

**SUMMARY OF MAJOR CHANGES TO
DoD 7000.14-R, VOLUME 7A, CHAPTER 27
“FAMILY SEPARATION ALLOWANCE (FSA)”**

All changes are denoted by blue font

Substantive revisions are denoted by a ★ preceding the section, paragraph, table, or figure that includes the revision

Hyperlinks are denoted by *underlined, bold, italic, blue font*

PARA	EXPLANATION OF CHANGE/REVISION	PURPOSE
Multiple	Removes FSA-Type I and drops the term FSA II.	Amendment
Multiple	Add Hyperlinks for Modernization of Chapter.	Update

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CHAPTER 27

FAMILY SEPARATION ALLOWANCE (FSA)

2701 ENTITLEMENT PROVISIONS

270101. Types Authorized. Family separation allowance (FSA) is payable only to members with dependents. FSA is payable in addition to any other allowance or per diem to which a member may be entitled. A member, however, may not receive more than one payment of FSA for the same period, even though qualified for family separation allowance -- restricted (FSA-R), family separation allowance -- ship (FSA-S), and family separation allowance -- temporary (FSA-T). The purpose of FSA and the conditions of entitlement are established in this chapter.

270102. Definitions

A. Dependents. The term “dependents” has the same meaning as defined in [this volume’s Definitions](#) and is categorized below:

1. Primary — spouse or children.
2. Secondary — parents.

NOTE: Generally, a member of a Uniformed Service may not be paid an allowance (including FSA) for a dependent during any period for which the dependent is entitled to active duty basic pay. This does not negate an entitlement to FSA to a couple comprised of a member married to another member with no other dependents. Such a couple is entitled to FSA under the conditions of this chapter.

B. Duty Station. The term “duty station” is the same as defined in [this volume’s Definitions](#).

C. Permanent Station. The term “permanent station” has the same meaning as defined in [this volume’s Definitions](#).

D. Household. This term means the same as “home” or “family.” It applies to a collection of persons living under one roof, having one head or manager who controls and supervises the affairs of the family. For FSA purposes, this applies only to secondary dependents.

270103. Family Separation Allowance. FSA provides compensation for added expenses incurred because of an enforced family separation under one of the conditions in subparagraphs 270103.A.1 through 3. FSA is payable to qualified members serving inside or outside the United States. It is not authorized when a member performs duty at any station under permissive orders (except when subparagraph 270301.C. applies).

A. When Payable. Through September 30, 1980, FSA was payable to a member serving in pay grade E-4 (over 4 years of service) or above as a member with dependents. Effective October 1, 1980, FSA became payable to a member serving in any grade as a member with dependents. A member must meet all general requirements and one of the following conditions:

1. Family Separation Allowance - R (FSA-R)

★ a. Transportation of dependents, including dependents acquired after effective date of orders (see Table 27-3 (Commencement Dates), rules 8 and 9), is not authorized at government expense (see paragraph 270301); and the dependents do not live in the vicinity of the member's homeport/permanent duty station.

b. Effective January 1, 2002, transportation of dependents is authorized at government expense, but member elects an unaccompanied tour of duty because a dependent cannot accompany the member to or at that homeport/permanent station due to certified medical reasons, regardless of the date on which the member first made the election to serve an unaccompanied tour. Prior to January 1, 2002, FSA-R was payable in this situation only pursuant to a secretarial waiver (see subparagraph 270301.D.).

2. Family Separation Allowance - S (FSA-S). The member is on duty aboard a ship, and the ship is away from the homeport continuously for more than 30 days. NOTE: Effective June 20, 1994, a member was entitled to FSA-S for a redeployment if he or she returned to homeport after the original deployment for a period of 30 days or less and redeployed for a period of more than 30 days. During the period December 1, 1994 through February 9, 1996, dependents were required to live in the vicinity of the homeport. Effective February 10, 1996, the dependents were no longer required to reside in the vicinity of the homeport.

3. Family Separation Allowance - T (FSA-T). The member is on temporary duty (TDY) (or temporary additional duty) away from the permanent station continuously for more than 30 days, and the member's dependents are not residing at or near the TDY station. This includes members who are required to perform a period of the TDY before reporting to their initial station of assignment. NOTE: Effective June 20, 1994, a member became entitled to FSA-T for a redeployment if he or she returned to the permanent duty station after the original deployment for a period of 30 days or less and redeployed for a period of more than 30 days. During the period December 1, 1994 through February 9 1996, dependents were required to live in the vicinity of the permanent duty station. Effective February 10, 1996, the dependents are no longer required to reside in the vicinity of the permanent duty station.

B. Amount Payable

1. Effective October 1, 1985 through January 14, 1991, FSA-Type II was payable in a monthly amount of \$60.

2. Effective January 15, 1991 through December 31, 1997, FSA-Type II was payable in a monthly amount of \$75.

3. Effective January 1, 1998 through September 30, 2002, FSA-Type II is payable in a monthly amount of \$100.

4. Effective October 1, 2002, FSA is payable in a monthly amount of \$250.

★ C. Conditions. For specific conditions of entitlement, see Tables 27-1 through 27-4.

D. Member Married to Member Couples. Effective January 1, 1998, FSA is payable to a member married to another member regardless of whether the member has any nonactive duty dependents, when all other general conditions are met and provided members were residing together immediately before being separated by reason of execution of military orders. Prior to January 1, 1998, but after September 22, 1996, a couple comprised of a member married to another member, with no other dependents, was entitled to FSA under the same general conditions as members with nonactive duty dependents, provided the couple was residing together immediately before being separated by reason of execution of military orders.

1. Not more than one monthly allowance may be paid with respect to a married military couple for any month. Each member may be entitled to FSA within the same month, but both cannot simultaneously be entitled. Payment shall be made to the member whose orders resulted in the separation. If both members receive orders requiring departure on the same day, then payment will go to the senior member.

2. If a member meets the requirements for credit of FSA, but entitlement is precluded by an existing entitlement status of the spouse, then the second member may, if still qualified, immediately become entitled to FSA upon termination of the spouse's status. The couple may qualify for sequential entitlements to FSA provided military orders keep them continuously separated.

3. In order to qualify for a subsequent entitlement to FSA, a married member couple, no longer separated by reason of military orders, shall reestablish a joint household and reside together.

2702 DEPENDENTS SEPARATION REQUIREMENTS

270201. Dependents. A member is not considered "a member with dependents" for FSA entitlement when:

A. The sole dependent is placed in an institution for a known period of over 1 year or for an indefinite period which may be expected to exceed 1 year.

