

CHAPTER 5: PERMANENT DUTY TRAVEL (PDT)

PART A: STANDARD PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION ALLOWANCES FOR SERVICE MEMBERS

0501 INTRODUCTION

This part includes permanent change of station (PCS) rules for travel by a Service member, travel by a dependent, local travel, and shipment and storage of belongings. It also covers the eligibility for types of standard PCS allowances: transportation, per diem, miscellaneous reimbursable expenses, dislocation allowances (DLA), and temporary lodging expenses (TLE). The standard travel and transportation rules in [Chapter 2](#) apply unless otherwise indicated in this chapter.

050101. PCS Transportation Allowance

A. [Transportation Options](#). Transportation allowances are for travel directly from the old PDS to the new PDS, or between authorized locations in the JTR. Multiple options are available for arranging and paying for transportation, subject to the limitations in this chapter. Use the actual amount, without rounding, when computing a monetary allowance in lieu of transportation (MALT).

1. Government transportation.
2. Government-procured commercial transportation.
3. Personally procured commercial transportation.
4. Privately owned transportation.

B. [Using Mixed-Mode Transportation](#). If more than one mode of transportation is used between official locations, this is mixed-mode travel (see Appendix A definition). A Service member or dependent may use more than one mode of transportation.

050102. PCS Per Diem Allowance

The per diem allowance is determined by the mode of transportation authorized and used, the official distance, the number and age of dependents authorized to travel, and whether a dependent is traveling with the Service member. Use the actual amount, without rounding, when computing per diem allowances.

050103. Miscellaneous Reimbursable Expenses

See sections [0202](#) and [0204](#) for information about the miscellaneous reimbursable expenses that may be authorized during a PCS.

050104. Dislocation Allowance (DLA)

A DLA partially reimburses a Service member for expenses incurred in moving a household. The

household move must be required by a PCS, ordered for the Government's convenience, required due to an evacuation, or otherwise authorized in [section 0505](#). A DLA is a flat amount and may be paid as a primary DLA, a secondary DLA, or a partial DLA, depending upon the circumstances of the household move. A DLA is mandatory when the conditions in this chapter are met. Only one DLA is permitted in a fiscal year, unless the situation qualifies as an exception in [par. 050501](#). See the [DTMO website](#) for current DLA rates.

050105. Temporary Lodging Expense (TLE)

A TLE is an allowance designed to partially reimburse a Service member for the cost of lodging and meals when he or she or a dependent occupies temporary lodging in the continental United States (CONUS) during a PCS move. Use the actual amount, without rounding, when computing TLE allowances.

050106. Isolation or Quarantine

If a public health official, medical official, or authorizing/order-issuing official orders a Service member and a Service member's dependent to isolate or quarantine after detaching or signing out of the unit, then per diem may be authorized for both the Service member and dependent at the location specified in the orders. If the Service member or dependent is required to travel to an alternate location, then standard PCS allowances are paid in accordance with this Part. If lodging in-kind or meals in-kind are provided, then per diem is not payable. If the dependent refuses to isolate or quarantine, then per diem is not authorized.

050107. Pet Expenses Due to a PCS

A. Eligibility. A Service member on a PCS order is authorized reimbursement for mandatory quarantine fees for household pets. A household pet is a cat or a dog.

B. Allowances. Reimbursement for the actual cost of these fees is authorized, limited to \$550 per PCS move.

C. Pet Quarantine Information. See [Pet Quarantine Information](#) and the DTMO website for more details.

D. Pet Transportation. Transportation for a household pet is not a reimbursable expense unless the transportation is due to an evacuation from a foreign PDS in accordance with [par. 060204](#).

E. Changes Effective 2024. On January 1, 2024, the following pet transportation allowances will apply:

1. Eligibility. A Service member on a PCS order may be authorized reimbursement for the costs related to the relocation of one household pet that arises from a permanent change of station. A household pet is a cat or a dog, owned for personal companionship. A Service member is responsible for following rules for importing and exporting a pet to and from the United States in order to be eligible for reimbursement. Denial of entry could result in denial of reimbursement.

2. CONUS. A Service member may be authorized the reasonable and substantiated cost of mandatory microchipping, boarding fees, hotel service charges, licensing fees at the new PDS, and pet

shipping fees if the member flies rather than drives, or the pet is shipped separately from the member. Reimbursement for the actual cost of all expenses is limited to \$550 per PCS move.

3. **OCONUS.** A Service member may be authorized the reasonable and substantiated cost of mandatory microchipping, quarantine fees, boarding fees, hotel service charges, licensing fees at the new PDS, testing titer levels for entry, and pet shipping fees if the member flies rather than drives, or the pet is shipped separately from the member. For transoceanic travel, use of Government or Government-procured transportation must be used if available or reimbursement for transportation costs is not authorized. Reimbursement for the actual cost of all necessary expenses described above in connection with the movement of a pet is limited to \$2,000 per PCS move.

0502 PDT TRANSPORTATION

050201. Transportation Types Most Advantageous to the Government for PCS Travel

A Service member or dependent should use a POV for PDT. A Service member or dependent must use Government or Government-procured transportation for transoceanic travel. See [DoDI 4500.57](#), “Transportation and Traffic Management” and [par. 050203](#) when transoceanic travel is involved. A Service may further restrict POV use within its own regulations, but an AO may not add a POV restriction for a Service member or dependent on a PCS move unless it is stated in a regulation.

050202. Airplane, Train, Ship, and Bus Transportation

A Service member or dependent must use the Travel Management Company (TMC) for PDT. The standard travel and transportation allowances in [Chapter 2](#) apply, unless otherwise indicated in this chapter.

A. **Government.** An AO may direct a Service member or a dependent to use Government transportation. See [DoDI 4500.57](#), “Transportation and Traffic Management” and the [Defense Transportation Regulation \(DTR\) 4500.9-R-Part 1](#), “Passenger Movement.”

1. A Service member or dependent who, for personal reasons, uses a transportation mode other than the mode directed is not reimbursed for transportation costs.

2. The AO must authorize or approve any reimbursement for excess accompanied baggage when a Service member or dependent uses Government transportation.

B. **Commercial.** Reimbursement of personally procured transportation is limited to what the Government would have paid had the Service member or dependent purchased the ticket through the TMC for authorized transportation over a usually traveled and direct route (see “policy-constructed airfare” in Appendix A).

C. **Medical Accommodation.** When air travel is medically inadvisable for a family member:

1. The family should not be separated unless the family members agree to be separated, or military necessity requires the Service member to travel separately.

2. Surface transportation by the least costly commercial train or ship passenger accommodations must be used.

3. The Service member cannot be directed to use Government or Government-procured transportation.

D. Oceangoing Car Ferry

1. A Service member or dependent traveling by POV partly by road and partly by car ferry may be authorized transportation allowances. Only a passenger automobile, light truck, or similar vehicle used primarily for personal transportation, regardless of size, may be authorized for passage on the car ferry. The cost of transporting a POV on a car ferry with the Service member or dependent is considered a reimbursable transportation expense, not a shipment allowance for the POV.

a. MALT is authorized for the official distance from the old PDS to the car ferry port of embarkation and from the car ferry port of debarkation to the new PDS.

b. The traveler is authorized Government-procured ferry transportation or reimbursement for personal transportation costs on the car ferry. Personal transportation costs include any part of the costs related to POV movement, limited to the Government-procured ferry transportation cost.

c. If the same POV is used for more than one trip, then the MALT and car ferry fees apply for each trip. When a Service member is authorized or approved reimbursement for using more than two POVs, MALT and car ferry fees are authorized for each POV.

2. A U.S. flag car ferry must be used, if available. See [par. 020206](#) for U.S. flag carrier requirements.

3. A Service member does not pay for excess transportation costs when a POV is transported aboard an oceangoing car ferry at Government expense.

E. Directed Use of other than a Usually Traveled Route. When a Service member is ordered to travel over a route involving a higher cost to the Government because the travel order is amended or modified while he or she is en route, then a Service member is authorized allowances for traveling the ordered route.

F. Household Pet. When a traveler chooses transportation that is more expensive than the lowest Government-contracted airfare because he or she is transporting a pet, then the traveler is financially responsible for the additional costs.

