expenses are suspected IAW par. C1305. See GSBCA decisions: [15583-RELO, 14 August 2001](#), [15818-RELO, 20 May 2002](#), and [16076-RELO, 27 August 2003](#).

5. TQSE Method Change

a. Before the Travel Order is Executed. Changes to the TQSE payment method *before any part of the travel order (including the HHT) has been executed* is determined at the discretion of the AO after a request by the employee.

b. After the Travel Order is Executed. Once the employee selects a TQSE method, the selection may not be changed *if the travel order (including the HHT) has been executed*. See par. C5352-D5c below for an exception based on clerical error.

c. Travel Order Error. IAW GSBICA [16793-RELO, 23 Jan 2006](#), changes to the TQSE payment method may be allowed after the travel order has been executed if a clerical error was made on the travel order. GSBICA 16793-RELO states, "As DoD points out in its submission to us, as a general rule, an agency may not retroactively change a travel order. An exception to this rule exists, however, if there is an error on the face of a travel order or if all the facts and circumstances surrounding the issuance of an order clearly demonstrate that some provision which was previously determined and definitely intended to be included was omitted through error or inadvertence in preparing the order," GSBICA [16437-RELO, 22 Sep 2004](#).

C5354 TEMPORARY LODGING

A. Definition. Temporary lodging is private sector lodging occupied temporarily at the old and/or new PDS after a PCS is authorized. A permanent residence is "constructively vacated" and is "temporary" for TQSE purposes when the HHG have been packed for moving and are unavailable to the residents (GSBICA [14888-RELO, 10 May 1999](#)).

B. Limitations

1. Lodging occupied temporarily, within the allowable time limit, is temporary lodging when employee-arranged permanent private sector housing:

- a. Remains occupied by the present tenant,
- b. Requires repairs/alternations that have not been completed, or
- c. Is under construction. ***NOTE: An expected completion date for the construction must be within the TQSE time limit (e.g., 10 days, 30 days, 60 days) allowed in the travel order. Further, TQSE authority for an employee beyond that needed to seek an available private sector residence is inappropriate simply because the employee chooses to have a house built if there is an existing inventory of affordable housing. Also see par. C5364-B2a(2).***

2. The AO may determine that temporary lodging initially occupied that eventually become an employee's permanent private sector housing was temporary lodging for a specific time period after considering:

- a. Lease duration,
- b. HHG movement into the lodging,
- c. Lodging type,
- d. Expressions of intent,
- e. Attempts to secure permanent private sector housing, and
- f. Time length the employee occupied the lodging.

NOTE: See GSBICA [15986-RELO, 24 February 2003](#) for one set of circumstances in which a claimant's apartment was determined to be temporary lodging for a time period and not permanent private sector housing.

C5356 ELIGIBILITY

A. Conditions. The AO may authorize TQSE for an employee and/or each dependent if all of the following conditions are met:

1. The employee signs a written service agreement;
2. A PCS is authorized and the *new* PDS is located in CONUS or in a non-foreign OCONUS area. *The old*

PDS may be anywhere in the world.;

3. The old and new PDSs are 50 or more miles apart, according to map distances along a usually traveled surface route;
4. Temporary lodging occupancy is for a PCS transfer, not for an evacuation or other reason unrelated to the transfer;
5. The temporary lodging location is within reasonable proximity of the old PDS (which may be anywhere in the world) and/or the new PDS (which must be in CONUS or in a non-foreign OCONUS area); and
6. TQSE starts no later than 1 year after the employee's effective date of transfer, unless that time is extended as in par. C1057.

B. TQSE in Other Locations

1. Authorized Locations. TQSE in locations not in reasonable proximity of the old and/or new PDS may be authorized *only* if the AO is convinced that the circumstances:

- a. Are unique to the individual employee and/or dependents,
- b. Are reasonably related to the transfer,
- c. Have been adequately reviewed, and
- d. Justify TQSE payment (FTR §302-6.9).

2. Vacations. *A TQSE allowance may not be authorized for vacation purposes or other reasons unrelated to the PCS (FTR §302-6.302).*

C. Exclusions. *TQSE is not authorized for a/an: (Also, see par. C4635-B3.)*

1. New appointee assigned to a first PDS;
2. Employee transferred to a foreign PDS;
3. Employee performing RAT, except when return is to a different non-foreign OCONUS PDS;
4. Employee assigned to an OCONUS PDS returning to the actual residence for separation;
5. Employee authorized/approved dependent and/or HHG transportation to/from a training location instead of per diem or AEA while at the training location under the provisions of par. C4630; or
6. Employee to occupy permanent private sector housing (with rental furniture) while HHG are en route (GSBCA [15569-RELO, 12 July 2001](#)).

D. Restrictions. *As a general policy, AOs should deny TQSE, or if temporary lodging is justified, authorize only a necessary TQSE period if:*

1. The employee and/or spouse make a HHT; or
2. Previous TDY or permanent assignments at the new PDS enable the employee to make arrangements for adequate, permanent private sector housing.

C5358 ALLOWANCE DUPLICATION

A. TQSE Payment

1. Authorized. TQSE *may be paid* in addition to:

a. COLA payable under the DSSR (5 USC §5941); and

b. Any BAH, OHA, or BAS paid to a member of the Uniformed Services who is the spouse of an employee authorized PCS expenses and allowances ([52 Comp. Gen. 962 \(1973\)](#)).

c. TLA (see JFTR, Ch 9, Part C) and TLE (see JFTR, Ch 5, Part H) as long as payments cover different expenses. *Duplication of allowances is not authorized. The couple may not each receive PCS travel and transportation allowance payments for the same purpose or expense* ([54 Comp. Gen. 892 \(1975\)](#)).

2. Unauthorized. *TQSE is not paid when the employee is receiving any other subsistence expense allowances (FTR §302-6.16).*

B. TQSA Payment. When TQSA is paid based in a foreign country, TQSE may:

1. *Not be paid* for that location, *but*

2. *Be paid* for the new CONUS or non-foreign OCONUS PDS area.

C. Restrictions. TQSA:

1. And TQSE cannot be paid for the same time period.

2. Cannot be paid in CONUS or any non-foreign OCONUS PDS area (DSSR 122.1). See CBCA [798-RELO, 7 November 2007](#).

3. Paid on behalf of a dependent in a foreign country must not extend beyond the date preceding the employee's arrival date at the new CONUS or non-foreign OCONUS area PDS (DSSR 124.2) unless an agency determines that compelling reasons exist that would justify the extension of TQSA beyond the initial termination date (DSSR 122.2. See CBCA [1214-RELO, 6 November 2008](#)).

D. TCS. The employee may be authorized TQSE ICW a TCS. See Ch 5, Part O.

SECTION 2: TQSE ACTUAL EXPENSE (TQSE(AE))

C5360 TQSE(AE) OPTION

A. General. TQSE(AE) is an actual expense allowance based on the:

1. \$123 Standard CONUS per diem rate for temporary lodging occupied in any CONUS locality (effective 1 October 2010), or
2. PDS locality (not the lodging location) [per diem rate](#) for temporary lodging occupied in OCONUS localities.

B. AEA. *AEA (Ch 4, Part C) may not be authorized/approved for TQSE(AE).*

C5362 AUTHORITY

A. General. The AO, *not the employee*, determines if TQSE(AE) is necessary.

B. Considerations. Before authorizing TQSE(AE), the following factors must be considered. TQSE(AE):

1. May be authorized only for the time period determined necessary by the AO, and
2. Authorization is determined on a case-by-case basis.

C5364 LIMITATIONS

A. Payment Limitation. *Under no circumstances may TQSE(AE) be paid for more than a total of 120 days.*

B. Time Limitations

1. Initial TQSE(AE) Period. TQSE(AE) may be authorized for any number of days, NTE 60 consecutive days, but only for the time that temporary lodging occupancy is necessary.

2. Additional TQSE(AE) Period. AOs may authorize/approve TQSE(AE) for the necessary number of days NTE an additional 60 consecutive days (*i.e., no more than a total of 120 days, including the initial TQSE(AE) may be authorized/approved*). Each of the following factors must be considered when authorizing/approving an additional period of TQSE(AE):

a. The AO must determine there are compelling reasons (due to circumstances beyond the employee's control) for the continued temporary lodging occupancy. Examples of circumstances that might be beyond the employee's control include:

- (1) Delayed HHG transportation and/or delivery to the new permanent private sector housing due to extended transit time incident to ocean transportation, strikes, customs clearance, hazardous weather, fires, floods, or other Acts of God;
- (2) Delayed occupancy of new permanent private sector housing because of unanticipated problems (e.g., unforeseen delays in permanent private sector housing settlement/closing, or unforeseen short-term delay in new dwelling construction); ([GSBCA 15455 -RELO, 26 June 2001](#), [GSBCA 16646 -RELO, 8 August 2005](#), and JTR, par. C5354-B1c).
- (3) Inability to locate permanent private sector housing adequate for family needs because of new PDS housing conditions;
- (4) Sudden illness, injury, or death of the employee or of an immediate family member; and
- (5) Similar factors.

- b. Before an additional TQSE(AE) period is allowed, the employee must provide acceptable written justification and documentation.
- c. TQSE(AE) period extensions are not automatic and must be held to a minimum.
- d. *TQSE(AE) must never be paid for more than a total of 120 days.*

C. Additional TQSE(AE) Period Justification. The employee must provide the AO with written justification that clearly describes the circumstances warranting the extension that are beyond the employee's control. The employee's justification, accompanied by documentation from the AO indicating the reasons for authorizing or denying the requested extension must be retained in a file designated for that purpose in personnel written material.

D. Occupancy Limitations. If an employee moves HHG into temporary lodging occupied initially at a new PDS and continues occupancy indefinitely, the temporary lodging is permanent private sector housing, unless par. C5354-B applies, from the date the HHG are delivered.

C5366 ELIGIBILITY PERIOD

A. Starting Temporary Lodging Occupancy. Temporary lodging occupancy:

- 1. May start as soon as the employee has signed a service agreement and TQSE allowances have been authorized in a PCS order.
- 2. Must begin within 1 year after the employee's effective date of transfer, unless that time is extended as indicated in par. C1057.

B. Temporary Lodging Occupancy Time Period

1. General. The temporary lodging occupancy period runs concurrently for the employee and all dependents. The employee may occupy temporary lodging at one location while dependents occupy temporary lodging at another location.

2. Temporary Lodging Occupancy Interruptions. Once begun, the TQSE period continues to run whether or not the employee and/or dependents occupy temporary lodging except if occupancy is interrupted for:

- a. Travel between the old and new PDS (actual travel time);
- b. Necessary official duties such as an intervening TDY assignment/military duty; or
- c. Non-official necessary interruptions such as hospitalization, approved leave (sick, not annual), or other reasons beyond the employee's control that are acceptable to the AO.

3. Temporary Lodging Occupancy Resumption. Under the circumstances cited in par. C5366-B2 above:

- a. The absence period is excluded from the authorized time for temporary lodging occupancy;
- b. The employee is eligible for TQSE(AE) when temporary lodging occupancy at the new PDS resumes; and
- c. Eligibility continues for the balance of the authorized time, if necessary.

4. Temporary Lodging Occupancy Interrupted by Official Travel

- a. Exceptions are not made if dependents occupy temporary lodging at the employee's new PDS, or another location, during the employee's TDY or military duty training assignment.

b. When temporary lodging occupancy is interrupted by official travel, the actual time en route, NTE the authorized allowable travel time, is excluded from the eligibility period, which resumes when temporary lodging is reoccupied.

c. When an employee retains temporary lodging while on TDY, the cost is reimbursed as part of the TQSE(AE) allowance (in addition to per diem received for the TDY) if the AO determines that the employee acted reasonably in retaining the temporary lodging ([69 Comp. Gen. 72 \(1989\)](#)).

C. Ending Temporary Lodging Occupancy. Temporary lodging occupancy ends when the:

1. Employee or a dependent occupies permanent private sector housing, or
2. Authorized time period expires,

whichever occurs first ([FTR §302-6.108](#)) ([CBCA 1941-RELO](#), 5 October 2010).

C5368 RECEIPTS AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

A. Receipts and Supporting Statement

1. General. Receipts and a written supporting statement must accompany a TQSE(AE) claim as prescribed in pars. C5368-A2 and C5368-A3.

*2. Receipts. DoDFMR 7000.14-R, Volume 9 requires a receipt for:

- a. Lodging costs paid, showing location, dates, and by whom occupied;
- b. Any single expense of \$75 or more (including a single meal expense of \$75 or more).

3. Supporting Statement. The supporting statement must include:

- a. The cost of each meal, for each day, by date, and where and by whom consumed;
- b. Travel status and temporary lodging occupancy (for subsistence expense purposes) that occur the same day, the date and the arrival and/or departure time at the temporary lodging location; and
- c. The date that permanent private sector housing occupancy starts, or the date that HHG are moved into permanent private sector housing.

B. Submitting TQSE(AE) Claims. The DD Form 2912, Claim for Temporary Quarters Subsistence Expense (TQSE), <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/infomgt/forms/eforms/dd2912.pdf>, is used to document TQSE expenses for reimbursement.

C5370 PAYMENT

A. General. TQSE(AE) reimbursement is for the lesser of the actual allowable expenses incurred for each day of the prescribed period or the maximum allowable amount payable for that same eligibility period. TQSE(AE) is:

1. Not paid for local transportation expenses;
2. Limited to actual expenses incurred, up to the maximum authorized, providing the expenses are:
 - a. Directly related to temporary lodging occupancy within the TQSE eligibility period (par. C5366);
 - b. A reasonable amount; and

c. Substantiated.

3. The AO may deny reimbursement of any claimed TQSE expenses that appear to be unreasonable if the traveler cannot justify the expenses with supporting documentation. If denied, the remaining TQSE expenses of the same TQSE period may be paid (par. C5352-D4).

a. Example 1. An employee with a dependent was authorized TQSE for 30 days at the new PDS and utilized temporary lodging with available cooking facilities. The employee claimed TQSE meal expenses for purchased groceries during the 30-day TQSE period. The AO believes the grocery expenses to be excessive without supporting documentation. The AO may request supporting documentation, including required receipts, for any individual grocery/meal expense of \$75 or more to determine the appropriate reimbursement, IAW par. C1310-A2.

b. Example 2. An employee was authorized TQSE for 45 days at the new PDS and utilized temporary lodging without cooking facilities. The employee claimed actual daily TQSE meal expenses equal to (or nearly equal to) the maximum daily M&IE rate for each day during the 45-day TQSE period. The AO believes the same-expenses-every-day meal costs to be unjustified without supporting documentation. The AO may request supporting documentation including receipts for any meal expense of \$75 or more to determine the appropriate reimbursement IAW par. C1310-A2.

B. Actual Expenses Allowed. TQSE(AE) daily allowable expenses include:

1. Temporary lodging (including lodging taxes or, if temporary lodging is located in a foreign OCONUS area, the value added tax (VAT) relief certificate cost if the certificate is used to avoid paying the lodging taxes);

2. Meals and/or groceries;

3. Fees and tips incident to meals and lodging;

4. Laundry;

5. Cleaning and pressing of clothing;

6. The cost of moving HHG to the temporary lodging for the sole purpose of furnishing the temporary lodging ([B-217435, 29 August 1985](#)), **NOTE: The cost of removing HHG from SIT and delivering them to the temporary lodging for the sole purpose of furnishing temporary lodging is a TQSE expense.**; and

7. The cost of moving the HHG from the temporary lodging to permanent private sector housing ([B-217435, 29 August 1985](#)).

C. Excess Expenses. Allowable expenses exceeding the total authorized TQSE(AE) amount are the employee's financial responsibility.

D. Lodging with a Friend or Relative. When an official traveler lodges with a friend or relative - with or without charges - 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 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 old/new PDS M&IE rate, as appropriate, *if otherwise eligible*.

NOTE: 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](#)).

E. Itemization. Actual expenses must be itemized in a manner that permits a review of amounts spent daily for lodging, meals and other allowable items of subsistence expenses. The AO may require use of the DD Form 2912, "Claim for TQSE" (<http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/infomgt/forms/efoms/dd2912.pdf>).

F. Conditions Affecting Reimbursement

1. Partial Days of TQSE(AE). Temporary lodging occupancy for less than a whole day is the same as 1 full calendar day for TQSE(AE) reimbursement.

2. En Route Travel. Reimbursement may not be paid under both TQSE(AE) and another subsistence expenses allowance within the same calendar day, *unless* TQSE is claimed on the same day that en route travel per diem ends. In this case, en route travel per diem is computed under applicable partial day rules and TQSE reimbursement is computed for expenses incurred after 6:00 p.m. of that day ([FTR §302-6.110](#)). Par. C5358 explains limitations on duplication of allowances.

3. Temporary Lodging Occupancy in All Other Cases. The TQSE(AE) period starts at 0001 of the calendar day that TQSE(AE) reimbursement is claimed, provided temporary lodging is occupied during that calendar day.

4. Temporary Lodging Eligibility Period Termination. The temporary lodging period ends at midnight of the last day of eligibility.

5. Meal Preparation in Temporary Lodging. If the temporary lodging has meal preparation facilities available and those facilities are used, the cost for groceries consumed on a daily basis is allowable. Claims must show the total amount for each daily meal.

G. Allowable Expenses when an Apartment, House, or Recreational Vehicle Is Rented or Used for Lodging. When an employee on PCS at the old and/or new PDS 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, TQSE lodging expenses are computed IAW par. C4555-D ([50 Comp. Gen. 647 \(1971\)](#), [52 id. 730 \(1973\)](#), [CBCA 1573-RELO, 17 November 2009](#), [B-191831, 8 May 1979](#), [B-215055, 7 February 1985](#), and [GSBCA 15289-RELO, 1 February 2001](#)). *An apartment, house or mobile home that becomes/is/is to become the PDS permanent residence cannot also be used as a temporary residence.*

1. Computation Rules. **Step 1:** Determine the daily TQSE lodging rate and prorate the total allowable expenses used by the number of TQSE days used. **Step 2:** Compare the actual daily TQSE lodging amount against the Standard CONUS daily lodging rate and pay the lesser amount.

a. Example 1. The employee claimed \$960 for 20 days of an authorized 30-day TQSE period. The TQSE expenses are apartment rent - \$800 and utilities - \$160. The actual TQSE daily lodging cost is \$48 (\$960/20 days), which is less than the Standard CONUS lodging rate. The employee is paid \$960 (\$48/day x 20 days) for lodging during the authorized TQSE period.

b. Example 2. The employee claimed \$500 for 40 days of an authorized 30-day TQSE period. The TQSE expenses are the mobile home rental space - \$350, utilities - \$90, and mandatory GOV'T fees - \$60. The actual TQSE daily lodging is \$12.50 (\$500/40 days), which is less than the Standard CONUS lodging rate. The employee is paid \$375 (\$12.50/day x 30 days) for lodging during the authorized TQSE 30-day period.

2. Reimbursement Limitation when a Mobile Home Is Purchased. TQSE expenses are limited to the temporary expenses listed in par. C4555-E when a mobile home is purchased as a temporary residence and used while seeking a primary residence (other than the mobile home that is being used as temporary lodging) at the new PDS. Real estate expenses (i.e., mortgage, interest) are not authorized temporary lodging expenses. If the employee's primary residence is/is to become the home that is being used as a temporary residence, do not pay TQSE.

C5372 COMPUTATION

A. TQSE(AE) Calculation

*1. HHT Deduction. If an employee is paid/reimbursed for HHT days and authorized TQSE(AE) is subsequently claimed for more than 30 days, the actual number of HHT days (NTE 10) paid/reimbursed (on either a 'Lodging-Plus' or lump sum basis) are deducted from the first authorized 30-day TQSE(AE) period (Ch 5, Part M - HHT). For example, if an employee is:

- a. Paid for 5 days of a HHT, then deduct 5 days from the first authorized 30 day TQSE(AE) period;
- b. Paid for 6 days of a HHT, then deduct 6 days from the first authorized 30 day TQSE(AE) period; or
- c. Reimbursed for a 10-day HHT, then deduct 10 days (or the actual number of days used/reimbursed, whichever is less) from the first authorized 30 day TQSE(AE) period.

EXAMPLE 1

Authorized 10 days for HHT ('Lodging-Plus' Method) and 60 days TQSE(AE).

9 days were used and reimbursed for the HHT. Pay 9 days for the HHT and reimburse actual expenses for 51 days (60 - 9 day HHT) TQSE(AE) (Since TQSE(AE) was authorized and claimed for more than 30 days, the 9 days paid for the HHT must be deducted from the first 30-day authorized TQSE(AE) period.

First 21 days TQSE(AE): Reimburse actual expenses (par. C5370-B) for each day in an amount NTE the applicable daily rates prescribed for the first 30 days in par. C5372-A2c.

Next 30 days TQSE(AE): Reimburse actual expenses (par. C5370-B) for each day in an amount NTE the applicable daily rates prescribed in par. C5372-A2d for the second 30 days.

Employee was authorized an additional 60 days TQSE(AE) under par. C5364-B2. Employee occupied temporary lodging for the additional 60 days. Reimburse actual expenses (par. C5370-B) for each of these 60 days in an amount NTE the applicable daily rates prescribed in par. C5372-A2d for the 2nd 30 days.

NOTE: The deduction for the 9-day HHT is made from the first 30 days authorized for TQSE(AE). The employee was paid for a 9-day HHT and reimbursed for 111 (51 + 60) days TQSE(AE).

EXAMPLE 2

Authorized 10 days for HHT ('Lodging-Plus' Method) and 30 days for TQSE(AE).

5 days were used and reimbursed for the HHT and temporary lodging was occupied for 27 days.

*Pay 5 days for the HHT and reimburse actual expenses for 27 days TQSE(AE) that temporary lodging was occupied (TQSE(AE) authorization was up to 30 days – no deduction is made for the 5 days reimbursed for the HHT since authorized TQSE(AE) was not for more than 30 days).

27 days TQSE(AE): Reimburse actual expenses (par. C5370-B) for each day in an amount NTE the applicable daily rates prescribed in par. C5372-A2c for the first 30 days.

EXAMPLE 3

***Authorized a HHT (Lump Sum) for the spouse (paid at the 5 multiplier rate (par. C5624-B2b)) and 60 days for TQSE(AE).**

*10 days were used and reimbursed for the HHT and temporary lodging was occupied for 58 days. Pay HHT allowances as authorized under par. C5624-B2b and TQSE(AE) for 55 days (since TQSE(AE) was authorized for more than 30 days, the 5 days paid for the HHT must be deducted from the first authorized 30-day TQSE(AE) period - the deduction is 5 days when HHT(Lump Sum) is paid under par. C5624-B2b).

First 25 days TQSE(AE): Reimburse actual expenses (par. C5370-B) for each day in an amount NTE the applicable daily rates prescribed in par. C5372-A2c for the first 30 days.

Next 30 days TQSE(AE): Reimburse actual expenses (par. C5370-B) for each day in an amount NTE the applicable daily rates prescribed in par. C5372-A2d for the second 30 days.

NOTE: The number of days authorized for TQSE(AE) is reduced for the entire family when either the employee or spouse or both make a HHT.

EXAMPLE 4

***Authorized a HHT (Lump Sum) for the employee and spouse (paid at the 6.25 multiplier rate (par. C5624-B2a)) and 60 days for TQSE(AE).**

*10 days were used and reimbursed for the HHT and temporary lodging was occupied for 65 days. Pay HHT allowances as authorized under par. C5624-B2a and reimburse actual expenses for TQSE(AE) for 54 days (since TQSE(AE) was authorized for more than 30 days, the 6 days paid for the HHT (Lump Sum) must be deducted from the first authorized 30-day TQSE(AE) period - the deduction is 6 days in this instance when HHT (Lump Sum) is paid under par. C5624-B2a).

First 24 days TQSE(AE): Reimburse actual expenses (par. C5370-B) for each day in an amount NTE the applicable daily rates prescribed in par. C5372-A2c for the first 30 days.

Next 30 days TQSE(AE): Reimburse actual expenses (par. C5370-B) for each day in an amount NTE the applicable daily rates prescribed in par. C5372-A2d for the second 30 days.

EXAMPLE 5

***Authorized a HHT (Lump Sum) for employee and spouse (par. C5624-B2a) and 25 days TQSE(LS) for the employee and dependents.**

*8 days were used and reimbursed for the HHT and temporary lodging was occupied for 20 days. Since there are no HHT deductions from TQSE(LS) and the actual number of days spent in temporary lodging is not relevant, pay HHT (Lump Sum) as indicated in par. C5624-B2a and TQSE(LS) for 25 days as indicated in par. C5392.

NOTE: (a) There is no deduction from the number of days authorized for TQSE(LS) for the number of days paid under HHT (Lump Sum) or reimbursed under HHT ('Lodging-Plus' Method) for a HHT, and (b) TQSE(LS) is paid for the number of days authorized not the number of days temporary lodging was occupied.

EXAMPLE 6

Initially Authorized a 10-day HHT ('Lodging-Plus' Method) and 30 days for TQSE(AE) and then authorized an additional 30 days TQSE(AE) under par. C5364-B2.

10 days used and reimbursed for a HHT and temporary lodging was occupied for 58 days. Pay HHT allowances for 10 days and reimburse actual expenses for TQSE(AE) for 50 days (since TQSE(AE) was authorized for more than 30 days, the 10 days paid for the HHT must be deducted from the first authorized 30-day TQSE(AE) period).

First 20 days TQSE(AE): Reimburse actual expenses (par. C5370-B) for each day in an amount NTE the applicable daily rates prescribed in par. C5372-A2c for the first 30 days.

Next 30 days TQSE(AE): Reimburse actual expenses (par. C5370-B) for each day in an amount NTE the applicable daily rates prescribed in par. C5372-A2d for the second 30 days.

2. Per Diem Rates. The per diem rates used for computation are:

a. CONUS. \$123, Standard CONUS per diem rate (*effective 1 October 2010*).

b. OCONUS (Non-foreign OCONUS and Foreign Areas). The PDS locality (not the lodging location) per diem rate in effect on the days temporary lodging is occupied.

c. First 30 Days

(1) Employee/Unaccompanied Spouse. The daily rate cannot exceed the maximum per diem rate for an employee/unaccompanied spouse (the spouse must occupy temporary lodging in a location separate from the employee's).

(2) Spouse Accompanying the Employee. The daily rate cannot exceed 75% of the daily maximum per diem rate for a spouse who accompanies an employee.

(3) Dependent Age 12 or Older. The daily rate cannot exceed 75% of the daily maximum per diem rate for each dependent, other than a spouse, who is age 12 or older.

(4) Dependent under Age 12. The daily rate cannot exceed 50% of the daily maximum per diem rate for each dependent who is under age 12.

NOTE: The maximum daily rates for the first 30 days (based on the daily per diem rate of \$123) in pars. C5372-A2a through C5372-A2d are \$123, \$92.25, \$92.25, and \$61.50, respectively, if the temporary lodging is occupied in CONUS.

d. Second Thirty Days. The maximum allowable daily rate for the second thirty days is:

(1) Employee/Unaccompanied Spouse. The daily rate cannot exceed 75% of the daily maximum per diem rate for an employee/unaccompanied spouse (the spouse must occupy temporary lodging in a location separate from employee's).

(2) Spouse Accompanying the Employee. The daily rate cannot exceed 50% of the daily maximum per diem rate for a spouse who accompanies the employee.

(3) Dependent Age 12 or Older. The daily rate cannot exceed 50% of the daily maximum per diem rate for each dependent, other than a spouse, who is 12 or older.

(4) Dependent under Age 12. The daily rate cannot exceed 40% of the daily maximum per diem rate for each dependent under age 12.

NOTE: If the temporary lodging is in CONUS, the maximum daily rates for additional days (based on the daily per diem rate of \$116) in pars. C5372-A2a through C5372-A2d are \$92.25, \$61.50, \$61.50, and \$49.20 respectively.

e. 60-120 Days. When the AO authorizes a time extension (in TQSE(AE)) for temporary lodging occupancy beyond the first 60 days (**never to exceed an additional 60 days**), the additional days must be computed at the same rates allowed for the second 30-day period in par. C5372-A2d above. **The total time period for which TQSE(AE) may be paid may never exceed 120 days.**

B. Computation Examples

1. TQSE(AE) Calculation Chart. The Standard CONUS per diem rate (currently \$123) used in the following chart applies when temporary lodging (TQSE(AE)) is in CONUS. Use the applicable locality per diem rate when temporary lodging is located OCONUS. **AEA (Ch 5, Part M) may not be authorized/approved for TQSE(AE).**

Standard CONUS Per Diem Rate	First 30 Days		After 30 Days	
	Formula	Maximum Reimbursement	Formula	Maximum Reimbursement
\$123 (Eff 1 October 2010)				
Employee or Unaccompanied Spouse	\$123	\$123	\$123 x 75%	\$92.25
Accompanying Spouse	\$123 x 75%	\$ 92.25	\$123 x 50%	\$61.50
Dependent 12 and older	\$123 x 75%	\$ 92.25	\$123 x 50%	\$61.50
Dependent under 12	\$123 x 50%	\$ 61.50	\$123 x 40%	\$49.20

2. TQSE(AE) Example 1. An employee resides in temporary lodging at a new PDS in Location A, CONUS, for 5 days and incurs daily expenses of \$44.50, \$43.20, \$44.20, \$46.20 and \$45.20. The total is \$223.30. The applicable maximum TQSE(AE) equals \$123/day x 5 days (\$615). Since the actual TQSE(AE) expenses are less than the maximum amount authorized, TQSE(AE) reimbursement is \$223.30. If the actual TQSE(AE) expenses are more than the maximum authorized, (e.g., \$600), TQSE(AE) is limited to \$580. If an employee pays allowable TQSE(AE) expenses on a weekly, biweekly, or monthly basis, the amount is apportioned per day.

3. TQSE(AE) Example 2. The AO authorizes TQSE(AE) for NTE 60 days. An employee's dependent delays temporary lodging occupancy until 31 days after the employee starts temporary lodging occupancy. The TQSE(AE) limitation for the first 30 days applies to the employee's allowable expenses. The TQSE(AE) amount limitations for the second 30-day period apply to the employee and dependent. This applies when the employee and dependent occupy temporary lodging at the same or at different locations.

4. TQSE(AE) Example 3. An employee and dependent vacate permanent private sector housing at the old PDS and occupy temporary lodging at that location for 3 days. They then travel to the new PDS. The allowable travel time is 6 days. They are en route 5 days. Upon arrival at the new PDS, they occupy temporary lodging. For determining the TQSE(AE) maximum amount, temporary lodging occupancy resumption at the new PDS is counted as the 4th day. Actual, NTE allowable, travel time is excluded (i.e., the TQSE(AE) clock 'stops' for the en route travel). **NOTE: This is true for PCS or TCS travel.**

5. TQSE(AE) Example 4. An employee and dependent vacate permanent private sector housing at the old PDS and occupy temporary lodging there. After 3 days, the employee begins travel to the new PDS. The dependent remains in temporary lodging. The employee is en route 5 days and upon arrival at the new PDS occupies temporary lodging. For determining the TQSE(AE) maximum amount, the employee's temporary lodging occupancy resumption is the 9th day, since the dependent continued temporary lodging occupancy for the 5 days the employee was en route, and the time runs concurrently for all.