★ B. The sole dependent is a spouse legally separated or child(ren) in the legal custody of another person. The exception occurs when the member has joint physical and legal custody of the child(ren) and the child(ren) otherwise would reside with the member but for the current assignment, the member shall be considered as a “member with dependents” for FSA entitlement. [The rationale for FSA entitlement is that forced family separation results in added household expenses when the member is absent for a period greater than 30 days. Therefore, the divorce or separation agreement must have a specified period of physical custody for a period of more than 30 days.](#)

C. The member’s dependent parent does not reside in a home, which the member controls, supervises, and maintains for mutual use when circumstances permit.

270202. Temporary Social Visits by Dependents

A. [FSA-R](#). Credit continues to accrue while the member’s dependents visit at or near his or her permanent station, but for no longer than 3 continuous months. Facts clearly must show that the dependents merely are visiting (not changing residence) and that the visit is temporary and not intended to exceed 3 months. If, for unforeseen reasons (due to illness or other emergency), a bona fide social visit extends beyond 3 months, stop credit for FSA at the end of the 3-month period. If the visit initially is intended to exceed 3 months, stop FSA credit the day before the dependents arrive at the member’s permanent station. Credit is again authorized on and after the day that the dependents depart from the permanent station. A member is entitled to FSA-R, even though one or more (but not all) dependents visit for longer than 3 months, if the member is entitled on behalf of the dependents who are not visiting the member.

B. [FSA-S](#). Credit continues to accrue to the member whose dependents are visiting at or near the duty station (or any port) continuously for 30 days or less. Facts must show that the dependents merely are visiting. If the visit exceeds 30 days, entitlement to FSA-S ends on the day preceding the date of dependent arrival, unless the visit is extended because of illness or other emergency. Under such circumstances, payment of FSA-S is limited to 30 days. Entitlement to FSA-S exists if one or more (but not all) of the dependents visit for longer than 30 days, if the member otherwise is entitled to FSA-S on behalf of the dependents who are not visiting the member.

C. [FSA-T](#). Credit continues to accrue to a member whose dependents visit at or near the temporary duty station continuously for 30 days or less. Facts must show that the dependents are merely visiting. If the visit exceeds 30 days, the member is not entitled to FSA-T for any part of the period, unless the visit is extended because of illness or other emergency. Under such circumstances, payment of the allowance is limited to 30 days. Entitlement to FSA-T resumes on the day that the dependents depart the temporary duty station, if the member’s TDY extends for more than 30 days from that date. Entitlement to FSA-T exists if one or more (but not all) of the dependents visit for longer than 30 days, if the member otherwise is entitled on behalf of the dependents who are not visiting the member.

270203. Dependents Reside Near Duty Station. Family separation allowance does not accrue to a member if all of the dependents reside at or near the duty station. If some (but not all) of the dependents voluntarily reside near the duty station, FSA may accrue on behalf of those dependents who do not reside at or near the duty station. Consider dependents as residing near a duty station if the member actually commutes daily, regardless of distance. Also consider dependents as residing near a duty station if they live within a reasonable commuting distance of that station, whether or not the member commutes daily. A distance of 50 miles, one way, is normally considered to be within reasonable commuting distance of a station, **but** the 50-mile rule is not inflexible. Unusual conditions may permit a determination that dependents do not live within a reasonable commuting distance, even though the distance involved is less than 50 miles one way. In a situation where the distance is less than 50 miles, but the time required to commute one way by commonly used route and method of transportation would exceed **1 and a half** hours, the dependents shall be considered as not residing near the member's duty station, unless the member actually commutes daily. If dependents are authorized concurrent travel with the member to the duty station and are subsequently authorized to reside at a point over 50 miles from **the** member's duty station for personal reasons, rather than as a result of military restriction on dependents' travel, FSA entitlement does not accrue. In questionable cases, commanders may submit requests for determination through channels to the appropriate office listed below:

- A. Army: Deputy Chief of Staff, G-1
ATTN: DAPE-PRC
300 Army Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20310
- B. Navy: Chief of Naval Operations, (N130)
Washington, D.C. 20370-2020
- C. Air Force: Commander, HQ AFPC
550 C Street West
Randolph AFB, TX 78150-6421
- D. Marine Corps: Commandant of the Marine Corps
(Code FDD)
Washington, D.C. 20380

2703 CONDITIONS OF ENTITLEMENT

270301. Entitlement Incident to [Permanent Change of Station \(PCS\)](#) Reassignments

A. Continental United States (CONUS) Assignments. This subparagraph applies to FSA entitlement incident to regular CONUS PCS reassignments and permissive PCS reassignments.

1. Entitlement to FSA upon regular PCS is authorized only when movement of a member's dependents to the new permanent duty station is not authorized at government expense.

2. Members who reported PCS anytime between December 1, 1994 and February 10, 1996, and subsequently performed duty onboard a ship while the ship was away from the homeport for more than 30 continuous days, prior to February 10, 1996, were entitled to FSA-S only if their dependent(s) resided in the vicinity of the homeport of the ship. Effective February 10, 1996, members became entitled to FSA-S when performing duty onboard a ship if the ship is away from the homeport for more than 30 continuous days. If, however, the ship puts into a port other than the homeport for a period of more than 30 days at a location where the member's dependents reside, payment of [then](#) FSA-S is precluded if the member resides with the dependents. A member is entitled to FSA-S for a redeployment if he or she returned to the homeport after the original deployment for a period of 30 days or less and redeployed for a period of more than 30 continuous days.

3. Members who reported on PCS anytime between December 1, 1994 and February 10, 1996, and subsequently performed TDY away from the permanent duty station for more than 30 continuous days, prior to February 10, 1996, were entitled to FSA-T only if their dependent(s) resided in the vicinity of the permanent duty station. Effective February 10, 1996, members became entitled to FSA-T for TDY periods of over 30 continuous days if the dependents did not reside at or near the TDY station. A member is entitled to FSA-T for a redeployment if he or she returned to the permanent duty station after the original TDY for a period of 30 days or less and redeployed for a period of more than 30 continuous days.

4. Effective January 1, 2002, a member who is otherwise entitled to transportation of dependents at government expense, but whose dependent cannot accompany the member to or at that homeport/permanent station due to certified medical reasons, is entitled to FSA under this subparagraph.