050203. Privately Owned Vehicle (POV)

A Service member or dependent who uses a POV may be authorized [MALT](#). MALT is based on the official distance in [par. 020204](#) when traveling on a PCS order between any of the official locations in [Table 2-2](#). A rental car used for PCS travel is considered a POV. Use the actual amount, without rounding, when computing MALT. The MALT rate in effect on the date PCS travel begins applies even if the rate changes while en route. See [Chapter 2](#) for POV use to or from a transportation terminal or PDS, or for miscellaneous reimbursable expenses associated with POV transportation.

A. Transoceanic Travel

1. POV. An AO may authorize a Service member or dependent to use a POV on a route normally involving transoceanic travel if it is to the Government's advantage.

a. This provision applies only if the POV is used for the entire distance between the official locations in [par. 020205](#), regardless of whether the expected reimbursement exceeds the constructed cost of using other transportation modes.

b. If the Service member or dependent does not use a POV for the entire distance as authorized and instead uses mixed-mode transportation, then reimbursement is limited to the actual transportation cost or the policy-constructed POV cost, whichever is less.

2. **Privately Owned Boat.** A Service member or dependent who travels by privately owned boat may be reimbursed for either the policy-constructed airfare or the actual cost for fuel, oil, and docking fees, whichever is less.

B. Multiple Travelers

1. **Passengers in a POV.** When more than one traveler on official orders uses the same POV, only one traveler may receive reimbursement for MALT and POV-related reimbursable expenses. All other travelers in the same vehicle are considered passengers and receive no transportation reimbursement. See [PDT computation example 7](#).

2. **Use of More than One POV.** A Service member authorized travel for a dependent can be reimbursed when they use two POVs. More than two POVs used for PDT within the same household may be authorized or approved through the Secretarial Process.

Table 5-1. Use of More than One POV		
If...		Then...
1	a Service member and dependent relocate on a PCS move and use two POVs,	reimbursement is authorized for each vehicle, including car ferry fees for each POV.
2	a Service member does not use a POV and the dependents use two POVs,	reimbursement is authorized for each vehicle.
3	more than two POVs are authorized,	
4	the same POV is used to transport the Service member or dependent for more than one trip between the old and new PDS,	reimbursement is authorized for each official trip.
5	more than two licensed drivers are in the family, the family has more than two POVs, and this is the only reason additional POVs are requested,	reimbursement is authorized for only two POVs.
Examples of when More Than Two POVs are Routinely Authorized or Approved		
6	The number of family members, including their luggage, cannot be transported in two vehicles.	
7	A dependent requires special accommodations due to physical conditions or age-related restrictions and two POVs are required for the Service member or dependent.	
8	A Service member must report to the new PDS before the dependents and the delayed travel is for reasons acceptable to the AO, such as school-term completion or personal business-affairs settlement and there are more dependents than can reasonably fit together with luggage in a single POV.	
9	The dependents perform unaccompanied travel between authorized points other than those that the Service member uses, such as travel to a designated place or to the new PDS while the Service member has a TDY en route, and there are more dependents than can reasonably fit together with luggage in a single POV.	

Table 5-1. Use of More than One POV

10	The dependents perform unaccompanied travel to the new PDS before the Service member's reporting date for reasons acceptable to the AO, such as to enroll dependents in school at the beginning of the term, and there are more dependents than can reasonably fit together with luggage in a single POV.
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050204. Indirect or Circuitous Travel OCONUS

A. Eligibility. A Service member or dependent who performs PCS travel to, from, or between locations OCONUS over an indirect or circuitous route at personal expense and convenience is authorized travel allowances unless he or she was directed to use Government transportation and did not use it when it was available.

B. Allowances. A Service member may receive the following travel allowances, limited to the amount he or she would have been authorized traveling the direct route between the old and new PDS:

1. MALT plus flat per diem (MALT Plus) for land travel performed from the time the Service member or dependent departs the old PDS until the Service member reports to, or the dependent arrives at, the new PDS.
2. Reimbursement for the cost of transoceanic U.S. flag transportation used and per diem.
3. Reimbursement for transoceanic travel on non-U.S. flag transportation as specified in [par. 020206](#).

050205. Authorized Travel Time

A. Travel Time Rules. A Service member or dependent is authorized travel time to complete a PDT move. The Department of Defense (DoD) Component determines the authorized arrival and departure date, but the AO computes the authorized travel time using the official distance, the mode of transportation authorized, and the transportation used. The distance from the home, office, or residence to the local transportation terminal is not considered when computing travel time. Compute the maximum authorized travel time for PDT as if travel were performed using a POV.

1. If the ordered travel is 400 or fewer miles between official locations and the traveler uses a POV, Government automobile, or rental vehicle, then 1 day of travel is authorized for the official distance.
2. If the distance is greater than 400 miles, then divide by 350 to determine the number of authorized travel days. If the remainder is 51 or more, one additional travel day is allowed. The result determines the maximum number of authorized travel days.

Table 5-2. Authorized Travel Time Rules

If...		Then...
1	authorized travel by commercial air,	one day is allowed in the CONUS and within areas outside the CONUS (OCONUS).
2	the Government purchases airplane, train, or bus transportation,	the authorized travel time is the actual time needed to travel over the direct route, including necessary delays.

Table 5-2. Authorized Travel Time Rules		
If...		Then...
3	traveling by train,	compute the authorized travel time using the scheduled departure and arrival dates.
4	a traveler using an airplane, train, or bus chooses to travel by a transportation mode other than the one authorized,	use the actual travel time, limited to the travel time for the authorized mode of transportation.
5	the time between the departure date and the arrival date (elapsed time) is less than the authorized travel time,	the elapsed time is the basis for the payment.
6	a Service member is reassigned between activities at the same PDS,	no travel time is allowed.
7	a PCS order is modified, canceled, or revoked after travel has begun,	travel time is allowed between the same locations used to determine the Service member's allowances.
8	a Service member travels to a local transportation terminal from the home, office, or residence,	this travel is not included when calculating authorized travel time.
9	a Service member has a TDY en route,	travel time is the time allowed for the authorized mode of transportation between official locations.
10	the elapsed time is more than the authorized travel time, such as when the traveler takes leave,	
11	a PCS is a unit move and a Service member is not escorting a dependent,	compute the travel time for the authorized mode of transportation.
12	a PCS is a unit move and a Service member is on an accompanied tour,	
13	a PCS is a unit move and a Service member escorts a dependent to or from a designated place while changing duty locations to or from an unaccompanied tour OCONUS,	compute the Service member's travel time for the authorized mode of transportation to the new PDS. The following legs of the trip are limited to the policy-constructed travel time as if the travel were by Government-procured transportation: - The return trip after escorting the dependent from the old PDS to the designated place. - The trip from the new PDS in the CONUS to the designated place to retrieve the dependent after the unaccompanied tour OCONUS ends.
14	a POV delivery or pick-up is separate from en route PCS travel,	par. 020302 applies.
15	the PCS involves two afloat units or an afloat unit and a shore activity,	use the unit's location on the departure date or the planned location at the arrival date to determine travel time. This is subject to correction after the fact if either location changes.
See PDT computation example 1		

B. Mixed-Mode Travel. When travel is by mixed-mode transportation, compute the maximum number of days authorized as though a POV was used. Travel between the duty location and local terminal, or between local terminals is not considered. Follow the steps in Table 5-3 to compute travel time for mixed-mode transportation.

Table 5-3. Computation for Mixed-Mode Travel*

1	Determine the official distance between the authorized separate legs of the journey in par. 020205 . If the distance is 400 or fewer miles, then 1 day of travel is allowed. If the distance is greater than 400 miles, then divide by 350 to determine the number of authorized travel days. If the remainder is 51 or more, then 1 additional travel day is allowed. The result determines the maximum number of authorized travel days.
2	Determine the actual number of miles a POV was used between the official locations, including the distance to a leave location. If this is greater than the official distance in Step 1, then the authorized travel is the same as in Step 1 and no further computation is required. If the distance is less than what was allowed in Step 1, then divide by 350. If the excess distance is 51 or more miles, one additional travel day is authorized.
3	Allow 1 day for travel by airplane, train, or bus transportation.
4	Add Step 2 and Step 3 together, to determine the authorized travel time.
*When computing the authorized travel time, do not include travel while at the leave locations, old PDS, new PDS, or TDY location, or when traveling from a leave location and returning to the same leave location.	
PDT computation example 2 (no leave involved) PDT computation example 3 (leave involved)	

C. Transoceanic Travel Time. The actual time required for transoceanic travel by aircraft or ship, over a usually traveled direct route, is authorized. The embarkation or debarkation day at the terminal or port while awaiting transportation is included, regardless of the arrival or departure time.