6. TQSE(AE) Example 5. An employee travels to a new PDS, en route for 5 days. Temporary lodging was not occupied at the old PDS. The employee occupies temporary lodging upon arrival at the new PDS. The

employee requests and is authorized 10 days of annual leave while in a TQSE(AE) status. For determining the TQSE(AE) maximum amount, the employee's temporary lodging occupancy is not interrupted during the authorized leave whether the employee is at or away from the new PDS during the TQSE(AE) eligibility period ([B-247061, 6 May 1992](#)).

7. TQSE(AE) Example 6. An employee travels to the new PDS, en route for 5 days. Temporary lodging was not occupied at the old PDS. The employee occupies temporary lodging upon arrival at the new PDS. The TQSE(AE) eligibility period was interrupted by official travel (TDY) of 5 days and the employee was authorized to retain TQSE(AE) lodging while TDY. The employee may be reimbursed for both lodging expenses (TDY & TQSE(AE)) during the TQSE(AE) eligibility period plus M&IE for the TDY when the AO determines that the employee acted reasonably in retaining the TQSE(AE) lodging. For example, the TDY per diem rate for the 5 days/4 nights is \$123 (\$77/ \$46) and the TQSE(AE) monthly lodging cost at the new PDS is \$900/month. The employee's actual TDY lodging cost \$60 x 4 nights (\$240) making \$240 in TDY lodging expense payable. TQSE(AE) lodging reimbursement of \$30/day (\$900/month divided by 30 days/month) is also payable during the eligibility period. In this example, having the employee stop and start the TQSE(AE) lodging would have resulted in a TQSE(AE) lodging charge of \$45/day (since the monthly rate would not have been offered) for the actual days in the TQSE(AE) lodging before and after the TDY). The M&IE is for the TDY location while the employee was TDY and as part of TQSE(AE) for the new PDS location when the employee is there but not at both locations for the same days ([GSBCA 16430-RELO, 13 October 2004](#)).

***SECTION 3: LUMP SUM TQSE (TQSE(LS))**

***C5380 TQSE(LS) OPTION**

**TQSE(LS) is a fixed amount payment that always is based on the PDS location maximum per diem rate.*

C5382 AUTHORITY

*A. General. The AO, *not the employee*, determines if TQSE(LS) is offered.

*B. Considerations. The following factors must be considered before authorizing TQSE(LS):

1. General

*a. When TQSE is authorized, the AO may offer employees, on a case-by-case basis, a TQSE(LS) amount, instead of TQSE(AE).

*b. TQSE(LS) may be authorized for the number of days the AO determines necessary, NTE 30 days.

*2. Administration Ease. No review of claims, receipts, and supporting statements, for the validity, accuracy, and reasonableness of each expense amount is required for TQSE(LS) because receipts and supporting statements are not required. The employee is paid prior to the occupancy of temporary quarters and the after the fact voucher process is eliminated under this method.

3. Cost Considerations

*a. *TQSE(LS) is limited to no more than 30 days, with no extensions under any circumstances.*

*b. *TQSE(LS) is based on either the old or new PDS location maximum per diem rate, or a combination, depending on where temporary quarters will be occupied.*

4. Employee Choice

*a. TQSE(LS) is based on a specific percentage of the locality per diem rate.

*b. If the AO offers an employee the TQSE(LS) option, the employee must choose between it and TQSE(AE) and that election must be documented on the travel authorization.

*c. The TQSE(LS) option is only an offer and the employee is not obligated to accept it. An employee may decline the TQSE(LS) offer and choose to be reimbursed by TQSE(AE).

*d. *If the AO inadvertently fails to offer an employee TQSE(LS) and the employee's PCS travel order reflects TQSE as authorized but does not clearly reflect the actual expense (TQSE (AE)) method, the agency may correct the employee's PCS travel order to permit the TQSE(LS) option if requested by the employee. ([GSBCA 15902-RELO, 21 March 2003](#))*

C5384 LIMITATIONS

A. Payment Limitation

*1. Temporary quarters must be occupied for TQSE(LS) to be paid ([GSBCA 16803-RELO, March 20, 2006/GSBCA 15573-RELO, February 12, 2002](#)).

*2. *The employee must sign a statement, which must be included as part of the service agreement, asserting the employee will occupy temporary quarters and incur TQSE. If temporary quarters are not occupied and no expense incurred, the employee must return the TQSE(LS) payment.*

*3. *Under no circumstances may TQSE(LS) be paid for more than a total of 30 days.*

*4. TQSE(LS) is paid for **up to** 30 days. The number of days offered is prospective and must be established in advance.

*5. Once TQSE(LS) is selected, the employee may not be paid any additional TQSE if the TQSE(LS) is not adequate to cover TQSE expenses.

*6. TQSE(LS) is a fixed amount payment based on the old or new PDS locality per diem rate, or a combination (see par. C5382-B3b) in effect when the TQSE(LS) offer is accepted by the employee. The fixed amount payment amount is not changed by any PDS per diem rate change after the employee accepts the offer.

*7. The employee should retain lodging receipts or other proof that temporary quarters were occupied in case the agency requests proof temporary quarters were occupied for at least one night. Without sufficient proof, the agency may require TQSE(LS) repayment.

*B. Time Limitation. The agency cannot impose limitations on the TQSE(LS) start date ([GSBCA 16267-RELO, 10 December 2003](#)).

*C. Erroneous Advice Information. Incident to a PCS, an employee selected reimbursement for temporary subsistence expenses under the TQSE(LS) method and was authorized TQSE(LS) for 30 days. The employee later informed the agency that there would be a delay in settling on the new residence and was told that there was no (TQSE(LS)) problem (the employee inferred TQSE(LS) would continue beyond 30 days. The employee stayed in temporary lodging for twelve days beyond the allowed 30 days. *The employee may not be paid for the additional twelve days. Erroneous advice provided by GOV'T officials cannot provide a basis for reimbursement where no independent authority for such reimbursement exists.* ([GSBCA 16437-RELO, 22 September 2004](#))

C5386 ELIGIBILITY PERIOD

*The AO determines what TQSE(LS) time period is necessary and authorized *NTE 30 days*.

C5388 RECEIPTS AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

**Receipts and supporting documentation are not required for TQSE(LS) payment.*

C5390 PAYMENT

**If the TQSE(LS) amount is more than adequate to cover the employee's TQSE expenses, any balance belongs to the employee ([GSBCA 16208-RELO, 24 October 2003](#)/[GSBCA 16408-RELO, 14 July 2004](#)/[GSBCA 16420-RELO, 15 July 2004](#)), provided that temporary quarters were occupied ([GSBCA 16803-RELO, 20 March 2006](#)/[GSBCA 15573-RELO, 12 February 2002](#)). For example, if employee is authorized 15 days TQSE(LS), but only stays in temporary quarters for 10 days, the employee keeps the remaining 5 days TQSE.*

C5392 COMPUTATION

*A. HHT. *The number of days paid or reimbursed for a HHT are not deducted from TQSE(LS)*. See Ch 5, Part M for HHT.

*B. Payment Basis. TQSE(LS) payment is based on the total number (employee and dependents) *actually moving* to the new PDS, *not* the number of individuals actually occupying temporary lodging.

***Example 1**. An employee remains at the old PDS while the dependent spouse and 2 dependent children move to the new PDS. The TQSE(LS) payment is based on the employee plus 3 dependents.

***Example 2**. An employee and 1 dependent child remain at the old PDS while the dependent spouse and 1

dependent child move to the new PDS. The dependent child who remained with the employee ultimately does *not* move to the new PDS. The TQSE(LS) payment is based on the employee plus 2 dependents. If payment was initially made for the employee and 3 dependents, but only 2 dependents actually move to the new PDS, then the employee must pay back the TQSE(LS attributable to the dependent who did not move.

*C. TQSE(LS) Per Diem Rates/Percentages. *The per diem rates used in the following example(s) are for illustrative purposes only.*

*1. Per Diem Rate Used. The per diem rate used for TQSE(LS) payment is the maximum new PDS locality per diem rate (CONUS or OCONUS).

2. Percentage Paid. The maximum allowable daily amount is:

a. Employee. For an employee, the daily rate is 75% of the maximum per diem rate. *Example: If the new PDS is in a locality at which the per diem rate is \$100, the maximum daily rate = \$75 (based on the daily per diem rate of \$100).*

b. Each Dependent. For a dependent, the daily rate is 25% of the daily maximum per diem rate. *Example: If temporary lodging is used at a new PDS locality at which the per diem rate is \$100, the maximum daily rate = \$25 (based on the daily per diem rate of \$100).*

D. TQSE(F) Computation Chart

Authorized Traveler	Locality Per Diem Rate (for new PDS)	Percentage Rate Authorized	Days Authorized	Number of Travelers	Formula	Total Payment
Employee	\$136	.75	30	1	$((\$136/\text{day} \times .75) \times 30 \text{ days}) \times 1 =$	\$3,060
Dependent	\$136	.25	30	4	$((\$136/\text{day} \times .25) \times 30 \text{ days}) \times 4 =$	\$4,080
*Total TQSE(LS) Pmt						\$7,140

*E. TQSE(LS) Computation Example. The following is an example of how TQSE(LS) payment is calculated.

1. Data Used

- *a. Number of days authorized for TQSE(LS) = 30 days.
- b. Locality per diem rate = \$90 (lodging) + \$46 (M&IE) = \$136 total per diem.
- c. Employee percentage = 75%.
- d. Dependent percentage = 25%.
- e. Number of dependents = 4.

2. Employee Calculation

- a. Multiply the maximum per diem rate (\$136) by .75. **\$136/day x .75 = \$102/day.**
- b. Multiply the answer in par. C5392-E2a (\$102) by the number of days authorized (30). **\$102/day x 30 days= \$3,060.**
- *c. In this example, the employee's TQSE(LS) payment is **\$3,060.**

3. Dependents Calculation

a. Multiply the maximum per diem rate (\$136) by .25. **$\$136/\text{day} \times .25 = \$34/\text{day}$** .

b. Multiply the answer in par. C5392-E3a (\$34) by the number of days authorized (30).
 $\$34/\text{day} \times 30 \text{ days} = \$1,020$.

*c. In this example, each dependent's TQSE(LS) payment is **\$1,020**.

*d. In this example, the four dependents' total TQSE(LS) payment is **\$4,080 (4 dependents x \$1,020/dependent)**.

*4. Total Payment. In this example the employee's TQSE(LS) payment is \$3,060 for the employee and \$4,080 for four dependents, for a total TQSE(LS) payment of **\$7,140 (\$3,060 + \$4,080)**.

PART J: DEPENDENT EARLY RETURN

C5450 DEPENDENT EARLY RETURN

A. Transportation

1. General. A dependent's return travel to the U.S. may be authorized before the employee's return to the actual residence/alternate destination.
2. Excess Costs. The employee is financially responsible for costs that exceed the most economical route from the OCONUS PDS to the employee's actual residence.
3. Authorization. Early return travel may be authorized when:
 - a. An employee is eligible for return transportation after completing the PDS service period agreement in par. C5570-C and APP Q, Part 3. See pars. C5570-C7 through C11, for exceptions to the PDS service period agreement; *or*
 - b. The OCONUS command determines that it is in the GOV'T's best interest to return the dependent for reasons of a humanitarian/compassionate nature. Examples: physical/mental health, immediate family member death, authority imposed obligations, and other similar circumstances when the employee has no control.

B. Reimbursement

1. When an employee's dependent returns before the employee is eligible for return travel, and for reasons other than those in par. C5450-A3, transportation expenses are the employee's personal financial responsibility.
2. When the employee is eligible for return travel reimbursement, travel expenses are NTE the cost of the dependent travel by the most economical route (including policy-constructed airfare (see APP A) when contract city-pair airfares are not available) from the OCONUS PDS to the actual residence.
3. Reimbursement is NTE the amount allowable for the transportation mode available that would have been used when the employee was eligible for return travel.
4. If available, GOV'T transportation must be used for dependent early return travel,
5. See Ch 2 for transportation modes, accommodations, transportation requests, baggage, and mileage rates ICW dependent early return travel.
- *6. See par. C1310 and DoDFMR 7000.14-R, Volume 9 for receipt requirements.

C. Limitations

1. A dependent's early return travel under par. C5450-A or C5450-B must not be authorized more than once during each agreed period of OCONUS service.
2. A dependent's return travel at GOV'T expense to the OCONUS PDS is not authorized *except* when incident to the employee's RAT. See par. C5545.
3. A dependent's early return transportation expenses to the OCONUS PDS are reimbursable when an employee:
 - a. Completes an agreed to period of service,

- b. Has received unaccompanied one-way dependent transportation to the actual residence, and
 - c. Has RAT at a later date.
4. Reimbursement must not exceed the GOV'T's cost for the usual transportation mode and route that would have been used had the dependent traveled back to the OCONUS PDS with the employee.

*5. See par. C1310 and DoDFMR 7000.14-R, Volume 9 for receipt requirements.

D. Return of Former Spouse and/or Other Dependent ([FTR § 302-3.227](#)). Reimbursement for return travel and transportation allowances to the actual residence (see APP A) is authorized:

- 1. Anywhere in the world for an employee's former spouse and/or former dependent who traveled to the employee's OCONUS PDS as a dependent at GOV'T expense.
- 2. Reimbursement is authorized if, because of divorce/annulment, an individual is no longer a dependent when the employee is eligible for return travel.
- 3. Travel must begin before the end of the employee's current tour of duty.
- 4. If an employee is serving under a 1-year, 2-year or 3-year tour agreement, travel for a former dependent must begin before the end of the 1-year, 2-year or 3-year tour during which the divorce/annulment was finalized.
- 5. If the employee is serving under an administrative tour extension, travel for a former dependent must begin before the end of the administrative extension in effect during which the divorce/annulment was finalized.

SECTION 1: GENERAL

C5550 SERVICE AGREEMENT

A. General (FTR, §302-2.12)

*1. A service agreement is a written agreement, prepared IAW personnel regulations, between the employee and the employee's agency, signed by the employee and an authorized agency representative, stating that the employee agrees to remain in GOV'T service for a period of time specified in par. C5570-B, after the employee has relocated.

2. All or a portion of these travel and transportation allowances may be lost under certain conditions. See par. C5576.

*3. Must include, or have appended to the service agreement, a disclosure statement IAW par. C5550-H.

*4. Agreement forms, their preparation and disposition are addressed in par. C5562.

B. Failure to Sign a Service Agreement (FTR, §302-2.17). If an employee fails to sign a service agreement, the GOV'T is not financially responsible for the employee's relocation expenses. Those expenses become the employee's financial responsibility.

C. Initial Agreement. An initial agreement establishes eligibility for an employee's travel and transportation allowances, the employee's dependents, and HHG.

D. Renewal Agreement. A renewal agreement establishes eligibility for round trip travel and transportation allowances for an employee and dependents for the purpose of taking leave between consecutive periods of OCONUS employment. A renewal agreement does not establish any HHG transportation authority.

E. Appointment/Transfer to an OCONUS Position

1. The employee agrees to complete a prescribed tour of duty at the OCONUS PDS for return travel and transportation allowances.

2. Completion of the specified tour of duty establishes travel and transportation allowance eligibility and does not terminate the employee's employment.

3. This agreement may be an initial agreement or a renewal agreement.

F. More than One Service Agreement (FTR, §302-2.19). Service agreements cannot be grouped together and must be adhered to separately. Each agreement is in effect for the period specified in the agreement.

G. Subsequent Service Agreements (FTR, §302-2.18). Service agreements that are already in effect cannot be voided by subsequent service agreements.

*H. Reimbursement Disclosure Statement. The employee must sign a statement certifying the employee and/or dependents have not accepted, and will not accept, duplicate reimbursement for the employee's relocation expenses. The employee must also certify that to the best of the employee's knowledge, no third party has accepted duplicate reimbursement for the employee's relocation expenses. The statement must be signed and included with the service agreement prior to the employee receiving any relocation allowances.

C5552 PERSONNEL AUTHORIZED TO NEGOTIATE AN AGREEMENT

A. General. Agreements must be negotiated by personnel designated by the component concerned.

B. Designated Personnel. For all components, the following have authority to negotiate agreements:

1. Commanding officers, and their civilian counterparts having appointing authority to fill positions,
2. Any civilian personnel office employee designated to act for a commanding officer in effecting appointments, and
3. Other personnel designated by the commanding officer to act for the commanding officer in response to specific requests.

C5554 ACTUAL RESIDENCE ([FTR, §302-2.15](#))

An employee, who accepts a transfer to an OCONUS PDS, must provide the agency with the information needed to determine the employee's actual residence to document in the service agreement.

C5556 ACTUAL RESIDENCE DETERMINATION

A. Appointees (Including Student Trainees)

1. Authorized transportation to the first PDS must be from the appointee's actual residence at the time of selection/assignment.
2. The actual residence is the location at which the appointee lived before selection for the appointment/assignment.
3. If the appointee claims another location as the actual residence at the time of selection, the appointee must prove that the residence in the location where the appointee lived at the time of selection is temporary and the actual residence is elsewhere.
4. Whether the college location at which a student is enrolled/lived for 9 or 10 months in each of 3 or 4 years is the actual residence depends on the facts presented.

B. OCONUS Employment

1. General

- a. Actual residence must be determined when an individual is initially appointed/transferred to an OCONUS PDS.
- b. The GOV'T's obligation for travel and transportation allowances for travel to:
 - (1) An OCONUS PDS upon assignment,
 - (2) Round trip travel and transportation allowances under a renewal agreement, or
 - (3) Return travel and transportation allowances for separation

is limited to movement to/from an employee's actual residence at the time of assignment to OCONUS duty.

- c. If, at the time of appointment, the employee is in the OCONUS area temporarily (e.g., as a tourist), the employee subsequently may be eligible for return travel and transportation allowances or RAT.
- d. Eligibility for travel and transportation allowances is determined by actual residence designation, based on factual circumstances of each case.

e. Before an agreement is negotiated, the employment office must state the actual residence in the

agreement.

f. The actual residence shown in an initial service agreement and the renewal agreement must be the same unless the initial agreement was incorrect. In that event, the correct actual residence must be determined, explained, and stated in the renewal agreement.

2. Consideration Factors

a. Ordinarily, the actual residence is the:

- (1) Fixed residence where dependents and HHG are maintained at the time of an individual's appointment/transfer to an OCONUS position, and/or
- (2) Place from which transferred or appointed.

b. The desire of an appointee/employee to specify an unjustifiable location as actual residence to:

- (1) Establish residence at a certain location, or
- (2) Visit a certain location,

must not be a basis for designating that place as the actual residence for travel and transportation allowances purposes.

c. All facts concerning the employee's residence, before assignment to OCONUS duty, must be considered carefully, including:

- (1) Home ownership;
- (2) Previous residence;
- (3) Temporary employment in city from which recruited;
- (4) Employment requiring residence apart from the family;
- (5) The employee's voting residence; and
- (6) The jurisdiction(s) to which the employee pays taxes.

d. Additional factors, in the case of a local hire, are:

- (1) The length of absence from the claimed place of residence;
- (2) The reasons for such absence; and
- (3) Whether a residence has been maintained to which the individual expects to return.

e. Actual residence in a CONUS/Non-foreign OCONUS area could be negated when the individual has:

- (1) Established residence locally OCONUS,
- (2) Participated in local elections, or
- (3) Obtained waiver of U.S. tax liability based on foreign residence ([35 Comp. Gen. 244 \(1955\)](#); [37 id. 846 \(1958\)](#)).

The conditions in par. C5566 are also used in determining actual residence in the CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS area.

3. Documentation. Actual residence documentation must be in the employee's official personnel folder.

4. Change in Actual Residence

a. When actual residence is determined IAW par. C5556-B2, a change:

(1) Is not authorized during a continuous period of OCONUS service, and

(2) May not be approved except in case of an error. ([35 Comp. Gen. 101 \(1955\)](#); [39 id. 337 \(1959\)](#)).

b. Errors must be corrected in the agreement to show the employee's correct actual residence.

C5558 SERVICE AGREEMENT REQUIREMENTS ([FTR §302-2.100\(e\)](#); [2.100\(f\)](#))

Agreement requirements are premised on the employee's status as outlined in the following table:

<u>Situation</u>	<u>Agreement</u>
1. Individual locally employed initially by DoD at an OCONUS PDS who does not meet service agreement eligibility conditions (par. C5566).	1. No service agreement requirement
2. Individuals locally employed initially by DoD at an OCONUS PDS who meets service agreement eligibility conditions (par. C5566).	2. Service agreement required for tour of duty applicable to the OCONUS PDS at which employed. The agreement concerns separation travel, in specific instances transportation for dependents and/or HHG from the actual residence and renewal agreement eligibility.
3. Individual locally employed initially by DoD at an OCONUS PDS who meets service agreement eligibility conditions (par. C5566) and OCONUS prior service credit requirements (par. C5570-C7).	3. Service agreement required to serve for 12 months from date of employment, or a time period which, when added to immediate prior period of civilian/military service, totals the prescribed tour of duty for the area, whichever is greater. The agreement concerns separation travel, in specific instances transportation for dependents and/or HHG from the actual residence and renewal agreement eligibility.
4. DoD employee at an OCONUS PDS who has not completed an initial tour and is transferred to a new PDS of a different DoD COMPONENT within the same or a different OCONUS geographical locality (par. C5570-C3).	4. Service agreement required to serve for 12 months from the date of reporting for duty at a new PDS or the difference between the tour of duty at the old PDS and the prescribed initial tour of duty at the new PDS, whichever is greater. The agreement concerns PCS allowances, separation travel and renewal agreement eligibility.
5. Employee initially hired locally by DoD at an OCONUS PDS not serving under a service agreement who is transferred to a new PDS within the same OCONUS geographical locality (either within the same or to a different DoD COMPONENT).	5. Service agreement required to serve for 12 months from the date of reporting for duty at the new PDS. The agreement concerns eligibility for PCS allowances to the new PDS. There is no other eligibility.
6. Employee initially hired locally by DOD at an OCONUS PDS not serving under a service agreement who is transferred to a new PDS in a different OCONUS geographical locality (either within the same or to a different DoD COMPONENT) (par. C5570-C7).	6. Service agreement required to serve for 12 months from the date of reporting for duty at the new PDS or the difference between the tour of duty at the old PDS and the prescribed tour of duty at the new PDS, whichever is greater. The agreement concerns PCS allowances, separation travel, and renewal agreement eligibility.

<u>Situation</u>	<u>Agreement</u>
<p>7. DoD employee at an OCONUS PDS who is serving under a service agreement and is reassigned or transferred to a new PDS at the same geographical locality (either within the same or to a different DoD COMPONENT). See par. C5570-C8.</p>	<p>7. The current service agreement (x) continues in effect for all eligibility purposes. However, if less than 12 months of service remain under the current agreement (x) and PCS costs are incurred, a new agreement (y) for 12 months' service is required for PCS allowances to be authorized to the new PDS. A release from the tour of duty requirement for the GOV'T's convenience without penalty provisions (par. C5574) applies to any incomplete service under the 12 months agreement (y) when allowing authorization upon completion of tour of duty under the agreement (x) in effect at the time of reassignment/transfer. Unless released from the tour of duty requirement, failure to meet the service conditions in the continued current agreement (x) may result in indebtedness for PCS expense to the new PDS.</p> <p><u>Example 1.</u> If the employee completes the initial service agreement (x) but fails to complete the 12 months service agreement (y) then they may be indebted for the PCS expense to the new PDS based on failure to complete the 12 month agreement not on failure to complete the initial agreement (x). Employee was under 36 month initial agreement (x) & completes 30 months service prior to another PCS move. New 12 months service agreement (y) is signed to cover PCS costs of this second PCS move. Employee completes 40 months OCONUS federal service & resigns at second PDS. The employee may be indebted for the second PCS move as they served only 10 of the 12 months service agreement (y) but did complete the initial service agreement (x).</p> <p><u>Example 2.</u> If the employee fails to complete both the initial agreement (x) and the 12 months service agreement (y) then they may be indebted for the second PCS move & return to CONUS if appropriate. Employee was under 24 month initial agreement & completes 13 months service prior to PCS move. New 12 months service agreement (y) is signed to cover PCS cost of this second PCS move. Employee completes 20 months OCONUS federal service & resigns at second PDS. The employee may be indebted for the second PCS move as well as return to CONUS if appropriate for failure to complete both service agreements.</p>
<p>8. DoD employee at an OCONUS PDS who completes a prescribed tour of duty, does not perform RAT (par. C5075), and is transferred to a new PDS in the same OCONUS geographical locality within the same DoD COMPONENT.</p>	<p>8. Service agreement required to serve for 12 months from the date of reporting for duty at the new PDS. The service agreement concerns PCS allowances only. Authorization under the completed tour of duty agreement remains unchanged.</p>

<u>Situation</u>	<u>Agreement</u>
<p>9. A DoD employee at an OCONUS PDS, who completes a prescribed tour of duty, does not perform RAT (par. C5075), and is transferred to a new PDS in a different OCONUS geographical locality within the same DoD COMPONENT.</p>	<p>9. Service agreement required to serve the tour of duty in (a) or (b), whichever is greater:</p> <p>(a) 12 months from the date of reporting for duty at the new PDS or</p> <p>(b) The prescribed initial/renewal tour of duty, as applicable, at the new PDS less the tour of duty served at the old PDS. (If the current tour at the old PDS is the initial tour, the applicable tour is the initial tour at the new PDS. Similarly, if the current tour at the old PDS is the renewal tour, the applicable tour at the new PDS is the renewal tour.)</p> <p><u>Example 1:</u> An employee completed 18 months of the initial tour at the old PDS. The initial tour at the new PDS is 36 months. An agreement to serve 18 months is required from the date of reporting for duty at the new PDS since the initial tour at the new PDS (36 months) less the tour of duty at the old PDS (18 months) is 18 months.</p> <p><u>Example 2:</u> An employee completed 18 months of a renewal tour at the old PDS. The renewal tour at the new PDS is 24 months. An agreement to serve 12 months is required at the new PDS since the renewal tour at the new PDS (24 months) less the tour of duty served at the old PDS (18 months) is only 6 months.</p> <p>If the tour of duty at the old PDS exceeds the applicable initial/renewal tour at the new PDS, an agreement is required to serve 12 months from the date of reporting for duty at the new PDS.</p> <p>The agreement concerns PCS allowances, separation travel, and renewal agreement eligibility.</p>
<p>10. A DoD employee at an OCONUS PDS who completes the prescribed tour of duty, performs RAT (Ch 5, Part K), and returns to the same or a different OCONUS PDS (within the same or to a different DoD COMPONENT).</p>	<p>10. Renewal agreement required. The tour of duty under the new agreement must be the tour of duty applicable for the area in which the PDS, upon return, is located. See par. C5570-C1.</p>
<p>11. A DoD employee at an OCONUS PDS serving under a service agreement completes the prescribed tour of duty and is returning to the actual residence in CONUS for separation from GOV'T service.</p> <p><i>NOTE: Separation travel applies when an employee is separating from an OCONUS activity (for instance for the purpose of retiring from GOV'T service) and returning to the employee's actual residence or an alternate location. Separation travel also applies when an employee is separating from an OCONUS activity to continue in GOV'T service at the location of the employee's actual residence or at a different location. See situation #12.</i></p>	<p>11. No service agreement requirement. The employee is authorized separation travel to the actual residence. Separation travel includes (1) transportation for the employee and dependents to the actual residence, (2) per diem for the employee only (3) shipment for the employee's HHG from the OCONUS PDS to the actual residence and SIT (4) drayage for HHG from NTS to the actual residence, (5) return shipment of the employee's POV from the OCONUS PDS to the port/VPC serving the employee's actual residence (6) allowances for POV delivery to the POV port facility/VPC from the old PDS/POV pick up from the POV port facility/VPC to the actual residence if the employee makes a separate trip for that purpose. See par. C5085.</p>

<u>Situation</u>	<u>Agreement</u>
<p>12. A DoD employee at an OCONUS PDS serving under a service agreement completes the prescribed tour of duty and is returning to CONUS where the employee is employed without a break in service with the same or another DoD COMPONENT.</p>	<p>12a. No service agreement requirement if the gaining activity does not authorize PCS allowances. In such case the employee is authorized allowances limited to separation travel allowances to the actual residence. See item 11 above for what is included in separation allowances.</p> <p>12b. Service agreement required to serve for 12 months in GOV'T service from the date of reporting for duty at the new PDS if the gaining activity authorizes PCS allowances. In such case the employee is authorized separation travel allowances and PCS allowances. The separation allowances are described in item 11. The PCS allowances include: (1) transportation (in addition to transportation provided under separation travel) required to move the employee, dependents, HHG and POV to the new PDS, (2) Per diem for the employee and dependents (3) MEA, (4) Real Estate allowances if the employee is eligible, (5) an HHT if authorized by the gaining activity for an eligible employee – see par. C5602) and (6) TQSE if authorized by the gaining activity - see par. C5070.</p>

C5560 SERVICE AGREEMENT AUTHORIZATION AND LIMITATIONS DOCUMENTATION

A. Transportation and Storage. A record must be maintained in the employee's official personnel folder of transportation and storage authority, authorizations, and limitations.

B. Record Maintenance. Record maintenance is limited to information and for the time period necessary to meet the requirements and restrictions in this Part. Record material may be removed when it no longer applies.

C5562 SERVICE AGREEMENT PREPARATION AND DISPOSITION

A. General

*1. To establish an employee's eligibility for certain travel and transportation allowances incident to PDT, statutory authority requires that a service agreement be completed.

*2. The provisions of par. C5556 apply when determining the actual residence. Corrections of incorrect actual residence determinations are IAW Service/Agency procedures.

*3. The 'duplicate reimbursement disclosure statement' in par. C5550-H must be included with, or as an addendum to, the service agreement.

*4. Service agreement forms, DD Form 1617 (Transfer of Civilian Employees OCONUS) and DD Form 1618 (Transfer of Civilian Employees To and Within CONUS), are available through the Washington Headquarters Service DOD Forms Program at: <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/>.

*B. Preparation and Disposition. Preparation and disposition is IAW personnel directives.

C. Service Agreement for OCONUS Employees other than School Teachers. DD Form 1617 (DOD Service Agreement - Transfer of Civilian Employees OCONUS), is used ICW:

1. An employee transferred/assigned to an OCONUS PDS,
2. New appointees appointed to OCONUS positions (see par. C5080-B3 concerning appointments and assignments to the first PDS),
3. Renewal agreement for round trip travel to take leave between consecutive tours of OCONUS employment, and

4. Return transportation of eligible OCONUS local hires.

D. DOD Service Agreement - Transfer of Professional School Personnel OCONUS (DD Form 1616). This form is

1. Used ICW travel of DODEA teachers, and

2. Available through the Washington Headquarters Service DOD Forms Program at:
<http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/>.