5. A member who otherwise is authorized movement of dependents at government expense to permanent duty station is not so authorized when he or she [is voluntarily](#) reassigned on PCS under permissive orders. Separation from dependents under these circumstances is not an enforced separation due to government requirements. The member, therefore, is not entitled to FSA under this subparagraph.

B. Waiver Provision. See subparagraph 270301.D. [of this chapter](#), for circumstances in which waivers may be granted.

C. Overseas Assignments. Dependents are permitted in some areas overseas and not permitted in others (dependent-restricted areas). A member selected for PCS overseas to an area where his or her dependents are permitted must elect to serve either an unaccompanied or accompanied tour.

1. Effective November 14, 1986, except as waived by the Secretary of the Military Department concerned (or designee), a member electing to serve an unaccompanied tour, in lieu of an accompanied tour at a permanent station where his or her dependents are permitted, is not entitled to FSA-R for such a tour. A member who is in receipt of accompanied tour orders, and subsequently requests to serve an unaccompanied tour, to include a dependents-restricted tour, in lieu of an accompanied tour at a permanent station where his or her dependents are permitted, is not entitled to FSA-R for such a tour. Secretarial waiver of this policy may be granted in situations where it would be inequitable to deny FSA-R to a member because of unusual family or operational circumstances.

a. A member who, on September 30, 1986, was entitled to FSA-R based on an elected unaccompanied tour (formerly called an “all others” tour) or initially entitled to FSA-R under Table 27-3, rule 1 or 2, remains entitled to FSA-R until reassigned PCS so long as his or her dependents do not live at or near the duty station.

(1) Under Table 27-3, rules 1 and 2, the member’s date of detachment or constructive date of detachment from old permanent station must have been September 30, 1986 or earlier.

(2) A member with an elected unaccompanied tour (formerly called “all others” tour), who departed the permanent station with TDY enroute to the new permanent duty station before October 1, 1986, was entitled to FSA-R (versus FSA-T) under Table 27-1 (FSA, Conditions of Entitlement), rule 11.

b. A member with an elected unaccompanied tour (formerly called “all others” tour), who initially was entitled to FSA-R during the period October 1, 1986 through November 13, 1986, under Table 27-3, rules 1 and 2, remained entitled to FSA-R through November 13, 1986. Entitlement could have been extended by secretarial waiver.

(1) Under Table 27-3, rules 1 and 2, the member’s date of detachment from the old permanent duty station must have been during the period October 1, 1986 through November 13, 1986.

(2) A member with an elected unaccompanied tour (formerly called “all others” tour), who departed the permanent duty station with TDY enroute to the new permanent duty station on any date between October 1, 1986 through November 13, 1986, and the period of TDY ends before November 14, 1986, was entitled to FSA-R (versus FSA-T) under Table 27-1, rule 11.

c. A member with an elected unaccompanied tour (formerly called “all others” tour), who departed the permanent duty station with more than 30 days TDY enroute to the new permanent duty station, with departure on any date between October 1, 1986 through November 13, 1986, and the period of TDY ended after November 13, 1986, was entitled to FSA-T under Table 27-1, rule 12. The member became entitled to FSA-R at the new permanent duty station only by secretarial waiver.

2. See applicable procedures for tour elections and secretarial waiver in the appropriate individual Military Service regulation.

3. Refer to Table 27-2 ([FSA-R, Overseas Assignment](#)) for FSA entitlement for otherwise eligible members assigned PCS overseas.

4. A member who voluntarily is reassigned PCS (overseas) under permissive orders from a station where he or she already is entitled to FSA-R remains entitled if reassigned to an area overseas where dependents are not permitted (dependent-restricted tour) or under circumstances authorized by secretarial waiver.

5. A member already entitled to FSA-R based on assignment to a station where no accompanied tour is authorized, who voluntarily is reassigned on a PCS (overseas) during the period October 1, 1986 through November 13, 1986, under permissive orders to an area overseas where dependents are permitted, remain entitled to FSA-R through November 13, 1986. Entitlement could have been extended by secretarial waiver.

D. Unusual Family or Operational Circumstances Defined. Unusual family or operational circumstances are defined as those in which the Secretary of the Military Department concerned ([or designee](#)) determines that it is in the best interest of the government to permit payment of FSA to members who, through no fault of their own, must relocate in an unaccompanied status under certain circumstances.

1. The Military Services may waive provisions of subparagraphs 270301.A.1, 2, and 3 when it is in the best interest of the government to permit payment to members who, through no fault of their own, must relocate in an unaccompanied status for reasons of equity in unusual family or operational circumstances. Waiver under these circumstances is effective upon the date granted. This approval authority is hereby granted to:

a. Service Secretaries or their designated representatives at the headquarters level which governs compensation policy.

b. Combatant commands and Service major commands.

2. This waiver authority should be used prudently.

3. Waiver under these circumstances is effective upon the date granted:

a. When ordered to a new overseas duty station where terrorist activity would make it inappropriate for dependents to accompany the member;

b. When ships in overhaul make temporary homeport changes; or

c. When ordered, prior to January 1, 2002, to a new dependent-authorized duty station (in CONUS or overseas) to which dependent movement at government expense ([37 U.S.C. 406](#)) is authorized, but the dependents cannot accompany the member to or at the permanent station for certified medical reasons. See subparagraph 270104.A.1.b, for rule effective January 1, 2002.

4. Provided the requirements of subparagraph 270104.A. are met, other than the requirement that the member's dependents shall reside at the homeport or permanent duty station, a waiver issued by the Secretary of the Military Department concerned (or designee) shall apply for the entire period of deployment, interim period, and redeployment.

E. Delays Caused by the Government ([Table 27-2](#)). The following are examples of delays in transportation of dependents due to government reasons:

Example 1: On July 1, a member's advance application for concurrent travel of dependents to the overseas station was disapproved by the CONUS commander due to lack of available government-owned transportation facilities. The commander's disapproval contained a statement that the anticipated delay for movement of dependents is more than 60 days. The member departed the old station on July 6 and arrived at the overseas station on July 7 where government quarters were not available. Dependents joined the member on September 26 having performed travel under orders dated September 10. [The member was entitled to FSA for the period July 6 through September 25.](#)

Example 2: The member applied for a dependency determination for his or her dependent mother on June 3 and was transferred overseas on September 14. After arrival overseas, the member received approval of the dependency application for his or her dependent mother retroactive to May 1. The mother was not authorized concurrent travel to the member's permanent station because the determination of dependency had not been made on the effective date of those orders. Delay in processing the dependency application was caused by the government. Before transfer overseas, the member had maintained quarters to be shared with his or her mother. An enforced separation resulted upon transfer overseas. Credit for FSA accrues from the date the member departed from the permanent station or the first day of authorized travel time, whichever is later, through the day before the date that his or her dependent mother arrived at the overseas station.

