Computing Travel within the Local PDS Area - POV vs. Public Transportation - Cost Exceeds Normal Commute (JTR, par.020603-B1d)

Note: Rates used in these examples may not be current and are for illustrative purposes only.

Scenario: A traveler ordinarily commutes to work by driving to a public transportation station five miles away and taking public transportation at a daily cost of \$10. In the morning, the traveler drives from home to an alternate work site 45 miles away. In the afternoon, the traveler returns to the PDS 67 miles away. The traveler then returns to the residence 12 miles away. The traveler is authorized TDY mileage for the distance, less both the roundtrip distance to the public transportation station and less the daily commuting cost. The TDY mileage rate is \$0.58.

| Combined Use of POV and Public Transportation | | |
|---|---|----------------------------|
| Step | Action | Calculation |
| 1 | Calculate the ordinary round-trip commuting distance. | 5 miles both ways = |
| | | 10 miles |
| 2 | Calculate the total distance the traveler commuted to the alternate work sites and on returning to the residence. | First work site: 45 miles |
| | | PDS: 67 miles |
| | | Return to residence: |
| | | 12 miles |
| | | Total distance: 45+67+12 = |
| | | 124 miles |
| 3 | Calculate the difference between the current commute from Step | 124-10=114 miles |
| | 2 and the ordinary round-trip commuting distance from Step 1. | |
| 4 | Multiply the total distance from Step 3 by the TDY mileage rate. | 114 x \$0.58=\$66.12 |
| 5 | Subtract the public transportation cost (\$10) from the amount in | \$66.12-\$10.00=\$56.12 |
| | Step 4. | |
| 6 | Total amount authorized to the traveler. | \$56.12 |