D. Additional Travel Time. A Service member may request additional travel time for reasons beyond his or her control. The commanding officer may authorize or approve the actual time used or a shorter period than requested. Per diem is payable for any day additional travel time is authorized. The commanding officer may require additional documentation supporting the circumstances.

0503 PCS PER DIEM

The specified per diem rates apply for all related travel unless otherwise authorized or restricted in the JTR. This includes but is not limited to necessary delays awaiting further transportation, delays at the ports of embarkation or debarkation, and a TDY en route. Calculate travel time for en route per diem payments using the lesser of either the authorized travel time or the actual travel time. If the travel includes crossing the International Date Line, see [par. 020314](#) and the PCS examples for additional computation guidance. When residence relocation is unnecessary because the PCS is a short-distance move, no MALT Plus is authorized unless the Service member is ordered to perform a TDY en route.

050301. PCS Per Diem when Traveling by POV

Table 5-4. PCS Per Diem Rules when Traveling by POV (MALT Plus)

If a Service member uses a POV...		Then...
1	between authorized locations,	MALT Plus at the standard CONUS per diem rate is paid for each authorized travel day. Any Service member traveling on an official PCS order in a POV may receive MALT Plus.
2	and uses Government quarters or dining facilities while traveling between authorized locations,	there is no impact to the MALT Plus calculation.

Table 5-4. PCS Per Diem Rules when Traveling by POV (MALT Plus)		
If a Service member uses a POV...		Then...
3	and takes leave in connection with a PCS, or has a TDY en route,	MALT Plus is authorized for the allowable travel time between official locations.
4	on any day that Lodging Plus and MALT Plus could both apply, such as the arrival day at a TDY location or port of embarkation,	apply the rules in par. 020310 for that day. The day cannot be considered an authorized travel day for MALT Plus. Although per diem in this situation is paid using the Lodging Plus rules, the transportation is still paid at the MALT rate.

050302. PCS Per Diem when Traveling by Airplane, Train, Ship, or Bus

Table 5-5. PCS Per Diem Rules when Traveling by Airplane, Train, Ship, or Bus		
If a Service member travels...		Then...
1	between authorized locations,	follow the calculation rules in par. 020310 for per diem at the destination locality rate paid for official travel time between authorized points.
2	and has a TDY or leave en route,	
3	at the same time as family and Government quarters cannot accommodate them to stay together,	neither the Service member nor family is required to use the Government quarters at ports of embarkation and debarkation.
4	by oceangoing car ferry and is required to spend the night on the car ferry anywhere in the world,	a. lodging is authorized for required accommodations unless they are included in the cost of car ferry transportation. b. on the day of arrival on the car ferry (the day of embarkation) and for each day thereafter through the day before the departure day from the car ferry, the meal and incidental expenses (M&IE) allowance is computed using the highest M&IE rate in the CONUS. c. on the day of departure from the car ferry (the day of debarkation) compute the M&IE allowance as follows: (1) If travel ends on the debarkation day, then use the locality per diem rate for the new PDS. (2) If travel does not end on the debarkation day, use the locality per diem rate for the Service member's or dependent's location at 2400 on that day. The Service member or dependent is authorized MALT Plus beginning the day after the debarkation day from the car ferry if travel by POV continues the day after the debarkation day from the car ferry.
5	by oceangoing car ferry and is not required to spend the night on the car ferry,	the M&IE rate is MALT Plus while on the car ferry.
6	by commercial ship and meals are furnished without charge or are part of the accommodations cost,	per diem is authorized only on embarkation and debarkation days. On those days, use the locality per diem rate for the port of embarkation or debarkation.

050303. PCS Per Diem for Dependents

A. Per Diem Rates. When dependent travel is authorized, per diem is payable for travel directly from the old PDS to the new PDS (see [Table 5-6](#)).

Note: PCS allowances are not authorized for dependent travel to, from, or while at an en route TDY location.

Table 5-6. Per Diem Rates for Authorized Dependents Traveling on a PCS Order			
Conditions		12 Years of Age* and Older	Less Than 12 Years of Age
1	Dependent Travels with the Service Member	a. Per diem is calculated at 75 percent of the per diem the Service member receives for direct travel between the old and new PDS and authorized delay locations.	b. Per diem is calculated at 50 percent of the per diem the Service member receives for direct travel between the old and new PDS and authorized delay points.
2	One Dependent Travels Separately from the Service Member	100 percent of what the Service member would have received.	
3	Two or More Dependents Travel Separately from the Service Member**	a. Per diem is calculated at 100 percent for the first dependent and 75 percent for each of the remaining dependents traveling with the first dependent.	b. Per diem is calculated at 50 percent for each dependent traveling with the first dependent for direct travel between the old and new PDS.
*See Table 5-7 for the effect of the dependent's age on per diem. **Dependents use different routes or travel at different times. Note: If the dependents are awaiting transportation, then they are reimbursed under the lodging plus per diem calculations. Table 2-15, Rule 3 applies if lodging is shared by multiple official travelers. See PDT Computation Example 21. See PDT Computation Example 5.			

B. Dependent Age and Eligibility. Eligibility for dependent travel and transportation allowances is based on whether the individual is a dependent on the effective date of the PCS order. If an individual is not a dependent when travel begins, then there is no authorization for travel and transportation allowances at Government expense unless specifically authorized within the JTR. The timing of when a dependent child reaches 12 years of age impacts the per diem rate paid. [Table 5-7](#) specifies how to determine the dependent's age for payment of travel and transportation allowances.

Table 5-7. Effect of Dependent Age Changes on Allowances		
	If...	Then...
1	dependent travel begins 60 or fewer days after the PCS order's effective date,	travel and transportation allowances are based on the dependent's age on the date travel begins.
2	dependent travel begins more than 60 days after the PCS order's effective date,	travel and transportation allowances are based on the dependent's age on the 60th day.
3	dependent travel begins on or before the PCS order's effective date and ends after the PCS order's effective date,	per diem is based on the dependent's age on the effective date of the PCS order.
4	dependent travel ends before the PCS order's effective date,	per diem is based on the dependent's age on the date travel ends.
5	the Service member is traveling on a PCS	travel and transportation allowances to a designated

Table 5-7. Effect of Dependent Age Changes on Allowances		
	If...	Then...
	order to a location OCONUS and dependent travel is delayed,	place are determined in Rows 1-4 of this chart.
6	the dependent traveled to a designated place awaiting authorization to travel to the PDS OCONUS,	authorized travel and transportation allowances to the PDS OCONUS from the designated place are based on the dependent's age at the time of travel.
7	a dependent is authorized to travel to, from, or between locations OCONUS,	travel and transportation allowances are determined separately for each leg of the journey.
8	a dependent travels from the old PDS to the aerial or water port of embarkation,	travel and transportation allowances are in rows 1-6 of this chart.
9	a dependent travels from the aerial or water port of embarkation to the port of debarkation,	travel and transportation allowances are based on the dependent's age on the embarkation date.
10	a dependent travels from the aerial or water port of debarkation to the destination,	travel and transportation allowances are based on the dependent's age on the date travel begins from the port of debarkation, unless personal reasons delay travel. A Service member is liable for costs associated with an undue delay for personal reasons.
11	a Service member has a TDY en route in connection with the PCS, and dependent travel is authorized but the dependent delays travel until the TDY is completed,	travel and transportation allowances are based on the dependent's age on the date travel actually begins. When travel begins 60 or more days after the TDY ends, then travel and transportation allowances are based on the dependent's age on the 60th day after TDY completion.
12	a Service member performs a TDY en route in connection with a dependent-restricted PCS tour, and the dependent does not travel to a designated place until the TDY ends,	travel and transportation allowances are based on the dependent's age on the date travel actually begins. When travel begins 60 or more days after the PCS order's effective date, then allowances are based on the dependent's age on the 60th day after the PCS order's effective date.