F. Changes in Tour Elections. See [Table 27-2](#), rules 12 and 13.

G. Dependents Evacuated. See [Table 27-3](#), rule 8. A member is entitled to FSA when his or her dependents are evacuated from a danger area and they temporarily occupy government quarters at a safe haven area under conditions outlined in [JFTR, Chapter 10](#).

H. Dependents' Travel Prohibited Under Immigration Laws. No entitlement to FSA-R accrues if a dependent is authorized transportation at government expense but is not eligible under immigration laws for entry into United States before a member reports to the new permanent station. (Entitlement to FSA-T or FSA-S is not affected by this subparagraph.)

270302. Unit Ordered on Exercise for More Than 30 Days. Otherwise qualified members of a unit are entitled to FSA-T when the unit is ordered on an exercise for more than 30 days.

270303. Family Separation Allowance During a Missing Status

A. Special FSA Entitlement. A member with dependents, who entered a missing status during the Vietnam conflict, was entitled to a family separation allowance in the amount of \$60 per month. This provision applied only to members who did not qualify for FSA-II under subparagraph 270104.A., prior to entering a missing status. Entitlement began on the date that the member was reported in a missing status and continued (or continues) for the period that the member was (is) carried in such status.

B. FSA-T During a Missing Status. FSA-T continues to accrue to a qualified member while in a missing status unless there is a change in the status of the dependents, which would terminate entitlement. See [Table 27-4 \(Date To Stop FSA\)](#). A member may qualify for FSA-T while in a missing status if a continuous period of more than 30 days is completed after entry into the missing status. See paragraph 270304.

Example: A member departed the permanent station on TDY August 9, was downed by hostile fire while flying over enemy territory on September 2, remained in a missing status until November 4, and returned to permanent station on November 10. The member qualified for FSA-T on September 8. If otherwise qualified, entitlement exists to FSA-T for the period August 9 to November 9.

270304. Computation of Single or Multiple Periods of More Than 30 Days

A. FSA-T for Single Periods. Credit for FSA-T may not be applied until the member has been on TDY or TAD away from his permanent duty station continuously for more than 30 days. Compute this period as follows:

1. Count actual number of days in the month, including the day the member departs the permanent duty station on TDY and the day of return to the permanent duty station. Include the 31st day of the month in this computation, even though payment is made on a 30-day month basis, as prescribed in section [0102](#) of this volume.

2. Include days of authorized travel time to and from the TDY station. When there is no delay enroute chargeable as leave, count the day of departure from the permanent station and the day of return to the permanent station. When delay enroute chargeable as leave is authorized, count the constructive day of departure and the constructive day of return. Compute these days as follows:

a. Constructive day of departure from the permanent duty station either is the actual date of detachment plus days of authorized leave, proceed time, and/or permissive travel days used, or the first day of authorized travel, whichever is later.

b. Constructive day of return to the permanent duty station is the actual date of return minus number of days leave authorized and used, minus the number of permissive travel days actually used.

Example 1: The member permanently stationed at site A is ordered TDY to site B for training of approximately 30 days. Training is to begin June 1. The member is authorized travel by **Point of Contact** (POC) as more advantageous to the government, and 5 days of leave enroute. The member departs from site A on May 25 and uses 5 days of leave enroute to site B. The member completes the training on June 27, departs from site B on June 28, and returns to duty at site A on June 30. Constructive day of departure is May 30. The period of absence is 32 days (May 30 - June 30). If the member qualifies under paragraph 270104, entitlement exists to FSA-T for 30 days (i.e., there is no entitlement for May 31 and June 30).

Example 2: Circumstances are the same as in Example 1, except that the member uses 5 days of leave after completion of training. The member departs from site A on May 30, completes training on June 27, departs from site B on June 28, and returns to duty at site A on July 5. The constructive day of return is June 30. The period of absence is 32 days, computed as in example 1. If the member otherwise qualifies, entitlement exists to FSA-T for 30 days.

3. When TDY is authorized in conjunction with PCS, include days of authorized travel time to the TDY station and from the TDY station to the new duty station. When there is no delay enroute or proceed time involved, count the day of departure from old duty station and the day of arrival at the new duty station. When delay enroute and proceed time are authorized and used, the day of departure from the old station and the day of arrival at the new station shall be constructed in the manner indicated in subparagraphs 270304.A.2.a and b. Proceed time authorized and used shall be included with the delay when making the computation. Consecutive assignments to TDY in conjunction with PCS may be combined in determining the 30-day period.

4. Under specific circumstances, when travel in connection with TDY is performed by privately owned conveyance for the convenience of the traveler, payment based on actual travel expenses may be more economical to the government than payment based on constructive travel time over a usually traveled route. In that case, the Joint Federal Travel Regulation (JFTR) authorizes travel payment based on the actual mode of transportation. In computing the more than 30 days required for entitlement to FSA-T under these circumstances, ensure that the computation is based on the mode of transportation which governed payment of the particular member's travel allowance. Computation for FSA-T entitlement under this subparagraph is not necessarily based on constructive travel time.

5. If a member's TDY status is interrupted, do not combine days before the interruption with those after the interruption to compute a continuous period of more than 30 days. Periods of leave, hospitalization, military confinement in a pay status, or short visits to the permanent station do not interrupt the period unless the member is relieved from the attachment to the TDY station. A member who returns to the permanent station to assume a duty

status (such as participation in official flights) does interrupt a period of temporary duty. If leave enroute is authorized after detachment from the TDY station, add constructive travel time from the TDY station to the permanent station to the period of TDY in determining the 30-day period.

B. FSA-T for Multiple Periods of Deployment. Effective June 20, 1994, and provided the conditions of subparagraph 270104.A.3 are met, the periods of FSA-T eligibility for multiple periods of temporary duty deployment, including the periods between such deployments, are calculated as follows:

1. Although payment is made on a 30-day month basis, count the actual number of days in each applicable month, to include the 31st day of the month, as one of the actual days.

2. Calculate the FSA-T period of the initial TDY/TAD deployment to determine the initial deployment period as set forth in subparagraph 270304.A.