E. DOD Service Agreement - Transfer of Civilian Employees to and within CONUS (DD Form 1618). This form is used ICW civilian employee travel when transferred to/within CONUS, including appointees/student trainees eligible for travel to the first CONUS PDS.

SECTION 5: AGREEMENT VIOLATION

C5576 AGREEMENT VIOLATION

- A. General. An individual violates an agreement by failing to meet/comply with the conditions specified in it.
- B. Individual's Financial Responsibility. An individual who violates a service agreement is not eligible for travel and transportation allowances and/or is indebted and subject to collection action described in this Part.
- C. Agreement Violation. A violation includes failure to:
1. Meet/comply with the conditions specified in an agreement (for reasons unacceptable to the employing activity);
 2. Report for duty;
 3. Return to the country/geographical locality in which actual residence is located ICW a renewal agreement;
 4. Use travel and transportation allowances within a reasonable time after separation.

C5578 AGREEMENT VIOLATION PENALTIES ([FTR §302-2.14](#))

An employee/appointee who violates a service agreement (other than for reasons beyond the employee's control and that are acceptable to the Service/Agency) must reimburse the GOV'T all costs paid for relocation expenses paid based on that service agreement including withholding tax allowance (WTA) and RIT allowance. See pars. C5584 and C5586 for agreement violations.

C5580 TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION ALLOWANCES LOSS UNDER AN AGREEMENT

An individual loses eligibility for travel and transportation allowances under a service agreement and/or is indebted and subject to collection action described in this Part for travel and transportation furnished if there is a:

1. Loss of dependency status under which there was a previous authorization (e.g., a child reaches age 21; or
2. Duplication of travel and transportation allowances under separate statutes.

C5582 RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Employee. An employee:

1. Is responsible for reporting to the designated PDS,
2. Who:
 - a. Does not arrive at the new PDS, or
 - b. Upon arrival at the new PDS refuses to perform the mission, or
 - c. Resigns

is financially liable to reimburse the GOV'T for the PDT allowances paid by the GOV'T, and

3. May be indebted to the GOV'T for travel and transportation expenses under other circumstances in this Part.

B. Civilian Personnel Officer. The appropriate civilian personnel officer must:

1. Notify the finance/fiscal/disbursing officer when an employee violates a service agreement;
2. Ensure that an indebtedness determination is made prior to processing the employee's separation; and
3. Include in the employee's official personnel folder a copy of the Statement of Liability or Credit described in this Part that is provided by the finance/fiscal/disbursing officer.

C. Finance, Fiscal, or Disbursing Officer

1. Travel and Transportation Allowances Determination

- a. The appropriate finance/fiscal/disbursing officer must determine an employee's travel and transportation allowances under this Part.
- b. Determination must be made prior to processing the employee's separation.
- c. If a violation occurs, travel and transportation allowances previously furnished and/or to be furnished must be computed by the activity at which the violation occurred.

2. Liability/Credit Statement. In each service agreement violation instance, the finance/fiscal/disbursing officer must:

- a. Provide the employee with a statement of the employee's liability/credit that states, in detail, the liabilities, credits (and an explanation of how the credits may be used/applied), and other obligations, as provided in this Part.
- b. Send a copy of the above statement to the civilian personnel officer for inclusion in the employee's personnel folder.
- c. Inform the employee of the right to file a claim if the employee disagrees with the liability/credit statement.

A sample statement and examples of calculations in cases of renewal agreement violations during the first and second years of an additional tour appear later in this Part.

3. Collection. If the finance/fiscal/disbursing officer determines that an employee is indebted to the GOV'T, the officer must immediately initiate collection IAW appropriate finance directives.

C5584 AGREEMENT VIOLATIONS FOR TRANSFERS TO, FROM, AND WITHIN CONUS

A. General. A service agreement provision for a transfer to/from/within CONUS requiring 12 months service following the effective date of transfer is not voided by:

1. A subsequent transfer within that period, whether at the employee's request or in the GOV'T's interest; or
2. Another service agreement being signed incident to a subsequent transfer.

B. Exceptions. The service agreement time limit is waived if failure to comply with the requirement is for reasons beyond the employee's control that are acceptable to the employing department/agency. In this case, there is no employee liability. The time limit for each service agreement violated must be waived separately.

C. Examples. The employee's financial responsibility to the GOV'T for travel and transportation PCS allowances and cost is determined separately under each service agreement, as illustrated in the following examples.

1. Example 1. An employee at PDS A is required to serve 12 months.
 - a. After serving 6 months, the employee is authorized a PCS to PDS B, and signs a new 12-month service agreement.
 - b. After serving 4 months at PDS B, the employee resigns.
 - c. Under these conditions, the employee is indebted to the GOV'T for the travel and transportation allowances and cost paid by the GOV'T ICW the transfer to PDS A, and from PDS A to PDS B. This is because the combined total service period at PDSs A and B is less than 12 months.
2. Example 2. An employee at PDS A signs a 12-month service agreement.
 - a. After serving 6 months, the employee is authorized a PCS to PDS B, and signs a new 12-month service agreement.
 - b. The employee serves 7 months at PDS B and then resigns.
 - c. The total service at PDSs A and B is 13 months.
 - d. The 12-month service requirement under the service agreement relating to PDS A is satisfied and there is no liability for travel to PDS A.
 - e. The employee is, however, financially responsible for the travel and transportation cost and related allowances paid for travel from PDS A to PDS B.

C5586 AGREEMENT VIOLATIONS FOR AN OCONUS EMPLOYEE

A. Violation during the First Year of Service under an Initial Service Agreement

1. An OCONUS employee, who leaves GOV'T service for reasons unacceptable to the last assigned agency before completing 12 months of service under the initial service agreement, is financially responsible to the GOV'T for travel and transportation allowances and costs associated with the move to that PDS (see par. C5578) of:
 - a. The employee;
 - b. The employee's dependents;
 - c. HHG including SIT and NTS of HHG;
 - d. A POV; and
 - e. A mobile home.
2. Return travel becomes the employee's financial responsibility.
3. An employee who departs from an OCONUS PDS in an authorized leave (with or without pay) status before the end of the first year of an initial service agreement, and resigns while away for reasons unacceptable to the agency, is allowed credit for the authorized leave time toward completion of the minimum service requirement. See [B-184948, 18 November 1975](#).
4. Pars. C5586-A and C5586-B apply to each OCONUS employee.
5. Additional penalty conditions in par. C5586-D apply to a DODEA teacher.

B. Violation after One Year of Service under an Initial Service Agreement. An employee who completes one year of an OCONUS assignment and, for reasons *unacceptable* to the employing DOD component, fails to satisfy an initial service agreement in excess of one year:

1. Is *not* financially responsible for the travel and transportation cost and related allowances associated with the move to the OCONUS PDS, *except* for charges for NTS of HHG incurred after the end of the first year.
2. Is financially responsible for all HHG transportation costs after the violation date and must be advised immediately.
3. Is *not* authorized to return POV transportation.
4. May *not* be provided GOV'T funded commercial transportation.
5. Who has insufficient funds, may be authorized repatriation transportation in par. C7250.

C. Employee Serving under Renewal Agreements

1. Failure to Complete One Year of Service. When an employee fails to complete one year of service under a renewal agreement, the employee is financially responsible for the costs of:

- a. Transportation and per diem for the employee and transportation for the employee's dependents from the former PDS to the actual residence and from the actual residence to the last PDS at which the employee failed to complete one year of service;
- b. Transportation for any of the employee's dependents who traveled between the former PDS and the last PDS without going to the employee's actual residence;
- c. HHG transportation (including SIT) from the former PDS to the last PDS;
- d. POV transportation or NTS of the HHG, unless an earned allowance exists for the NTS of the HHG or return transportation of the POV; and
- e. The MEA paid for a transfer from a former to the last PDS.

2. Unused Allowances Accrued under a Prior Agreement

- a. The employee is authorized:
 - (1) Certain unused allowances accrued under a prior service agreement under which the employee completed the agreed-upon service period.
 - (2) Unused allowances for personal transportation, and the transportation for dependents and HHG (including SIT) from the PDS at which the service requirement was satisfied, to the actual residence.
 - (3) Credit against the employee's financial responsibility for the costs that would have been incurred, since the employee did not use this allowance, provided the employee is actually separated from GOV'T service.
- b. If the amount of credit is less than the employee's financial responsibility, the difference remains the employee's financial responsibility.
- c. If the credit is larger than the liability, the difference is applied to the employee's costs of moving from the PDS, where the employee failed to complete a year of service, to the actual residence.
- d. If the amount available to be applied to these costs equals/exceeds the costs, the GOV'T may procure

and pay for such transportation in full.

e. If the amount available is less than the cost, the GOV'T may procure and pay for the transportation, but must collect, from the employee, the difference between the total costs and the amount to be applied against the costs.

f. The employee may elect to pay the total costs and submit a reimbursement claim for the applicable amount.

g. Additional penalty conditions for DODEA teachers are in par. C5586-D.

3. Employee Completes One or More Years but Does Not Complete the Specified Service

a. If an employee serves one or more years under a renewal agreement but does not serve the entire period specified in the renewal agreement, the employee is not liable for travel and transportation allowances for:

(1) Travel from the PDS, at which the employee completed the previous tour, to the actual residence;

(2) Travel from the actual residence to the PDS at which the employee failed to complete the agreed-upon tour; and

(3) Direct travel of dependents, and HHG shipment (including SIT) between the PDS where the employee failed to complete the service agreement and the previous PDS where the employee satisfied the previous service agreement.

b. If the PDS is different, the employee is:

(1) Financially responsible for the costs of transportation for self, dependents and HHG from the PDS at which the employee did not complete the agreed-upon tour, under the renewal agreement, to the actual residence.

(2) Credited against this liability, is an amount equal to the costs of transporting, from the former PDS at which the service requirement was completed to the actual residence, the employee's HHG and any of the employee's dependents who did not accompany the employee to the actual residence for leave, provided the employee was separated from GOV'T service. These credits and any remaining liability are computed as in par. C5586-C2.

D. DoDEA Teacher. In addition to the other penalties for violation of agreements (see par. C5578), a DoDEA teacher who fails to report for service at the beginning of the next school year is financially responsible to the employing Military Department for the reasonable value of any storage provided during the recess period. See the Civilian Personnel Manual for discussion of any LQA repayment or QTRS value repayment responsibility.

C5588 COMPUTATIONS

A. General. Computations of an employee's liabilities and credits, including those remaining from an employee's previous tour(s) of duty, must be based on actual costs and/or constructed costs (i.e., the rates applicable at the time the employee fails to fulfill the terms of the new service agreement).

B. Military Sealift Command (MSC) and Air Mobility Command (AMC) Costs

1. The space-required rate must be used in computing MSC transportation cost.

2. The common user tariff rate must be used in computing the AMC transportation cost.

3. If these rates are not available at the OCONUS activity, they may be obtained from the nearest MSC or AMC traffic officer.

4. Requests for MSC and AMC tariff rates should contain the travel and transportation dates, terminal points, names of persons concerned, and baggage weight.

C. Commercial Carrier Transportation Costs. Computation of commercial carrier transportation cost within CONUS must be made on the basis of the GOV'T cost, without tax, for the accommodations furnished under Ch 2, Part E. The employee must be allowed appropriate credit for GOV'T-procured transportation documents or wholly/partially unused tickets that are returned.

D. Travel Time Compensation. Travel time compensation is not a travel cost and is not considered in computing liability.

E. Per Diem. Per diem for travel performed is a travel cost item and must be considered in computing liability.

F. Employee Financial Responsibility to the GOV'T

1. An employee's financial responsibility to the GOV'T must be based on travel to/from the first PDS following a period of RAT.
2. Travel and transportation allowances for subsequent reassignments within the OCONUS command, directed by the employing activity, are *not* the employee's financial responsibility.

G. Return Travel Costs

1. GOV'T's Obligation. When sufficient travel and transportation allowances exist to cover travel costs for the full distance from the official OCONUS PDS to the actual residence, they are authorized and the GOV'T's obligation is fulfilled.
2. Employee's Obligation. When it is determined that insufficient travel and transportation allowances exist to cover travel costs for the full distance from the OCONUS PDS to the actual residence; the employee is financially responsible for the costs to the actual residence that exceed the employee's allowances. The employee:
 - a. Is authorized GOV'T transportation, if available, from the OCONUS area to the POD, or beyond, by these regulations. In such cases, collections should be made before the travel begins, if required by finance regulations.
 - b. May be authorized repatriation transportation (see par. C7250) if the employee is without sufficient funds to pay for return HHG shipment expenses (including SIT at origin), and the conditions in par. C7250 are met.
 - c. May provide the transportation and be reimbursed for the GOV'T's share upon submission of an appropriate voucher.
 - *d. Must furnish receipts for claimed expenses. See par. C1310 and DoDFMR 7000.14-R, Volume 9.
 - e. Is responsible for reimbursement of the GOV'T's share based on the return transportation mode that would have been used over a usually traveled route to the actual residence. See par. C2203.

H. Sample Statement of Liability/Credit Violation of Renewal Agreement

**SAMPLE STATEMENT OF
 LIABILITY OR CREDIT VIOLATION OF RENEWAL
 AGREEMENT**

NOTE: The per diem/mileage rates and transportation costs used in the following example(s) are for illustrative purposes only and may not reflect current rates. Par. C2500 prescribes current TDY mileage rates and par. C2505 prescribes current MALT rate.

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY	
Name, Designation, Grade	Richard A. Rowe, Administrative Assistant GS-9
Official Station	Munich, Germany
Actual Residence	Buffalo, NY
Dependency Status	Single, no dependents
Service Record	Appointed 1 July 1990. Completed initial tour 30 June 1993. Signed renewal agreement 1 July 1993. Provided return transportation to Buffalo, NY, and after a period of leave, transportation to Munich, Germany where a new tour began on 20 August 1993. Resigned 15 January 1994 for reasons not acceptable to the Department of the Army.
TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION ALLOWANCES LIABILITY OR CREDIT	
LIABILITIES	
Round trip rail transportation from Munich, GE, to Frankfurt, GE	\$ 28.00
Round trip AMC transportation from Frankfurt, GE, to McGuire AFB, NJ	162.00
Round trip transportation service from McGuire AFB, NJ, to Philadelphia, PA (airport)	7.00
Round trip commercial air transportation from Philadelphia, PA, to Buffalo, NY	52.00
Per diem to and from Munich, GE (tabulate number of days to appropriate rates)	+\$ 16.00
TOTAL	\$265.00
CREDITS	
Rail transportation from Munich, GE, to Frankfurt, GE	\$ 14.00
AMC transportation from Frankfurt, GE, to McGuire AFB, NJ	81.00
Transportation service from McGuire AFB, NJ, to Philadelphia, PA	3.50
Commercial air transportation from Philadelphia, PA, to Buffalo, NY	26.00
Per diem from Munich, GE, to Buffalo, NY	+\$ 8.00
TOTAL	\$132.50
Liability \$265 - Credit \$132.50 = \$132.50 due to the GOV'T. There is no further GOV'T liability. Statement approved: _____ A. B. Person, Civilian Personnel Officer 17 January 2011	
Explanation: The employee satisfactorily completed the service required by the initial service agreement and is not liable for the travel and transportation allowances for travel from Buffalo to Munich. The employee violated the renewal agreement prior to completion of one year of service and owes the GOV'T for round-trip travel and transportation allowances for travel from Munich to Buffalo. However, since the employee completed the first tour and is authorized one return to Buffalo at GOV'T expense, the employee is given the credit of \$132.50. Return travel from Munich to Buffalo is at personal expense.	

I. Sample Cases. Liability/credit statements as a result of renewal agreement violation are prepared in the same manner as above for the following cases:

1. Case No. 1. An employee is transferred from the Army Materiel Command Headquarters, Ft Belvoir, VA, to London, England, for a 3-year tour. The employee has a spouse, son, daughter, and dependent parent. The spouse, son, and dependent parent travel to London with the employee. The daughter remains at a school in the U.S. HHG (7,800 pounds) are transported to London at GOV'T expense. Total travel and transportation allowances are \$1,500.

Upon completion of the tour in London, the employee signed a renewal agreement for a 2-year tour in Berlin, Germany. The employee, spouse, and son returned to Washington for leave. The HHG (8,750 pounds) were stored in London for 90 days prior to shipment to Berlin. The dependent parent visited Paris and returned to London while the employee was in Washington on leave. The employee's daughter, who had remained in the U.S., traveled at GOV'T expense to Berlin with the employee, spouse, and son. The employee's dependent parent and HHG (8,750 pounds) were transported at GOV'T expense from London to Berlin.

Prior to completion of the first year of the renewal agreement, the employee was removed from the position and separated from GOV'T service because of misconduct. Since the removal resulted in violation of the renewal agreement, the employee is liable for the costs of transporting self, family, and HHG from Berlin to Washington.

a. Computations

(1) Since the employee satisfactorily completed the service required by the initial service agreement, the employee is not liable for the travel and transportation allowances for travel of self, spouse, son, and parent from Washington to London.

(2) Liabilities

Transportation for self, spouse, and son from London to Washington, DC	\$ 627.00
Transportation for self, spouse, daughter, and son from Washington, DC, to Berlin	944.00
Transportation of dependent parent from London to Berlin	131.00
Per diem for the employee from London to Washington, DC, and from Washington, DC, to Berlin	7.50
Per diem for spouse, son, daughter, and dependent parent from London to Berlin	6.00
Packing, drayage, and storage of HHG in London	140.00
Crating, drayage, transportation, and unpacking of HHG from London to Berlin	275.00
Miscellaneous Expense Allowance	+\$ 1,000.00
TOTAL	\$3,130.50

(3) Credits

Transportation of self, spouse, son, and dependent parent from London to Washington	\$ 836.00
Packing, crating, drayage of HHG in London	90.00
Transportation, SIT and unpacking of HHG (8,750 pounds) from London to Washington	1,240.00
Per diem for employee, spouse, son, and dependent parent from London to Washington	+\$ 12.00
TOTAL	\$2,178.00

(4) Liability \$3,130.50 - Credit \$2,178 = \$952.50 due to the GOV'T. There are no further allowances. No credit is allowed for HHG storage in London between tours of duty since the renewal agreement was violated before completion of one year.

2. Case No. 2. An employee is recruited under a service agreement for a position in Okinawa for a 24-month tour. The employee is married and has one son. The employee is provided travel and transportation allowances for travel to Okinawa for self, spouse, and son, but HHG remain at Atlanta, GA, the actual residence. The employee completed the required tour in Okinawa and was furnished return transportation to Atlanta, GA, after signing a new renewal agreement for a 24-month tour in Ankara, Turkey.

After a period of leave in Atlanta, the employee, spouse, and 6,000 pounds of HHG are transported to Ankara at GOV'T expense. The son remains in Atlanta to attend school and at the end of nine months travels at GOV'T expense under the renewal agreement from Atlanta to Ankara.

The employee completed the tour at Ankara and signed a renewal agreement for a 2-year tour at Bremerhaven, GE. The employee was furnished return transportation to Washington, DC, but was not accompanied by spouse and son. After a period of leave in Washington, the employee was provided transportation to the new station in Bremerhaven. During his absence, the HHG were packed, crated, and shipped from Ankara to Bremerhaven, and placed in SIT for 30 days prior to the family's arrival. The spouse and son were furnished GOV'T transportation from Ankara to Bremerhaven.

The employee serves 18 months under the renewal agreement, resigns to return to the U.S. to enter private business, and was separated from GOV'T service. Since the resignation is prior to the expiration of the 2-year tour, the service agreement is violated and the employee is liable for transportation costs from Bremerhaven to Atlanta.

a. Computations

(1) The tour in Okinawa was completed and employee is not liable for any of the travel and transportation allowances paid.

(2) The tour in Ankara was completed and no liability exists for travel and transportation allowances paid.

(3) Since the employee served 18 months at Bremerhaven, the employee is not indebted for any of the travel and transportation allowances previously paid under the agreement.

(4) Credits

Transportation for spouse and son (Ankara to Atlanta)	\$ 500.00
Transportation HHG (8,700 pounds gross packed and crated at time of violation) from Ankara to Atlanta	840.00
Packing, crating, drayage, and unpacking of HHG in Ankara and Atlanta	+ \$ 180.00
TOTAL	\$1,520.00

(5) The cost of transportation for the employee, spouse, and son, and HHG from Bremerhaven to Atlanta, is \$1,340. Since the employee was authorized a credit of \$1,520, which exceeded the cost of transportation from Bremerhaven to Atlanta, the GOV'T paid for all transportation to Atlanta.

NOTE: The cost figures used in the sample statement and case histories are for illustrative purpose only and are not correct, actual, or constructed costs.

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PART M: HHT (FTR §302-5)

C5600 GENERAL (FTR §302-5.1)

A HHT:

1. Is discretionary. *The AO, not the employee, determines if a HHT is necessary.*
2. May only be authorized on a case-by-case basis, when an employee has accepted a permanent transfer, and the circumstances indicate the need.
3. May not be authorized to assist an employee in deciding whether or not to accept a transfer.
4. May be authorized only for an employee and/or spouse. Employee/spouse may perform separate HHTs to the new PDS at GOV'T expense NTE the cost that would have been incurred on one round trip when the employee's travel order is issued IAW Agency/Service regulations. See par. C5606.

NOTE: *A domestic partner is not a spouse and cannot be authorized a HHT (1 USC §7).*

5. May be authorized for an attendant or escort within this Part when Ch 6, Part L or APP E, Part 1, par. A21 apply ([59 Comp. Gen. 461 \(1980\)](#)).

If the HHT is allowed, it should lower the GOV'T's relocation costs by reducing the time in temporary lodging.

C5602 ELIGIBLE EMPLOYEE (FTR §302-5.3)

An employee may be authorized a HHT when:

1. A PCS is authorized;
2. Both the old and new PDSs are located within CONUS and/or a non-foreign OCONUS area (e.g., one PDS could be in NE and the other in Guam);
3. GOV'T/other prearranged housing is not going to be assigned at the new PDS; and,
4. The old and new PDSs are 75 or more miles apart via a usually traveled surface route. The official source to determine the measured map distance between the old and new PDSs is DTOD (par. C1065).

C5604 INDIVIDUALS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR A HHT (FTR §302-5.4)

A HHT may not be provided for a/an:

1. New appointee or the new appointee's spouse if par. C5080-B applies; or
2. Employee authorized dependent and/or HHG transportation to/from a training location to which transportation is authorized under par. C4630 instead of per diem/AEA while at the training location; or
3. Employee's children, [GSBCA 16907-RELO, 14 August 2006, http://www.gsbca.gsa.gov/relo/s1690714.pdf](#)

C5606 SEPARATE TRIPS BY EMPLOYEE AND SPOUSE (FTR §302-5.9)

Separate HHT round trips by the employee and spouse are allowed; however, the GOV'T's overall cost is limited to the cost of one round trip for the employee and spouse traveling together. The GOV'T's overall cost for comparison and computation purposes includes per diem, transportation costs, and reimbursable expenses (APP G). The HHT trip duration including travel time is limited to 10 days. Separate spouse HHT does not increase the 10-day limitation regardless of the circumstances (par. C5618). AEA is not authorized for HHT (par. C5624-B).

1. For example, if the GOV'T's overall round trip cost of one HHT for the employee and spouse between the old/new PDSs is \$800; and the employee/spouse each performed a separate round trip HHT for a combined total of \$1,200 – the GOV'T overall reimbursement for both HHT trips is limited to \$800. The excess HHT trip cost of \$400 is borne by the employee.

**2. HHT(lump sum) cost comparison, computations or lodging receipts are not required for separately performed HHT trips by the employee and spouse (par. C5624-B). HHT(lump sum) is irrevocable once the employee signs a service agreement.*

C5608 WHEN A HHT MAY BEGIN (FTR §302-5.10)

When authorized, a HHT may begin after the:

1. Employee signs a service agreement; and
2. DoD COMPONENT establishes, and informs the employee of, the reporting date to the new PDS.

NOTE: *The maximum time for beginning allowable travel and transportation is ordinarily 1 year from the date the employee reports for duty at the new PDS. See par. C1057 for extensions.*

C5610 WHEN A HHT MUST BE COMPLETED (FTR §302-5.12)

Round-trip house-hunting travel must be completed by the:

1. Employee on the day before the day the employee reports to the new PDS, and
2. Spouse:
 - a. On the day before the family begins relocation to the new PDS, or
 - b. The expiration of the maximum time for beginning allowable travel and transportation.

C5612 HHT AUTHORIZATION (FTR §302-5.5)

After considering par. C5614-A, an AO/AO designee may authorize a HHT. The AO/AO's designee must determine:

1. If a HHT is necessary;
- *2. Whether subsistence reimbursement is per diem under the 'Lodging-Plus' method (par. C5624-B1) or a lump sum (par. C5624-B2);
3. The appropriate HHT duration (NTE the maximum IAW par. C5618);
4. The authorized transportation mode(s) for:
 - a. The HHT to/from the new PDS location; and
 - b. Local travel while house-hunting at the new PDS location.

C5614 CONSIDERATIONS

A. General. *The HHT must be minimized/avoided when other satisfactory and more economical alternatives are available.* An AO/AO designee must consider pars. C5614-B through C5614-F before authorizing a HHT.

B. Arranging a Permanent Residence before a Move. If the employee has a large family and must promptly vacate the residence at the old PDS, it might be less costly to the GOV'T, as well as more convenient to the employee, to complete arrangements for a new residence before the move actually takes place.

C. Arranging a Permanent Residence while in Temporary Lodging. If the employee has no family or a small family, it might be less costly to allow the employee (and family) to remain in temporary lodging at the new PDS for a somewhat longer period than might otherwise be required, subject to limitations until the employee finds a permanent residence.

D. Avoiding an Advance Trip. If TQSE is authorized, a HHT possibly may be avoided. It might be more advantageous to the GOV'T and the employee for the employee's dependents to remain at the former residence while the employee occupies temporary lodging at the new PDS. During that time the employee can select a permanent residence after becoming familiar with the new PDS area.

E. TDY at the New PDS. When an employee is TDY at what is already known to become a new PDS - before the permanent transfer is effective - a HHT should not be necessary.

F. Housing Information Assistance. It might be possible for the DoD COMPONENT to avoid/shorten the HHT duration by providing assistance and information to an employee concerning housing conditions and markets at the new PDS location.

C5616 PROHIBITIONS

A HHT is not authorized when the:

1. Employee will be assigned to a GOV'T/other prearranged permanent residence at the new PDS location.
2. Employee has not formally agreed to transfer to the new PDS.
3. Old and/or new PDS, are located in a foreign OCONUS area. APP A.
4. Distance between the old and new PDSs is less than 75 miles (as measured by map distance) via a usually traveled surface route.

C5618 TRIP DURATION (FTR §302-5.11-12)

A HHT, when authorized, should be for a reasonable time period considering the distance between the old and new PDSs, transportation mode, and the housing situation at the new PDS. *A funded HHT, including travel time, is NTE 10 calendar days.*

C5620 TRANSPORTATION TO AND/OR FROM A NEW PDS LOCALITY (FTR §302-5.14)

1. When authorizing/approving a transportation mode, the objective is to minimize en route time and maximize new PDS time.
- *2. When the new PDS is less than 250 miles, POC transportation is to the GOV'T's advantage. However, a traveler can't be required to use a POC so the AO may authorize another transportation mode.
- *3. When the distance to the new PDS is 250 or more miles, common carrier is to the GOV'T's advantage. The AO may authorize/approve POC to the GOV'T's advantage when, *and only when*, a written cost comparison demonstrates POC is cost effective.
- *4. If POC transportation is to the GOV'T's advantage, the MALT rate in par. C2505 applies.
- *5. If the employee travels by other than the authorized transportation mode, reimbursement is for the lesser of the actual transportation expenses or the authorized transportation cost.

*6. The employee is authorized transportation expenses (including transportation between carrier terminals).

C5622 LOCAL TRANSPORTATION

A. General Expenses. Reasonable expenses for local transportation at the new PDS are allowed.

B. Local Transportation

1. Local transportation by common carrier, other public transit systems, DTMO-negotiated car rental agreement (par. C2102-B regarding mandatory CTO use), commercially rented automobile, or a POC at the MALT rate in par. C2505 may be authorized.

2. The local transportation mode must be consistent with the transportation mode authorized for travel to/from the PDS (e.g., a rental car should not be authorized if POC transportation to the new PDS is authorized).

C. Special Conveyance (Taxi/Cab) Use. Special conveyance reimbursement is limited to transportation between carrier terminals and the places of lodging.

C5624 SUBSISTENCE

A. General

1. HHT subsistence expenses are ordinarily reimbursed under the 'Lodging-Plus' method as in par. C5624-B1.

*2. A DoD COMPONENT may, however, offer to pay a lump sum for subsistence expenses. See par. C5624-B2. The following are factors in determining whether or not to offer lump sum reimbursement:

*a. Administration Ease. Per diem payment under par. C5624-B1 ('Lodging-Plus' method) requires submission of a travel claim for lodging expense amount validity review, accuracy, and reasonableness. A lump sum paid under par. C5624-B2 is easier to administer because an expense review is not required.

b. Cost Considerations. Evaluate the cost of each subsistence reimbursement option on a case-by-case basis. *A single 'generic' decision for all PCS moves is not authorized.*

c. Employee Treatment. Consider employee morale and productivity as well as direct costs.

B. Methods. Calculate an employee's subsistence allowance IAW par. C5624-B1 or C5624-B2.

*1. 'Lodging-Plus' Computation Method. The standard CONUS per diem rate applies, using the computation as prescribed in pars. C4553 and C5125, for one round trip of the employee and/or spouse for up to 10 calendar days between the old and new PDS.

NOTE: AEA in Ch 4, Part C, may not be authorized/approved for a HHT.

*2. Lump Sum. The amount calculated using par. C5624-B2a or C5624-B2b, as applicable:

a. The employee and spouse both travel (together or separately), multiply the applicable locality [per diem rate](#) by 6.25, or

b. If only one person (the employee or the spouse) travels, multiply the applicable locality [per diem rate](#) by 5.

*3. Lump Sum Payment

*a. The lump sum determined in par. C5624-B2a or C5624-B2b applies for the entire trip without regard to

the number of days authorized for the HHT.

*b. Any balance from the determined lump sum not used by the employee for expenses:

- (1) Belongs to the employee,
- (2) Is not subject to collection, and
- (3) May be taxable (FTR §302-5.18).

C. Subsistence Calculation Examples

1. General. An employee and spouse are authorized a 10-day HHT to Arlington, VA. For the examples below the following information is applicable:

a. Per diem for Arlington, VA, at the time of travel is \$201 (\$150/ \$51).

b. The single occupancy lodging cost is \$130.

*c. The DoD COMPONENT offers a HHT and the option of either the lump sum option (par. C5624-B2) or the ‘Lodging-Plus’ option (par. C5624-B1).

d. When the employee elects per diem under the ‘Lodging-Plus’ computation method for a HHT, and the spouse accompanies the employee, the employee’s computation for the lodging rate is computed at the *single room rate*.