0504 STANDARD DEPENDENT TRAVEL ALLOWANCES

050401. Time Limit

A Service member's authority for dependent travel and transportation allowances may be used while the PCS order remains in effect and before receipt of a new PCS order to another PDS, unless specifically restricted in the JTR. This includes receipt of a home port change announcement. However, dependent travel must be because of the Service member's PCS and not for personal reasons.

050402. Funds Advance and When Transportation Documents or Funds are Lost or Stolen

A. Funds Advance. A Service member authorized dependent travel and transportation allowances may receive an advance of funds for the allowances. A Service member authorized dependent transportation in connection with a separation or relief from active duty may be advanced an amount equal to 75 percent of the MALT. However, if a Service member fails to complete at least 90 percent of the initial active-duty obligation and is separated from the Service or relieved from active duty under

[section 0510](#), the advance is limited to 75 percent of the amount for the least costly transportation mode available. A Service member authorized dependent travel and transportation upon retirement is authorized a funds advance.

B. Transportation Documents or Funds are Lost or Stolen. A dependent traveling on a PCS order at Government expense who is stranded en route because documents or funds needed to purchase authorized transportation were lost or stolen may be furnished transportation-procurement documents in accordance with Service regulations.

050403. Dependent Travel before an Order is Issued

This paragraph does not apply to travel for an early return of a dependent, for evacuation travel, or for moves OCONUS.

A. Eligibility. Ordinarily, travel that occurs before an order is issued is at personal expense and no reimbursement is authorized. However, a Service member is authorized dependent travel and transportation allowances for dependent travel that occurs before a PCS order is issued but after the Service member has been advised that such an order would be issued. The Service member must be otherwise eligible for dependent travel and transportation allowances.

B. Conditions. Any travel voucher for travel occurring before a PCS order is issued must cite this paragraph as the authority for payment, and must be supported by a statement from the PCS AO or designated representative that the Service member was advised that the order would be issued. Information provided to the Service member concerning order issuance before the determination is made to actually issue the order (such as time of eventual release from active duty, when the service term expires, retirement eligibility date, or expected rotation date) is not advice that an order will be issued. Transportation must not be provided before a PCS order is issued.

050404. Deferred Dependent Travel

If a Service member chooses not to move a dependent when he or she is authorized to do so, the dependent travel and transportation allowances for an eligible dependent are payable during a subsequent PCS, as indicated below.

A. The allowance is for the actual travel to the new PDS. However, the allowance is limited to the greater of the distances from one of the following locations to the new PDS:

1. Home of record (HOR) or place where last entered or called to active duty (PLEAD), unless the dependent was moved to the HOR or PLEAD in connection with a move to a non-PDS location.
2. Designated place.
3. PDS from which the Service member elected not to move the dependent.
4. Last PDS.

B. Any interim PCSs for which the Service member did not claim dependent travel and transportation allowances are ignored.

050405. When Dependent Travel and Transportation Allowances are not Payable

A. No Allowances Authorized. [Table 5-8](#) specifies the situations when dependent travel and transportation is not authorized. [Section 0508](#) contains the reasons when dependent travel and transportation are not payable for OCONUS. In addition to [Table 5-8](#), dependent travel and transportation allowances are not authorized in the following circumstances:

1. Between locations otherwise authorized in [section 0504](#) to a place where the dependent does not intend to establish a permanent residence, including pleasure trips. For a student's PCS travel, the student's permanent residence while at school is the Service member's PDS, or the designated place of the Service member's other dependents.
2. For transoceanic transportation or land transportation OCONUS when the Service member is without dependents, unless a Service member is assigned to a COT and will serve an accompanied tour at the new PDS.
3. To a PDS OCONUS when a Service member's remaining time in service is less than the specified tour, unless he or she voluntarily extends the term of service to permit completion of the specified tour or the Secretary concerned grants an exception to the normal tour on a case-by-case basis.
4. To a TDY location when a Service member is assigned to an indeterminate TDY (ITDY).

Table 5-8. Dependent Travel and Transportation Allowances are not Authorized		
Traveler	Not Authorized Dependent Travel and Transportation Allowances	
1	Service Member	a. A cadet or midshipman. b. Assigned to a school or installation as a student, the course of instruction is less than 20 weeks, and the Service member is in a TDY status. c. A Reserve Component (RC) enlisted member called or ordered to initial active duty for training for less than 6 months. d. Called or ordered to active duty for training for: (1) 139 or fewer days when the active duty for training period intended in an order is for 139 days or less, and the Service member is in a TDY status. (2) 140 or more days when the active duty is at more than one location, but less than 140 days when the Service member is in a TDY status, at any one location. e. Called to active duty for reasons other than training for: (1) 180 or fewer days. (2) 181 or more days when the active duty is at more than one location, but 180 or fewer days at any one location. (3) 181 or more days at one location, but authorized per diem in section 0303. f. Absent Without Leave. g. A deserter or straggler. h. Dropped from the rolls or dismissed. i. Transferred as a prisoner to a detention facility. j. Transferred to a different location to await trial by court-martial. k. In confinement, except as in par. 050804.
2	Dependent	a. Is a Service member on active duty, on the PCS order's effective date (see section 0509 for travel and transportation allowances after the spouse is no longer on active duty).

Table 5-8. Dependent Travel and Transportation Allowances are not Authorized		
Traveler	Not Authorized Dependent Travel and Transportation Allowances	
	b. Is not a dependent, except as in par. 050409, on the PCS order's effective date. Allowances when a spouse separates or retires from the Service after the Service member's PCS order's effective date and when a dependent's travel and transportation is due to an IPCOT are unaffected. c. Is a Service member's or spouse's parent, stepparent, or person in loco parentis, who does not reside in the Service member's household, unless otherwise authorized or approved through the Secretarial Process. However, a dependent listed in this table who was transported at Government expense to a PDS OCONUS as an eligible dependent, but who no longer qualifies as a dependent and is returned to the CONUS at Government expense remains eligible for allowances. d. Is a dependent child who is not in the Service member's legal custody and not under his or her control on the PCS order's effective date. See section 0512 for travel authorization when legal custody or control changes after the PCS order's effective date. e. Receives any other Government-funded travel and transportation allowances for this travel.	

B. Only Per Diem Authorized

1. Per diem is payable for any part of a trip that a U.S. flag air carrier or ship is available, but a dependent uses foreign flag transportation.

2. Per diem is payable when dependent transportation is made available (whether used or not) by a foreign Government, at no cost to the United States or the Service member, under a contract or agreement with the United States.

050406. Service Member Attains Eligibility for Dependent Travel

A Service member ineligible for dependent travel and transportation allowances to a new PDS under [Table 5-8](#) who later attains eligibility is authorized dependent travel and transportation allowances on the next qualifying PCS.

Table 5-9. Allowances for a Service Member Who Attains Eligibility for Dependent Travel			
If a Service member is on active duty at a...		And...	Then the Service member is authorized dependent travel and transportation allowances ...
1	location in the CONUS to which dependent travel is authorized	attains eligibility for dependent travel and transportation allowances while at that location,	on the Service member's next qualifying PCS in or to the CONUS. Unless otherwise specified in the JTR, travel is authorized from the dependent's location on the date the PCS order was received, limited to travel from the current PDS to the new PDS or to another authorized location.
2	location OCONUS to which dependent travel is	a. the dependent is command-sponsored,	for the dependent's travel on the Service member's next PCS OCONUS if at least 12 months remain on the Service member's current tour OCONUS after the dependent is scheduled to arrive, unless otherwise exempted. Travel authorization is from the dependent's location on the date the

Table 5-9. Allowances for a Service Member Who Attains Eligibility for Dependent Travel			
If a Service member is on active duty at a...		And...	Then the Service member is authorized dependent travel and transportation allowances ...
	authorized, attains eligibility for dependent travel and transportation allowances while at that location,		Service member receives the PCS order, to the authorized location, limited to the authorization for travel from the current PDS to the new PDS or to another authorized location.
		b. the dependent is not command-sponsored,	for the dependent's travel on the Service member's next PCS OCONUS until the dependent obtains command-sponsorship. The Service member is not authorized dependent transportation for transoceanic travel from a PDS OCONUS to a PDS in the CONUS if the dependent was not command sponsored at the PDS OCONUS or qualifies as a Service member with dependents. In this case, the dependent is authorized travel from the port in the CONUS to the new PDS in the CONUS at Government expense.
3	dependent-restricted location	the Service member becomes eligible for travel and transportation allowances while at that location,	for the dependent only upon a PCS to a PDS where dependent travel and transportation is authorized. If the new PDS is OCONUS, then the dependent must be command-sponsored before the AO authorizes allowances to the new PDS. Travel is authorized from the dependent's location on the date the PCS order was received to the authorized location. This is limited to the travel to the new PDS from the location where the dependent remained, or moved to at personal expense, when the Service member was transferred to the dependent-restricted location. The Service member is not authorized dependent transportation for transoceanic travel from a PDS OCONUS to a PDS in the CONUS if the dependent was not command sponsored at the PDS OCONUS or qualifies as a Service member with dependents. In this case, the dependent is authorized travel from the port in the CONUS to the new PDS in the CONUS at Government expense.