3. Interim and Redeployment Period

a. The interim period begins on the day after the initial deployment through the day prior to redeployment. The interim period must be 30 days or less.

b. The redeployment period begins the day that the member departs the permanent duty station (PDS) and ends upon return to the PDS. The redeployment period must be more than 30 days and shall be added to the interim period.

Example 1: The member permanently stationed at site A is ordered to perform TDY at site B for 45 days, with departure from PDS on January 2 and return to PDS on February 15. The member departs from PDS on March 18 for redeployment of 35 days. Since the member qualified for FSA-T for the initial deployment, he or she is eligible for continued FSA-T for the total 65 days of interim/redeployment period (actual interim period of 30 days and redeployment of 35 days).

Example 2: The member permanently stationed at site A is ordered to perform TDY at site B for 60 days, with departure from PDS on March 1 and return to PDS on April 29. The member departs from PDS on May 31 for redeployment of 40 days. Although the member qualified for the initial 60-day period deployment, he or she is ineligible for the interim period. The actual interim period is 31 days (April 30 - May 30). The member would be entitled to FSA-T for the actual redeployment period (40 days).

Example 3: The member permanently stationed at site A is ordered to perform TDY at site B for 31 days, with departure from PDS on June 1 and returns to the PDS on July 1. The member departs from PDS on July 2 for redeployment of 41 days. Since the member qualified for FSA-T for the initial deployment of 31 days, he or she is eligible for the continued FSA-T for the interim/redeployment period (actual interim period is 0 days, actual redeployment period is 41 days).

C. FSA-S for Single Periods. Credit for FSA-S may not be applied until the member has been on duty onboard a ship away from the homeport of the ship for a continuous period of more than 30 days. Periods of leave, temporary additional duty, hospitalization, military confinement in a pay status, or short visits by the member (not the ship) to the homeport of the ship do not interrupt the qualifying period unless the member is detached (PCS) from the ship. Consecutive assignments to duty on board two or more ships away from the homeport may be combined to meet this requirement. See Example 5. In computing the continuous period of more than 30 days, count the actual number of calendar days (including the 31st day of the month) that the member was on duty onboard a ship while it was away from its homeport. Include in this computation the day of departure onboard a ship from its homeport (or the day the member joins or rejoins a ship away from its homeport, if applicable) and the day of return onboard a ship to its homeport. The following examples show how to compute the more-than-30-day period and the related amount of FSA-S payable.

Example 1: A member onboard a ship that departs its homeport on June 15 and returns on July 15 is entitled to FSA-S in the amount of \$75 (actual period of 16 days in June and 15 days in July = 31 days; 16 days in June and 14 days in July = 30 days for payment).

Example 2: A member onboard a ship that departs its homeport on October 5 and returns on November 4 is entitled to FSA-S in the amount of \$72.50 (actual period of 27 days in October and 4 days in November = 31 days; 26 days in October and 3 days in November = 29 days for payment).

Example 3: A member onboard a ship that departs from its homeport on February 25 (non-leap year) and returns on March 26 is not entitled to FSA-S since the absence is not more than 30 days (actual period of 4 days in February and 26 days in March).

Example 4: A member who reports onboard a ship on May 25 while it is away from the homeport and returns with the ship to the homeport on June 30 is entitled to FSA-S in the amount of \$87.50 (actual period of 7 days in May and 30 days in June = 37 days; 6 days in May and 29 days in June = 35 days for payment).

Example 5: A member onboard ship A that departed from its homeport on August 2 was transferred (PCS) to ship B on August 18 (detached and attached the same day) while ship B was away from its homeport. The member remains aboard ship B until it returned to the homeport on September 6. The member is entitled to FSA-S in the amount of \$85 (actual period of 30 days in August and 6 days in September = 36 days; 29 days in August and 5 days in September = 34 days for payment).

D. FSA-S for Multiple Periods of Deployment. Effective June 20, 1994, and provided the conditions of subparagraph 270304.A.2 are met, the periods of FSA-S eligibility for multiple periods of temporary duty deployment aboard a ship, including the period between such deployments, are calculated as follows:

1. Although payment is made on a 30-day month basis, count the actual number of days in each applicable month by including the 31st day of the month as one of the actual days.

2. Calculate the FSA-S period of the initial deployment aboard a ship as set forth in subparagraph 270304.C.

3. Interim and Redeployment Period

a. The interim period begins on the day after the initial deployment through the day prior to redeployment. The interim period must be 30 days or less.

b. The redeployment period begins on the day that the member departs the ship's homeport and ends upon returning to the homeport. The redeployment period must be more than 30 days and shall be added to the interim period.

Example 1: A member is onboard a ship that departed from the homeport on January 2 and returned to the homeport on February 15. The same member is onboard a ship that departed from the homeport on March 18 for a redeployment of 35 days. Since the member qualified for FSA-S for the initial deployment, the member is eligible for continued FSA-S for the total 65 days of interim/redeployment period (actual interim period of 30 days and redeployment of 35 days).

Example 2: A member is onboard a ship that departed from the homeport on March 1 and returned to the homeport on April 29. The member also was onboard a ship that departed the homeport on May 31 for a redeployment of 40 days. Although the member qualified for the initial 60-day deployment, the member is ineligible for the interim period. Consequently, the actual interim period is 31 days (April 30 through May 30). The member would be entitled to FSA-S for the actual redeployment (40 days).

Example 3: A member is onboard a ship that departed from the homeport on June 1 and returned to the homeport on July 1. The same member was onboard a ship that departed the homeport July 2 for a redeployment of 41 days. Since the member qualified for FSA-S for the initial deployment of 31 days, he or she is eligible for the continued FSA-S for the interim/redeployment period (actual interim period is 0 days, actual redeployment period is 41 days).

E. Restrictions. The following restrictions apply to subparagraphs 270304.A and B:

1. There are separate 30-day requirements to qualify for FSA-T or FSA-S, and periods of temporary duty and duty aboard ship while away from homeport may not be combined for the purpose of FSA entitlement.

2. Periods of hospitalization or temporary duty for more than 30 days by the member at a place residing with his or her dependents may not be included when calculating whether the 30 - day requirement was met.

270305. Ship Moves From Homeport. When a ship moves from its homeport to another port within 50 miles of the homeport (or 1 **and a half** hours travel time as prescribed in paragraph 270203), those members attached to the ship, whose dependents do not reside at or near such homeport under the criteria of paragraph 270203, do not become entitled to FSA-S.

