

How to Compute a Permanent Change of Station (PCS) Order's Effective Date

Introduction: These computation examples illustrate how to determine a Service member's PCS order effective date. See the definition of "Effective Date of PCS Order" in the Joint Travel Regulations (JTR), Appendix A for more information.

Example 1: A Service member is ordered to perform a PCS. The member is required to report to the new permanent duty station (PDS) on 10 June. The Service member travels by privately owned vehicle (POV) and is authorized 7 days of travel time.

Example 1	
10 June	Authorized and actual reporting date
3 June	Less 7 days of travel time actually used
4 June	Add 1 day
4 June	PCS Order Effective Date

Example 2: A Service member is ordered to perform a PCS. The member is required to report to the new PDS on 10 June. The Service member determines that the official distance between the member's old PDS and new PDS is 2,100 miles based on the Defense Table of Official Distances (DTOD) (JTR, par. 020204). The Service member decides to travel by air instead of by POV. Because the Service member travels by air, the Service member reports on 9 June, one day before the authorized reporting date.

Example 2	
10 June	Authorized reporting date
9 June	Actual reporting date
8 June	Less 1 day of travel time
9 June	Add 1 day
9 June	PCS Order Effective Date

Example 3: A Service member is ordered to perform a PCS. The member is required to report to the new PDS on 10 June. The Service member travels by POV and is authorized 7 days of travel time. However, the Service member encounters hazardous weather during travel and the gaining commander authorizes an additional 2 days of travel time.

Per Diem, Travel, and Transportation Allowance Committee (PDTATAC)

Example 3	
10 June	Authorized reporting date
1 June	Less 9 days of travel time
2 June	Add 1 day
2 June	PCS Order Effective Date