050407. Dependent Temporarily Absent from the Old PDS, Designated Place, or Safe Haven when a PCS Order Is Received

The Service member is authorized dependent travel and transportation allowances from the old PDS, designated place, or safe haven to the new PDS if the dependent returns to the old PDS, designated place, or safe haven and travels from there to the new PDS ([B-195643, April 24, 1980](#)).

050408. Travel and Transportation Involving Locations Other Than the Old or New PDS

This paragraph does not apply to travel to or from a designated place. For this paragraph, the place where the dependent resides and from which the Service member commutes daily to the PDS is treated as his or her PDS location. A Service member in receipt of a PCS order is authorized dependent travel and transportation allowances from the place where the dependent resides to the new PDS, or from the old PDS to the new place where the dependent will reside, limited to the authorization from the old to the new PDS.

050409. Spouse Separates or Retires from the Service after the Effective Date of a Service Member's PCS Order

When a Service member married to a Service member travels on a PCS order and his or her spouse separates or retires from the Service after the PCS order's effective date, he or she is authorized dependent PCS travel and transportation allowances for that spouse. This is limited to the cost for travel from the separated or retired spouse's last PDS to the Service member's PDS on that PCS order.

050410. Escort for a Dependent

A. Eligibility. Escort travel is authorized only when the AO determines that dependent travel is necessary and that the dependent is incapable of traveling alone due to age, physical or mental incapacity, or other extraordinary circumstance. The Service member's AO or commanding officer may appoint an escort for the dependent. An escort for a dependent may be authorized for any of the following reasons:

1. The Service member cannot accompany a dependent. A dependent is authorized an escort within the 1-year period after the Service member dies, is declared missing, is injured, or is otherwise unable to accompany the dependent. A Service member, civilian employee, or another person may serve as an escort.

2. If concurrent dependent travel to the new PDS is not possible for a sole parent or a Service member married to another Service member, then round-trip travel and transportation is authorized for the Service member who serves as an escort for the dependent, once command-sponsorship is granted. If Government transportation is not available, then transportation in [section 0502](#), is authorized. The following Service members may serve as an escort for the dependent:

- a. A Service member who is a sole parent, but not another person.
- b. A Service member married to another Service member, but not both.

B. Escort Allowances. A Service member escort under this paragraph is authorized round-trip TDY travel and transportation allowances in [Chapter 2](#). A civilian employee escort, under this paragraph, is authorized the TDY travel and transportation allowances in regulations issued by the Agency or Department that is funding the travel. A person other than a Service member or civilian employee, designated to travel as an escort for a dependent, is issued an [invitational travel authorization \(ITA\)](#) (see [section 0305](#)). This individual is authorized the same transportation and travel allowances as a civilian employee on TDY.

Note: See [par. 050804](#) for an escort associated with an early return of a dependent.

050411. Dependent Joins or Accompanies the Service Member during TDY En Route

A. Basic Allowance. When a dependent accompanies or joins a Service member performing TDY en route between two PDSs, the dependent's travel and transportation allowances are as specified in this paragraph. The Service member's travel time and the amount of per diem paid for the Service member's PCS travel are not used in computing the per diem for dependent PCS travel. Compute travel time as specified in [par. 050205](#). No per diem is authorized for the dependent while at the TDY location. The Service member is authorized PCS allowances for the dependent's actual travel, limited to the greater

of the following:

1. MALT for the official distance between authorized locations as if the dependent had traveled separately, plus a per diem for the constructed travel time between the authorized points.
2. What it would have cost if Government-procured transportation had been used for travel between authorized locations, plus a per diem as specified in [Chapter 2](#) for the time required for travel between authorized points. If Government-procured transportation is used, then subtract the Government-procured transportation cost from the allowances.

B. Dependent Travels with the Service Member in the Same POV. The MALT rate applies for the official distance from the old PDS to the TDY location and then to the new PDS. No additional MALT is authorized for the dependent's travel. The per diem rate in [par. 050303](#) applies when the dependent travels with the Service member for the allowable travel time for that leg of the trip.

C. Dependent Travels in a Separate POV. The MALT rate applies for the Service member's travel from the old PDS to the TDY location and then to the new PDS. The Service member also is paid the MALT rate for the dependent's direct travel from the old PDS to the new PDS. The per diem rate in [par. 050303](#) applies when the dependent travels separately from the Service member for the allowable travel time for that leg of the trip.

0505 DISLOCATION ALLOWANCE (DLA)

The purpose of the DLA is to partially reimburse a Service member for the expenses incurred while relocating his or her household under the circumstances in this section. This section includes rules when the Service member is considered to be with or without a dependent or is married to another Service member. It also includes situations when a [secondary DLA](#) ([par. 050507](#)) or a partial DLA ([par. 050508](#)) is warranted. A DLA may be paid in advance.

050501. Fiscal-Year Limitations

A. Eligibility. A Service member who is eligible for a DLA, with or without a dependent, must follow fiscal-year requirements.

B. Allowances. A Service member is authorized only one DLA payment during a fiscal year unless one of the following occurs ([37 U.S.C. §477](#)):

1. Payment is made for a partial DLA.
2. The Service Secretary determines that the Service's requirements warrant more than one PCS during the current fiscal year. This authority may be delegated as specified in [Table 5-10](#).

Table 5-10. Authority for Exceptions to Fiscal-Year Limitations		
Service or Agency		Service Secretary May Delegate Authority
1	USA, USN, USAF, USSF	No lower than a General or flag officer at the headquarters level who directs assignments.
2	USMC	No lower than an O-6 at the headquarters level who directs assignments.
3	USCG	To the Commander of the USCG Personnel Service Center.
4	NOAA Corps	To the Director of the NOAA.
5	USPHS	To the Director of the Commissioned Corps Headquarters (CCHQ).

3. The Service member is on a PCS to, from, or between a course conducted, controlled, and managed by one or more of the Services.

4. The eligible dependent is relocated to a designated place due to an evacuation.

5. The Service member's household is moved due to a national emergency or in time of war.

6. The Service member or a dependent is moved under any of the following circumstances:

a. PCS order is amended, modified, canceled, or revoked.

b. Service member is reported as dead or absent for 30 or more days and in a missing status.

c. Early return of dependents.

7. The household is moved due to a base realignment and closure (BRAC).

8. The Service member is ordered to a unit undergoing a change of home port for commissioning, outfitting, or overhaul, or because a shore unit is undergoing a change in PDS.

9. A Service member's dependent relocates due to the Service member being assigned to ITDY.

C. Determining Fiscal-Year Eligibility

1. To determine the fiscal year in which DLA authority occurs, use the Service member's departure or detachment date from the old PDS in accordance with the PCS order.

2. Exclude PCS moves in the same fiscal year for which a DLA was not authorized when determining if the fiscal-year limit applies to a DLA payment.

3. Except under the conditions in [par. 050501-B3](#), [par. 050501-B6](#), and [par. 050501-C2](#), all PCS moves, including those approved by the Secretary concerned, are counted to determine if the statutory limitation applies.

050502. Service Member with or without a Dependent

The amount payable for a DLA is usually based on whether the Service member has a dependent. The allowances in this paragraph apply regardless of if the Service member has a dependent. A Service member may be eligible for a DLA in any of the following circumstances:

A. Short-Distance Move. The Service member is authorized a short-distance HHG move at Government expense:

1. From a private-sector residence to another private-sector residence, for the Government's convenience, when proper authority directs the Service member to vacate local housing because the residence does not meet the Service's health and sanitation standards. This does not apply to moves to or from privatized housing.