Example 1: A member, upon reassignment to a ship, moves the family to a location outside the current 50-mile (or 1 **and a half** hour travel time) limit from the homeport of the ship. When the movement of the ship is less than 50 miles (or 1 **and a half** hours travel time) from the homeport, FSA-S is not payable to those members. If, however, the ship moves more than 50 miles (or 1 **and a half** hours travel time) from the homeport, FSA-S is payable if members otherwise are entitled.

Example 2: A member, upon reassignment to a ship, moves the family to a location outside the current 50 mile (or 1 **and a half** hour) limit of the ship's homeport of the ship. Subsequently, the ship moves from the homeport and, on the 29th day, docks at a port inside the 50-mile (1 **and a half** hour travel time) limit of the homeport for 5 days. The ship then returns to the homeport. The docking of the ship within the 50-mile limit would, for purposes of this example, have the same consequence as if the ship had returned to its homeport since (a) the member's dependents do not reside at or near the homeport, and (b) the ship did not move to a location more than 50 miles (or 1 **and a half** hours travel time) from the port. Therefore, entitlement to FSA-S does not accrue.

Example 3: A member, upon reassignment to a ship, moves the family to a location outside the current 50-mile (or 1 **and a half** hour) limit of the homeport of the ship, but actually commutes. A movement of the ship from the homeport results in the member being unable to commute. In this example, the member's dependents would be considered as being in the area of the homeport. Since, after movement of the ship to the new location, the member is unable to commute, the member would meet the requirement for FSA-S, provided the dependents resided more than 50 miles (or 1 **and a half** hours travel time) from the new location.

Example 4: A member, upon reassignment to a ship, moves the family to a location within the 50-mile (or 1 **and a half** travel time) limit, the movement of the ship resulting in the residence being located outside the 50-mile/1 **and a half** hour limit for some of the members, but not all. Those members whose dependents reside more than 50 miles (1 **and a half** hours travel time) from the ship's new location and who do not commute, would fulfill the vicinity requirement for entitlement to FSA-S. Those members whose dependents reside within 50 miles (1 **and a half** hours travel time) of the ship's new location of the ship would not become entitled to FSA-S by virtue of the ship's movement.

270306. Member Married to Member with Dependent Child(ren). In the case of a member married to another member, and the couple has a child that either parent can claim for [Basic Allowance for Housing](#) (BAH), one parent may claim the child for entitlement to BAH and the other parent, when otherwise entitled, may claim the child for entitlement to FSA. The FSA entitlement may alternate between parents based on the same dependent; however, FSA may not be paid simultaneously to both members on behalf of the same dependent. See subparagraph 270301.D.

270307. Specific Conditions of Entitlement Family Separation Allowance. See Tables 27-1, 27-2, 27-3, and 27-4.

FSA, CONDITIONS OF ENTITLEMENT				
R U L E	A	B	C	D
	If a member	and	and	then
1	is on TDY, including TDY within the United States	the member is entitled to FSA-R when entering such status (note 1)	the member's permanent station remains unchanged	FSA-R credit continues during TDY.
2	is hospitalized at or away from member's permanent station including hospitalization in the United States			FSA-R credit continues during period hospitalized.
3	is in military confinement or otherwise restricted by military authority			FSA-R credit continues during period confined or restricted.
4	is on authorized leave (accrued or advance) at or away from member's permanent station, including leave in the United States			FSA-R credit continues during leave.
5	is on authorized leave (accrued or advance) at residence where member's dependents reside			member's leave is followed by a period of temporary duty (any number of days) within commuting distance of residence where member's dependents reside (paragraph 270203)
6	is on any status covered by rules 1 through 4, or enters such status		member's permanent station changes	FSA-R credit stops (note 2).
7	is reassigned PCS from a permanent station in the United States to a hospital for observation or treatment	the member's application for transportation of dependents to the hospital is disapproved by the hospital commander upon determination that prolonged treatment is not expected (note 3)	member meets requirements in note 1	the member is entitled to FSA-R.
8	enters any status covered by rules 2, 3, and 4	the member is entitled to FSA-T when entering such status	member is not relieved from attachment to the TDY station	member continues to receive FSA-T.

Table 27-1. FSA, Conditions of Entitlement

FSA, CONDITIONS OF ENTITLEMENT				
R U L E	A	B	C	D
	If a member	and	and	then
9	is ordered to a hospital as a patient in attached status			the member is not entitled to FSA-T.
10	is on TDY for more than 30 days from member's permanent station	the member does not qualify for FSA-R at permanent station	member's permanent station remains unchanged	the member is entitled to FSA-T for authorized travel time to and from TDY station and for duty at that station (note 4).
11	is performing recruit/basic training, school, Officer Candidate School (OCS), travel or TDY enroute to initial permanent duty assignment/station	the member is entitled to FSA-R at new permanent duty assignment/station (note 4)		the member is entitled to FSA-R for recruit/basic training, school, OCS, travel or TDY and authorized travel period (note 4).
12	is on TDY for more than 30 days enroute to a new permanent assignment	the member does not qualify for FSA-R at this new station		the member is entitled to FSA-T for authorized travel time to and from the TDY station and for duty at that station (note 4).
13	is on temporary additional duty	the member is entitled to FSA-S when entering such status (note 1)	member remains assigned to duty aboard a ship which is away from its homeport	FSA-S accrues during the entire period of temporary additional duty (note 5).
14	is hospitalized away from the ship			FSA-S accrues during the period of hospitalization (note 5).
15	is on authorized leave			FSA-S accrues during period of leave (note 5).
16	is in military confinement on or away from the ship or otherwise restricted by military authority from performing duty			FSA-S accrues during the period that the member is confined or restricted.

Table 27-1. FSA, Conditions of Entitlement (Continued)

FSA-II, CONDITIONS OF ENTITLEMENT				
R U L E	A	B	C	D
	If a member	and	and	then
17	is in any status covered by rules 13 through 16		the ship returns to homeport	entitlement to FSA-S ends on the day before ship returns to homeport.
18			member is detached from the ship while it is away from homeport	entitlement to FSA-S ends on date of detachment from ship (note 6).
19			member is detached from ship while it is away from homeport and is later reassigned to ship while it is away from its homeport	FSA-S accrues from date of reassignment to ship provided ship does not return to homeport in less than 31 days (note 6).
20	is on TDY redeployment of more than 30 days	following earlier TDY deployment of more than 30 days which qualified member for FSA-T	period between deployments is 30 days or less	member's entitlement to FSA-T continues.
21	is on board a ship redeployed for more than 30 days	following earlier deployment of more than 30 days which qualified member for FSA-S	period between deployments is 30 days or less	member's entitlement to FSA-S continues.
22	meets the qualifying requirements of any of the rules 1 through 21	member is married to another active duty member	the couple was residing together immediately before being separated by reason of military orders	member is entitled to FSA-II under the specific rule (note 7).
23	executes PCS orders causing a separation from the member's spouse			member is entitled to FSA-R under the specific rule (note 7).

