



# **Air Mobility Command**

**FY 2024**

**Charter Guidance and Rates for  
Special Assignment Airlift Missions,  
Joint Exercise Transportation Program, and  
Contingency Missions for the  
Transportation Working Capital Fund**

**Effective 1 December 2023**

*(Version 3 - URR Administrative Change)*

CHARTER RATES AND GUIDANCE FOR THE TRANSPORTATION WORKING CAPITAL FUND (TWCF) SUPPORTING SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT AIRLIFT MISSIONS (SAAM), JOINT EXERCISE TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM (JETP), AND CONTINGENCY MISSIONS

TWCF CHARTER RATES

**EFFECTIVE: 01 Nov 23 through 30 Sep 24 (FY24)**

1. Description of Tables.

- a. Table 1 contains hourly SAAM/JETP/Contingency rates and Minimum Activity Rates (MAR) for Department of Defense (DoD) Users.
- b. Table 2 contains hourly SAAM/Contingency rates and MAR for non-DoD other U.S. Government users.
- c. Table 3 contains hourly SAAM/Contingency rates and MAR for non-U.S. Government users.
- d. Table 4 contains hourly SAAM/Contingency rates and MAR for Foreign Military Sales (FMS).
- e. Table 5 contains the commercial stabilized seat/ton mile rates and maximum standard payload (MSP) to be used for computing charges for commercial airlift.

2. Procedures used to compute charges for TWCF charter missions.

a. SAAMs

- (1) Charges will be computed and billed after completion of the mission. All charges will be

rounded to the nearest whole dollar. Free fuel has been considered in the computation of our overall rates; therefore, customer bills will not be reduced for any free fuel issues. **All SAAM missions must have an approved funding document PRIOR to scheduling. The funding citation and mission Point of Contact (POC) must be clearly annotated on mission planning documents, for use by the Headquarters, Air Mobility Command (HQ AMC)/FMFAB billing staff in advance of execution.**

(2) Customers shall access Distribution Component Billing System (DCBS), HQ AMC's billing module, each month and pre-validate their mission details. Pre-validation begins on the 3rd business day of each month. This will prohibit the potential for erroneous charges. Customers can also receive mission billed information on or about the 14th business day of the month from DCBS.

(a) To obtain access to DCBS, log in to <https://dcbs.transport.mil/> and complete the registration to include the DD Form 2875. Send the completed DD Form 2875 to [DCBS.Helpdesk@us.af.mil](mailto:DCBS.Helpdesk@us.af.mil). A customer number is needed to setup your account, please contact HQ AMC/FMFAB, DSN 779-2291/2319/4076 for assistance.

(b) If the customer does not pre-validate their charges, is billed for the movement, and subsequently wishes to dispute billing, IAW DoD Financial Management Regulation (FMR) the customer is limited to the following time constraints:

- (1) 30 days from bill date:
  - Non-appropriated Fund Instrumentalities (DoD FMR Vol 4 Chap 030505(C) (2))
  - Interfund disputes (MILSBILLS) (DoD FMR Vol 4 Chap 3 030504(C))
- (2) 60 days from bill date:
  - Government Travel Card (DoD FMR Vol 9 Chap 3 030303)
  - All Other DoD (DoD FMR Vol 4 Chap 3 030505(A)(4)(a))
  - Intergovernmental debt outside the DoD (DoD FMR Vol 4 Chap 3 030505(B)(4))

(3) Any passenger or cargo movement under the terms of Acquisition and Cross Servicing Agreements (ACSA) may be entitled to the DoD rate. USTRANSCOM Instruction 4300.03, 30 Nov 20, Logistics Support Using ACSA, established the policies, and procedures by which logistics support, supplies, and services, including airlift, may be provided to or acquired from USTRANSCOM and its Transportation Component Commands by foreign governments, North Atlantic Treaty Organization subsidiary bodies, the United Nations organization, or any regional international organization (NOTE: The term “regional international organization” does not include nongovernmental organizations), pursuant to an ACSA concluded by DoD with that country or entity.

(4) HQ AMC/FMFAB computes organic airlift charges by applying the applicable hourly aircraft rate (Tables 1-4) to the aircraft type and number of flying hours actually used to perform the mission as reported in Global Decision Support System. For TWCF organic airlift, customers only pay for the SAAM mission; no other accessorial fees apply. When selecting aircraft type, AMC 618 Air Operations Center (AOC)/XOC considers load and cube limits, seasonal factors, locations, availability of aircraft, en route support facilities and other applicable factors. When selecting airlift routes, AMC 618 AOC/XOO considers DoD directives, foreign clearance guide requirements, en route support facilities and other applicable factors.