***NOTE:** The *per diem rates* used in the examples below are for illustrative purposes only and may not reflect current rates. See par. C4550-F3 for the current Standard CONUS per diem rate.

*2. Example 1. The traveler is authorized a 10-day HHT with per diem computed under the ‘Lodging-Plus’ computation method. The standard CONUS per diem rate applies. See par. C5624-B1. The traveler and spouse travel together. *The traveler must provide lodging receipts.*

<u>Employee’s Per Diem</u>		
Travel day to Arlington:	*75% x \$46 = \$34.50 + \$70 (single lodging cost) =	*\$ 104.50
8 days in the Arlington Area:	*\$70 (Lodging) + \$46 (M&IE) = \$116/day x 8 days =	*\$1928.00
Travel day back to the PDS:	*75% x \$46 =	+ *\$ 34.50
Total Per Diem for Employee		*\$1,067.00
<u>Spouse’s Per Diem</u>		
*Using par. C5125-A, the maximum amount allowable is 75% of the per diem rate to which the employee is authorized under par. C4553.		
Total Per Diem for Spouse	*75% x \$1,067.00 (employee’s per diem) =	*\$800.25
<u>Total Per Diem Payment</u>		
Employee’s per diem		*\$1,067.00
Spouse’s per diem		+ * \$800.25
Total Per Diem for Employee and Spouse		*\$1,867.25

*3. Example 2. The employee is authorized a lump sum HHT. See par. C5624-B2a. *No lodging receipt is required.*

*Total Lump Sum Subsistence for the Employee and Spouse	*\$201 (locality rate) x 6.25 (lump sum rate for employee and spouse) =	\$1,256.25
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4. Example 3. The employee reports to the new PDS without performing a HHT. The spouse performs a HHT alone.

Situation A:		
*The employee elects the 10-day HHT with per diem computed under the ‘Lodging-Plus’ computation method (par. C5624-B1). Using par. C5125-A, the employee is authorized per diem for the spouse up to the standard CONUS per diem rate. The employee must provide lodging receipts. <i>NOTE: If the spouse lodges with the employee at the new PDS location, there is no lodging reimbursement unless there is an additional charge for the spouse.</i>		
Travel day to Arlington:	*\$77 (lodging) + \$34.50 (75% x \$46) =	*\$ 111.50
8 days in the Arlington area:	*\$77 + \$46 = \$123/day x 8 days =	*\$984.00
Travel day back to the PDS:	*75% x \$46=	+ *\$ <u>34.50</u>
Total Per Diem for Spouse		*\$1,130.00

Situation B:		
*The employee elects the lump sum HHT (par. C5624-B2b) for the spouse. <i>No lodging receipts are required.</i>		
*Total Lump Sum Subsistence for the Spouse	*\$201 x 5 (lump sum for one person)=	\$1,005.00

5. Example 4. The employee is authorized a 10-day HHT with per diem computed under the ‘Lodging-Plus’ computation method. See par. C5624-B1. The employee and the spouse perform separate HHTs. ***The employee must provide lodging receipts.***

Employee’s Per Diem		
Travel day to Arlington:	\$130 (single lodging cost) + 75% x \$51 = \$38.25 =	\$ 168.25
5 days in the Arlington Area:	\$130 (lodging) + \$51 (M&IE) = \$181/day x 5 days =	\$ 905.00
Travel day back to the PDS:	75% x \$51 =	+ \$ <u>38.25</u>
Total Per Diem for Employee		\$1,111.50
Spouse’s Per Diem		
Using par. C5125-C, the maximum amount allowable is 100% of the per diem rate to which the employee is authorized under par. C4553.		
Travel day to Arlington:	\$130 (single lodging cost) + 75% x \$51 = \$38.25 =	\$ 168.25
4 days in the Arlington Area:	\$130 (lodging) + \$51 (M&IE) = \$181/day x 4 days =	\$ 724.00
Travel day back to the PDS:	75% x \$51 =	+ \$ <u>38.25</u>
Total Per Diem for Employee		\$ 930.50
Total Per Diem Payment		
Employee’s per diem		\$1,111.50
Spouse’s per diem		+ \$ 930.50
Total Per Diem for Employee and Spouse		\$2,042.00

C5626 EXPENSE DOCUMENTATION

*A. Transportation. To receive reimbursement for HHT transportation expenses, an employee must itemize the transportation expenses and have appropriate receipts. See par. C1310 and DoDFMR 7000.14-R, Volume 9.

B. Subsistence Expenses

*1. ‘Lodging-Plus’ Method. An employee paid per diem under par. C5624-B1, using the ‘Lodging-Plus’ method must itemize lodging expenses and have lodging receipts. See par. C1310 and DoDFMR 7000.14-R, Volume 9.

*2. Lump Sum. An employee, paid for a HHT using the lump sum computation under par. C5624-B2, does not require itemization or receipts for payment.

C5628 STATUS WHILE ON HHT

An employee is in a travel status (APP A) while performing house-hunting travel during the authorized absence period.

C5630 NO RETURN TO OLD PDS

A HHT consists of travel to the new PDS vicinity to locate permanent housing and return to the old PDS before performing en route PCS travel to the new PDS. If a HHT is authorized under the 'Lodging-Plus' method, and the employee reports for duty at the new PDS instead of returning to the old PDS, TQSE, if authorized, are payable in lieu of house-hunting subsistence for the days spent seeking permanent housing up to the day before reporting for duty at the new PDS, NTE the number of days authorized for the HHT. The one-way transportation is PCS travel (GSBCA 16339-RELO, 18 February 2004). Under the circumstances in par. C5630 an employee is *not* in a duty status while house-hunting. DoD 1400.25-M, SC630.7.4.3 about granting an excused absence for PCS purposes.

C5632 HHT ADVANCE (FTR §302-5.16)

1. A HHT expenses advance may be paid if a HHT under the 'Lodging-Plus' method is offered and elected.
2. The advance is NTE the sum of the anticipated transportation costs and the maximum per diem allowable under the 'Lodging-Plus' method in par. C5624-B1 for the HHT location and duration.

*3. If a HHT using the lump sum under par. C5624-B2 is offered and elected, 'subsistence-related' expenses payment does not constitute an advance, whereas the transportation-related expenses may be paid in advance just as for the HHT under the 'Lodging-Plus' method.

4. Also par. C1101-G for house-hunting travel and transportation advances.

C5634 HHT ICW TQSE

*A. TQSE(AE). If an employee is paid/reimbursed for HHT days, and authorized TQSE(AE) is subsequently claimed for more than 30 days, the actual number of HHT days (NTE 10) paid/reimbursed (on either a 'Lodging-Plus' or lump sum basis) are deducted from the first authorized 30-day TQSE(AE) period. See par. C5372. For a reimbursed:

1. 5-day HHT, deduct 5 days from the first authorized TQSE(AE) 30 day period,
2. 6-day HHT, deduct 6 days from the first authorized TQSE(AE) 30 day period, or
3. 10-day HHT, deduct 10 days (or the actual number of days used, whichever is less) from the first authorized TQSE(AE) 30 day period.

*B. TQSE(LS). *The number of days paid/reimbursed for a HHT are not deducted from TQSE(LS) IAW par. C5392.*

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PART P: REAL ESTATE TRANSACTION AND UNEXPIRED LEASE EXPENSE ALLOWANCES (FTR PART 302-11)**SECTION 1: GENERAL****C5750 GENERAL**

A. Conditions. An eligible employee is authorized reimbursement for certain expenses incurred ICW the:

1. Sale of a residence,
2. Settlement of an unexpired lease involving:
 - a. The residence, or
 - b. A lot on which a mobile home used as a residence was located at the old PDS; and/or
3. Purchase (including construction) of a residence at the new PDS;

after the employee has signed the required service agreement, and met the requirements in par. C5750-B.

NOTE: An employee, who elects PM services after the DoD COMPONENT offers them, may later elect to sell the residence per par. C5825-D1 within the applicable time limitation and par. C5810-E provisions. The reimbursement, including the amount previously paid for PM services, may not exceed the reimbursement limitations in par. C5756-B. This authority does not extend to an employee enrolled in the Home Sale Program.

B. Requirements ICW Reimbursement. The following requirements must be met before expense reimbursement is authorized:

1. A PCS is authorized/approved and, except as in par. C5750-D, the old and new PDSs are located in CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS areas;
2. The dwelling at the old PDS is the employee's actual residence when informed that transfer to a new PDS was definite;
3. The settlement dates for the sale (or lease termination) and purchase are within the time limitation in par. C5750-C (***NOTE: See par. C1057 to authorize an extension on the time limitation on residence transactions.***);
4. The residence (which may be a mobile home and/or the lot on which that mobile home is located or is to be located) is the one from which the employee regularly commutes to and from work on a daily basis (weekend travel does not qualify). ***NOTE: If the PDS is in a remote area where adequate family housing is not available within reasonable commuting distance, a residence includes the dwelling in which the employee's dependent(s) reside or will reside, but only if the residence reasonably relates to the PDS as determined by the travel-approving/directing official concerned.***

C. Time Limit for Residence/Lease Termination Transactions

1. Settlement for the sale, purchase, or lease termination transactions should be not later than 1 year after the employee's transfer effective date (APP A).
2. For an employee eligible under par. C5750-D, the new PDS is the PDS to which the employee reports for duty when reassigned/transferred from a foreign area.
3. The 1-year period begins on the employee's transfer effective date and ends on the first anniversary of that

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date. For example: If an employee's transfer effective date was 20 October 2011, settlement must occur no later than 20 October 2012.)

4. The 1-year period may be extended for up to an additional year by the funding activity's commanding officer/designee. See par. C5750-C10 for extension limits.
5. The employee should submit a written time extension request to the appropriate authority within the initial 1-year period.
6. Action on a request, submitted more than 30 calendar days after the initial 1-year expiration date, is at the option of the commanding officer of the activity bearing the cost.
7. An extension may be granted only if extenuating circumstances prevented the employee from completing the sale, purchase and/or lease termination transactions within the initial 1-year period and that the delayed transactions are reasonably related to the PCS. ([CBCA 2092-Relo, 13 October 2010](#))
8. Costs for transactions completed after the 2-year period may not be reimbursed. ([B-191018, 26 December 1978](#)).
9. The 1-year extension is effective for an employee whose transfer effective date (APP A) is on or after 1 August 2011.
10. *There is no authority to waive the 2-year time limitation under any circumstances. The time limitation is imposed in FTR §302-2.8 and 302-2.11 which have the force and effect of law.* [B-245281, 20 February 1992](#); [GSBCA 16889-RELO](#) at <http://www.gsbca.gsa.gov/relo/r1688902.txt>; and [GSBCA 16790-RELO](#) at <http://www.gsbca.gsa.gov/relo/r1679013.txt>.

D. Transfer from a Foreign PDS to a CONUS/Non-foreign OCONUS PDS

1. Definitions. The following definitions apply for the purposes of par. C5750-D:
 - a. Former CONUS/Non-foreign OCONUS PDS. The PDS, not in a foreign area, from which the employee was transferred when assigned to a foreign area PDS.
 - b. Foreign Area. APP A.
2. Applicability
 - a. An employee who has completed an agreed upon tour of duty at a foreign PDS and is reassigned/transferred to a different CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS PDS (other than the one from which transferred when assigned to the foreign PDS) is authorized reimbursement under this Part.
 - b. The distance between the former and new CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS PDSs must meet the criteria in par. C5080-F for change of station within the same city/area.
3. Ineligible Employee. An employee who was not initially an employee who after signing a service agreement ICW a transfer from a PDS in CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS area, to the foreign PDS, was moved to the foreign PDS at GOV'T expense under a civilian PCS travel order is not eligible for real estate allowances. The following are ineligible:
 - a. A locally hired employee in par. C5566-E2a(1) (former member of U.S. armed forces).
 - b. A locally hired employee in par. C5566-E2a(2) unless the individual was a civilian employee of an agency who was initially transferred from a PDS in CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS area to the foreign area PDS;

- c. A locally hired employee in par. C5566-E2b(2) (employee who accompanied or followed the spouse to the OCONUS area); and
- d. An employee hired in CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS area for assignment to a first PDS and the PDS is in a foreign area.
- e. A former employee with a BREAK IN SERVICE (APP A definition) who is rehired in CONUS or a non-foreign OCONUS area for assignment to a first PDS and the PDS is in a foreign area ([GSBCA 16811-Relo, 13 March 2006](#), <http://www.gsbca.gsa.gov/relo/s1681113.pdf>).

4. Reimbursable Expenses. Expenses incurred incident to the following transactions are reimbursable:

- a. Residence sale (or the settlement of an unexpired lease) at the PDS from which the employee was transferred when assigned to a foreign area PDS; and/or
- b. Residence purchase at the new PDS.

It is not necessary for an employee to be reimbursed the expenses in par. C5750-D4a to be eligible for expense reimbursement in par. C5750-D4b.

5. Limitations. Expenses incident to a sale (or settlement of an unexpired lease) or purchase transaction that occurs prior to the employee being officially notified (ordinarily in the form of a PCS travel order) that instead of returning to the former CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS area PDS, reassignment/transfer is to a different CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS area PDS and may not be reimbursed.

6. Service Agreement Required. A signed service agreement in par. C5075 is required for reimbursement of residence transaction expenses authorized under par. C5750.

E. Residence Sale in Anticipation of Transfer

1. Following Base Closure Announcement

- a. An employee is authorized reimbursement for real estate expenses incurred before, and in anticipation of, a transfer if a clearly evident administrative intent exists, at the time the expenses are incurred, to transfer the employee ([58 Comp. Gen. 208 \(1979\)](#)).
- b. The announcement of a base closure, accompanied by an offer to assist in finding new positions for an affected employee, is a clearly evident intent to transfer the employee ([B-249451, 7 January 1993](#)).
- c. Registering an employee in Priority Placement Program (PPP) constitutes an offer to assist in finding a new position.
- d. An employee, registered in the PPP or other placement program, who sells a residence in anticipation of a PCS, is authorized reimbursement for residence sale expenses when transferred to a new PDS, if otherwise eligible under this Part.
- e. ***Each employee should be cautioned that eligibility for real estate expenses reimbursement exists only if the employee subsequently employed in a position that involves a PCS with a service agreement.***
- f. If the PCS is to a foreign area, reimbursement for the expenses may be made only after the employee completes a tour of duty at the new foreign PDS and subsequently is transferred to a different CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS area location than that from which transferred to the foreign area PDS mentioned above as in par. C5750-D.

2. Employee Officially Notified of Return to a Different CONUS/Non-foreign OCONUS Area PDS

a. An employee who is officially notified that return is to be to a different CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS area PDS may sell the residence at the former CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS area PDS following official notification receipt. Real estate expense reimbursement is IAW this Part upon completion of a tour of duty in the foreign area and subsequent transfer to a different CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS area PDS.

b. Reimbursement. Each employee should be cautioned that reimbursement:

(1) Is not allowed for any real estate transaction that occurs prior to official notification that the employee's return is to be to a PDS other than the one from which transferred to the foreign PDS. A travel order transferring the employee from a foreign PDS to a PDS other than the one from which the employee was transferred to the foreign PDS ordinarily constitutes official notification. ([72 Comp. Gen. 130 \(1993\)](#), CBCA 1994-RELO, 19 August 2010).

(2) Must not be made until the employee is transferred back to a CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS area PDS.

(3) Must not be made incident to the transfer to the foreign area PDS, even though the employee is notified at that time that return is not to be to the same PDS after the foreign area assignment completion.

(4) Is not allowed for an employee who returns to the actual residence for separation.

F. Examples. The following are examples drawn from Comp. Gen. and GSBCA decisions describing circumstances when reimbursement for real estate allowances were and were not allowed.

1. Example 1. An employee transferred from AK to a foreign PDS, Singapore, in the GOV'T's interest. The employee sold the AK residence after being notified by agency officials that return would not be to AK and that return rights would be to the prior position in Savannah, GA. Upon Singapore tour of duty completion, the employee was transferred back to a prior position which had been relocated to Charleston, SC. Upon the employee's transfer to Charleston, an official station other than the one from which the employee was transferred to the foreign PDS, the employee became eligible for the allowable expenses incurred in the residence sale in AK since it was sold after the employee had been officially notified that the return would not be to AK but to a different duty station in CONUS or non-foreign OCONUS area ([72 Comp. Gen. 130 \(1993\)](#), <http://redbook.gao.gov/11/fl0052879.php>).

2. Example 2. An employee assigned at Fort Shafter, HI, was notified that the employee would be transferred to Fort McPherson, GA. In anticipation of the transfer, the employee signed a listing agreement to sell the residence in HI. However, before the sale, the employee accepted a position in Seoul, Korea, and reported for duty at that duty station. The residence in HI was sold while the employee was in Korea and the employee requested reimbursement for real estate expenses. The request was denied on the basis of statutory and regulatory provisions that provide that both the old and new duty station must be located within the U.S. (including non-foreign OCONUS locations) or other named locations for such expenses to be reimbursable. The employee stated that reimbursement was authorized because the position has mandatory mobility, and governing regulations prohibit the employee from staying overseas for more than 5 years. Since the employee would have completed 5 years overseas after the assignment in Korea, it would have been impossible for the employee to return to HI. The employee was later transferred from Korea to Huntsville, AL. The record contains a memorandum indicating that the employee was advised that the assignment in Korea would be followed by an assignment to Headquarters, which at that time was Alexandria, VA, or in the alternative, Huntsville, AL, if the function was transferred there. The Comp. Gen. believed that this constituted official notice to the employee that the employee would not be returning to the old duty station in HI. The employee sold the residence in HI after receiving the official notice. The Comp. Gen. authorized real estate allowances for the employee's residence sale in HI since the criteria enunciated in [72 Comp. Gen. 130 \(1993\)](#) was satisfied. The criteria enunciated in that decision are: (1) official notice prior to an overseas assignment that the employee would not be returning to that duty station; (2) residence sale after such official notice; (3) an agency regulation

that provides that an employee is not to be returned to the old duty station; and (4) the employee's return to another official duty station ([B-255822, 17 May 1994](#), <http://archive.gao.gov/lglpdf64/151692.pdf>).

3. **Example 3.** An employee who transferred to Brasilia, Brazil from Grand Junction, CO, and returned to the former duty station upon overseas assignment completion is not authorized reimbursement of expenses incurred in the Grand Junction residence sale since return was to the same CONUS duty station ([B-242558, 19 Jun 1991](#), <http://redbook.gao.gov/12/fl0055381.php>).

4. **Example 4.** (BRAC – Sale of Residence in Anticipation of Transfer). In early July 1993 a civilian employee saw reports in the local media indicating that the base at which employed was on the Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC) list of bases proposed to be closed. Anticipating a transfer to another location, the employee sold a house in Newark, CA, on 29 July 1993. The BRAC list, however, did not become final until it was approved by Congress in September 1993. An employee who works at a base scheduled to be closed is permitted to register in the Priority Placement Program (PPP), a program which helps a soon-to-be displaced employee find a new position within DoD. The employee's base was not scheduled to be closed until September 1996, and each employee who worked at that base did not receive permission to enroll in the PPP until October 1994. The employee concerned participated in the PPP in October and was eventually transferred to Jacksonville, FL. The employee's claim for reimbursement of the expenses incurred ICW the home sale was denied because the sale predated both final approval of the BRAC list and the employee's registration in the PPP ([GSBCA 13699-Relo, 21 March 1997](#), <http://www.gsbcg.gsa.gov/relo/r136990.txt>).

5. **Example 5.** (BRAC – Sale of Residence in Anticipation of Transfer). A DoD civilian employee listed a residence for sale in anticipation that the base at which the employee worked would be closed and went to settlement on the residence before registering with the agency's job placement program. The agency questioned whether the employee may be reimbursed real estate expenses for the residence sale based on an agency regulation allowing reimbursement of real estate expenses for an employee who is registered in the placement program. Reimbursement was authorized. Neither the regulation nor the decision, [B-249451, 7 January 1993](#), which is cited in the regulation, requires an employee to be registered in the placement program to receive reimbursement for real estate expenses. Rather, an employee may be reimbursed real estate expenses incurred after an agency has demonstrated a clear administrative intent to transfer the employee and the employee is transferred and signs an employment agreement. Although registration in the agency placement program is evidence of intent to transfer, an agency may look to all the facts of a particular case to determine whether or not this intent existed. In this case, the employee was acting on information that the base was about to be closed and that an offer to assist him in finding another job would be forthcoming ([B-261836, 13 November 1995](#), <http://archive.gao.gov/legald425p10/a06920.pdf>).

6. **Example 6.** (BRAC – Sale of Residence ICW Transfer). The employee in this case incorrectly assumed that a BRAC listing constituted official notification that he would be transferred back from a PDS in South Korea to a different PDS in the U.S. other than one in the vicinity of Pueblo, CO, from which the employee was transferred to South Korea. As a result the employee believed the residence could be sold prior to the employee being officially notified of a transfer from South Korea back to the U.S. In 1988, the employee's agency in Pueblo, CO, was placed on the BRAC list. On December 10, 1991, the employee was transferred to Camp Humphries in South Korea. In August 1992, the employee sold the house in Pueblo and incurred real estate transaction expenses. In June 1998, the employee was transferred to McAlester, OK. The employee's agency denied the employee's claim for real estate expenses for residence sale in Pueblo because the residence was sold in 1992, well before official notification of the transfer from South Korea to McAlester, OK. Under the JTR, an employee is not authorized reimbursement for any expenses of a transaction that occurs prior to official notification that the employee's return would be to a permanent duty station (PDS) other than the one from which the employee transferred to the foreign post of duty ([GSBCA 14889-Relo, 7 April 1999](#), <http://www.gsbcg.gsa.gov/relo/r1488907.txt>). *The Comp. Gen. noted in this decision that the PDS includes the residence or other QTRS from which the employee regularly commutes to and from work. A base closure would not result in transfer to a PDS other than the one transferred from before the foreign tour of duty, if there were another PDS to which an employee could be assigned within the commuting distance of the employee's last domestic residence.*

G. General

1. Title Requirements. The title to the residence at the old/new PDS, or the interest in a cooperatively owned dwelling or in an unexpired lease, must be:

- a. In the employee's name alone,
- b. Jointly in the names of the employee and one or more dependent(s), or
- c. Solely in the name of one or more dependent(s).

2. Title Interest Must Have Been Acquired Prior to Transfer Notification. At the old PDS, the employee's property interest must have been acquired prior to the date the employee was officially notified of transfer to the new PDS. In the case of an employee covered by par. C5750-D, the employee's interest must have been acquired prior to the date the employee was officially notified of the foreign area transfer.

a. Legal Title Interest. Except as in par. C5750-G2b, title to the residence is determined by the name of the party (or parties) on the title document (e.g., the deed).

b. Equitable Title Interest. An employee, and/or dependent(s), in a situation described below is deemed to have title to the residence whether or not named on the title document.

(1) Title Held in Trust. The property is held in trust and the:

- (a) Property is the employee's residence as described in par. C5750-B2;
- (b) Employee and/or dependent(s) is/are the only trust beneficiary(ies);
- (c) Employee and/or dependent(s) retain the right to distribute the property for life;
- (d) Employee and/or dependent(s) retain the right to manage the property;
- (e) Employee and/or dependent(s) are the only trust grantor/settler, or retain the right to direct property distribution upon trust dissolution or death; and
- (f) Employee provides the DoD COMPONENT concerned with a trust document copy.

(2) Title Held by Financial Institution. The title is held in the name of a financial institution and the:

- (a) Property is the employee's residence as described in par. C5750-B2;
- (b) Employee and/or a dependent(s) executed a financing agreement (e.g., mortgage) with the financial institution;
- (c) State or local law requires that lending parties take title to perfect (i.e., protect) a security interest in the property, or the financial institution requires that it take possession of title as a financing agreement condition; and
- (d) Employee provides the DoD COMPONENT concerned with a financing document copy.

The DoD COMPONENT concerned may also require that the employee provide proof of state or local laws governing secured credit.

(3) Title Includes an Accommodation Party(ies) [GSBCA 16938-RELO](http://www.gsbca.gsa.gov/relo/r1693825.txt) at <http://www.gsbca.gsa.gov/relo/r1693825.txt>, and [GSBCA 16943-RELO](http://www.gsbca.gsa.gov/relo/r16943-RELO) at <http://www.gsbca.gsa.gov/relo/r1694311.txt>

- (a) An accommodation party is an individual who signs an employee's financing agreement (e.g., a mortgage) to lend a name (i.e., credit) to the arrangement.
- (b) The title is held both in the names of: the employee singularly, or the employee and one or more dependents jointly; or one or more dependents, and an individual (accommodation party) who is not a dependent and the:
- 1- Property is the employee's residence (par. C5750-B2);
 - 2- Employee and/or a dependent(s) has the right to use the property and to direct property conveyance;
 - 3- Lender requires the accommodation party's signature on the finance document;
 - 4- Employee and/or dependent(s) is liable for payments under the financing arrangement (e.g., mortgage);
 - 5- Accommodation party's name is on the title;
 - 6- The accommodation party does not have a financial interest in the property unless the employee and/or dependent(s) defaults on the financing arrangement; and
 - 7- Employee provides the DoD COMPONENT concerned with acceptable accommodation documentation. The documentation may include a financing document copy and/or a written statement from the employee certifying that the conditions in par. C5750-G2b(3) apply. The documentation also may include a written statement from the accommodation party certifying no financial interest in the property and any other documentation is required by the DoD COMPONENT concerned.
- (4) Title Held by Property Seller. The title is held in the property seller's name and the:
- (a) Property is the employee's residence as described in par. C5750-B2;
 - (b) Employee and/or dependent(s) have the right to use the property and to direct property conveyance;
 - (c) Employee and/or dependent(s) signed a financing agreement (e.g., land contract) with the property seller providing for fixed periodic payments and title transfer to the employee and/or dependent(s) upon payment schedule completion; and
 - (d) Employee provides the DoD COMPONENT concerned with a financing agreement copy.
- (5) Other Equitable Title Situations. The title is held both in the names of the employee singularly, or the employee and one or more dependent(s) jointly, or one or more dependents; and an individual who is not a dependent; and:
- (a) The property is the employee's residence as described in par. C5750-B2;
 - (b) The employee and/or dependent(s) has the right to use the property and to direct conveyance;
 - (c) Only the employee and/or dependent(s) has made payments on the property;
 - (d) The employee and/or dependent(s) receives all proceeds from the property sale; and
 - (e) The employee provides documentation acceptable to the DoD COMPONENT that the above

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conditions have been met. Such documentation must include financial documents proving that only the employee and/or dependent(s) made payments on the property, and that the employee and/or dependent(s) received all proceeds from the property sale, and any other documentation required by the DoD COMPONENT concerned.

H. Reimbursement

1. Employee Must Actually Incur the Expenses. An employee is reimbursed only for expenses actually incurred and paid by the employee/dependent(s). If any expenses were shared by persons other than the employee/dependent(s), reimbursement is limited to the portion actually paid by the employee and/or dependent(s).

2. Pro Rata Reimbursement. If an employee and/or dependent share title to a residence with someone else, or if an employee has title interest under par. C5750-G2b, the employee is reimbursed on a pro rata basis to the extent of the employee's actual/deemed title interest in the residence. Additionally, an employee is reimbursed on a pro rata basis in the following situations:

a. Multiple Occupancy Dwelling. If the residence is a duplex/other type of multiple occupancy dwelling which is occupied only partially by the employee, or whenever the employee shares responsibility for a leased property (e.g., a shared apartment arrangement), expenses are reimbursed on a pro rata basis (GSBCA 15720-RELO, 28 March 2002).

b. Excess Land. The employee is limited to pro rata reimbursement when land, in excess of that which reasonably relates to the residence site, is bought/sold (CBCA 787-RELO, 6 February 2008).

I. FTA and HSTA Lease Penalty. For guidance on the FTA and/or HSTA portion about a lease penalty expense, refer to DSSR sections 240 and 250 as stated in par. C1004.

C5753 EXCLUSIONS

The following individuals are not eligible for reimbursement under the provisions of Ch 5, a/an:

1. New appointee assigned to a first PDS;
2. Employee transferred from or to a foreign PDS except for an employee eligible for reimbursement of residence transaction expenses under par. C5750-D;
3. Employee authorized dependents and/or HHG transportation to or from a training location when such transportation is authorized in lieu of per diem or actual expense allowances while at the training location under the provisions of par. C4630;
4. Employee, assigned to an OCONUS post of duty, returning for separation;
5. Employee performing RAT and return to a different PDS located less than 50 miles from the old PDS in a non-foreign OCONUS area. There is authority when return is to a different PDS that is at least 50 miles from the old PDS (par. C5080-F) and the old and new PDSs are located in a non-foreign OCONUS area; and
6. Employee hired locally at a location in a foreign area upon transfer to a PDS in CONUS or non-foreign OCONUS area.

C5756 ALLOWABLE EXPENSES FOR SALE OR PURCHASE OF RESIDENCE**A. Reimbursable Expense**

1. Broker's Fees or Real Estate Commission. A broker's fee/real estate commission for services in selling the residence is reimbursable, but not in excess of rates generally charged for such services in the old PDS locality.

No such fee/commission is reimbursable ICW the new PDS home purchase.

2. Other Advertising and Selling Expenses. Costs of newspaper, bulletin board, multiple-listing services, or other advertising for residence sale at the old PDS are reimbursable if the employee has not paid for such services in the form of a broker's fee or real estate agent's commission. Customary costs of appraisal also are reimbursable.

3. Legal and Related Costs. To the extent they are not included in broker's or similar services for which reimbursement is claimed under other categories, the following expenses are reimbursable with respect to a residence sale (if customarily paid by the residence seller at the old PDS) and purchase (if customarily paid by a purchaser at the new PDS). These expenses are payable to the extent they do not exceed amounts customarily charged in the residence locality:

- a. Searching title, preparing abstract and legal fees for a title opinion, or where customarily furnished by the seller, the cost of a title insurance policy;
- b. Preparing conveyances, other instruments, and contracts;
- c. Related notary fees and recording fees;
- d. Making surveys, preparing drawings or plats when required for legal financing purposes;
- e. Special services when transferred employee is unable to physically attend settlement, and services were procured by the transferred employee or someone working with the employee (not the lender), and, if necessary for reasons other than personal preference (CBCA 1825-RELO, 17 March 2010):
 - (1) Fee for Courier delivery or similar service;
 - (2) Cost of preparing power of attorney; and
- f. Similar expenses.