NOTES:

1. Must meet the requirements of paragraph 270104.
2. A new determination of entitlement is required if member's permanent station changes.
3. More than 90 days is prolonged hospitalization.
4. Members are not entitled to FSA-R or FSA-T during authorized leave enroute or proceed time (see Table 27-3, rules 1 and 2). See Table 27-4, rule 9 for date to stop FSA.
5. If the dependent's residence is within commuting distance of the place where member is in such status, then FSA-S will continue for 30 days only.
6. Does not apply if member is detached and attached the same day to another ship away from its homeport (subparagraph 270304.B).
7. Not more than one monthly allowance may be paid with respect to a married military couple for any month. Each may be entitled to FSA within the same month, but both cannot be simultaneously entitled. Payment will be made to the member whose orders resulted in the separation.

Table 27-1. FSA, Conditions of Entitlement (Continued)

FSA-R, OVERSEAS ASSIGNMENT				
R U L E	A	B	C	D
	If an eligible member is	and	and	then the member('s)
1	selected for PCS overseas	the accompanied tour is not authorized		is entitled to FSA-R for entire unaccompanied tour (notes 1 and 6).
2		elects the unaccompanied tour instead of the authorized accompanied tour		is not entitled to FSA-R for the length of such tour, including tour extensions (note 5).
3		elects the accompanied tour	concurrent travel is authorized and dependents travel with member	is not entitled to FSA-R.
4		is assigned to an automatic concurrent travel area or an advance application area	application for concurrent travel has been approved by the area commander	is entitled to FSA-R if dependents do not travel with the member for government reasons (notes 2 and 4).
5		in status covered by rule 4	dependents arrive at member's overseas station	FSA-R stops the day before date dependents arrive.
6	selected for PCS overseas to an advance application area	application for concurrent travel is disapproved by area commander		is entitled to FSA-R until dependents arrive at overseas station. (This rule is qualified by rules 7 and 8.)
7			member fails to comply with area regulations for entry of the dependents	FSA-R is stopped when timely action is not taken under applicable regulations (note 3).
8			there is a delay of more than 60 days in dependent's arrival (60-day period begins on date of orders)	entitlement to FSA-R continues through day before dependents arrive at overseas station, not to exceed 60 days from date transportation of dependents is authorized, unless additional delay is caused by the government (note 4).
9	assigned overseas	one or more of the dependents live at or near the overseas station	member qualifies for FSA-R for the dependents who are not authorized to travel to the overseas station	is entitled to FSA-R.
10		after arrival at overseas station, an accompanied tour is authorized (previously unavailable) and member elects the accompanied tour		entitlement to FSA-R continues through the day before dependents arrive at overseas station, not to exceed 60 days from date transportation of dependents is authorized, unless additional delay is caused by the government (note 4).

Table 27-2. FSA-R, Overseas Assignment

FSA-R, OVERSEAS ASSIGNMENT				
R U L E	A	B	C	D
	If an eligible member is	and	and	then the member('s)
11	assigned overseas	after arrival at overseas station, an accompanied tour is authorized (previously unavailable) and member does not elect the accompanied tour		entitlements to FSA-R continues based on original assignment under rule 1.
12		has previously elected the accompanied tour, but concurrent travel is not performed	reelects the unaccompanied tour before dependents depart CONUS	is not entitled to FSA-R on and after the date reelection is approved (note 5).
13		has failed to make a tour election before arrival at new duty station	makes unaccompanied tour election after arrival at the overseas station	is not entitled to FSA-R for the entire unaccompanied tour (note 5).
14			elects accompanied tour after arrival at the overseas station	period starting with the date the tour is approved through the day before dependents arrive at overseas station, not to exceed 60 days from date transportation of dependents is authorized, unless additional delay is caused by the government (note 4).

NOTES:

1. In all cases, entitlement exists only if dependents do not live at or near the duty station. (See paragraph 270203.) In areas where dependents are not permitted, member does not have to apply for transportation of dependents or to elect type of tour.
2. Where dependents' travel delay is not due to government reasons, but member is required to perform TDY enroute, family separation for period of TDY is considered to be due to military requirements and member is entitled to FSA-R under Table 27-1, rule 11.
3. FSA-R continues if member acted timely to apply for transportation of the dependents and the application was disapproved because of the lack of service retainability or time remaining in the overseas tour.
4. Delays due to government reasons include:
 - a. lack of transportation facilities.
 - b. disapproval by CONUS commanders.
 - c. disapproval for reasons of health (pregnancy of wife, etc.).
 - d. insufficient service retainability or time remaining in the overseas tour.
5. The Secretary of the Military Department concerned (or designee) may waive the provision in this rule to authorize FSA-R in cases where unusual family or operational circumstances exist for the member. See subparagraph 270301.D for conditions subject to waiver and individual Military Service regulations for procedures for requesting a waiver from the Secretary of the Military Department concerned (or designee).
6. This includes dependent-restricted tours and also situations where the member is not authorized to serve an accompanied-with-dependents tour in those locations where such tours are authorized.