2. Due to a PCS to a new PDS that is in proximity to the old PDS or when reassigned between military installations located within the corporate limits of the same city or town ([42 Comp. Gen. 460 \(1963\)](#)).

B. PCS Order Due to A Change in Service. A Service member separated or relieved from active duty from one Service to continue on active duty in another Service without a break in service under the authority of [10 U.S.C. §716](#), or any similar statutory provision, is eligible for a DLA when the household move is due to a PCS order resulting from a change of Service. The service performed after changing Services is considered a continuation of the previous period of service when calculating eligibility for this allowance.

050503. Service Member with a Dependent

For DLA purposes, a Service member with a dependent is one who, on the effective date of a PCS or ITDY order, has a dependent authorized transportation under that order. This applies even if the spouse received travel allowances upon separation from the Service as a former Service member.

A. Eligibility. A Service member with a dependent is authorized a DLA when:

1. The dependent relocates in connection with a PCS.
2. The dependent relocates in connection with an official alert notification before the Service member receives a PCS order to a PDS OCONUS where dependent travel is not authorized. The Service member becomes eligible for the DLA once the PCS is completed.
3. The Service member performs a PCS between PDSs not in proximity to each other, or relocates due to an ITDY order, but the dependent makes a proximity move based on the PCS order or ITDY order. For the Service member to be eligible for a DLA, he or she must provide one of the following:
 - a. A statement that the household move was necessary as a direct result of the PCS or ITDY from the new PDS commanding officer or from that commanding officer's designated representative. The designated representative cannot re-delegate this authority.
 - b. A statement that the move was necessary as a direct result of the PCS or ITDY when the PCS is to or from a dependent-restricted tour. In this case, the commander's statement is not required and the Service member's statement must be accepted.
4. A dependent moves because a Service member is reported as dead or absent for 30 or more days in a missing status.
5. One or more dependents returns early from a PDS OCONUS at Government expense. The Service member is authorized a DLA either the day the first dependent arrives at the permanent residence or the day all of the dependents have departed the PDS overseas, whichever event occurs later. The Service member is ineligible for a DLA if the dependent is authorized to return to the Service member's PDS OCONUS.
6. The dependent makes an authorized move to or from a PDS OCONUS in connection with a tour change from accompanied to unaccompanied, or from unaccompanied to accompanied, at the same PDS OCONUS after the initial tour of duty is complete.

7. A dependent completes travel to or from a designated place due to a PCS order or an evacuation order. When a dependent completes travel to a designated place due to a PCS order, no other DLA is payable for that PCS unless the Service member's tour changes after the initial tour of duty is complete and a dependent travels.

8. The Service member is ordered to move due to a BRAC Commission action and, as a result, the dependent moves.

9. A dependent moves in connection with an ITDY order.

10. The Service member relocates the household when he or she transfers to a hospital in the CONUS for observation and treatment. A statement of prolonged hospitalization is required from the receiving hospital's commanding officer when the Service member transfers to a hospital in the CONUS from inside the CONUS.

11. A PCS order is issued for a Service member to travel from his or her home, primary residence, or PLEAD to the first PDS. See par. [050701-C](#).

B. Allowances. If the dependent moves with the Service member, then a DLA is paid at the with-dependent rate. When a dependent is authorized to travel and does not move with the Service member, a DLA is paid at the without-dependent rate if Government quarters are not assigned at the new PDS. If the dependent later joins the Service member and travels at Government expense, then the Service member receives a DLA equal to the difference between the without-dependent rate and the with-dependent rate.

050504. Service Member Considered to be without a Dependent for DLA

A. A Service member would be considered without a dependent when he or she:

1. Has no dependents.
2. Has a dependent who is authorized travel and transportation allowances in connection with a PCS but the dependent does not relocate ([59 Comp. Gen. 376 \(1980\)](#)).
3. Is not authorized travel and transportation allowances for a dependent to relocate either in connection with a PCS or to a new PDS.

B. Allowances. A DLA is authorized when a Service member is:

1. Ordered and moves to a new PDS where Government quarters are not assigned.
2. Ordered to a new PDS where Government quarters are assigned and occupied upon arrival at the new PDS for 60 days or less. The Service member's commanding officer may authorize or approve extending the 60 days by an additional 60 days for a total of up to 120 days when circumstances warrant.

Note: When calculating the 60 days, exclude days the Service member is deployed or on a TDY.

3. Ordered to, and actually moves, in connection with a BRAC Commission action of a U.S. installation.

4. Assigned to a two-crew nuclear submarine, not assigned Government quarters, and occupies a private-sector residence for 16 or more days before reporting aboard the ship ([57 Comp. Gen. 178 \(1977\)](#) and [59 Comp. Gen. 221 \(1980\)](#)) upon arrival at the ship's home port or upon arrival at the ship's new home port when the ship's home port is changed.

Note: DLA at the without-dependent rate is payable under this paragraph when the Service member is a Service member with a dependent for housing purposes only because the Service member is paying child support.

050505. A Service Member Who Has No Dependent

A Service member who has no dependents is authorized DLA when:

- A. Assigned to permanent duty aboard a ship if he or she:
 - 1. Chooses not to occupy assigned shipboard quarters and is above the grade of E-5, or is authorized BAH and is in the grade of E-5 or E-4.
 - 2. Occupies private sector housing ashore.
- B. He or she is assigned quarters belonging to the United States, or to a housing facility under a Service's jurisdiction, that do not meet the DoD minimum adequacy standards, and the Service member above grade E-5 chooses not to occupy the quarters.

050506. Service Member Married to Another Service Member

A. Eligibility. A Service member who is married to another Service member may be eligible for a DLA. However, neither Service member is a dependent of the other.

1. A DLA is payable for Service members assigned to the same new PDS but living in separate dwellings only if it can be conclusively shown it is necessary to establish separate households for or on behalf of each Service member or for the dependent.

2. A Service member without dependents who is assigned to Government quarters at the new PDS, including a ship, is not authorized a DLA except when both Service members are without dependents and are moving into family-type Government quarters at a new PDS or as specified in [par. 050504-B2](#), and [par. 050504-B3](#).

B. Allowances. [Table 5-11](#) specifies the DLA rate to authorized Service members under specific conditions. See [PDT computation example 18](#). Service members married to each other may select the greater allowance.

Table 5-11. DLA for a Service Member Married to a Service Member			
Neither Service Member Has a Dependent			
	If...	And they occupy...	Then...
1	neither Service member is assigned to a ship	the same family-type Government quarters at the new PDS,	the senior Service member is paid a DLA at the without-dependent rate.
2	both Service members are below grade E-6, are assigned at the same	the same private-sector residence or family-type	

Table 5-11. DLA for a Service Member Married to a Service Member			
Neither Service Member Has a Dependent			
If...		And they occupy...	Then...
	time to permanent duty aboard a ship, choose not to occupy assigned shipboard quarters,	Government quarters ashore at the new PDS,	
3	the Service members occupied the same dwelling at the old PDS	a. the same dwelling at the new PDS,	either Service member is paid a DLA at the without-dependent rate, but not both.*
		b. separate dwellings at the new PDS,	each Service member is paid a DLA at the without-dependent rate.
4	the Service members occupied separate dwellings at the old PDS	a. the same dwelling at the new PDS,	Only one DLA is authorized if moving from separate quarters to the same family-type Government quarters.
		b. separate dwellings at the new PDS,	
One Service Member Has a Dependent and the Other Has None			
If...		And they occupy...	Then...
5	the Service members occupied the same dwelling at the old PDS	a. the same dwelling at the new PDS,	either the Service member with no dependent is paid a DLA at the without-dependent rate, or the Service member with a dependent is paid a DLA at the with-dependent rate, but not both.*
		b. separate dwellings at the new PDS,	the Service member who has no dependent is paid a DLA at the without-dependent rate, and the Service member who has a dependent is paid a DLA at the with-dependent rate.
6	the Service members occupied separate dwellings at the old PDS	a. the same dwelling at the new PDS,	the Service member who has a dependent is paid a DLA at the with-dependent rate.
		b. separate dwellings at the new PDS,	
Both Service Members Have Dependents			
If...		And They Occupy...	Then...
7	the Service members occupied the same dwelling at the old PDS	a. the same dwelling at the new PDS,	either Service member is paid a DLA at the with-dependent rate, but not both.*
		b. separate dwellings at the new PDS,	each Service member is paid a DLA at the with-dependent rate.**
8	the Service members occupied separate dwellings at the old PDS	a. the same dwelling at the new PDS,	
		b. separate dwellings at the new PDS,	
*If married Service members, each on PCS orders, maintain separate households, one establishing a permanent household at the new PDS and the other maintaining one at the old PDS, and they later occupy the same residence at the new PDS, they are both eligible to receive the DLA (B-191742, August 1, 1978 , and DOHA Case 96110801, June 26, 1997). A Service member eligible for the without-dependent rate receives a DLA at that rate.			
**Payable only if it can only be conclusively shown it is necessary to establish separate household for or on behalf of each member or for the dependent.			