When a single over-all legal fee is charged, that fee may be paid without itemization if it is within the customary range of locality residence transaction charges ([56 Comp. Gen. 561\(1977\)](#)). *Litigation costs are not reimbursable.*

4. Miscellaneous Expenses

*a. Reimbursable Items. The expenses listed below are reimbursable ICW residence sale (if customarily paid by a seller of a residence at the old PDS) and/or purchase of a residence (if customarily paid by a buyer of a residence at the new PDS), to the extent they do not exceed specifically stated limitations, or in the absence of limitations, amounts customarily paid in the residence locality with appropriate supporting documentation provided by the employee:

- (1) FHA or VA fee for a loan application;
- (2) Loan origination fees and similar charges such as loan assumption fees and loan transfer fees; (A loan origination fee is a fee paid by a borrower to compensate a lender for administrative-type expenses incurred in originating and processing a loan. Reimbursement for a loan assumption fee, a loan transfer fee, or a similar charge also may be allowed, if it is assessed in lieu of a loan origination fee and reflects charges for services similar to those covered by a loan origination fee. An employee may be reimbursed for these fees in an amount not in excess of 1 percent of the loan amount without itemization of the lender's administrative charges. Reimbursement may exceed 1 percent only if an employee shows by clear and convincing evidence that: (a) the higher rate does not include prepaid interest, points, or a mortgage discount; and (b) the higher rate is customarily charged in the residence locality.);

- (3) Cost of preparing credit reports;
- (4) Mortgage and transfer taxes;
- (5) State revenue stamps;
- (6) Other fees and charges similar in nature to those listed above, unless specifically prohibited in par. C5756-A4b below;
- (7) Charge for prepayment of a mortgage or other security instrument ICW the sale of a residence at the old PDS to the extent the terms in the mortgage or other security instrument provide for this charge; (This prepayment penalty also is reimbursable when the mortgage or other security instrument does not specifically provide for prepayment, provided this penalty is customarily charged by the lender. In this case, the reimbursement is NTE 3 months' interest on the loan balance.);
- (8) Mortgage title insurance policy paid for by an employee on a residence purchased by the employee for the protection of, and required by, the lender;
- (9) Owner's title insurance policy, provided it is a prerequisite to financing or the transfer of property; or the owner's title insurance policy cost is inseparable from the other insurance costs, which is a prerequisite to property financing or transfer;
- (10) Expenses ICW construction of a residence, that are comparable to expenses reimbursable ICW the purchase of an existing residence;
- (11) Expenses ICW environmental testing and property inspection fees when required by Federal, State, or Local law; or by a lender as a precondition to sale or purchase; and
- (12) Environmental protection fee if required as a mortgage condition ([GSBCA 16053-Relo, 10 June 03](#)).

b. Non-reimbursable Items. Except as otherwise provided in par. C5756-A4a, the following expenses are not reimbursable:

- (1) Owner's title insurance policy, "record title" insurance policy, mortgage insurance or insurance against loss or damage of property, and optional insurance paid for by an employee ICW the purchase of a residence for the employee's protection;
- (2) Interest on loans, points, and mortgage discounts;
- (3) Property taxes;
- (4) Operating or maintenance costs;
- (5) No fee, cost, charge or expense determined to be part of the finance charge under the Truth in Lending Act, Title I, PL 90-321, and Regulation Z issued IAW PL 90-321 by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, unless specifically authorized in par. C5756-A4a above;
- (6) Expenses that result from residence construction; and
- (7) VA funding fee ([64 Comp. Gen. 674 \(1985\)](#)).

5. Losses Due to Prices or Market Conditions. Losses may not be reimbursed when caused by:

- a. Failure to sell a residence at the old PDS at the price asked, or at its current appraised value, or at its

original cost;

b. Failure to buy a dwelling at the new PDS at a price comparable to the selling price of the residence at the old PDS; or

c. Any similar causes.

6. Other Expenses of Residence Sale and Purchase. Incidental charges made for required Services in selling and purchasing residences are reimbursable if they are customarily paid by a seller of a residence at the old PDS or if customarily paid by a purchaser of a residence at the new PDS, to the extent that they do not exceed amounts customarily charged in the residence locality.

7. Procedure and Claim Requirements. See par. C5759.

Effective for an employee whose effective date of transfer is on or after 22 March 1997

B. Reimbursement Limit. Total reimbursements must not exceed:

1. 10 percent of the actual sale price of the residence at the old PDS, and

2. 5 percent of the purchase price of a residence at the new PDS.

C5759 REIMBURSEMENT FOR RESIDENCE SALE OR PURCHASE CLOSING COSTS (FTR §302-11.301 and 302)

A. Application for Reimbursement of Expenses

1. General. To be reimbursed for expenses, an employee must prepare and submit DD Form 1705, Reimbursement for Real Estate Sale and/or Purchase Closing Cost Expenses. The form details most of the authorized real estate expense items for which reimbursement may be claimed. Amounts claimed must be entered in the appropriate space on the form. Amounts must be supported by documentation, as prescribed in pars. C5759-A2 and C5759-A3, showing that the employee in fact incurred and paid the expense.

2. Residence Sale. The following supporting documents are required:

a. Sales agreement;

b. Property settlement document;

c. Mortgage document (if prepayment fee is claimed, the document must include the payment terms);

d. Title document (e.g., the deed) necessary to determine title to the residence as required in par. C5750-G;

e. Paid invoices or receipts (of \$75 or more) for each additional claimed expense item; and

f. Property settlement document and approved claim application if there has been a prior claim settlement ICW a residence purchase.

3. Residence Purchase. The following supporting documents are required:

a. Purchase agreement;

b. Property settlement document;

c. Loan closing statement;

d. Title document (e.g., the deed) necessary to determine title to the residence as required in par. C5750-G;

Part P: Real Estate Transaction & Unexpired Lease Expense Alws/Section 1: General

- e. Paid invoices or receipts (of \$75 or more) for each additional claimed expense item;
- f. Property agreement document and approved claim application if there has been a prior claim settlement ICW a residence sale; and
- g. Finance charge disclosure statement when provided by a lending institution in compliance with PL 90-321 "The Truth in Lending Act."

B. Claim Submission. DoDFMR Vol. 9, Chapter 6, paragraph 610 (http://www.dod.mil/comptroller/fmr/09/09_06.pdf).

C. Review and Approval of Reasonable Charges

1. Official Responsible for Review. An official designated by the commanding officer of an activity must review the expenses claimed and the supporting documentation. The reviewing official must determine that the expenses claimed are:

- a. Reasonable in amount, and
- b. Customarily paid by the seller or buyer (as appropriate) in the locality where the property is located.

Any portion of costs determined to be excessive, or for which a satisfactory explanation cannot be obtained, must not be approved. The reviewing official must attach to the application (DD Form 1705) an explanation regarding any disallowance, reduction, or adjustment of cost items. For approved expense items the reviewing official must indicate the authorized amount, sign the application, and return the entire claim to the official at the employee's new duty station from whom it was received. The official at the new duty station forwards the claim to the appropriate payment official for payment approval. If a reviewing official determines that an application cannot be approved because of incomplete documentation, or other reasons, the reviewing official must return the claim with an explanatory letter to the official at the employee's new PDS from whom it was received. The official at the new duty station must forward the explanatory letter to the employee. The reviewing official may utilize the service of available legal officers in determining whether any claimed expense item is an authorized real estate expense or a finance charge under the Truth in Lending Act (PL 90-321).

2. Assistance. The local real estate association should be contacted for a schedule of typical closing costs for local single family property purchases and sales. These closing costs should be used as guidelines but not as rigid limitations in determining if the expenses claimed are reasonable. The local real estate association also may provide information concerning local real estate transaction custom and practices including information as to which costs are customarily paid by the seller or purchaser and the local terminology used to describe them.

D. Approval of Payment. The approval authority must approve the DD Form 1705 IAW Agency regulations for real estate transactions at the new duty station. When the claimed charges are approved as reasonable and proper, the DD Form 1705, supporting documents, and DD Form 1351-2 are submitted to the travel or claim voucher payment approving official for payment approval and then to the appropriate paying office. The payment approval official may accept the required prior approvals regarding reasonable costs and customary procedure as conclusive but must determine independently if:

- 1. The total claimed is within prescribed limitations,
- 2. All the conditions and requirements under which claims may be paid have been met, and
- 3. The expenses claimed are reimbursable.

E. Privacy Act Statement. The Privacy Act of 1974 (5 USC §552a) is implemented by adding the Privacy Act Statement for "Reimbursement for Real Estate Sale and/or Purchase Closing Cost Expenses (DD Form 1705)". The

form may be reproduced locally and made available to the individual supplying the data shown on DD Form 1705. The form also is available for printing and/or downloading from the Internet through the Washington Headquarters Service DoD Forms Program (<http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/infomgt/forms/forminfo/forminfoform736.html>).

C5762 UNEXPIRED LEASE SETTLEMENT COST REIMBURSEMENT

A. Allowable Expenses. Expenses (including broker's fees for obtaining a sublease or charges for advertising an unexpired lease) incurred for settling an unexpired lease (including month-to-month rental) on a residence occupied by an employee at the old PDS are reimbursable when:

1. Applicable laws or the lease terms provide for payment of settlement expenses,
2. They cannot be avoided by subleasing or other arrangement,
3. The employee has not contributed to the expense (e.g., by failing to give appropriate lease termination notice promptly after the employee is officially notified of the date of transfer), and
4. The broker's fees or advertising charges are NTE those customarily charged for comparable services in that locality.

B. Claim Procedure. An employee must submit a claim IAW directions in the DoDFMR, Volume 9 (<http://www.dtic.mil/comptroller/fmr/>) for reimbursement of costs incurred incident to settlement of an unexpired lease. ***Rental penalty cost must not be allowed if, upon official notification of the date of transfer, the employee could have avoided the expense by giving timely notice of intent to vacate.*** Allowable cost items are limited to those payments made by the employee that represent unavoidable expense directly attributable to lease termination prior to the expiration date. The total expenses amount must be entered on the voucher. The employee must be prepared to provide the following documentation, a/an:

1. Copy of the lease prescribing penalties or other costs payable if occupancy is terminated prior to the lease expiration date,
2. Statement of the extent of bona fide attempts made to avoid penalty costs if the lease includes a savings provision for subleasing or making other arrangements to avoid penalty costs, and
3. Itemization of expenses and necessary explanations for clarification of penalty costs and paid receipts for each expense item.

NOTE: For authority to reimburse an employee for a lease penalty expense incurred for early termination of a lease in the U.S. or a foreign area incident to a transfer to or from a foreign area, DSSR, FTA and HSTA sections 240 and 250, respectively, as stated in par. C1004.

C5765 RETURN FROM MILITARY DUTY

See par. C5080-D for PCS allowances, including allowances provided in Ch 5, when an employee is reinstated at a new PDS after return from military duty.

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SECTION 1: GENERAL

C5800 GENERAL

*A. DoD Contract Services. A DoD COMPONENT may offer relocation services to an eligible employee. The DoD National Relocation Program (DNRP) offers authorized transferring DoD employees departure and destination area relocation services including:

- *1. Home Marketing Assistance;
- *2. Guaranteed Home Sale;
- *3. Property management (PM) services (Ch 5, Part Q, Section 2);
- *4. Home Finding Assistance; and
- *5. Mortgage Assistance.

*DNRP relocation services are provided by national Relocation Service Company (RSC) third-party contractors.

*B. DoD COMPONENT Responsibilities. Each DoD COMPONENT must:

- *1. Determine to which employee relocation services use is offered, and
- *2. Determine to what extent relocation services are offered, and
- *3. Determine the conditions under which relocation services are offered, and
- *4. Provide relocation information counseling at the earliest possible date after selection of an employee and prior to an employee transferring within/between DoD COMPONENTS or to another agency, and
- *5. Determine how counseling provided will be monitored and evaluated

C5805 ELIGIBILITY CONDITIONS AND LIMITATIONS

A. Eligible Employee. Relocation services may be offered if an employee:

1. Transfers from one PDS to another in the GOV'T's interest (not primarily for the employee's convenience/benefit, or at the employee's request (other than answering a vacancy announcement)), and
2. Signs a service agreement.

B. Person Not Covered. Relocation services must not be offered to:

1. A new appointee;
2. An employee assigned under the GOV'T Employees Training Act (5 USC §4109); or
3. An employee assigned/transferred to/from a foreign PDS except an employee eligible for:
 - a. Residence transaction expenses reimbursement in par. C5750-D, and
 - b. PM services IAW Ch 5, Part Q2.

C. Limitations. If the employee violates the service agreement terms, the GOV'T reserves the right to recover, from the employee, all payments made on the employee's behalf to the relocation company IAW Ch 5, Part L.

D. TCS. A service agreement is not required for PM services, IAW par. C5830, for a TCS.

C5810 PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS AND CONTROLS

A. Employee Option. Once relocation services have been offered to the employee, the employee must be given the option to accept or reject the offer.

B. Dual Benefits Prohibited. Once an employee accepts relocation services, reimbursement to the employee must not be allowed for expenses authorized in other JTR Parts that are similar to expenses/service costs paid under the relocation service contract ([CBCA 647-RELO, 9 Aug 2007](#) and FTR, §302-12.5).

C. Payment Restrictions

1. An eligible employee must meet the title requirements in par. C5750-G.

2. A DoD component must not make payment to a relocation company that benefits an ineligible individual. Example: There is joint residence ownership by an eligible employee and a non-GOV'T employee. The benefits derived from relocation services accrue proportionally to the eligible and ineligible parties. Only the share applicable to the eligible employee may be paid. This situation is addressed for direct reimbursement of real estate expense under par. C5750-H. The same logic and provisions apply regarding relocation services.

D. Maximum Home Value

1. Under the DoD relocation contract the maximum home value for which home sale services are payable is \$750,000, unless waived by the funding activity.

2. If a home is sold under a home sale program at a price exceeding \$750,000, the employee is responsible for any additional costs unless the maximum is waived IAW component regulations.

E. Order. The authorization for Relocation Services must be on the original PCS order, even if contingent on circumstances (e.g., hardship situations after an aggressive attempt to sell the home) ICW APP I3, par. E1b(7).

SECTION 2: PROPERTY MANAGEMENT (PM) SERVICES

C5815 GENERAL

*A. Purpose. The purpose of property management allowances is to reduce the GOV'T's relocation costs by using the property management allowance in place of allowances for the sale of the employee's residence; and to relieve an employee transferred to OCONUS duty stations from the cost of maintaining a home in CONUS during the tour of duty.

*B. When PM Services May Be Authorized

1. A DoD COMPONENT may permit PM services use when the PCS is in the GOV'T's interest.
2. Payment for PM services is to assist an employee in offsetting costs associated with retaining a residence at the old PDS from which the employee commuted daily to the old work location.
3. Payment for PM services may be authorized when an employee:
 - a. Transfers in the GOV'T's interest to a foreign PDS; or
 - b. Is assigned to a foreign PDS, is transferred back to a CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS PDS different than the one from which the employee left when transferred to the foreign PDS, and the employee is eligible to sell a residence with GOV'T expense reimbursement; or
 - c. Transfers within the U.S. (including to/from/between non-foreign OCONUS areas) and is eligible to sell a residence with GOV'T expense reimbursement; or
 - d. Is authorized a TCS (Ch 5, Part O).

****NOTE: In pars. C5815-B3b and C5815-B3c above, PM services are in lieu of the sale of the employee's residence at GOV'T expense.***

C. Obtaining PM Services. PM services may be:

- *1. Obtained under the DoD National Relocation Program contract (<http://www.nab.usace.army.mil/dnrrp.htm>), or
- *2. Employee-procured rental agency services with reimbursement of normal and customary property management fees not to exceed 10% of monthly rental amount or to authorize reimbursement up to 10% of established monthly rental value.

*D. PM Services. PM services are intended to assist an employee manage a residence at the old PDS as a rental property. The services include:

1. Obtaining a tenant;
2. Negotiating the lease;
3. Inspecting the property regularly;
4. Managing repairs and maintenance;
5. Enforcing lease terms;
6. Collecting the rent;

7. Paying the mortgage and other carrying expenses from rental proceeds and/or the employee's escrow funds;
8. Accounting for the transactions and providing periodic reports to the employee; and
9. Similar services.

*E. Income Tax Consequences of PM Services

1. The IRS and state and local authorities determine the degree to which an employee is taxed on the amount of PM services expenses that the GOV'T:
 - a. Pays a relocation service company, or
 - b. Reimburses an employee.
2. The DoD COMPONENT must pay the employee a RIT allowance for additional Federal, State and local income taxes incurred on PM services expenses paid to the:
 - a. Relocation company for service to the employee, or
 - b. Employee for self-procured PM services.
3. The employee should be advised to consult with a tax advisor:
 - a. To determine the tax consequences of these payments, and
 - b. On maintaining the residence as a rental property.

*F. Ineligible Employee. An employee ineligible for PM services payment is:

1. A new appointee;
2. An employee assigned under the GOV'T Employees Training Act (5 USC §4109); and
3. An employee transferring between PDSs both of which are in foreign areas. ***NOTE: Relocations within a foreign area, or from one foreign area to a different foreign area do not affect previously authorized PM services for a residence at the employee's last PDS in a CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS area as long as the employee continues to meet the requirements of par. C5820.***

C5820 PM SERVICES PAYMENT FOR AN EMPLOYEE TRANSFERRED TO A FOREIGN PDS

A. General

1. A DOD COMPONENT, through the Secretarial Process, may authorize PM services payment on behalf of an employee when:
 - a. A transfer to a foreign PDS is in the GOV'T's interest;
 - b. The employee and/or a member(s) of the employee's immediate family hold title to a residence that the employee would be eligible to sell at GOV'T expense under pars. C5750 or C5800 if transferred to/within the U.S.; and
 - c. The employee signs a service agreement.
2. PM services payment may be authorized only on a residence at an employee's last CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS PDS from which the employee transferred to a foreign PDS.

B. PM Services Payment Duration. PM services payment may be made from the time an employee transfers to a foreign PDS until one of the following occurs, the employee:

1. Transfers back to a CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS PDS;
2. Completes the tour of duty at the PDS and remains there, but does not sign a new service agreement/renewal agreement, or
3. Separates from GOV'T service.

C. PM Services Continuation. To ensure that payment for PM services continues after completing a tour of duty, an employee must sign a new service agreement that includes, at the command's discretion, PM services continuation.

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

A. Authorized PM Services. The AO may authorize PM services:

1. Only for a residence at the old PDS (CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS) from which the employee commuted daily to the work location.
2. When an employee is transferred:
 - a. Back to a CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS PDS different than the one from which the employee transferred to a foreign PDS; or
 - b. Within CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS areas
3. Only if:
 - a. The employee's transfer is in the GOV'T's interest;
 - b. The employee and/or a member(s) of the employee's immediate family hold title to a residence that the employee is eligible to sell at GOV'T expense under par. C5750 or C5800;
 - c. PM services are to the GOV'T's advantage and more cost effective for the GOV'T than the sale of the employee's residence; and
 - d. The employee has signed a service agreement incident to a CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS area PCS.

B. PM Services in Lieu of Residence Sale. If PM services are offered, the employee then has the option to accept or decline such services in lieu of selling the residence with the GOV'T reimbursing expenses.

C. Repayment of PM Expenses. An employee is not required to repay PM expenses paid by the GOV'T for a residence in the CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS area while the employee was assigned at a foreign PDS if the employee elects to sell a CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS area residence at GOV'T expense when transferred from a foreign PDS to a CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS PDS different than the one from which transferred to the foreign PDS.

D. Residence Sale after Electing PM Services (FTR §302-15.11 and 302-15.70)

1. An employee, who is offered and elects PM services, may later elect to sell the residence within the applicable time limitation of Ch 5, Part P with the GOV'T reimbursing expenses per DoD COMPONENT regulations IAW par. C5810-E. ***This authority does not extend to an employee enrolled in the Home Sale Program.***

Part Q: Relocation Services/Section 2: Property Mgmt Services

2. Payment for residence sale with the GOV'T reimbursing expenses is NTE the maximum amount in par. C5756-B1, less the amount paid for PM services.
3. If the amount paid for PM services equals/exceeds the maximum amount in par. C5756-B1, no reimbursement is allowed for residence sale.

E. PM Services Payment Duration

1. PM services payment is NTE 1 year from the employee's transfer effective date.
2. For transfers within the CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS areas (e.g., both PDSs are in the CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS area), an extension under par. C5750-C, NTE two additional years, may be allowed.

C5830 PM SERVICES PAYMENT FOR AN EMPLOYEE AUTHORIZED A TCS

A. General. An employee, authorized PM services ICW a TCS under Ch 5, Part O, is authorized PM services for the residence at the previous CONUS/non-foreign OCONUS PDS from which the employee commuted daily to the work location provided the employee and/or a member of the employee's immediate family holds title to the residence.

B. PM Services Payment Duration. Authority for PM services payment is from the time the employee transfers to the temporary official station until one of the following occurs, the:

1. Employee transfers back to the PDS;
2. Employee separates from GOV'T service;
3. Temporary official station becomes the PDS; or
4. End of the 30th month following transfer to the TCS duty station.

C. Residence Sale Incident to Temporary Official Station Becoming the PDS. An employee, authorized PM expenses for residence sale because the temporary official station becomes permanent, is required to repay PM fees paid under par. C5830 after the temporary official station becomes the employee's PDS.

SECTION 3: HOME MARKETING INCENTIVE PAYMENTS**C5835 GENERAL (FTR §302-14)**

*A. Purpose. The home marketing incentive payment is intended to reduce the GOV'T's relocation costs by encouraging a transferred employee, who participates in the home sale program, to independently and aggressively market, and find a buyer for, the residence. This employee home sale activity significantly reduces the fees/expenses a DoD COMPONENT must pay to a relocation services company and effectively lowers the relocation program cost. An employee enrolled in the Home Sale Program is limited to the payment limitations in par. C5849. Subsequent reimbursement is not authorized IAW par. C5810-B for real estate transaction and unexpired lease expense allowances (par. C5750-A2) or property management (PM) services (par. C5825-D1) after enrolling in the Home Sale Program.

*B. Definitions

*1. Amended Value Sale. Home sale transaction that occurs when the relocating employee receives a bona fide offer from a qualified potential buyer before the employee has accepted an appraised value offer from the relocation services company (RSC). The RSC amends its offer to match the net outside sale price.

*2. Appraised Value Sale. Type of home sale transaction that occurs when the relocating employee accepts the offer from the RSC to buy the employee's home based upon the average of a specific number of appraisals conducted by designated certified appraisers.

*3. Buyer Value Option (BVO). Home sale transaction with procedures the same as the amended value program except that the buy-out offer from the RSC is based on a bona fide offer received by the employee from a qualified buyer after marketing by the employee and prior to appraisals being ordered. Once the offer is determined to be bona fide, the RSC offers to buy the home from the employee at a price based on the outside sale price.

*4. Home Marketing Incentive Payment. Payment made to a transferred employee to encourage the employee to independently and aggressively market the employee's residence and find a qualified potential buyer.

*5. Home Sale Program. A program under which a relocation services company, under contract with DoD, purchases a transferred employee's residence at the higher of either a market based or appraised value offer, then independently markets, and sells the residence.

C. Tax Consequences. Subject to IRS, state and local requirements:

1. A home marketing incentive payment is income.
2. A DoD component must withhold, and the employee may be liable for, federal, state, and local income taxes.
3. *No authority exists to pay a WTA or a RIT allowance to offset the Federal, state and local income taxes on the incentive payment.*

C5840 ELIGIBILITY

A DOD component may offer a home marketing incentive to an employee who is authorized to transfer; and who otherwise meets the requirements for residence sale with the Gov't reimbursing expenses.

C5845 PAYMENT CONDITIONS

A. Eligible Employee. To qualify for a home marketing incentive payment, an employee must:

1. Enter the residence in the DoD component's home sale program,
2. Independently and aggressively market the residence,
3. Find a buyer for the residence as a result of independent marketing efforts,
4. Transfer the residence to the relocation company through which the buyer completes the sale, and
5. Meet any additional conditions established by the DoD component.

B. Relocation Services Fee. The DoD Component must pay a reduced fee/expenses to the relocation company as a result of the employee's independent marketing efforts.

C. Authorization (FTR §302-14.101(c)). The following offices have been delegated the authority to authorize payment of a home marketing incentive payment:

1. Army: A commander of an Army Command, commander of an Army Service Component Command, Commander/Superintendent of a Direct Reporting Unit, and the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army (AASA). For purposes of this designation, the Principal Officials of Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA), their staff and other elements, including Field Operating Agencies, Staff Support Agencies and those Direct Reporting Units not covered above (to include the U.S. Army Acquisition Support Center) fall under the purview of the AASA. This authority may be re-delegated at the commander's/agency head's discretion, but no lower than the local commander or activity head.

2. Navy: Major Claimants.

3. Marine Corps: The heads of Marine Corps activities/commands.

4. Air Force: AFPC/DPIFSA
555 E. Street West, STE 1
Randolph AFB, TX 78150-5771

Only an employee traveling under Civilian Career funding may be authorized.

5. DoD Components: Each DoD agency must determine whether a Home Marketing Incentive payment is authorized and make certain each agency employee knows who to contact for information.

C5849 MAXIMUM AMOUNT PAYABLE

A. Payment Limitations

1. The DoD component determines the home marketing incentive payment amount; however, the payment may not exceed the least of:
 - a. One to five percent of the price the relocation service company paid when it purchased the residence from the employee; or
 - b. \$10,000; or
 - c. One half of the savings realized from the reduced fee/expenses paid as a result of the employee finding a bona fide buyer with whom the sale is closed.

2. *If no savings are realized, a home marketing incentive may not be paid.*

B. Payment Examples. The percentages shown are for illustrative purposes only.

1. Example 1

- a. The relocation company gives the employee a buyout offer of \$150,000 for the residence.
- b. The DoD component decides how much of an incentive they wish to pay (1% to 5%).
- c. If a 1% incentive is paid, the incentive computed under this item for comparison to the other two items is \$1,500 ($\$150,000 \times 1\% = \$1,500$).
- d. A 3% incentive is \$4,500 ($\$150,000 \times 3\% = \$4,500$).
- e. A 5% incentive is \$7,500 ($\$150,000 \times 5\% = \$7,500$).

2. Example 2

- a. The relocation company gives the employee an “amended value” or “amend-from-zero” offer or closes an “assigned sale” offer that matches the outside buyer’s \$150,000 offer.
- b. The service cost to the DoD component for the relocation company to provide the regular “guaranteed home sale” service is 20.84% of the appraised value of the home.
- c. An “amended value”, “amend-from-zero”, or “assigned sale” offer home sale service cost is 12.43% of the amount of the outside buy offer.
- d. The Service is willing to pay a 4% incentive under par. C5849-A1a.
- e. A regular “guaranteed” appraised value offer is $\$150,000 \times 20.84\% = \$31,260$ service fee to the relocation company for providing the home sale service.
- f. The “amended” or “amend-from-zero” or “assigned sale” offer is $\$150,000 \times 12.43\% = \$18,645$ service fee to the relocation company.
- g. In this example:
 - (1) The 4% incentive is \$6,000 ($\$150,000 \times 4\% = \$6,000$).
 - (2) The flat limitation of \$10,000, and one half of the savings realized is \$6,307.50.
 - (3) There is a service fee savings to the DOD component of \$12,615 ($\$31,260 - \$18,645 = \$12,615$).
 - (4) One half of \$12,615 = \$6,307.50.
 - (5) Based on the comparison of \$6,000 (item 1), \$10,000 (item 2), and \$6,307.50 (item 3), the employee would receive \$6,000.

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PART G: THREATENED LAW ENFORCEMENT/INVESTIGATIVE EMPLOYEE
(FTR §301-31)

C7300 GENERAL

A. Authorization/Approval (FTR §301-31.1). The DoD COMPONENT may authorize/approve transportation and certain subsistence (*not per diem*) expenses to protect a law enforcement/investigative employee and immediate family, when their lives are placed in jeopardy as a result of the employee's assigned duties.

B. Transportation and Subsistence Expenses (FTR §301-31.5). The DoD COMPONENT may pay transportation and subsistence (*not per diem*) expenses when it is determined that a threat against the employee/immediate family member(s) justifies moving them to temporary accommodations at or away from the PDS.

C. Time Limits. The DoD COMPONENT must determine how long payments continue based on the specific nature and potential duration of the life-threatening situation and the alternative costs of a PCS.

D. PCS Instead of Temporary Accommodations. If temporary accommodations are expected to exceed 120 days, the DoD COMPONENT should permanently relocate the employee, if a PCS is advantageous. Determining factors include the specific nature of the threat, the continued disruption of the family, and the PCS costs.

E. Orders. The DoD COMPONENT must establish specific administrative procedures for issuing travel orders and for payment of claims arising from the unique situations covered by this Part.

C7305 ELIGIBILITY (FTR §301-31.2, §301-31.3 and §301-31.4)

A. General. When authorized/approved by the DoD COMPONENT, a law enforcement/investigative employee (APP A) and immediate family member(s) (APP A) are eligible for subsistence and transportation expenses when the employee is in a life-threatening situation because of the employee's assigned duties.

B. Extended Family. Based on the nature of the threat, the DoD COMPONENT may include other members of an employee's extended family, and the family of the employee's spouse.

C7310 TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATIONS

A. Location Determination (FTR §301-31.6). The DoD COMPONENT determines if lodging is obtained within the PDS area or at an alternate location.

B. Different Locations for Employee and Family Member(s) (FTR §301-31.7). Temporary accommodations may be at different locations for the employee and immediate family members.

C7315 DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

The DoD COMPONENT head:

1. May delegate the authority to authorize/approve payment of allowable subsistence and transportation expenses IAW this Part.
2. Must keep the delegation of authority to as high a level as practicable to ensure proper review of the circumstances to take protective action by moving an eligible individual from home.

C7320 RISK EVALUATION

A. General. When a situation occurs that appears to be life-threatening, the DoD COMPONENT:

1. Must take appropriate action necessary to protect the eligible individual(s), including removal from home.
2. Must immediately inform the DoJ Criminal Division of the threat, IAW DoJ regulations.
3. Must provide the DoJ with the name of each person involved and other pertinent details to determine the degree and seriousness of the threat.
4. Must be advised by the DoJ, within 7 days, of the seriousness of the threat and recommend a course of action.
5. Must apprise the DoJ, at 30-day intervals, of the situation for reevaluation/recommendation, and determine if an extension is necessary.

B. Individual Case Assessment. The DoD COMPONENT is responsible for deciding each individual case. The decision is based on an assessment of the situation and the advice of the DoJ as to:

1. Whether or not protective action should be initiated or continued, and
2. The amount of subsistence and transportation expenses that should be authorized/approved.

C7325 TRANSPORTATION (FTR §301-31.8)

A. General. The DoD COMPONENT may authorize/approve transportation expense payments to/from a location away from the employee's designated PDS when a situation requires the employee and/or members of the employee's immediate family to be temporarily relocated to a place away from the employee's PDS.

B. Deviation for Security Reasons. Transportation to/from a location away from the employee's designated PDS must be IAW Ch 2 unless the DoD COMPONENT specifically authorizes/approves a deviation for security reasons.

C7330 SUBSISTENCE PAYMENTS

A. General. Subsistence payments may begin as soon as the DoD COMPONENT invokes the provisions of this Part.

B. DoJ Evaluation Period. If the threatened individual is directed to move into temporary accommodations during the DoJ's initial 7-day evaluation period, subsistence payments for this period may be allowed, even if the DoJ determines that the threat is not serious or no longer exists and the DoD COMPONENT returns the individual home.