Table 27-2. FSA-R, Overseas Assignment (Continued)

FSA, COMMENCEMENT DATES			
R U L E	A	B	C
	When an eligible member	and he or she	then FSA credit
1	departs the permanent station on PCS (not authorized FSA-R at old station), or TDY, including TDY in conjunction with PCS (note 1)	is not authorized proceed time or leave enroute	starts on date of detachment from old station (note 1).
2		is authorized proceed time or leave enroute	starts on the constructive date of detachment from the old permanent duty station (either the actual date of detachment plus days of authorized leave and/or proceed time, or the first day of authorized travel, whichever is later) (note 1).
3	departs homeport aboard ship, including a ship in an inactive status	remains in this status continuously for more than 30 days	starts on date of departure (note 2).
4	joins or rejoins a ship away from homeport	remains on duty on board a ship away from its homeport continuously for more than 30 days	starts on first day that member boards ship away from its homeport (note 2).
5	acquires an initial dependent after the date of departure from old station enroute to PCS overseas, but no later than the effective date of the PCS order (FSA-R) (notes 6 and 7)	meets conditions of Table 27-2, rule 1	starts on the date that a member acquires a dependent or the constructive date of detachment from old station (Table 27-2, rule 2), whichever is later.
6		meets conditions of Table 27-2, rule 13, note 5, or rule 14	(if any) starts according to Table 27-2, rule 13, note 5, or rule 14.
7	acquires an initial dependent after the date of departure from old station enroute to PCS overseas (member is not entitled to FSA-R, at the overseas station), but no later than the effective date of the PCS order (note 6)	is on TDY enroute with 30 days or more remaining after the date dependent is acquired, and not within commuting distance of dependent's residence	for the period of TDY starts on the date the member acquires dependent (FSA-T) (note 1).
8	a. acquires a dependent after the effective date of the PCS order (note 6), but before member's date of departure on subsequent reassignment PCS, and	is not on TDY/TAD	starts on date member acquires dependent.
9	b. dependent does not live at or near member's permanent duty station (FSA-R)	is on leave (co-resident with dependent or not)	
10		is on TDY/TAD not within commuting distance of dependent's residence	
11		is on TDY/TAD within commuting distance of dependent's residence	

Table 27-3. FSA, Commencement Dates

FSA, COMMENCEMENT DATES			
R U L E	A	B	C
	When an eligible member	and he or she	then FSA credit
12	a. acquires dependent after the effective date of the PCS orders (note 6), but before member's date of departure on subsequent reassignment PCS, and	is on TDY/TAD with 30 days or more remaining after the date dependent is acquired, and not within commuting distance of dependent's residence	for the period of TDY starts on the date that the member acquires a dependent (FSA-T) (note 1).
13	b. dependent does not live at or near the member's permanent duty station (where member is not entitled to FSA-R)	remains away from homeport aboard ship for more than 30 days after the date the dependent is acquired	starts on the date that the member acquires a dependent (FSA-S) (note 1).
14	has newly acquired dependent who joins member at duty station at member's expense	confirms whether dependent is making change of residence or temporary social visit	is based on paragraph 270202 (temporary social visit) or paragraph 270203 (change of residence).
15		relocates dependent away from duty station at member's expense	starts on the date of a dependent's departure from the duty station (note 5).
16	has dependent depart overseas duty station at government expense because of evacuation (other than medical), under determination of the Secretary concerned (or designee) as being in national interest, or for other emergency reasons not personal or caused by dependent's misconduct (note 3)		starts on the date of a dependent's departure from the duty station.
17	reports on board ship after a change of homeport has been declared	reports on board ship after a change of homeport has been declared	starts on the date the member reports on board ship (note 4).

NOTES:

1. Do not pay FSA-T or FSA-S until the member has been on TDY/TAD or on duty aboard ship away from homeport continuously for more than 30 days (or, if applicable, for more than 30 days after the date that a dependent is acquired). In computing the amount payable, the 31st day of any month should be excluded from the computation and February should be treated as if it actually had 30 days. (See paragraph 270304.)
2. Does not apply if the ship is in a port (other than its homeport) located within commuting distance of the residence of the member's dependents continuously for more than 30 days. Also see paragraph 270305.
3. These circumstances are covered in [JFTR, volume 1](#), paragraphs U6000, U5240-C, U5240-B. FSA does not accrue if evacuation under paragraph U5240-B was caused by the dependent's misconduct. Entitlement to FSA does not accrue if dependents are returned for reasons indicated under JFTR, paragraph U5240-D.

Table 27-3. FSA, Commencement Dates (Continued)

4. FSA-R does not accrue if the member was on board ship when the change in homeport was declared, except under paragraph 270301.
5. If already started under paragraph 270202, entitlement continues upon departure of dependents from the duty station.
6. The effective date of PCS orders is the date a member is required to begin travel from the old permanent duty station (PDS) or the last temporary duty station, in order to arrive at the new PDS on the date authorized by the mode of transportation authorized. ([*JFTR, Appendix A, Effective Date of PCS Orders*](#))
7. A member who acquired initial dependent after the date of departure from old station enroute PCS to CONUS from overseas or enroute PCS within CONUS, but no later than the effective date of the PCS order, is entitled to travel for dependent at government expense based on [*JFTR, Chapter 5*](#); therefore, the member is not entitled to FSA-R. (In this case, no tour election provision exists to overcome the travel provision.)

Table 27-3. FSA, Commencement Dates (Continued)

DATE TO STOP FSA		
R U L E	A	B
		If a member
1	has dependents who arrive at the duty station with intent to establish a residence	the day before dependents arrive (note 1).
2	on next reassignment, arrives at a station where member does not qualify for FSA	the day before the date on which the member arrives at new station (note 5).
3	returns from TDY (TAD) of more than 30 days	the day before date of the member's return from TDY (TAD) (note 2).
4	is in a non-pay status for any period	the day before the date entering such status, except as provided in paragraph 030205.
5	has sole dependent in an institution, and if the stay in the institution continues	the day before 1 year from the date that the member's sole dependent entered an institution (note 3).
6	is on board a ship away from its homeport	the day before ship returns to homeport or date of detachment from ship, whichever is earlier (note 4).
7	reports on board a ship after a change of homeport has been declared	the effective date of the change of homeport.
8	has only secondary dependents who reside with relatives or friends	day before date dependents move to home of relatives or friends.
9	completes period of TDY of more than 30 days in conjunction with PCS	the day before the date the member arrives at the new station (note 2).

NOTES:

1. See paragraph 270202 for temporary social visits.
2. If delay enroute and/or proceed time is authorized, use the constructive date. (See subparagraph 270304.A.)
3. Applies when stay in the institution is initially not expected to exceed 1 year.
4. FSA-S continues if the member is detached and attached the same day to another ship away from its homeport.
5. If a delay enroute and/or proceed time is authorized and used, then use a constructive date of arrival. Constructive date will be computed by deducting the number of days' leave and/or proceed time authorized and used from the actual date of arrival.

Table 27-4. Date To Stop FSA

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Note 6	45 Comp Gen 838
Table 27-2	Public Law 99-661, section 618, November 14, 1986 DoD Directive 1315.7, January 9, 1987
Table 27-3	

Rule 1	43 Comp Gen 332
Rule 5	43 Comp Gen 596
Note 3	43 Comp Gen 332
Table 27-4	
Note 4	45 Comp Gen 838