050507. Secondary DLA (Orders Amended, Modified, Canceled, or Revoked)

A. Eligibility. When a PCS order is amended, modified, canceled, or revoked to direct the Service member to return to the PDS from which transferred, the Service member is eligible for a DLA if the Service member or a dependent moved from the place of residence before the date the order is amended, modified, canceled, or revoked.

1. If a Service member or dependent move from the place of residence due to a PCS order and complete a move to a new location, and then that PCS order is amended, modified, canceled, or revoked to either direct the Service member to return to the old PDS or to go to a different PDS, then a DLA is payable in connection with each move.

2. No more than two DLAs are authorized.

3. Only one DLA is allowable when a dependent is authorized to move to a designated place and travel to a PDS OCONUS was officially delayed by 20 weeks or more.

B. Allowances. A DLA for a move from an old PDS to a new location is paid using the primary DLA rate. A second DLA using the rates in the secondary rate table is paid for a move to the location directed in the amended, modified, canceled, or revoked order.

050508. Partial DLA

A. Eligibility

1. A Service member ordered to occupy or vacate Government quarters due to privatization, renovation, or any other reason for the Government's convenience must be paid a partial DLA.

2. Partial DLA is not authorized for a local move upon separation or retirement, from privatized housing to privatized housing, or for any of the following reasons:

a. A PCS.

b. A change in family size or bedroom requirements for the Service member's convenience, including promotion.

c. A Service member voluntarily decides to move.

d. Pending divorce or family separation.

e. Service member misconduct.

f. A move between unaccompanied housing units.

B. Allowances. A partial DLA is a one-time payment paid at a flat rate for a qualifying event. See the [DTMO DLA webpage](#) for the current partial DLA rate.

050509. DLA is not Authorized

DLA is not authorized in connection with a PCS in the following circumstances:

A. From home or PLEAD to the first PDS unless a dependent moves from the Service member's residence to the PDS or a designated place in connection with the PCS. If a Service member does not have a dependent, or if he or she has a dependent but that dependent does not relocate to the new PDS, DLA is not authorized to the first PDS.

Note: When an RC member separates from active duty and is still in the RC, then is issued a new call or order to active duty that is effective more than 24 hours after the RC member last separated from active duty, that new call or order to active duty is considered a first PCS, and that PDS is a first PDS, for travel purposes, including for a DLA.

B. From last PDS to home or to the PLEAD.

C. From the last PDS in one period of service to the first PDS in another period of service when there was no ordered PCS between those locations.

D. When the Service member does not relocate the household.

Note: Household relocation is not limited to transporting HHG. A Service member may relocate his or her household and not transport HHG or move dependents. When a Service member with dependents leaves the dependents in place and moves to the new PDS, taking some personal belongings, the Service member has relocated his or her household.

E. For a Service member who has a dependent, when PCS travel is performed under the following conditions:

1. When the Service member is:

a. A cadet or midshipman.

b. Assigned to a school or installation as a student, if the course of instruction is less than 20 weeks, except as in [par. 032201-A3](#).

c. An enlisted RC member called or ordered to initial active duty for training for less than 6 months.

d. Called or ordered to active duty for training for 140 or more days when the active duty is at more than one location, but 139 or fewer days at any one location.

2. When a dependent:

a. Is a Service member on active duty on the PCS order effective date.

b. Is not a dependent on the PCS order's effective date. This does not affect allowances associated with the spouse retiring or separating from Service after the order's effective date, as specified in [section 0509](#), or for dependent travel and transportation due to an IPCOT, as specified in [section 0508](#).

c. Travels at personal expense before a PCS order is issued or before official notice is received that a PCS order is to be issued.

d. Receives any other Government-funded travel and transportation allowances for the

travel being performed.

e. Is a Service member's or spouse's parent, stepparent, or person in loco parentis who does not reside in the Service member's household, unless otherwise authorized or approved through the Secretarial Process.

f. Is a dependent child who is not under the Service member's legal custody and control on the PCS order's effective date. See [par. 051204](#) when legal custody or control changes after the PCS order's effective date. ([B-131142, June 3, 1957](#)).

g. Has transportation made available (whether used or not) by a foreign Government, at no cost to the United States or the Service member, under a contract or agreement with the United States.

F. For local, short-distance moves in accordance with [section 0519](#), unless otherwise authorized in this section.

0506 TEMPORARY LODGING EXPENSE (TLE)

TLE is an allowance intended to partially cover lodging and meal expenses that a Service member incurs while occupying temporary lodging in the CONUS upon a PCS.

050601. TLE for Service Members

A. Eligibility. A Service member on a PCS living in temporary lodging in the vicinity of the old or new PCS location, home of record, initial technical school, or a designated place may be eligible for a TLE allowance for lodging and meal expenses. The lodgings occupied must be a temporary residence, not a permanent one. [Table 5-12](#) lists eligibility criteria for TLE and some of the situations when a Service member would be ineligible.

Table 5-12. Eligibility for TLE		
1	Authorized	a. Before leaving the old PDS or designated place, and upon arrival at the new PDS, designated place, or first PDS. b. Before leaving technical school or a Service member's home of record if the Service member is reporting to the first PDS. c. While house hunting after completing PCS travel to the new PDS in the CONUS. d. When the Service member's PCS order is canceled or revoked after occupying temporary lodging. e. After initial arrival at the PDS in the CONUS and while waiting to be assigned Government lodging. f. After initial arrival at the PDS in the CONUS and while finalizing plans for other permanent housing when Government quarters are not available. g. For a new dependent who was added to the family before the effective date of the next PCS assignment. TLE can also be authorized in the vicinity of the place where the person became a dependent. h. For a move to the Service member's first PDS upon entering active-duty service.
2	Not Authorized	a. When leaving active duty. b. For a house-hunting trip before the Service member moves to the new PDS. c. For any individual that became a dependent after the PCS order's effective date. d. For any dependent who returned from OCONUS before issuance of a PCS order. e. For any dependent relocating for personal safety.

Table 5-12. Eligibility for TLE

	f. When ordered to an ITDY location. g. For a Service member in the Selected Reserve authorized limited PCS allowances between his or her primary residence and duty location. h. At any location OCONUS.
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B. Allowances

1. A Service member may be authorized TLE for any day that per diem is not paid during authorized travel time between PDSs. For example, if a Service member has 8 days elapsed time (which includes proceed, delay and travel) between the PDSs, but the allowable travel time is 7 days, then the Service member may be paid one day of TLE. Additional TLE days may be authorized for days spent:

a. Near the old PDS before or after the Service member checked out of the activity at the old PDS,

b. At a designated place ([Appendix A](#)) en route, or

c. Near the new PDS before or after the Service member checked into the activity at the new PDS.

2. A Service member may be authorized TLE for either 7 or 14 days, depending on whether the new PDS location is in the CONUS. The days may be split between multiple authorized locations and at the Service member's or dependent's discretion. [Table 5-13](#) specifies the number of days a Service member is authorized based on location.

Table 5-13. Authorized TLE Locations and Time Limits

If a Service member is...		Then TLE is authorized for 7 days...
1	moving to a PDS OCONUS from a prior PDS in the CONUS,	at the following locations if within the CONUS: a. Prior PDS. b. Designated place.
2	reporting to the first PDS OCONUS from a home of record or the initial technical school,	at the following locations if within the CONUS: a. Home of record. b. Initial technical school. c. Designated place.
If a Service member is...		Then TLE is authorized for 14 days...
3	reporting to a PDS in the CONUS,	at the following locations if within the CONUS: a. Prior or new PDS. b. Designated place.
4	reporting to the first PDS in the CONUS from the home of record or initial technical school,	at the following locations if within the CONUS: a. Home of record. b. Initial technical school. c. Designated place. d. First PDS.
See PDT computation example 17 .		