C. Time Limitation (FTR §301-31.13). The DoD COMPONENT may authorize subsistence expense payments up to 60 days. Additional periods may be authorized if the DoD COMPONENT determines that an extension is justified.

D. Maximum Allowable (FTR §301-31.10)

1. The DoD COMPONENT may pay actual subsistence expenses NTE the maximum allowable amount for the period the employee/family member(s) occupy temporary accommodations.
2. The maximum allowable amount is the maximum daily amount multiplied by the *authorized* number of days the employee/family member(s) occupy temporary accommodations.

E. Maximum Daily Amount. The maximum daily amount is determined by adding the rates in the following table for the employee and each family member authorized temporary accommodations.

If the DoD COMPONENT Authorizes:	The employee, or <i>unaccompanied</i> spouse, or other <i>unaccompanied</i> family member may receive:	An <i>accompanied</i> spouse, or a family member who is 12 or older may receive:	A family member under 12 may receive:
Lodging only	The full locality lodging rate	.75 times the full locality lodging rate	.50 times the full locality lodging rate
Full per diem	The full locality per diem rate	.75 times the full locality per diem rate	.50 times the full locality per diem rate

F. Actual Expenses Payment (FTR §301-31.11). *The DoD COMPONENT must not pay a per diem allowance instead of reimbursing actual expenses.*

G. Expenses Covered (FTR §301-31.9)

1. Limitations. Subsistence payments ordinarily are only for lodging costs.
2. Exceptions. Meals and laundry/cleaning expenses may be paid if the:
 - a. Temporary accommodations do not have kitchen facilities,
 - b. Temporary accommodations do not have laundry facilities, or
 - c. DoD COMPONENT determines that other extenuating circumstances exist which necessitate payment of these expenses.

C7340 ITEMIZATION AND RECEIPTS (FTR §301-31.12 and §301-31.15)

A. Itemization. Actual expenses must be itemized to show the amounts spent daily for:

1. Lodging,
2. Meals, and
3. Other allowable subsistence expense items.

B. Receipts

- *1. See par. C1310 and DoDFMR 7000.14-R, Volume 9 for receipt requirements.
2. Travelers should retain ALL receipts for tax or other purposes.

C. Exceptions. The DoD COMPONENT may waive all but essential documentation requirements if documentation compromises the security of any individual involved.

C7345 FUNDS ADVANCE (§301-31.14)

- A. General. Funds may be advanced for travel and transportation expenses covered in this Part under DoD Component policies and procedures, and IAW Ch 1, Part C.
- B. Limitations. Advances must not exceed estimated expenses for a 30-day period computed under par. C7330.
- C. Reimbursement to the GOV'T. An employee must reimburse the GOV'T for any portion of the advance disallowed or not spent.

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-class offered by passenger rail carriers. See 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 economy-/coach-class 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. See 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 (ADT) (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 within JFTR and/or JTR, 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).

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 (including TCS for civilian employees), 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 Defense Travel Management Office website at: <http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/site/perdiemCalc.cfm>.

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](http://dtod.sddc.army.mil) at dtod.sddc.army.mil.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DoD) COMPONENTS. (Also ref the Defense Almanac <http://www.defenselink.mil/pubs/almanac/> and/or the Department of Defense at the mil.com website <http://www.gov.com/agency/dod/agency.html>)

DOD BRANCH OF SERVICE	DOD FIELD ACTIVITIES	DEFENSE AGENCIES		JOINT SERVICE SCHOOLS
The Office of the Secretary of Defense (including the organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff)	American Forces Information Service	Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency	Defense Security Cooperation Agency	National Defense Intelligence College (NDIC)
	Defense Prisoner of War/Missing Personnel Office	Defense Commissary Agency	Defense Security Service	
Department of the Army	Defense Technology Security Administration	Defense Contract Audit Agency	Defense Threat Reduction Agency	Defense Acquisition University
Department of the Air Force	DoD Counterintelligence Field Activity	Defense Contract Management Agency	Missile Defense Agency	National Defense University
Department of the Navy (including the Marine Corps)	DoD Education Activity	Defense Finance and Accounting Service	National Geospatial Intelligence Agency	
DoD Inspector General	DoD Human Resources Activity	Defense Information Systems Agency	National Geospatial Intelligence College	Joint Professional Military Education Colleges
	Office of Economic Adjustments	Defense Intelligence Agency	National Security Agency/Central Security Service	
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces	TRICARE Management Activity	Defense Legal Services Agency	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. Employee's domestic partner;
3. Children of the employee, of the employee's spouse, or of the employee's domestic partner 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).*

4. Dependent parents (including step- and legally adoptive parents) of the employee, of the employee's spouse, or of the employee's domestic partner; and
5. Dependent brothers and sisters (including step- and legally adoptive brothers and sisters) of the employee, of the employee's spouse, or of the employee's domestic partner 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, GSBCEA 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, GSBCEA 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. GSBCEA 15207-RELO, 19 May 2000; GSBCEA 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 GSBCEA decisions

*GSBCEA 15947-RELO, 31 March 2003 available at: <http://www.gsbca.gsa.gov/relo/r1594703.txt>
GSBCEA 15382-RELO, 20 December 2000 available at: <http://www.gsbca.gsa.gov/relo/r1538220.txt>
GSBCEA 15207-RELO, 19 May 2000 available at: <http://www.gsbca.gsa.gov/relo/r1520719.txt>
GSBCEA 14673-RELO, 9 December 1998 available at: <http://www.gsbca.gsa.gov/relo/r1467309.txt>
GSBCEA 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. See 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.**

DOMESTIC PARTNER (*Civilian Employee Only*). An adult in a domestic partnership with an employee of the same-sex.

DOMESTIC PARTNERSHIP (*Civilian Employee Only*). A committed relationship between two adults of the same sex, in which they:

1. Are each other's sole domestic partner and intend to remain so indefinitely;
2. Maintain a common residence, and intend to continue to do so (or would maintain a common residence but for an assignment abroad or other employment-related, financial, or similar obstacle);
3. Are at least 18 years of age and mentally competent to consent to contract;
4. Share responsibility for a significant measure of each other's financial obligations;
5. Are not married or joined in a civil union to anyone else;
6. Are not a domestic partner of anyone else;
7. Are not related in a way that, if they were of opposite sex, would prohibit legal marriage in the U.S. jurisdiction in which they reside;
8. Are willing to certify, if required by the agency, that they understand that willful falsification of any documentation required to establish that an individual is in a domestic partnership may lead to disciplinary action and the recovery of the cost of benefits received related to such falsification, as well as constitute a criminal violation under 18 USC §1001, and that the method for securing such certification, if required, must be determined by the agency; and
9. Are willing promptly to disclose, if required by the agency, any dissolution or material change in the status of the domestic partnership.

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:

EXAMPLE 1	
A member ordered to make a PCS is required to report to the new PDS on 10 June. The member travels by POC and is authorized 7 days travel time.	
10 June	Authorized and actual reporting date
3 June	Less 7 days travel time actually used
4 June	Add 1 day
4 June	PCS order effective date
EXAMPLE 2	
A member ordered to make a PCS is required to report to the new PDS on 10 June. The member anticipates that the official distance of 2,100 miles will be traveled by POC. The member changes plans and travels by air. The member reports in on 9 June.	
10 June	Authorized reporting date
9 June	Actual reporting date
8 June	Less 1 day travel time
9 June	Add 1 day
9 June	PCS order effective date
EXAMPLE 3	
A member ordered to make a PCS is required to report to the new PDS on 10 June. The member travels by POC and is authorized 7 days travel time. However, the member runs into inclement weather and is authorized an additional 2 days travel time by the gaining commander.	
10 June	Authorized reporting date
1 June	Less 9 days travel time
2 June	Add 1 day
2 June	PCS 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 (GOV'T QTRS)

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 (GSBCA 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);

Part 1: Definitions (JFTR/JTR)

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 3f 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.

NOTE: *A domestic partner is not a spouse and cannot be authorized a HHT (1 USC §7).*

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

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES. See **PER DIEM**.

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*) (DoDI 1315.18, paras. E2.1.30 and E3.2)

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, PDUSD(P&R), or
 - b. The Secretary Concerned.
3. Designation of a key billet requires the incumbent to serve a 24-month tour whether accompanied or unaccompanied.

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 Defense Travel Management Office website at:
<http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/site/perdiemCalc.cfm>.

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.

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

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 Hawai'i, the Commonwealths of Puerto Rico and the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and U.S. territories and possessions (excluding the former Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands, which are foreign areas for JFTR/JTR purposes).

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, Hawai'i, Commonwealths of Puerto Rico and the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, the U.S. territories and possessions, or foreign countries and similar geographical localities, an OCONUS place of employment outside the geographical locality in which the residence is located.

OCONUS LOCALITY PER DIEM RATES. For current per diem rates, the Defense Travel Management Office website at: <http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/site/perdiemCalc.cfm>.

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 transportation;
- b. AEA travel (except the Coast Guard);
- c. Conference travel;
- d. Foreign travel;
- e. Travel funded 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.

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. PDTATAC 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 Assistant Secretary of Defense (Military Personnel Policy (MPP)). PDTATAC publishes these regulations.

B. Purpose. PDTATAC'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-class 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. (*continued on next page.....*)

UNIFORMED MEMBER ONLY:

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**.

PRIMARY RESIDENCE/HOME OF RESERVE COMPONENT (RC) MEMBER

1. An RC member ordered to active duty, and the active duty order is not a PCS, the primary residence/home is the dwelling (i.e., house, townhouse, apartment, condominium, mobile home, houseboat, vessel, etc.) at which the RC member resides and from which the RC member commuted to work before being ordered to active duty.
2. An RC member can have only one primary residence/home at any given time.
3. If the RC member relocates the primary residence/home during the active duty order period, and upon termination of the order is issued a new active duty order, the allowances under the new order are based on the new primary residence/home on the first active duty day.
4. The primary residence/home can only change if there is a break of active duty/service exceeding one full day.

NOTE: *The primary Residence/Home can only change if there is a break of active duty/service exceeding one full day.*

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 (PMR). 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.

PUBLIC TRANSIT SYSTEM. A form of commercial transportation (e.g., air, rail, bus, ship, etc.) used between authorized locations in the performance of official travel.

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.

***RELOCATION SERVICE COMPANY (RSC).** A third-party supplier under contract with an agency to assist a transferred employee in relocating to the new PDS. Services may include: Home sale programs, home inspection, home marketing assistance, home finding assistance, property management services, HHG shipment and storage, voucher review and payment, relocation counseling, and similar subjects.

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 (RC). 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/site/perdiemCalc.cfm) (<http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/site/perdiemCalc.cfm>), 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. The same items as those included under **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).
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 requires oceangoing ships if performed by surface means of commercial transportation over a usually traveled route.

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 (UB). 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.

APPENDIX A: DEFINITIONS & ACRONYMS (JFTR/JTR)

PART 2: ACRONYMS (JFTR/JTR)

(C) means applicable only to JTR (U) means applicable only to JFTR

<u>Acronym</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
ADT	Active Duty for Training (U)
AEA	Actual Expense Allowance
AMC	Air Mobility Command
AO	Authorizing/Order-Issuing Official or Approving Official
AOR	Area of Responsibility
APP	Appendix
AT	Annual Training (U)
ATM	Automated Teller Machine
AWOL	Absent Without Leave (U)
BAH	Basic Allowance for Housing (U)
BAH-DIFF	Basic Allowance for Housing – Differential (U)
BAH-RC	Basic Allowance for Housing - Reserve Component (U)
BAH-T	Basic Allowance for Housing – Transit (U)
BAS	Basic Allowance for Subsistence (U)
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
_CA	Unrestricted capacity-controlled airfare (fare basis code). The unrestricted capacity controlled airfare, or “-CA”, differs from the unrestricted airfare (YCA) only in that the airline can limit the number of seats offered at the unrestricted capacity controlled airfare. See APP P, Part 1, par. A2.
CAP	Civilian Advisory Panel
CBA	Centrally Billed Government Travel Charge Card Account
BCA	Civilian Board of Contract Appeals
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
COCOM	Combatant Command
COLA	Cost-of-Living Allowance
CONUS	Continental United States
CONUS COLA	Continental United States Cost of Living Allowance (U)
COSTEP	Commissioned Officer Student and Extern Program
COT	Consecutive Overseas Tour (U)
CSRS	Civil Service Retirement System (C)
CTD	Civilian Travel Determination (C)
CTO	(Contracted) Commercial Travel Office
CWT	Hundred weight
DAS	Defense Attaché System
DDESS	Domestic Dependent Elementary and Secondary School
DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency
DLA	Dislocation Allowance (U)
DoD	Department of Defense
DoDD	Department of Defense Directive
DoDDS	Department of Defense Dependents Schools (C)
DoDEA	Department of Defense Education Activity
DoDFMR	Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation
DoDI	Department of Defense Instruction
DOHA	Department of Defense Office of Hearings and Appeals (U)
DoJ	Department of Justice
DoN	Department of the Navy (includes USN and USMC)
DoS	Department of State

<u>Acronym</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
DPM	Direct Procurement Method
DSSR	Department of State Standardized Regulations
DTMO	Defense Travel Management Office
DTOD	Defense Table of Official Distances
DTR	Defense Transportation Regulation
DTS	Defense Travel System
EFT	Electronic Funds Transfer
EUM	Essential Unit Messing
EVT	Emergency Visitation Travel (C)
FAM	Foreign Affairs Manual (C)
FAST	Federal Automated System for Travel
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FEML	Funded Environmental and Morale Leave
FERS	Federal Employees Retirement System (C)
FHA	Federal Housing Administration (C)
FSH	Family Separation Housing (U)
FSH-B	Family Separation Housing – BAH Based Location (U)
FSH-O	Family Separation Housing – OHA Based Location (U)
FTA	Foreign Transfer Allowance (C)
FTR	Federal Travel Regulation
FUTA	Federal Unemployment Tax Allowance (C)
FVT	Family Visitation Travel (C)
FWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (C)
GAO	Government Accountability Office (formerly General Accounting Office)
GARS	Government Administrative Rate Supplement
GCC	Government (Transportation) Constructed Cost
GMR	Government Meal Rate
GOV	Government-owned vehicle
GOV'T	(U.S.) Government
GSA	General Services Administration
GSBCA	General Services Administration Board of Contract Appeals
GTCC	Government Travel Charge Card
GTR	Government Transportation Request (SF 1169)
HHG	Household Goods
HHS	Health and Human Services (U)
HHT	House Hunting Trip (C)
HOR	Home of Record
HOS	Home of Selection (U)
HP	Home Port (U)
HSTA	Home Service Transfer Allowance (C)
IADT	Initial Active Duty for Training (U)
IAW	In Accordance With
ICW	In Connection With
IE	Incidental Expenses
IBA	Individually Billed Government Travel Charge Card Account. <i>NOTE: Does not apply to any other form of personal credit card.</i>
IPCOT	In-Place Consecutive Overseas Tour (U)
IRC	Internal Revenue Code (C)
IRS	Internal Revenue Service (C)
ITA	Invitational Travel Authorization
ITDY	Indeterminate TDY (U)
ITO	Installation Transportation Officer
ITRA	Income Tax Reimbursement Allowance (C)
JFTR	Joint Federal Travel Regulations
JTF	Joint Task Force

<u>Acronym</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
JTR	Joint Travel Regulations
LPDCI	Living Pattern Data Collection Instrument (<i>U</i>)
LPQ	Living Pattern Questionnaire (<i>U</i>)
LPS	Living Pattern Survey (<i>U</i>)
LWOP	Leave Without Pay (<i>C</i>)
M&IE	Meals and Incidental Expenses
MALT	Monetary Allowance in Lieu of Transportation
MALT PLUS	Monetary Allowance in Lieu of Transportation Plus Flat Per Diem
MAP	Military Advisory Panel
MARS	Military Auxiliary Radio System
MCO	Miscellaneous Charge Order
MEA	Miscellaneous Expense Allowance (<i>C</i>)
MHA	Military Housing Area (<i>U</i>)
MIA	Missing in Action
MIHA	Move-in Housing Allowance (<i>U</i>)
MILAIR	Military Aircraft
MSC	Military Sealift Command (<i>C</i>)
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology (<i>C</i>)
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (<i>same as USNOAA</i>)
NTE	Not to exceed
NTS	Non-temporary Storage (<i>also referred to as Extended Storage</i>)
OC&IE	Organizational Clothing & Individual Equipment
OCONUS	Outside the Continental United States
OHA	Overseas Housing Allowance (<i>U</i>)
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
OPM	Office of Personnel Management
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
PBP&E	Professional Books, Papers and Equipment (<i>also referred to as PRO-Gear</i>)
PCS	Permanent Change of Station
PDS	Permanent Duty Station
PDT	Permanent Duty Travel
PDTATAC	Per Diem, Travel and Transportation Allowance Committee
PDUSD (P&R)	Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel & Readiness)
PEB	Physical Evaluation Board (<i>U</i>)
PHS	Public Health Service (<i>same as USPHS</i>)
PLEAD	Place from Which Entered (or Called) to Active Duty (<i>U</i>)
PMR	Proportional Meal Rate
POA	Privately Owned Automobile
POC	Privately Owned Conveyance
PoC	Point of Contact
POD	Port of Debarkation
POE	Port of Embarkation
POV	Privately Owned Vehicle
POW	Prisoner of War
PRO-Gear	Professional Gear (<i>also referred to as PBP&E</i>)
QTRS	Quarters
R&R	Rest and Recuperative Leave
RAT	Renewal Agreement Travel (<i>C</i>)
RC	Reserve Component
RDD	Required Delivery Date (<i>U</i>)
RIT	Relocation Income Tax (<i>C</i>)
RPDCI	Retail Price Data Collection Instrument (<i>U</i>)
*RSC	Relocation Service Company (<i>C</i>)
SDDC	(Military) Surface Deployment and Distribution Command
SEA	Subsistence Expense Allowance (<i>C</i>)

<u>Acronym</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
SECDEF	Secretary of Defense
SES	Senior Executive Service (C)
SIT	Storage in Transit
SMA	Separate Maintenance Allowance (C)
SR&R	Special Rest and Recuperative Absence (U)
SROTC	Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps
SSN	Social Security Number
TAD	Temporary Assigned Duty (<i>same as TDY</i>)
TCS	Temporary Change of Station (C)
TDRL	Temporary Disability Retired List (U)
TDY	Temporary Duty
TEMDU	Temporary Duty (<i>same as TDY</i>)
TEMDUINS	Temporary Duty Under Instruction (<i>same as TDY</i>)
TLA	Temporary Lodging Allowance – OCONUS (U)
TLE	Temporary Lodging Expense – CONUS (U)
TMC	Travel Management Center (<i>same as CTO</i>)
TMS	Travel Management System
TQSA	Temporary Quarters Subsistence Allowance (C)
TQSE	Temporary Quarters Subsistence Expenses (C)
TQSE(AE)	Actual Expense Reimbursement for Temporary Quarters Subsistence Expenses (C)
*TQSE(LS)	Lump Sum Reimbursement for Temporary Quarters Subsistence Expenses (C)
UB	Unaccompanied Baggage
UN	United Nations
U.S.	United States
USC	United States Code
USNOAA	United States National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (<i>same as NOAA</i>)
USPHS	United States Public Health Service (<i>same as PHS</i>)
USSM	Under Secretary of State for Management (C)
UTD	Uniformed Travel Determination (U)
VA	Department of Veterans Affairs (C)
VAMC	Veterans Affairs Medical Center (U)
VPC	Vehicle Processing Center
WAE	When Actually Employed (C)
YCA	Unrestricted airfare (fare basis code). The unrestricted airfare, or "YCA", has a last economy/coach seat on the aircraft availability to the traveler. See APP P, Part 1, par. A2.

PART 1: INVITATION TO TRAVEL

A. To Whom and when Invitational Travel is Applicable

1. Invitational travel is the term applied to authorize travel by an individual when the person is acting in a capacity that is related directly to, or ICW, official DoD activities. The person must:

- a. Not be employed by the GOV'T,
- b. Be only Intermittently employed by the GOV'T as a consultant or expert (***NOTE: This does not include a contractor's employee traveling in the performance of the contract.***) and paid on a daily when-actually-employed basis under 5 USC §5703,
- c. Be serving without pay or at \$1 a year, or
- d. Be a volunteer covered by 10 USC §1588. See par. A2r.

*Travel and transportation allowances authorized for these individuals are the same as those ordinarily authorized for a DoD employee on TDY, except as provided by par. A2m below for spouse/dependent invitational travel. A statement must be included on the ITA justifying that alternate means, such as (Secure Video Teleconference (SVTC) or other web-based communication are not sufficient to accomplish travel objectives.

2. Invitational travel may be authorized by use of an ITA when:

- a. It is in the DoD Component's interest to invite a college or university official or a representative of industry to observe the work performed by, or the operations of, an activity;
- b. An individual is requested to lecture, instruct, or give a demonstration at an activity ICW a DoD operation or program;
- c. An individual or as part of a group, who confers on an official DoD matter with DoD officials and who performs a direct service such as providing advice or guidance to DoD. ***An ITA is not authorized for an individual merely to attend a meeting or conference, even if hosted by a DoD Component on a matter related to the Component's official business.*** (55 Comp. Gen. 750 (1976));
- d. An individual's attendance at an incentive award ceremony is related to an award presentation (32 Comp. Gen. 134 (1952)). ***Travel and transportation allowances to an award presentation for a dependent or relative of an award recipient is prohibited except as authorized under par. C5;***
- e. An individual is an attendant for an employee with special needs or Uniformed Service member who is to be given an OPM award, a major department or agency award, or a non-Federally sponsored honor award and who would be unable to attend the award ceremony unattended (55 Comp. Gen. 800 (1976));
- f. An individual is a sponsor, or is in a similar official capacity, and/or participates in a ceremony that is related directly to a DoD Component's interest (***NOTE: Simple 'attendance' at a ceremony does not allow travel under an ITA except as provided in par. U5242.***);
- g. An individual is authorized pre-employment interview travel under JTR, par. C7150;
- h. The individual is serving without compensation on a Board of Visitors as provided for in DoD governing regulations consistent with statutory authority;
- i. A witness is called to testify in administrative proceedings directed against a GOV'T civilian employee or Uniformed Service member in an adverse action case. The testimony can be on behalf of the GOV'T, the civilian employee, or the Uniformed Service member. The presiding hearing officer must determine

that the witness's testimony is substantial, material, and necessary for proper case disposition and that an affidavit from the desired witness cannot adequately accomplish the same objective;

j. An individual is called to testify as a witness at a pretrial investigation conducted under Article 32, Uniform Code of Military Justice, 10 USC §832;

k. Attendance as a complainant at an administrative hearing when the complaint is related to the complainant's Federal employment, the hearing is provided for by applicable Federal employment regulations, and it would be unreasonable to require the complainant to appear at personal expense (B-180469, 28 February 1974);

l. An individual is an attendant for an employee: under (1) or (2), or is an escort for a Uniformed Service member's dependent(s) under (3) noted in JTR, Ch 7, Part K or par. C7100; or JFTR, par. U7551.

(1) An employee with a disability or a special need on official travel (56 Comp. Gen. 661 (1977); 59 Comp. Gen. 461 (1980)).

(2) An employee who interrupts TDY because of an incapacitating illness or injury and is incapable of traveling alone. See JTR, par. C7370-A. Transportation expenses, but not per diem, are allowed for an attendant or escort for an employee on TDY who becomes ill or is injured (JTR, par. C7370-B2); or

(3) A Uniformed Service member's dependent(s) when competent authority determined dependent's travel is necessary because the dependent(s) is/are incapable of traveling alone due to age, mental or physical incapacity, or other extraordinary circumstances under JFTR, par. U5240-C, U5241-D, U5242, U5243-C, U6004, or U6053. Round-trip travel (per diem) and transportation allowances may be authorized/approved including travel advances IAW 10 USC §1036 which may be paid per the Service's policy.

m. Dependents' Invitational Travel is for a family member. All applicable conditions in items (1) through (5) below must be met before allowances are authorized/approved.

(1) The AO determines that a dependent may travel with the sponsor, at GOV'T expense, when the:

(a) Dependent participates, in an official capacity, at an unquestionably official function, or

(b) The travel is in the national interest because of a diplomatic/public relations benefit to the U.S. which requires the spouse's presence in a non-participatory role. Participation ordinarily is limited to spouses and is representational in nature.

(2) Travel is allowed on a mission noninterference basis only, and must be supported with an ITA that ordinarily authorizes reimbursement of only transportation costs.

(3) The AO may authorize/approve transportation, per diem and/or other actual expense allowances if the individual's travel is unquestionably mission essential and there is a benefit for DoD beyond fulfilling a representational role.

(4) On a case-by-case basis, Code 2 civilians, 4-star general/flag officers, and certain 3-star general/flag officers serving as OCONUS or combatant commanders (as specified in DoD 4515.13-R, "Air Transportation Eligibility"), may authorize/approve transportation, per diem, and/or other expense allowances for their spouses. Spousal travel when authorized/approved must adhere to the criteria in DoDD 4500.56, DoD Policy on the Use of GOV'T Aircraft and Air Travel. ***This authority does not constitute blanket approval authority.***

(5) The AO for all other travel under this item is the:

- (a) Office of the Secretary of Defense Executive Secretary for SAM and OSA support for requests from OSD, the Defense Agencies, and outside the DoD;
- (b) Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, or designee, for requests from the Joint Staff;
- (c) Combatant Command Commander or designees for a request from a member and a civilian employee within the command. Joint or dual-hatted personnel traveling on behalf of the joint command must obtain approval through the joint command approval authority and not through the individual's Service channels. This authority may be further delegated in writing, but may not be delegated below the Major Command Chief of Staff or equivalent level for travel requests from DoD senior officials. ***NOTE: Major Commands are those ordinarily commanded by 4-star flag officers.***;
- (d) Secretary of a Military Department, or designees, for requests from a staff member; and
- (e) Service Chief or designees for a request from a member and a civilian employee within the Service. This authority may be further delegated in writing, but may not be delegated below the Major Command Chief of Staff or equivalent level for travel requests from DoD senior officials.

Except when par. A2m(3) applies, an ITA issued under the authority of par. A2m authorizes GOV'T-funded transportation only (i.e., no per diem or actual expense allowances) for the dependent, must include the following statement: ***"This travel authorization authorizes the dependent to accompany the sponsor to attend an official function. It does not authorize per diem or other expense allowances for the dependent. If the dependent does not desire to bear the expenses ordinarily reimbursed through per diem or other expense allowances, this travel authorization is canceled"***;

n. A determination is made using the Secretarial Process for personnel within that department, or by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff or the Chairman's designated representative for personnel assigned to the Joint Staff and/or to Combatant commands that the spouse of a civilian employee or uniformed member may travel at GOV'T expense to attend a Service-endorsed training course or briefing and subsequent voluntary service incident to such training or briefing (71 Comp. Gen. 6 (1991));

o. Travel is by an individual who serves as an organ donor for a Uniformed Services member, when the donation is authorized under Service regulations;

p. An individual performing a direct service for the GOV'T, consistent with 10 USC §1588; (5 USC § 5701(2), 5703; JTR, APP A; 55 Comp. Gen. 750 (1976)); or

q. A Service may authorize/approve per diem and one round-trip transportation between the residence to the medical facility for a limited number of designated individuals of an ill or injured member (***not of a civilian employee***) per JFTR, par. U5246.

r. An auxiliary chaplain who is intermittently employed by the GOV'T to provide religious services or emergency ministrations. ***An ITA is not used to document attendance at, or payments related to, attendance by individual participating in an unofficial capacity for Chaplain-led programs. See par. U1008.***

s. An attendant (JFTR, par. U7961) for a patient authorized travel for specialty care over 100 miles IAW JFTR, par. U7960.

t. A limited number of designated individuals attending a Yellow Ribbon Reintegration Program (DoDI 1342.28) event IAW JFTR, par. U5255.

u. Family members attending transfer of remains per USD (P&R) memo, 6 April 2009. The Primary Next of Kin (PNOK) (DoDI 1300.18, par E2.46) and two additional family members may travel to Dover AFB, DE, to participate as official observers at the dignified transfer of remains of a deceased service member or

deceased DoD civilian employee who dies in a theatre of combat operations. A family member used in this context is the same as an eligible relative defined in 37 USC 411f(c) and listed in JFTR, par. U5242-A1. The Service Secretary may authorize additional family member travel on a case-by-case basis. At the PNOK request, the Service Secretary may authorize the Casualty Assistance Officer or Family Liaison Officer to escort and or accompany the PNOK to the transfer.

v. A former DoD civilian employee invited to participate in a DoD Health Surveillance Program consistent with DoDI 6055.05 Occupational and Environmental Health (OEH). A Service may authorize/ approve per diem and round trip transportation between the residence and the medical facility to complete the health surveillance evaluation.

B. Restrictions. Invitational travel must not be authorized for:

1. A non-appropriated fund official or employee traveling on non-appropriated fund business;
2. Transportation of dependents and/or HHG (including freight and parcel post mail) or other property of an individuals to whom an ITA is issued;
3. A Federal GOV'T employee or Uniformed Service member (A Federal employee or a Uniformed member on active duty is given a regular TDY travel authorization/order) unless the individual is:
 - a. A retired Federal GOV'T employee or Uniformed Services member (may include retired military personnel from foreign countries), or
 - b. Authorized pre-employment interview travel under JTR, par. C7150 and the employee/member is in a leave status during such travel (B-219046, 29 September 1986); or
 - c. An employee/member, traveling as a non-medical attendant, included on an ITA issued to a patient; or
4. Contractors (APP E3).
5. Foreign military personnel, as they are not covered by the JFTR, except when traveling under the provisions authorized in JFTR, Ch 7, Parts Z1 and Z2. Even when traveling under those provisions, a travel order must be issued under individual Service Regulations.

C. Allowance Expenses

1. General. An ITA provides for travel and transportation of an individual from the business place or home to the place at which that individual's services are required, and return to the origin.
2. Transportation Mode. Authorization of a transportation mode, routing, and accommodations should be consistent with the provisions in JTR, Ch 2 and JFTR, Ch 3 (pars. A2p and q above) as appropriate to mission requirements.
3. Witness at a Military Court Martial. A person not in the GOV'T's employ, when called as a witness before a military court martial, is authorized travel and transportation allowances under Service administrative regulations, except to testify as a witness at a pretrial investigation conducted under Article 32, Uniform Code of Military Justice, 10 USC §832 (par. A2j).
4. Participants in Annual National Matches Sponsored under 10 USC §4312. Title 10, USC §4312 authorizes TDY mileage allowance payment to a civilian competitor while traveling to and from the National Matches. The TDY mileage allowance for the return trip may be paid in advance. Provisions for transportation allowance payment are in Army Regulation (AR) 920-30. The ITA also may authorize a subsistence allowance for the competition duration. The allowance rate is set by the Director for Civilian Marksmanship and must be stated in the ITA issued to each competitor.

