

2 December 1955

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Logistics

SUBJECT: CIA Travel Regulations

REFERENCE: Various Proposed Drafts in of the
CIA Regulatory Series

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1. Perusal of the proposed drafts has led this Office to conclude that it would be desirable to set forth as clearly as possible, for the information of all concerned elements, the legal authorities upon which the CIA Travel Regulations may be based. Although this Agency has authorities available to it which are not generally available to other Government agencies, we do not have carte blanche and must operate, as does the rest of the Government, within a legal framework.

2. Government agencies generally must base reimbursement of the travel expenses of their employees upon one of two authorities:

a. The Standardized Government Travel Regulations, for official travel away from the employee's permanent duty station (these regulations are promulgated by the Bureau of the Budget under the President's general power to prescribe regulations for the Executive Branch; the only direct incursion of Congress into this field is the Travel Expense Act of 1949, as amended, which sets maximum per diem and mileage rates).

b. The complex of statutes and Executive Orders usually cited as Public Law 600, 79th Congress, as amended, and Executive Order 9805, as amended, for travel of employees and transportation of their dependents and household effects, when the employee is transferred from one permanent duty station to another, or upon appointment to a permanent duty station overseas.

3. The uniformed services (this refers not only to components of the Department of Defense, but also to the Coast Guard, Public Health Service and the Coast and Geodetic Survey) are specifically excepted from the SCGRs and the P.L. 600 complex, and reimbursement for their travel expenses is authorized by the Joint Travel Regulations, issued jointly by the several Secretaries involved under the authority of the Career Compensation Act of 1949.

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4. The Foreign Service of the Department of State is specifically exempted from P.L. 600, but not from the SCIFs. However, special travel authorities are provided in the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (from which are derived those in section 5 of the CIA Act of 1949) and, to the extent that these conflict with the SCIFs (not based upon statute) they override the latter.

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9. It is further recommended that the opening paragraph of R 22-100 (and its Field counterpart) be amended to read as follows; the purpose of this amendment is to clarify to all users of the Regulation the priority of legal authorities upon which travel questions are to be decided:

"1. GENERAL

a. Policies and procedures contained in the 22 "Travel" series constitute the CIA Travel Regulations, issued under the authority of

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b. Unless in conflict with the CIA Travel Regulations, the following shall have full force and effect in regard to all types of travel and transportation:

(1) For official travel of the employee, away from his permanent duty station, the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Travel Expenses Act of 1949, as the same may be amended.

(2) For travel of the employee and transportation of dependents, household goods and personal effects, when the employee is transferred from one official station to another for permanent duty, the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 and Executive Orders issued thereunder, as the same may be amended.

c. In all cases of conflict, the CIA Travel Regulations shall govern."

Assistant General Counsel

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cc: MD/S
Comptroller
RCS

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