3. TLE may be temporarily increased for up to 60 days for a PCS move to a new PDS in the CONUS if the location was jointly approved by the Secretaries Concerned because the new PDS in the CONUS is in a Presidentially declared disaster area, is experiencing a sudden increase in the number of Service members assigned there, or is experiencing a housing shortage that prevents Service members

from obtaining adequate permanent Government-owned, Government-controlled, privatized, or private-sector rental housing each of which constitutes an unusual, extraordinary, hardship, or emergency circumstance pursuant to [37 U.S.C. §452\(b\)\(11\)](#). The Secretaries set the dates when the additional days for TLE are effective. To request an expedited TLE extension due to a housing shortage, see the [Location Authorization Process for TLE Extension Due to a Housing Shortage](#). For locations with approved TLE extensions, see [Locations with Approved TLE Extensions](#).

Table 5-15. Criteria for Increase in Number of TLE Days		
If...		Then...
1	a PCS move is to a location where the number of TLE days has been temporarily increased,	the number of TLE days used at the old PDS in the CONUS must be deducted from the maximum number of TLE days allowed at the new PDS.
2	the Service member or dependent is departing from a location with an increased number of TLE days,	the increased number of days do not apply.
3	the Service member arrives before or during the period when an increased number of TLE days has been authorized, and terminates temporary lodging within that authorization period,	the Service member is eligible for TLE for the extended time period.
4	the Service member's TLE begins during the period when an increased number of TLE days has been authorized, but the increased authorization period expires after more than 10 days of TLE is used,	the Service member is eligible for the number of TLE days used during the period through the date the authorization period ends.
5	the Service member's TLE begins during the period when an increased number of TLE days has been authorized, but the increased authorization period expires before 10 days of TLE is used,	the increased number of days do not apply.

4. TLE is reimbursed at the locality per diem rate of the PDS, designated place, home of record, or initial technical school where the Service member occupies temporary lodging.

a. Government quarters must be used, if available, before commercial lodging and is subject to the rules outlined in [Table 5-16](#). A Service member is not required to use Government quarters that are available in the vicinity of the designated place.

Table 5-16. TLE Lodging Reimbursement		
If...		Then...
1	Government quarters are available at the old or new PDS and the Service member chooses to stay in other lodgings,	reimbursement is limited to the Government quarters cost or the locality lodging rate, whichever is lower.
2	Government quarters are not available,	the Service member is required to obtain a non-availability confirmation number provided by the Service's lodging reservation process to justify reimbursement for commercial or private lodging, a furnished or unfurnished apartment, house, mobile home, or recreational vehicle.
3	family-type Government quarters are not occupied because they are under renovation, or HHG has been packed, picked up, and shipped, but not received by the Service member, or HHG	reimbursement for commercial or private lodging, a furnished or unfurnished apartment, house, mobile home, or recreational vehicle is authorized.

Table 5-16. TLE Lodging Reimbursement	
If...	Then...
has not been shipped from the old PDS,	

b. A Service member and his or her dependent may be reimbursed up to a maximum of \$290 per day and may occupy temporary lodging on the same or different days up to the authorized number of days.

(1) The Service member may choose the days for which TLE is claimed.

(2) If the Service member and his or her dependent claim TLE on different days, then TLE is reimbursed as if the lodging was occupied on the same day.

(3) TLE is calculated based on the locality per diem rates, the number of dependents and their ages, and the actual lodging expenses.

c. The steps to the calculation are on DTMO's [website](#). When determining the daily lodging ceiling and M&IE rate, multiply the percentage in [Table 5-17](#) by the applicable locality per diem rate.

Table 5-17. Daily Lodging Ceiling and M&IE Rate Percentages for TLE		
	Number of Eligible Persons Occupying Temporary Quarters	Applicable Percentage Rate
1	Service member or one dependent	65
2	Service member and one dependent, or two dependents only	100
3	For each additional dependent 12 years of age or older	35
4	For each additional dependent younger than 12 years of age	25

(1) For Service members married to each other, each spouse begins with 65 percent. Each dependent then increases the percentage for the Service member claiming that dependent. Both Service members cannot claim the same dependent for TLE on the same days. Each member may be reimbursed up to \$290 per day.

(2) For a Service member with multiple dependents occupying the same temporary lodging, add each dependent starting with the oldest dependent to get the correct percentage rate. A Service member with two dependents, one over 12 and one under 12 is 125 percent.

(3) When a Service member or dependent stays with friends or relatives, no lodging reimbursement is authorized. The meals portion of TLE is payable.

050602. Advance of TLE

An advance may be paid for the average number of days that TLE is paid in connection with a PCS to a PDS. The average number of days that TLE is paid is determined through the Secretarial Process. If the new PDS is in the CONUS, then the advance is limited to the maximum amount for 14 days. If the new PDS is OCONUS, then the advance is limited to the maximum amount for 7 days.

050603. Isolation or Quarantine is Required after Arrival at the New PDS and Before TLE Begins

If a public health official, medical official, or authorizing/order-issuing official orders a Service member and a Service member's dependents to isolate or quarantine after arrival at the new PDS and before TLE begins, then the Service member and dependents may be authorized per diem in accordance with this [Part](#). If lodging in-kind or meals in-kind are provided, then per diem is not payable. If dependents refuse to isolate or quarantine, then per diem is not authorized.

050604. TLE in a Location with an Approved TLE Extension

A. [Eligibility](#). In a [Location with Approved TLE Extensions](#), a Service member may be eligible for additional days of TLE allowance. A Service member receiving TLE shall aggressively seek permanent Government-owned, Government-controlled, privatized, or private-sector rental housing. Extended TLE may only be authorized for the number of days needed to prevent undue financial hardship to the Service member. An official, identified by the installation commander or Public Health Service liaison, may authorize extended TLE in 10-day increments (up to a maximum 60 total TLE days) upon determining that the Service member remains eligible.

1. To be eligible for extended TLE, a Service member must:
 - a. Register with an official, identified by the installation commander or Public Health Service liaison, upon arrival;
 - b. Provide a statement to the official indicating his or her expected first and last day of extended TLE;
 - c. Inform the official, in writing, of his or her ongoing efforts to obtain permanent Government-owned, Government-controlled, privatized, or private-sector rental housing every 10 or fewer days; and
 - d. Retain and submit all lodging expense receipts to support TLE payment.
2. An official, identified by the installation commander or Public Health Service liaison, at the local installation must terminate a Service member's extended TLE if:
 - a. The Service member does not aggressively seek permanent Government-owned, Government-controlled, privatized, or private-sector rental housing;
 - b. The Service member does not accept adequate permanent Government-owned, Government-controlled, privatized, or private-sector rental housing;
 - c. The conditions under which the location was approved for a TLE extension no longer apply;
 - d. The Service member intends to purchase or build a house for personal convenience; or
 - e. The Service member fails to meet any other eligibility requirement in par. 050604-A1.

B. Allowances.

1. Reduced TLE to Partially Eliminate Dual Lodging Compensation. Effective October 1, 2023, the amount of the lodging portion of TLE that a Service member may receive for each extended TLE day is reduced by the daily non-locality BAH Transit (BAH-T) rate. If the lodging portion of TLE is less than the daily BAH-T rate, then the lodging portion of per diem is reduced to zero. During any period that the Secretary concerned approves a housing allowance for a location other than the new PDS under [DoD Financial Management Regulation, Vol. 7A, Chapter 26, par. 10.14 \(261014\)](#), a Service member is exempt from an extended TLE reduction. A Service member seeking exemption under [DoD Financial Management Regulation, Vol. 7A, Chapter 26, par. 10.14 \(261014\)](#) must provide a copy of the approved waiver to support an exemption. Because BAH is calculated on a 30-day monthly basis, an extended TLE reduction is not applied on any 31st day of a month.

2. Lodging & M&IE. See par. [050601-B](#). During a TLE extension a Service member with no dependents may receive 100% of the daily lodging rate. See [Table 5-17](#) for all other percentage rates applicable to a Service member with dependents. See also [PDT computation example 17](#).