5. Attendance at an Award Ceremony

a. Reimbursement for travel and transportation expenses ordinarily may be allowed for one individual to attend a major award ceremony provided the (69 Comp. Gen. 38 (1989)):

(1) Travel and transportation is authorized by the head of the DoD component concerned or designee; and,

(2) Individual is a person of the award recipient's choosing who is related by blood, marriage or whose close association with the award winner, as viewed by the DoD component, is the equivalent of a family relationship.

Examples of award ceremonies are: a Presidential award ceremony, an agency or major organizational component annual award ceremony, or a prestigious honorary award ceremony sponsored by a non-Federal organization.

b. Reimbursement for travel and transportation expenses is authorized in par. C when the award winner and guest are geographically distant from the ceremony site, rather than in instances in which the award winner's residence is in the same area as the ceremony.

Example: The award winner and spouse live in Denver, CO, and the ceremony is in Washington, DC. Travel and transportation allowances may be authorized for both the winner and spouse.

c. The DoD component concerned may allow attendance at GOV'T expense of more than one individual when the award winner requires assistance because of a disability condition.

Reimbursement for transportation is limited to direct travel to and from the ceremony location (including travel between common carrier terminals and hotel where applicable and the ceremony site). Per diem is allowed for direct travel to and from the award ceremony location and for the ceremony day.

6. Travel of a DoD Education Agency (DoDEA) Student for Academic Competitions and Co-curricular Activities. See JTR, par. C5120 and JFTR, par. U5243-D.

7. Travel and Transportation for Funeral Honors Detail. A person not employed by the GOV'T, who participates in funeral honors detail for a veteran (10 USC §1491), may be authorized transportation or transportation reimbursement and reimbursable expenses (APP G). The transportation mode used should be the least costly mode available that adequately meets the needs of the detail. **Actual transportation expenses, (not a TDY mileage allowance), are payable when a POC is the authorized transportation mode.** POC actual expense reimbursement is limited to: fuel; oil; parking; ferry fares; road, bridge and tunnel tolls. The actual cost of lodging and meals may be reimbursed up to the per diem rate prescribed for the area concerned. Reimbursement for reimbursable expenses in JFTR/JTR, APP G for employees or members under pars. A2p and A2q may be authorized/approved.

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PART 2: SAMPLE FORMAT INVITATIONAL TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION

The sample format below may be used as a guide (for all DoD Services) to prepare an ITA. *Use of the sample format is not mandatory.*

INVITATIONAL TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION

Name _____ Travel Authorization Number _____

Address _____

Date Approved _____

You are invited to depart from _____

in sufficient time to arrive at _____ by _____
(Date)

for the purpose of _____

for approximately _____ days.

*A statement must be included justifying that alternate means, such as (Secure Video Teleconference (SVTC)) or other web-based communication are not sufficient to accomplish travel objectives.

Upon completion, you are funded to return to the origin point.

You are authorized to travel by: Rail Commercial Air Military Aircraft Bus
See below for travel by Privately-Owned Conveyance

The authorizing/order-issuing official has arranged Transportation.

Transportation tickets are included with this authorization.

Transportation tickets shall be provided at a later date

NOTE: PLEASE GUARD TRANSPORTATION TICKETS CAREFULLY. However, if a transportation ticket in your possession is lost or stolen, you must make an immediate report to the command sponsoring the travel. You are required to pay for a replacement ticket and will be reimbursed for the second ticket, not to exceed the cost of the first ticket, ONLY AFTER the GOV'T is refunded for the lost/stolen tickets. Unused transportation tickets must be returned with the travel claims.

To arrange transportation call: (____) _____

You may arrange your transportation. The following rules apply:

You must arrange your transportation with a (Contracted) Commercial Travel Office/Travel Management Center (CTO/TMC) when the contract with the CTO/TMC permits the CTO/TMC to arrange transportation for a traveler who is not a GOV'T employee. If you are in a foreign country, except for Canada and Mexico, you may use a travel office not under contract to the GOV'T if ticketing cannot be secured from a branch office or general agent of an American-flag carrier. If you purchase transportation from a travel office (travel agency) not under contract to the GOV'T, reimbursement is limited to the GOV'T's cost on a constructed basis, for transportation that would have been arranged by a CTO/TMC if available. If the contract between the GOV'T and the CTO/TMC does not permit the CTO/TMC to arrange transportation for a traveler who is not a GOV'T employee, reimbursement for transportation may not exceed the least expensive coach/economy class air accommodations unless otherwise permitted in Joint Travel Regulations, Volume 2 (JTR), par. C2204-A.

It is DoD policy that in using regularly scheduled air transportation:

- (a) Accommodations selected must be the least costly unrestricted coach/.economy service that permits satisfactory accomplishment of your mission, and
- (b) U.S. carriers must be used for all commercial foreign air transportation if service provided by a U.S. carrier is available; *otherwise reimbursement for the cost of transportation is not allowed.*

You are authorized to travel by privately owned conveyance (POC) since it's to the GOV'T's advantage. Reimbursement is at the rate of \$0.51/mile, plus the cost of necessary parking fees and bridge, ferry, and tolls incurred, plus per diem while in travel status under this authorization.

You are authorized to travel by privately owned conveyance (POC) on a constructed basis. You would ordinarily be authorized to travel by common carrier. Reimbursement is limited to the transportation cost by the usual common carrier mode, including per diem.

Receipts: Ticket stubs/itinerary copies are required to substantiate your transportation cost. A receipt is required for each expense item of \$75 or more plus any applicable tax.

You are paid per diem to cover your expenses for lodging, meals, and incidental expenses. Room tax at locations in the 50 states, District of Columbia, U.S. territories and possessions and the Commonwealths of Puerto Rico and the Northern Mariana Islands is a reimbursable expense (JFTR/JTR, APP G). Foreign area room tax is included in the total lodging cost and is not a reimbursable expense. While traveling under this Invitational Travel Authorization, you are authorized a per diem equal to the daily cost you pay for lodging limited to a ceiling, plus a fixed amount for meals and incidental expenses. That amount is limited to the applicable locality [per diem rate](#) prescribed on the Defense Travel Management Office homepage: <http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/site/perdiem.cfm/> for the locality concerned. If your costs, particularly for lodging, are more than the applicable locality [per diem rate](#) prescribed, only the [per diem rate](#) amount prescribed on the Defense Travel Management Office homepage: <http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/site/perdiem.cfm/> for the locality concerned. If your costs, particularly for lodging, are more than the applicable maximum [per diem rate](#) prescribed, only the maximum [per diem rate](#) is payable. JTR, Chapter 4, Part B, for applicable rules.

Applicable Per Diem Rates:

Locality	Maximum Lodging Rate	Meal & Incidental Expense Rate	Total Per Diem

You are to be paid an actual subsistence expense allowance (AEA) for lodging and a per diem for meals and incidentals (M&IE). You are required to itemize your lodging expenses only.

You are to be paid an actual subsistence expense allowance (AEA) for lodging and meals and incidental expenses (M&IE). You must itemize all your subsistence expenses. Subsistence expenses include lodgings; meals; fees and tips to waiters, bellboys, maids, porters; personal laundry, pressing, and dry cleaning (**NOTE below**); local transportation (including usual tips) between places of lodging, duty, and places at which meals are taken; and other necessary expenses. You are to be reimbursed for the actual expenses incurred, but not to exceed the maximum amount authorized for the locality concerned as indicated below. JTR, Chapter 4, Part C, for applicable rules.

Actual Subsistence Expense Allowance (AEA) Authorized:

Locality	Maximum AEA Allowance	Amount allowed for Meals & Incidental Expenses if M&IE authorized on a per diem basis.

NOTE: The cost you incur during travel (not before leaving or after returning) for laundry/dry-cleaning and pressing of clothing is a separately reimbursable expense in addition to per diem/AEA when travel is within the contiguous 48 states and DC and requires at least 4 consecutive nights lodging while on GOV'T-funded travel. There is no separate reimbursement for laundry/dry-cleaning and pressing of clothing when travel is in any other place. Those laundry/dry-cleaning and pressing costs (in the other places) are part of the per diem/AEA allowance when travel is outside the 48 contiguous states and DC.

The [JTR](http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/site/travelreg.cfm) is available on the [Defense Travel Management Office website](http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/site/travelreg.cfm) at <http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/site/travelreg.cfm>.

Address any inquiries regarding this travel to: _____

The travel authorized in this travel authorization is in the public interest, and is chargeable to:

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PART 3: GOV'T CONTRACTOR/CONTRACTOR EMPLOYEE'S TRAVEL

*A. Travel of GOV'T Contractor/Contractor Employee. This Part directs GOV'T contractors and contractor's employees to other resources for travel and transportation information. Neither the JFTR nor the JTR may be used as official contractor travel regulations as they apply to uniformed personnel and DoD civilian employees and contain provisions, the use of which is illegal by a contractor. ***GOV'T contractor and contractor employee travel costs are governed by the rules in the Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR) §31.205-46 (<http://cfr.vlex.com/vid/31-205-46-travel-costs-19864565>). For these reasons, a contractor is not eligible for an Invitational Travel Authorization (ITA) in the execution of a contract.*** See DoDI 3020.41 for information regarding contractors at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/302041p.pdf>.

B. GOV'T's Travel and Transportation Program Restrictions. Commercial vendors are under no obligation to extend GOV'T rates for the GOV'T's travel and transportation programs listed below to a contractor working on the GOV'T's behalf. A contractor's employee must contact the contracting agency or the GOV'T Contracting Office Representative (COR) regarding the use of the GOV'T's travel and transportation programs for official travel. A GOV'T Contractor Official Travel Letter of Identification signed by the authorizing GOV'T's contracting officer (par. C) may induce a vendor opts to extend rates, reserved for GOV'T employees, to the contractor and its employees.

1. Contract City-Pair Air Passenger Transportation Program and Other GOV'T Fares. Use of GSA contract city-pair air passenger fares is governed by GSA's contracts with the airlines and by the Defense Transportation Regulation, [DTR 4500.9-R, Part I, Chapter 103](#) . Use of other airfares reserved for GOV'T employees on official business is governed by the airlines' fare structures and rules. ***A GOV'T contractor is not eligible to participate in the GSA city-pairs program for air passenger transportation services.***

2. Rail Service. Commercial passenger rail vendors may voluntarily offer discount rates to contractors who are on official GOV'T business at the vendor's discretion.

3. Lodging Programs. GSA (i.e., Fedrooms) and Services' lodging programs may voluntarily offer discount rates to contractors who are on official GOV'T business at the vendor's discretion.

4. Car Rental Program. The DTMO negotiates special rate agreements with car rental companies. These rates are available to all GOV'T employees and uniformed personnel while traveling on official GOV'T business. Some commercial car rental companies may voluntarily offer similar discount rates to GOV'T contractors at the vendor's discretion.

C. GOV'T Contractor Letter of Authorization/Identification. See DoDI 3020.41 for information regarding contractors at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/302041p.pdf>.

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APPENDIX I

PART 1: DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

NOTE: Only the officials listed in par. C2204-B may authorize/approve premium-class air accommodations.

A. Who May Issue a Travel Order ([FTR §301-71.104](#))

1. General

- a. The Departments of the Army, Navy and Air Force have delegated authority to issue a travel order. That authority may be re-delegated, as shown in the following tables.
- b. Within a DoD Component other than in the Departments of the Army, Navy and Air Force, authority to issue a travel order is as delegated by the Component Head.
- c. One AO may ask another AO to issue an order. The requesting AO must provide the required information and accounting data.
- d. Specific travel order-issuing conditions are indicated in the following tables.
- e. Permitted delegations and re-delegations of travel order-issuing authority should be in writing, by organizational title to individual(s) for the purpose of authorizing/approving travel and authenticating a travel order.
- f. See Ch 4, Part C for AEA information.

2. Army Delegation of Authority

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY (All below are Travel Order Issuance Delegation)			
Authorizing and Approving Official	TDY Travel 1	PDT 5	Invitational Travel 1, 6
	Footnote	Footnote	Footnote
Secretary of the Army			
Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army	3	3	3
Chief of Staff	2		
Commander of an Army Command, Army Service Component Command, and of each Direct Reporting Unit (includes Combatant Command component), Head of an Army Staff Agency, Commander of a Major Subordinate Command, Regional Commander, and Commander of an Installation, Activity, and Field Operating Agency	2, 4, 7		
*Commander or Head of an Installation, Activity, or Field Operating Agency (A1)	4, 7		
National Guard Adjutants General of the Respective States	4		4

Footnotes:

1/ Issuance is subject to the provisions of AR 600-8-10, "Leaves and Passes."

2/ This official may re-delegate authority to a subordinate installation commander or activity and field operating agency for TDY travel order issuance for travel to, from, and between OCONUS areas when AR 600-8-10 does not require issuance of a travel order by Headquarters, Department of the Army. When such authority is re-delegated, it must be for a specific project and time period.

3/ For the Office of the Secretary of the Army and elements reporting directly thereto.

4/ For the National Guard Bureau, prior authority from the Chief, National Guard Bureau is required prior to a blanket TDY travel order issuance. ***NOTE: A blanket travel order is not used in DTS.***

5/ For PCS between CONUS locations: applies to a Commander to whom authority has been delegated to fill a position. This official may re-delegate authority to issue a PDT travel order. For PCS to, from or between OCONUS locations: applies to a Commander who is responsible for filling requisitions and processing appointments to an OCONUS area, or for assigning an employee to an OCONUS PDS. This official may re-delegate authority to issue a PDT order. The gaining activity is responsible for travel order issuance but may request the losing activity to issue the travel order.

6/ Responsibility for a PCS travel order issuance belongs to a commander who has received delegated authority to fill positions, a commander who is responsible for filling requisition and processing appointments OCONUS, the commander of an activity in which at least one individual is employed, or the commander of a gaining activity, as appropriate, with regard to the PCS travel type involved.

*7/ TDY over 180 days may be authorized/approved by an official of at least 2-star level/equivalent.

3. Navy Delegation of Authority

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY "X" indicates travel order issuance delegation				
Authorizing and Approving Official	TDY Travel	PDT 3/		Invitational Travel 1/, 2/
	Trip And Blanket 1/, 2/	OCONUS Involving Employment Agreements	Other Including First Duty Station Travel Within CONUS	
Secretary of the Navy	X	X	X	X
Under Secretary of the Navy	X	X	X	X
Deputy Under Secretary for Manpower	X	X	X	X
Assistant Secretaries of the Navy	X	X	X	X
Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy	X	X	X	X
Commandant, Assistant Commandant, and Director, USMC Staff	X	X	X	X
Chief, Deputy Chief, Vice Chief, and Assistant Chief of Bureaus and Offices and the Head of an Office of the Navy Department	X	X	X	X
Auditor General of the Navy and Director, Naval Audit Service	X	X	X	X
Director, each Naval Audit Service Regions	X			
Representative of the Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Civilian Personnel/Equal Employment Opportunity)	X	X	X	
Commander and Vice Commander of Naval Systems Command HQs	X	X	X	
Commander, Deputy Commander and Chief of Staff, Military Sealift Command	X	X	X	X
Director, Defense Printing Service	X	X	X	
Director, Naval Training Aids Center	X			
Executive Assistant to the Commander and Administrative Officer, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Headquarters	X	X	X	X
Chairman, Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals	X	X	X	

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY "X" indicates travel order issuance delegation				
Authorizing and Approving Official	TDY Travel	PDT 3/		Invitational Travel 1/, 2/
	Trip And Blanket 1/, 2/	OCONUS Involving Employment Agreements	Other Including First Duty Station Travel Within CONUS	
Commanding Officer/Executive Officer and Head of an Activity of the Department of the Navy	X	X	X	X
Director, Assistant Director, and Recruiting Representative of OCONUS and Return Placement Staff		X		
Director of Civilian Personnel and Industrial Relations Officer		X	X	
Industrial Relations Officer and the Director of Industrial Relations Divisions in all MSC Commands and each Military Sealift Command Recruiting Representative	X	X	X	X
Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent of the Dependents Schooling Office, Atlantic		X		
Deputy Assistant Director for Career Services, Naval Investigative Service Headquarters		X	X	

Footnotes:

1/ Issuance is subject to OPNAVINST 4650.11(series) concerning an official visit to a military installation and to OPNAVINST 5510.1(series), Department of the Navy Security Program Regulation, Chapter 16 for duty involving access to classified material.

2/ An official authorized to issue a TDY travel order and/or an ITA may delegate in writing to a subordinate official the authority to sign such an order "by direction." Authority for authorizing spouse travel rests at the 4-Star level (may be re-delegated to the Major Command Chief of Staff or equivalent senior level official only).

3/ An official authorized to issue a service agreement or PDT order may not re-delegate this authority. In the absence of the designated official, an official "acting" is authorized to sign the service agreement or travel order as "acting."

4. Air Force Delegation of Authority

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE (All below are Travel Order Issuance Delegation)			
Authorizing and Approving Official	TDY Travel (1, 9)	PDT	Invitational Travel (9)
	Footnote	Footnote	Footnote
Secretary of the Air Force	3	6	
Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force	4	6	
Commander, Major Air Command/FOA/DRU	5	6	
Commander, Intermediate Echelon	2,5	6	7
Commander, Activity, Wing, Group, or Squadron	2,5	6	7
Commander, North American Air Defense Command		6	
National Guard Adjutants General of the respective State	8	8	

Footnotes:

1/ Issuance is subject to advance notification and clearance requirements in the restrictions in AFI 31-501.

- 2/ Prior authorization by the major air command concerned is required for TDY assignments in excess of 179 days. Authority may be re-delegated to lower echelons if desired.
- 3/ Prior authorization by the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Air Force is required to issue a blanket TDY travel authorization for an employee of the Office of the Secretary of the Air Force. ***NOTE: A blanket travel order is not used in DTS.***
- 4/ Prior authorization by AF/DALB is required to issue a blanket TDY travel authorization for a Headquarters, U.S. Air Force civilian employee. ***NOTE: A blanket travel order is not used in DTS.***
- 5/ Prior authorization by the major command concerned is required to issue a blanket TDY travel order. However, authority may be re-delegated to lower echelons if desired. A blanket travel order may be for a specific project or period of time, or without limitation (other than the fiscal year) when justified. ***NOTE: A blanket travel order is not used in DTS.***
- 6/ Responsibility for PCS travel order issuance belongs to a commander who has received delegated authority to fill positions, a commander who is responsible for filling requisition and processing appointments OCONUS, the commander of an activity in which one individual is employed, or the commander of a gaining activity, as appropriate, with regard to the PCS travel type involved.
- 7/ When delegated by the responsible major air command.
- 8/ Authority for travel order issuance other than for invitational travel applies only to Air Force National Guard civilian technicians.
- 9/ An official authorized to issue a TDY travel order and/or an ITA may delegate in writing to a subordinate official the authority to sign such order "by direction." Authority for authorizing spouse travel rests at the 4-Star level (may be re-delegated to the Major Command Chief of Staff or equivalent senior level official only).

PART 3: TRAVEL ORDER CONTENT

A. Form of Request. Use the travel order forms prescribed in APP I, Part 4, par. A (TDY) and APP I, Part 4, par. B (PCS).

B. Information Required ([FTR §301-71.103](#))

1. General Information. The following information must be included on each travel order. ***NOTE: See par. C2000-A2 if premium-class accommodations are authorized.***

- a. Employee's name;
- b. AO's signature (digital in DTS);
- c. Travel purpose (see APP H);
- d. Travel order conditions or limitations;
- e. Cost (for an open order, include a travel cost estimate over the period covered) estimate;
- f. A statement that the employee is authorized to travel;
- g. The following statement: "The Travel and Transportation Reform Act (TTRA) of 1998 stipulates that the GTCC must be used by all U.S. GOV'T personnel (civilian and military) to pay for costs incident to official business travel unless specifically exempted by authority of the Administrator of General Services or the head of the agency."(DoDFMR, Vol. 9, paragraph 030301.B.1, <http://www.dtic.mil/comptroller/fmr/>);
- h. A statement indicating whether the traveler is/is not a GTCC IBA holder (DoDFMR, Vol. 9, paragraph 030301.B.2, <http://www.dtic.mil/comptroller/fmr/>);
- i. If the traveler is a GTCC IBA holder, a statement indicating whether or not the traveler is exempt from the TTRA mandatory use provision. This statement also authorizes alternative payment methods. (DoDFMR, Vol. 9, paragraph 030301.B.3, <http://www.dtic.mil/comptroller/fmr/>);
- j. A statement indicating that a GTCC holder should obtain necessary cash (and the amount), as authorized, through ATMs rather than obtaining cash advances from a DOD disbursing officer (DoDFMR, Vol. 9, paragraph 030301.B.4, <http://www.dtic.mil/comptroller/fmr/>);
- k. A statement indicating that CTO/TMC use to arrange official travel is mandatory, or a detailed statement of why a CTO/TMC is not available/not being used. ***NOTE: Virtually all DOD components have contractual arrangements with CTOs/TMCs requiring that all official transportation (common carrier, special conveyance, etc.) be arranged through the CTO/TMC, if they can provide the required official transportation arrangements.***;
- l. A statement indicating that available GSA contract city-pair airfare should be used for official travel unless one of the 5 exceptions in APP P, Part 1, par. A6 applies. The travel order must include a detailed explanation on why the contract city-pair airfare was not used. For example, "Space on a scheduled contract flight is not available in time to accomplish the travel purpose, or contract service use would require the traveler to incur unnecessary overnight lodging costs that would increase the total trip cost."; and
- m. A statement indicating whether transportation tickets are purchased using a GTCC CBA or IBA. This statement alerts the voucher examiner and avoids duplicate payments.

n. If circuitous travel is authorized, it must be stated whether it is for official or personal reasons. Official travel locations must be identified and if personal locations are shown, they must be clearly identified as personal/leave travel locations and state that any excess cost is paid by the traveler.

o. A statement that if the order conflicts with the JTR, the JTR prevails ([CBCA 2143-RELO, 11 January 2011](#)).

*p. A statement justifying that alternate means, such as (Secure Video Teleconference (SVTC)) or other web-based communication are not sufficient to accomplish travel objectives.

2. Specific Authorization/Approval. ([FTR §301-71.105](#)) The following travel arrangements require specific prior authorization:

- a. Use of premium-class service on common carrier transportation (par. C2204-B);
- b. Use of a foreign air carrier (par. C2204-C);
- c. Use of extra-fare train service (par. C2208);
- d. Travel cost estimate (a blanket travel order should include an estimate for the period covered);
- e. A statement that the employee(s) is (are) authorized to travel; and
- f. If permitted, a statement that return travel to the PDS during extended TDY is authorized at GOV'T expense, must be included on the travel order, or travel voucher or travel order amendment, if approved after the travel has been performed. ***This travel is an exception to the policy of scheduling travel during regular hours of duty.*** Accordingly, the authorized return should be performed outside the employee's regular duty hours or during authorized leave periods.

3. Advance Arrangements. The following travel arrangements require a written or electronic advance order:

- a. Reimbursement limitations for travel by an unauthorized transportation mode or route must be stated on the travel order under which a dependent travels;
- b. Reduced per diem rate payment (par. C4550);
- c. Acceptance of payment from a non-Federal source for travel expenses (Joint Ethics Regulation (JER), DOD 5500.7-R, http://www.defenselink.mil/dodgc/defense_ethics/ethics_regulation/index.html); and
- d. Travel expenses related to conference attendance (APP R).

C. Blanket TDY Travel. A blanket TDY travel order must include the same basic information as in the REQUEST AND AUTHORIZATION FOR TDY TRAVEL OF DOD PERSONNEL (DD Form 1610), plus statements:

1. That the travel type is "blanket TDY travel";
2. That the employee must proceed at such times, to such places, and at such frequency as may be necessary;
3. Of the general geographic area limitations;
4. Of a specific period of time within a fiscal year;
5. Of the reason(s) for this type of travel;
6. Designating the traveler as an acting transportation officer, if applicable;

7. Authorizing special conveyance use with reimbursement allowed when approved on claim vouchers as being to the GOV'T's advantage, if appropriate;
8. Authorizing excess accompanied baggage, if necessary; and
9. Of other conditions, limitations, and instructions, as appropriate.

NOTE 1: A blanket travel order is not used in DTS.

NOTE 2: A blanket travel order must never authorize other than economy-/coach-class travel. If travel in other than economy-/coach-class accommodations becomes necessary for specific trips, an amendment to the order for each such trip must be issued.

D. Consultant and Expert TDY Travel. An ITA is used for authorizing travel and transportation allowances for a consultant or expert intermittently employed (for 130 or fewer days in any continuous 365 day period) by the GOV'T (under 5 USC §5703) and paid on a daily-WAE basis or serving without pay or at \$1 a year (see par. C4975 and APP E, Parts 1 and 2). A consultant or expert employed for more than 130 days is a temporary employee. The rules and forms prescribed in this regulation for regular employees apply to temporary employees. ***NOTE: This use of ITAs does not apply to contractors.***

E. PCS Travel

1. General. A travel order must state specific allowances and procedures the employee is authorized to follow ([FTR §302-2.104](#)). A PCS travel order must contain the same basic information prescribed in APP I, Part 4, par. B, plus a statement:

a. In all cases:

- (1) Naming the old and new PDSs and their locations;
- (2) The reporting date at the new PDS; and

b. If applicable:

- (1) The name and relationship of each eligible dependent (and children's birth dates) who is authorized to travel;
- (2) That dependents are accompanying the employee or traveling separately, and if traveling separately when, and by what transportation mode, if known, and dependents' travel origin(s) and/or destination point(s) (when different from the employee's);
- (3) That excess accompanied baggage transportation costs may be authorized/approved for PCS travel IAW Service/Agency regulations. See par. C2302. The statement should advise travelers that they should be financially prepared to pay for excess accompanied baggage charges. See APP G.;
- (4) The maximum HHG weight the employee may transport including:
 - (a) SIT authority;
 - (b) HHG shipment origin and/or destination points (when different from the employee's);
 - (c) The transportation method (commuted rate or actual expense (GOV'T-arranged or employee arranged NTE the GOV'T-arranged cost)); and

- (d) (For GOV'T-arranged moves) How the employee intends to fulfill the personal financial responsibility for charges not allowed at GOV'T expense (e.g., borne by, or collected from, the employee);
- (5) That mobile home transportation is in lieu of HHG transportation, and of the authorized basis for reimbursement and the origin and destination points;
- (6) Transfer from another agency without a break in service following return for separation after satisfactorily completing an overseas tour of duty.
- (7) Agencies have the discretion to authorize Relocation Services due to hardship situations only if supported by agency policy and documented on the initial PCS travel order. If Relocation Services is contingent, the block must be checked on the travel order with reference to the remarks section. In the remarks section the source and limitations should be stated. For example: "IAW (Command) (date) memo, Payment of PCS and Relocation Costs, employee authorized relocation services IF the employee is unable to sell the home within 180 days and proves to the AO that the employee aggressively marketed the house."

Conditions and instructions that obviously are applicable only for TDY travel, including security clearance, should be omitted.

2. CONUS PCS Travel. A travel order for a CONUS-to-CONUS PCS must contain the same information as in par. E1, plus a statement:

- a. That the travel type is "PCS travel," and
- b. If applicable:
 - (1) That a service agreement has been signed. See par. C5550;
 - (2) Authorizing the employee and/or spouse one round trip to seek a permanent residence, the transportation mode, type of reimbursement and the maximum time allowed for the trip;
 - (3) If applicable, authorizing TQSE for the employee and/or dependent incident to temporary QTRS occupancy, TQSE type (actual expense or fixed) and the number of days authorized (subject to the maximums) ***NOTE: Order preparers must not reduce the number of TQSE(AE) days on an order to accommodate the anticipated 10-day HHT. The number of TQSE(AE) days are reduced by the number of HHT days used/authorized when the voucher is computed (e.g., if 60 days TQSE(AE) and 10 days HHT are authorized and used, 10 days of HHT but only 50 days TQSE is reimbursed);***
 - (4) Authorizing HHG NTS incident to a transfer or appointment to an isolated CONUS PDS;
 - (5) Authorizing real estate and unexpired lease expenses;
 - (6) Authorizing special conveyance use for PCS travel;
 - (7) That transportation of POV(s) within CONUS is authorized (***only*** after the mandatory cost comparison showing a financial savings to the GOV'T has been completed) as being to the GOV'T's advantage;
 - (8) Authorizing Relocation Services and which ones (e.g., home sale, home marketing assistance, home finding assistance);
 - (9) That a home marketing incentive payment is authorized if earned IAW Ch 5, Part Q, Section 3;
 - (10) That a reduction in force or function transfer is due to base closure if such is the case; and

- (11) The conditions in par. C2159-C1 for using more than 2 POCs are authorized/approved by a travel order amendment after the fact.
3. First Duty Station for an Appointee. A travel order to the first PDS for an appointee must contain the same basic information prescribed in par. E1, plus a statement:
- a. That the travel type is "travel to first duty station (5 USC §5723)";
 - b. Of the date the required service agreement is signed;
 - c. Of the actual residence;
 - d. Of the position title and grade to which appointed;
 - e. If transportation of POV(s) within CONUS is authorized (*only* after the mandatory cost comparison showing a financial savings to the GOV'T has been completed) as being to the GOV'T's financial advantage; and
 - f. That the conditions in par. C2159-C1 for using more than 2 POCs are authorized, or approved by a travel order amendment after the fact.
4. OCONUS Permanent Duty Travel
- a. General. A travel order for OCONUS PDT must contain the same basic information prescribed in par. E1, plus a statement:
- (1) That the travel type is "PDT" and the purpose (as appropriate) is reassignment between two PDSs, initial appointment to an OCONUS PDS, round trip RAT, separation, or advance return travel. See par. C5000.;
 - (2) Of the actual residence, as appropriate;
 - (3) Of the date the required service agreement is signed ICW assignment at an OCONUS PDS;
 - (4) Of the duration in days if delay or leave en route is authorized (delay or leave en route may be restricted ICW the initial OCONUS assignment or separation travel);
 - (5) Of transportation modes (see APP I4, par. B) (circuitous route travel for personal reasons may not be authorized at GOV'T expense, see pars. C2000 and C2204);
 - (6) For POC travel, that POC travel is to the GOV'T's advantage, or of the reimbursement limitation IAW par. C2159;
 - (7) Prohibiting the use of commercial transportation modes when travel reservations are made by GOV'T transportation facilities. See par. C2204.;
 - (8) Of the maximum HHG weight the employee may transport and/or store; and
 - (a) Any weight limitation imposed by the OCONUS command;
 - (b) The weight allowance for consumables, if authorized (par. C5154-D and APP F);
 - (c) The employee is financially responsible for, and subject to collection of, any charges not allowed if the shipment is a GOV'T-arranged move; and

(d) If assignment is to an OCONUS PDS, whether concurrent, delayed, or partial shipment is authorized;

(9) That concurrent movement of dependents and/or HHG to an OCONUS PDS is prohibited by command authority, if appropriate;

(10) Of an alternate travel origin or destination point allowable within the JTR, if applicable, including the actual residence or PDS location, as appropriate, and that the GOV'T's travel and transportation cost is limited to the cost by authorized modes(s) and usual route between duty stations or actual residence and the OCONUS PDS, as appropriate;

(11) Whether or not a POV shipment is authorized;

(12) If ocean-going car ferries are authorized. See par. C2166.;

(13) If applicable, authorizing TQSE for the employee and/or dependents incident to temporary QTRS occupancy, TQSE type (actual expense or fixed), and number of days authorized (subject to the maximums); ***NOTE: Order preparers must not reduce the number of TQSE(AE) days on an order to accommodate the anticipated 10-day HHT. The number of TQSE(AE) days are reduced by the number of HHT days used/authorized when the voucher is computed (e.g., if 60 days TQSE(AE) and 10 days HHT are authorized and used, 10 days of HHT but only 50 days TQSE is reimbursed);***

(14) If property management services are authorized; and

(15) If TQSA and/or FTASE are/is authorized.

b. RAT Conditions. For OCONUS RAT, the travel order also must include a statement:

(1) Authorizing travel from the OCONUS PDS to the actual residence (or specified alternate location) and return to the OCONUS PDS;

(2) Of the number of leave days granted;

(3) That "This employee has completed the minimum period of service for this command and has signed a new eligibility renewal agreement on (date)";

(4) Of the appropriate citations and information for cost application purposes if return is to a different OCONUS PDS in the same Department that requires different accounting classification citations;

(5) Of the reporting date for duty at the OCONUS PDS following authorized absence;

(6) Of accompanied baggage weight limits;

(7) Authorizing up to 90 days HHG temporary storage if allowed in par. C5190;

(8) Of specific instructions about where, when, and how to submit passports and requests for re-validation, renewal, or visas; and

(9) Of instructions about arranging for port notification for return travel purposes and when and where the traveler must be available for receiving a port call.

F. TCS Travel

1. Events Requiring a Travel Order. A separate travel order is required to:

a. Assign the employee from the PDS to a TCS location;

- b. Return the employee from the TCS location to the PDS; or if the TCS location becomes the employee's new PDS;
- c. Assign the TCS location as the new PDS; and
- d. Authorize the employee to return to the former PDS (par. C5720-B1).

2. Travel Order Content. Each travel order must reference any prior TCS travel orders to which it is related. A travel order must state specific allowances and procedures the employee is authorized to follow (FTR §302-2.104). A TCS travel order must contain the same basic information prescribed in APP I, Part 4, par. B, plus a statement:

- a. That the travel type is "Temporary Change of Station (TCS) travel" and the purpose (as applicable) is assignment to the TCS location, return from the TCS location, changing the TCS location to a new PDS, or return to the former PDS when the TCS location becomes a PDS;
- b. Of the PDS(s) and TCS involved and locations;
- c. Of the TCS/PDS reporting date; and if applicable;
- d. Of the name and relationship of each eligible dependent (and children's birth dates) who is authorized travel;
- e. That dependents are accompanying the employee or are traveling separately, and if so when, and by what transportation mode, if known and of dependents' travel origin(s) and/or destination point(s) (when different from the employee's);
- f. That excess accompanied baggage transportation costs may be authorized/approved for TCS travel IAW Service/Agency regulations, see par. C2302. A statement should be added to advise the traveler to be financially prepared to pay for excess accompanied baggage charges (see APP. G);
- g. Of the maximum HHG weight the employee may transport;
 - (1) Of SIT storage authority;
 - (2) Of HHG origin and/or destination points (when different from the employee's);
 - (3) Of the transportation method (commuted rate, or GOV'T-arranged (or actual expense NTE the GOV'T-arranged cost)); and
 - (4) How the employee intends to fulfill financial responsibility for charges not allowed on a GOV'T arranged move (e.g., borne by, or collected from, the employee);
- h. Authorizing the employee and/or spouse one round trip to seek a permanent residence, the transportation mode, reimbursement type (actual expense or fixed), and the maximum time allowed for the trip;
- i. If TQSE is authorized for the employee and/or dependents incident to temporary QTRS occupancy, TQSE type (actual expense or fixed), and the number of days authorized subject to the maximums); and

For OCONUS travel only:

- j. Of the duration in days if delay or leave en route is authorized (delay or leave en route may be restricted ICW the initial OCONUS assignment or separation travel);
- k. Of transportation modes (APP I, Part 4, par. B);

- l. Prohibiting commercial transportation use when GOV'T transportation facilities (C2204) make the travel reservations;
- m. Of any HHG limitation imposed by the OCONUS PDS and whether concurrent, delayed, or partial shipment is authorized;
- n. That concurrent movement of dependents and/or HHG to an OCONUS PDS is prohibited by command authority, if appropriate;
- o. Whether or not POV shipment is authorized; and
- p. If property management services are authorized.

Conditions and instructions that obviously are applicable only for TDY travel, including security clearance, should be omitted.

G. Invitational Travel. An ITA must contain a statement of the:

1. Date that travel is requested or approved;
2. Type of Travel -- Indicate as appropriate e.g., "Invitational Travel"; "EVT, JTR, Ch 7, Part M";
3. Traveler's name and position title and employer, if applicable;
4. Traveler's home address;
5. Traveler's business address (if applicable);
6. Date travel begins;
7. Number of assignment days;
8. Assignment purpose;
9. Place travel begins;
10. Assignment place or itinerary;
11. Place travel ends;
12. Transportation modes;
13. Allowances;
14. Conditions, instructions, limitations (see APP I, Part 4, par. A2, item 16 for pertinent statements required to be included); and
15. Travel approving/directing official's name and accounting citation.

There is a sample ITA format in APP E, Part 2. ***NOTE: An ITA, DD Form 1610, or DD Form 1614 may not be used to authorize travel and transportation for a contractor or a contractor's employee to travel in the performance of a contract. Neither a contractor nor a contractor's employee is an employee for the purpose of the JTR.***

H. Travel at No Expense to the GOV'T. See par. C1001-E.

PART 4: ORDER PREPARATION

A. TDY Travel

1. General. The REQUEST AND AUTHORIZATION FOR TDY TRAVEL OF DoD PERSONNEL (DD Form 1610) is used for all official TDY travel, FEMLE travel, R&R travel, dependent evacuation, and for group or blanket TDY travel with additional names, authorizations (authentications), and necessary information on continuation sheet(s). Information from the order such as the official travel days may be provided to a commercial vendor (i.e., lodging, transportation reservation, vehicle rental agency) to justify the use of GOV'T-discounted rates. DD Form 1610 is available at the following website, <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/infomgt/forms/eforms/dd1610.pdf>

NOTE: DD Form 1610 must not be used for invitational travel or a contractor's travel.

2. DD Form 1610 Preparation. DD Form 1610 ordinarily is self-explanatory. Special explanatory material for completing certain items on DD Form 1610 follows:

NOTE: See APP I3, par. B for specific information required on each order.

Item 4. POSITION TITLE AND GRADE/RATING--This information is not required if the travel-approving/directing official determines that inclusion of this information may endanger the employee.

Item 6. ORGANIZATIONAL ELEMENT--Enter division, branch, or unit to which traveler is assigned.

Item 8. AUTHORIZATION TYPE--Indicate as appropriate, e.g., TDY, EVT, confirmatory, amendment, extension, blanket, group.

Item 9. TDY PURPOSE (APP H)--Insert one of the applicable standardized purpose categories listed in APP H. ***This is required.***

Item 10.

a. APPROX. NO OF TDY DAYS (***Including Travel Time***)--Self-explanatory. ***NOTE: The assignment, including travel time, may be exceeded by 100 percent or seven days, whichever is less, without requiring an order amendment.***

b. DEPARTURE DATE (yyyy/mm/dd)--Indicate the date that the official travel is expected to begin. ***NOTE: Official travel may begin as many as seven days before or seven days after the indicated departure date.***

Item 11. ITINERARY--Indicate all locations from/to which travel is authorized and the "return to" location. If the traveler may need to alter the prescribed itinerary to accomplish the mission assignment, indicate by marking an "X" in the block preceding "Variation Authorized". See par. C4425. ***NOTE: This box should not be marked unless the traveler has a high probability of needing to change the itinerary while traveling.***

Item 12. TRANSPORTATION MODE--Indicate in the applicable block(s) the commercial, GOV'T, and/or local transportation mode(s) authorized. If the transportation officer determines the mode, indicate accordingly in the block provided. If POC travel is authorized whether or not to the GOV'T's advantage, indicate the appropriate TDY mileage rate in the space provided. Also indicate if the POC travel is to the GOV'T's advantage or if reimbursement is limited. ***NOTE: Do not simply check all or most transportation modes as that creates confusion as to what transportation modes are intended by the AO to be used.***

Item 13. Per Diem--When per diem using the 'Lodgings-Plus' computation method in par. C4553 is authorized, check block 13a, "PER DIEM AUTHORIZED IAW JTR" and make no further entries. When a different per diem rate is prescribed/authorized, check block 13b, "OTHER RATE OF PER DIEM (***Specify***)" and enter the appropriate rate information. For example:

a. If there is a reduced per diem rate - check block 13b "OTHER RATE OF PER DIEM (*Specify*).” If anticipated expenses justify a lower per diem rate and a reduced rate of \$60 is authorized under par. C4550-C, the entry should be “reduced rate \$60.”

Indicate the authority (e.g., memo, letter, etc.) in block 16 from the designated office (based on pars. C4550- B, C, and D) for the rate shown.

b. If there is a conference lodging allowance rate - check block 13b "OTHER RATE OF PER DIEM (*Specify*) \$200 Total (Conference Lodging Rate \$150; M&IE \$50)" and indicate authority (e.g., conference website, flyer, etc.) from the official sponsoring agency (APP R, Part 1, par. M).

NOTE: For FEML & R&R, boxes 13a and 13b should be left blank since per diem is not authorized.

If additional space is needed, use the "REMARKS" section of block 16 or a continuation sheet.

Item 15. ADVANCE AUTHORIZED--Requester leaves blank. This item is for travel or transportation advances from the GOV'T to the traveler via EFT, check, or cash. The advance travel funds amount is computed by the appropriate finance/disbursing activity IAW Service finance policy. Authority for ATM advances against the GTCC (i.e., the amount) should be addressed in item 16, REMARKS.

Item 16. REMARKS--This space is for special authorities, pertinent information or requirements such as leave, excess accompanied baggage, accommodations, registration fees, etc. The following statement may or must be use as appropriate to the official travel.

a. Commercial transportation tickets -- *"If the trip itinerary is canceled or changed after tickets or transportation requests are issued to the traveler, the traveler is liable for their value until all ticket coupons have been used for official travel and/or all unused tickets or coupons are properly accounted for ICW the travel reimbursement voucher."* The preceding statement must be incorporated in the order or attached to the order or to the ticket or transportation request issued to the traveler if it is not practicable to include this statement in the Remarks section.

b. Excess Accompanied Baggage -- "_____ pieces or _____ pounds of excess accompanied baggage are authorized" and include whether or not the excess accompanied baggage service must be paid by the traveler subject to reimbursement or is authorized per par. C2302.

c. Delay in en route -- Indicate the number of annual leave days authorized if delay en route for personal reasons is authorized.

d. Premium-class Accommodation Authority -- Indicate the applicable statement when premium-class accommodation is authorized/approved.

(1) First-class air accommodation -- “The use of first-class accommodations is authorized by (insert the official’s appropriate title, Name, Rank, and Office Symbol in (cite the memo/letter/message reference and date (APP H2, Sec B.)). Travel has been justified and approved based on JTR, par. (insert JTR par. number). The cost difference between the first-class airfare and the coach-class airfare is (\$XXX.XX).” Ch 2, Part E and APP H2, Sec B; or

(2) Business-class air accommodations -- “The use of business-class accommodations is authorized by (insert the official’s appropriate title, Name, Rank, and Office Symbol in (cite the memo/letter/message reference and date (APP H3, Sec A.)). Travel has been justified and approved based on JTR, par. (insert JTR par. number). The cost difference between the business-class airfare and the coach-class airfare is (\$XXX.XX).” Ch 2, Part E, and APP H2, Sec A.

NOTE: Only an official, designated IAW par. C2204-B2a, has authorization/approval authority for first-class accommodations and par. C2204-B2b for business-class accommodations.

- e. Special Requirements -- Include instructions if the TDY assignment involves special clothing, or other conditions apply. ***NOTE: These instructions are for the traveler and do not carry any reimbursement authority.***
- f. Accompanied Traveler -- Indicate if the traveler accompanies or is accompanied by another person in an official travel status in a POC. Provide the accompanying person's name and status (e.g., military, civilian employee).
- (1) Cite par. C7100 or C7105 when traveling as an attendant or escort for a Service member's dependents.
- (2) Cite par. C7800 when traveling as a civilian family member of a seriously ill or injured Uniformed Service member.
- g. GTCC -- DoDFMR, Vol. 9 (<http://www.dtic.mil/comptroller/fmr/>) when a GTCC is not accepted or cannot be used, and par. C1100-B.
- h. Registration Fee -- Indicate whether or not meals (and if so, the number and dates) and/or lodgings are included in the registration fee (APP R2, par. M) if a registration fee is authorized.
- i. POC Restrictions -- Include any administrative restriction precluding or limiting other allowable POC costs or the constructed common carrier cost when the employee's POC travel is not to the GOV'T's advantage (Ch 2, Part D).
- k. ATM Advance -- Indicate the amount authorized for ATM advance against the GTCC (par. C1100-A).
- l. Transportation Mode -- Indicate the reason for nonuse of a particular transportation mode that may otherwise appear to be to the GOV'T's advantage when the AO has determined that an employee should not travel via a particular transportation mode (ex. travel by air (ocean ferry or Chunnel) is precluded for medical reasons). This is done to justify travel reimbursement based on the transportation mode authorized on the order, and actually used, instead of the constructed cost of the transportation mode otherwise apparently to the GOV'T's advantage (par. C2001-A1). (Ex: Air travel is apparently to the GOV'T's advantage but air travel is medically precluded. The order should contain a statement similar to "Air transportation is medically precluded and must not be used for this traveler. Rail transportation authorized.")
- m. Permissive Travel at No Expense to the GOV'T -- Indicate "This order is issued in the DoD's interest but is voluntary (permissive) in nature. ***If used, it must result in no travel and/or transportation-related cost to the U.S. GOV'T.*** The employee is financially responsible for all travel and transportation expenses." ***No accounting information should be placed on the order.*** There is no penalty if the traveler chooses not to use this order; however, the AO should be notified without delay that this order has not been used.
- n. Conference Lodging Allowance -- Indicate "***Conference lodging allowance NTE 125% (or other lesser amount) of the applicable per diem lodging rate for (location) is authorized by (insert the authority making the determination)*** if a conference lodging allowance (a pre-determined allowance up to 125% of applicable locality lodging per diem rate (APP R1, par. H)) is authorized. Insert the actual pre-determined allowance in lieu of 125% if a lesser amount is authorized.
- o. Communication Services -- Include the dollar amount/call for authorized calls home (APP G).
- p. Costs for Expenses not Fully Covered by Non-Federal Source - Indicate if the traveler is being reimbursed for the difference between the full GOV'T allowances and the payment from the non-Federal source if it is determined in advance of travel that payment from a non-Federal source (Joint Ethics Regulation (JER), DoD 5500.7-R, at

http://www.defenselink.mil/dodgc/defense_ethics/ethics_regulation/index.html) covers some but not all of the allowable travel and subsistence expenses. Ch 4, Part B to determine the applicable maximum allowances.

q. Pet Transportation -- Include the following statement on an order for travel to foreign locations and back to the U.S.

NOTICE (par. C5400): A traveler transporting exotic pets is required by U.S. law to have a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) certification before transporting the pets to foreign locations or back to the U.S. A traveler returning to the U.S. with an exotic pet prior to transporting the pet, or requiring more information, should contact the FWS at, 1-800-358-2104 or (703) 358-2104. Obtain a FWS pet bird fact sheet at <http://international.fws.gov/pdf/pe.pdf>; and an application for the one-time import, export, or re-export of pets into/from the U.S. at <http://forms.fws.gov/3-200-46.pdf> (Ch 5, Part I).

r. Fly America Act -- Include the endorsement required by par. C2204-C3 when use of commercial non-U.S.-certificated/registered ship(s) or air carrier(s) is authorized. The endorsement on the order, made IAW Service regulations, should include the name of traveler, non-U.S.-certificated/registered ship(s) or air carrier(s) used, flight identification no(s), origin, destination and en route points, date(s), justification, and authorizing official's title, organization and signature.

s. Emergency Visitation Travel -- Indicate "EVT transportation authorized for dependent under Chapter 7, Part M and include the dependent's name(s) if EVT transportation is authorized for dependent traveling with the employee. ***An ITA is used to authorize EVT transportation for a dependent traveling without the employee.***

t. If EVT transportation is authorized for a dependent traveling with an employee, include the statement "EVT transportation authorized for the dependent under Ch 7, Part M.", and include the dependent's name. (***An ITA is used to authorize EVT transportation for a dependent traveling without the employee.***)

u. Include notice that if the order conflicts with the JTR, the JTR prevails ([CBCA 2143-RELO, 11 January 2011](#)).

*v. A statement must be included justifying that alternate means, such as (Secure Video Teleconference (SVTC)) or other web-based communication are not sufficient to accomplish travel objectives.

Item 17. TRAVEL-REQUESTING OFFICIAL (***Title and signature***) other than the official signing in block 20. The travel-requesting official must be other than either of the officials signing in blocks 18 and 20 when a traveler is permitted to be a travel requesting official for a personal order.

Item 18. TRAVEL-APPROVING/DIRECTING OFFICIAL (***Title and signature***) other than the official signing in block 17.

Item 19. ACCOUNTING CITATION--Show the fiscal data IAW Service regulations and include the travel computation unit (location/address) to which travel vouchers must be forwarded (faxed/mailed). The FUND-APPROVING OFFICIAL (APP A) certifying to funds availability signs in the lower right corner of this block.

Item 20. AO (***Title and signature***). Other than the official signing in block 17, show the order-issuing organization and address in addition to the AO's title and signature.

Item 22. TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION NUMBER -- Show the identifying number and/or symbol assigned by the issuing office.

NOTE: Actual signatures (items 17, 18, and 19) are not required when the signatures are available on another official document. The AO (item 20) must keep that 'other' document on file for audit purposes. While actual signatures are not required in items 17, 18 and 19, the responsible officials' names and titles

must be legibly indicated in the appropriate blocks. The AO's signature (item 20) may be transmitted electronically by fax after signature. An electronic signature that meets the security and requirements established by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) for electronic data interchange may be used. This signature can include a digital signature discussed by the Comptroller General in [B-261647, 26 June 1995](#), which must be (1) unique to the signer, (2) under the signer's sole control, (3) capable of being verified, and (4) linked to the data in such a manner that if the data is changed, the signature is invalidated.

3. Distribution. APP I2. par. H.

B. Permanent Duty Travel

1. General. The REQUEST/AUTHORIZATION FOR DoD CIVILIAN PERMANENT DUTY OR TEMPORARY CHANGE OF STATION (TCS) TRAVEL (DD FORM 1614) is used as a request and order for all official PCS/TCS travel by an employee and family. APP I3, par. F2. DD Form 1614 is available at the following website: <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/infomgt/forms/efoms/dd1614.pdf>.

NOTE 1: DD Form 1614 must not be used for contractor's travel.

NOTE 2: An employee's per diem generally stops on the date the employee receives notice of a PCS to a location at which the employee is on TDY. A DoD COMPONENT must carefully review the circumstances of the employee's TDY assignment before issuing PCS notification to avoid imposing per diem costs on the employee that should be borne by the GOV'T. See par. C5083. An employee should be permitted to complete a TDY assignment, return to the PDS from the TDY assignment to arrange for residence sale, dependent and/or HHG transportation, and then perform PCS travel to the new PDS to report for duty on the PCS effective date.

2. DD Form 1614 Preparation. DD Form 1614 is ordinarily self-explanatory. Special explanatory material for completing certain items on DD Form 1614 follows:

NOTE: APP I3, par. B for specific information required on each order.

Item 6. Retirement Code--Insert the employee's applicable retirement code from Block 30 of employee's most current SF-50. If unsure of the correct retirement code, the employee should contact the servicing personnel office. OPM website <http://www.opm.gov/retire/> for more information on retirement.

Item 7. Releasing Official Station and Location, or Actual Residence--Enter the name and location of the releasing PDS, if a transfer, or the address shown on the service agreement as the actual residence, if first duty travel.

Item 8. New Official Station and Location, Actual Residence or Alternate Destination—Enter the name and location of ONLY the new PDS, or the address shown on the service agreement as the actual residence for a separation. Use Block 28 to explain HHG transported to an alternate destination that an employee may have requested indicating the employee pays all expenses above the constructed cost of transporting the HHG to the new PDS or actual residence indicated in the employee's service agreement. The employee is financially responsible for all excess cost.

Item 10. Travel Purpose--Other. When this block is checked, please explain in Item 28, Remarks or Other Authorizations.

Item 13a. House hunting Trip--Round Trip Travel for House hunting--Indicate if round trip travel to seek a permanent residence is, or is not, authorized. If authorized, insert in Item 13b the number of calendar days for which travel is authorized (within the maximum).

Item 16. Other Authorized Expenses--This block is for travel and/or transportation advances from the GOV'T to the traveler. The amount of any PCS advance is computed by the appropriate finance/disbursing

activity IAW Service/Agency finance policy. Authority for ATM advances against the GTCC (i.e., the amount) should be addressed in item 20, Remarks.

Item 17. Dependent Travel - The blocks on the form are connected with OCONUS travel options. Dependents' travel (after issuance of the DD Form 1614) before/after the employee doesn't need any statement on the DD Form 1614 or boxes checked. Add pertinent information if necessary in item 28, Remarks. For example, if dependent(s)' travel is delayed to an OCONUS location because of a housing shortage at the new PDS or dependent early return from OCONUS is per Ch 5, Part J.

Item 22. Accounting Citation--Show fiscal data IAW regulations of the DoD COMPONENT concerned. *Please ensure that funds are obligated against the order.* For Transportation Account Codes (TACs) for DoD personnel [DTR 4500.9-R, Part II](#), APP V. TAC codes: Army go to website https://www.daas.dla.mil/tac_inq/tac_menu.html, Air Force F750/FCHP, and Navy and Marine Corps website http://192.67.251.41/tac_inq/tac_menu.html.

Item 23. (TRAVEL-)APPROVING (/DIRECTING) OFFICIAL APP A. Show the name of the individual who directs, approves/disapproves travel requests, and vouchers before claim settlement in addition to that and signature.

Item 24. AO APP A. Indicate the order-issuing organization, address, signature of the AO.

Item 27. Claimant – Forward Completed Claim to the Following Address--The losing/gaining activity, as appropriate, should provide the address to which the employee should submit the claim for final disbursement in this block.

Item 28. Remarks or Other Authorizations—In addition to the type of information suggested within the box, this item may be used to show any other pertinent information. Statements may be included to clarify any special instructions such as:

- a. House hunting Trip--Indicate the authorized transportation mode when round trip travel is authorized for seeking a permanent residence.
- b. TDY--Indicate the purpose, TDY assignment duration, location, and any pertinent conditions if TDY is authorized en route.
- c. Premium-Class Accommodation--Indicate the applicable statement when premium-class accommodation is authorized/approved.

(1) First-class air accommodations--“The use of first-class accommodations is authorized/approved by (insert the official's appropriate title, Name, Rank, and Office Symbol in (cite the memo/letter/message reference and date (APP H2, Sec B.)). First-class accommodations have been justified and approved based on JTR, par. (insert JTR par. number). The cost difference between the first-class airfare and the coach-class airfare is (\$XXX.XX).” Ch 2, Part E and APP H2, Sec B, or

(2) Business-class air accommodations-- “The use of business-class transportation is authorized/ approved by (insert the official's appropriate title, Name, Rank, and Office Symbol in (cite the memo/ letter/message reference and date (APP H3, Sec A.)). Business-class accommodations have been justified and approved based on JTR, par. (insert JTR par. number). The cost difference between the business-class airfare and the coach-class airfare is (\$XXX.XX).” Ch 2, Part E and APP H2, Sec A.

NOTE: Only an official, designated IAW par. C2204-B2a, has authority for first-class accommodations authorization/approval and par. C2204-B2b for business accommodations authorization/approval.

d. Transportation Mode--Indicate the reason for nonuse of a particular transportation mode that may otherwise appear to be to the GOV'T's advantage when the AO has determined that an employee and/or dependents should not travel via a particular transportation mode (ex. travel by air (ocean ferry or Chunnel)

is precluded for medical reasons). This helps to justify travel reimbursement based on the transportation mode authorized on the order, and actually used, instead of the constructed cost of the transportation mode otherwise apparently to the GOV'T's advantage (par. C2001-A1). (Ex: Air travel is apparently the most advantageous transportation mode but air travel is precluded due to a disability or other special medical need. The order should contain a statement similar to "Air transportation is medically precluded and must not be used for this traveler. Rail transportation authorized.")

e. ATM Advance--Indicate the amount authorized for ATM advance against the GTCC (par. C1100-A).

f. Indicate the issuing CPO's name, address, PoC with phone number and DSN (including area code for each).

g. Indicate the paper tickets cost when authorized if electronic tickets are available to the traveler.

h. POC Use Is Not to the GOV'T's Advantage--Indicate when POC travel is not to the GOV'T's advantage. When travel is by POC (specifically by privately owned boat) and not to the GOV'T's advantage, a statement must be placed on the order that GOV'T-procured air transoceanic travel is authorized and travel time and reimbursement for travel at personal expense (including per diem) does not exceed what would have been authorized for the available GOV'T-procured air transportation (plus appropriate per diem) (par. C2165).

i. Include the following endorsements/statements on an order for travel to foreign locations and back to the U.S.

(1) Fly America Act--Include the endorsement required by par. C2204-C3 when commercial non-U.S.-certificated/registered ship(s) or air carrier(s) use is authorized. The endorsement on the order, made IAW Service regulations, should include the name of traveler, the non-U.S.-certificated/registered ship(s) or air carrier(s) used, flight identification no(s), origin, destination and en route points, date(s), justification, and authorizing official's title, organization and signature.

(2) Pet Transportation--Include the following statement on an order for an employee who indicates a pet is to be transported: "A traveler transporting an exotic pet is required by U.S. law to have a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) certification before transporting the pet to a foreign location or back to the U.S. A traveler returning to the U.S. who owns an exotic pet and who returns prior to transporting the pet, or requiring more information, should contact the FWS at 1-800-358-2104 or (703) 358-2104. Obtain a FWS pet bird fact sheet at <http://international.fws.gov/pdf/pe.pdf>; and an application for the one-time import, export, or re-export of pets into/from the U.S. at <http://forms.fws.gov/3-200-46.pdf> (Ch 5, Part I).

j. Include notice that if an order conflicts with the JTR, the JTR prevails ([CBCA 2143-RELO, 11 January 2011](#)).

3. Distribution. APP I2, par. H.

4. Privacy Act Statement. Par. B implements the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 USC §552a) by adding a Privacy Act Statement for "Request/Authorization for DoD Civilian Permanent Duty or Temporary Change of Station (TCS) Travel" (DD Form 1614). The form may be reproduced locally and made available to the individual supplying data shown on DD Form 1614. The form also is available for printing and/or downloading from the Internet through the Washington Headquarters Service DoD Forms Program at the following website: <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/infomgt/forms/eforms/dd1614.pdf>.

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APPENDIX O

TEMPORARY DUTY (TDY) TRAVEL ALLOWANCES

This Appendix contains a summary of travel and transportation allowances for business, training and deployment TDY. This Appendix does not contain all of the information required. Please consult JFTR/JTR, Chs 1-4 for further details.

T4000 INTRODUCTION

A. Application. 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 DTMO(<http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/site/perdiemCalc.cfm>).

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 DoD policy that all Uniformed Service member and DoD civilian travelers use an available DTMO-contracted CTO, or a GSA-contracted TMC (when a DTMO-contracted CTO is not available) for all official transportation requirements. The eligible traveler must contact the responsible Agency/Service designated official if there is not an available DTMO-contracted CTO/GSA-contracted TMC for the official travel. A command must not permit a CTO to issue other than the least expensive unrestricted economy-/coach-class tickets purchased at GOV'T expense 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 in priority order:

a. Services available at a DTMO-contracted CTO (or GSA-contracted TMC in the absence of a DTMO-contracted 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>); and

b. 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., using Service/Agency procedures) 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/site/perdiem.cfm>) 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 only lodgings that cost more than the published maximum rate are available, 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 (for M&IE) = \$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/site/perdiemCalc.cfm\(\)](http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/site/perdiemCalc.cfm) 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/site/perdiemCalc.cfm>) 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. GSBCA ruled that the employee was not authorized reimbursement for lodging at the former residence. GSBCA 15600-TRAV, 7 March 2002.

NOTE 3: A traveler assigned at Avon Park Air Force Range (AFR), Florida lives in the Avon Park area during the week at a location approximately fifteen miles from the PDS and commutes to and from the family residence near Orlando, Florida, approximately 100 miles from the AFR, on weekends. The traveler had to attend a meeting near Orlando at 8 a.m. on Wednesday, 23 February. The meeting location was approximately twelve miles from the family residence. The meeting lasted until Friday, 25 February. The traveler began TDY travel to the Orlando area on the evening of Tuesday, 22 February. GSBCA ruled that the traveler should be authorized travel expenses both to and from the TDY location and M&IE even though the traveler lodged at the family residence in the TDY area. GSBCA also indicated that for the first and last days of the TDY, 22 and 25 February (unless the traveler was authorized to return on the 26th) the traveler is authorized 75% of the applicable M&IE rate for each day. M&IE for the days between the first and last days is authorized at the full rate. GSBCA 16652-TRAV, 26 August 2005.

*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. Follow Service/Agency procedures for making lodging arrangements.

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. GSBGA 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. Although savings may be realized through online booking agents, the traveler should follow Service/Agency procedures for making lodging reservations, or (if permitted by Service/Agency procedures) 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 for room cost is provided from the hotel.***

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-A9c 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. **Incidental Expenses (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/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. See 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. See 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. See 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/site/perdiemCalc.cfm>.*** 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.

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
<u>Subsist Ashore</u>			
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
<u>Subsist Aboard U.S. GOV'T Ship 3/</u>			
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. See 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 (See 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 2011

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/site/perdiemCalc.cfm>).

NOTE 1: The locality per diem lodging ceiling (<http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/site/perdiemCalc.cfm>) 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/site/perdiemCalc.cfm>) 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.	See 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/ See 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).*

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: 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. Lodging Arrangements. The AO should approve lodging arrangements arranged IAW Service/Agency procedures 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. See 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, HI) or crosses recognized borders (e.g., Ft. Campbell is in TN and KY), 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 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