(a) The number of chargeable flying hours includes the time from the departure of the aircraft performing the mission to the positioning point, to each customer directed stop, and to the depositioning point. The charges for the positioning and depositioning legs of the mission would normally include departure from and return to the home station of the aircraft performing the mission. Flying hours are determined by wheels up from departing International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) to block in at arriving ICAO. In-system select (ISS) procedures apply to those aircraft already performing airlift missions within the AMC system. When the airlift user is provided airlift with an ISS aircraft, the positioning charge would be based upon the number of flying hours from the point where the aircraft last offloaded on the previous mission to the first user onload point. Depositioning charges for ISS aircraft would not apply if the aircraft remains in the AMC system and is assigned to another mission as an ISS. If the aircraft does not remain within the AMC system, then the depositioning charge would be computed based upon the number of flying hours to the aircraft's home station. See the examples for positioning and depositioning charges. When estimating charges for the positioning and/or depositioning legs of the mission, use the farthest home station for the type aircraft used to the first onload or last offload point.

(b) Funding responsibility for movement of materials handling equipment (MHE) or special teams/equipment to support the unit being deployed belongs to the unit or the JETP, as appropriate. Examples are: If a unit requires MHE that is not at one of the user's deployment sites and the MHE will not fit on the unit's SAAM aircraft, a support mission will be flown at user's expense.

(5) MAR (MAR = 4 hours flying time) is the charge levied on the user for requests that involve reaction or response that is not otherwise chargeable by reference to other tables. Examples of when MAR is applied are:

(a) For a regular mission, if any leg of the mission flies less than 4 hours in a 24 hour period of time, the customer will be charged a MAR in sufficient value to equal 4 hours per 24 hour period.

(b) For a regular mission, in addition to the basic SAAM cost, a stand-down fee will be charged after the first 24 hour consecutive period and for each 24 hour period, regardless of calendar day, in which the aircraft stands down because of customer requirements (whether stated or not in the original request). This fee is equivalent to the MAR of 4 hours flying time in a 24 hour period. MAR and stand-down fees are also applicable to alert missions.

(c) When a user requests or directs aircraft be reserved (regardless if at home station or a remote location), placed on standby, or prepositioned for the user's exclusive use, stand-down will be charged after the first 24 hours and for each 24 hour period (e.g. standby or prepositioned 26 hours will be charged 4 hours MAR). At the time the alert is ordered, the bill payer must be identified and/or fund cite provided. These both apply for alert and back-up aircraft.

(d) If an organic airlift mission is canceled within 24 hours of operation, a 4 hour MAR

may be charged. If the mission was launched from positioning station prior to cancellation, all hours flown will be charged, if less than 4 hours a MAR will be charged. Charges are not levied for cancellation made in advance of 24 hours before mission operation.

(e) If a mission is diverted due to a request of the customer, the flying hours associated with diversions will be added to the total billable flying hours.

(f) If the diversion is not due to a request from the customer (i.e., weather, maintenance, safety), the hours associated with diversions will not be included in the total billable flying hours. For example, a mission flying from ETAR to KADW experiences weather and must divert the flight plan to a safer route. The new flight plan may result in additional flying hours; however, the customer will only be billed for the hours from the original flight plan, ETAR to KADW.

(6) Presidential (POTUS, PHOENIX Banner, PHOENIX Silver) flights are charged MAR when applicable. However, these missions are not assessed additional fees for stand-downs.

(7) AMC accepts the combination of SAAM requirements from more than one agency to effectively utilize both inbound and outbound portions of available capacity of the mission. Airlift requirements are charged as one SAAM contingent upon the following:

(a) Those agencies that desire to combine separate SAAM requirements must do so prior to mission operation.

(b) The agencies must coordinate directly to bring about the combination and agree upon a SAAM number designation (if applicable) and percent of cost chargeable against each agency. The SAAM cost will be divided among no more than three different fund cites.

(c) The aircraft configuration requirements must be compatible for all segments.

(d) Required delivery times and pickup times for all cargo should coincide so stand-down

time limitations are not exceeded as a result of the combination.

(8) Charges for airdrops are assessed on actual hours flown to perform the airdrop. When estimating airdrops, add an additional MAR of 4 hours for the air drop with applicable hours for position/deposition and/or any other legs as required.

(9) Domestic commercial augmentation airlift will be billed at contract cost plus an administrative service charge of 10% of the entire contracted mission cost. The administrative service charge will also be added to any cancellation or suspension fees charged to the customer.

(10) International commercial augmentation airlift charges for troop/passenger and cargo movements are computed using Table 5. The charge is computed by multiplying the seat/ton mile rate times the maximum standard payload (MSP) times the statute miles, plus any miscellaneous fees and an administrative service charge of 10% of the entire contracted mission cost. The aircraft standard MSPs are listed in Table 5, however, MSPs vary among carriers due to individual aircraft configuration, so the contracted MSP will be used. The Great Circle Statute miles as identified in the contract document for payment to the commercial carrier will be the distance utilized for computing charges. If positioning/depositioning miles are required, the charge is the applicable rate multiplied by the aircraft MSP times the positioning/depositioning miles. If the mission flies through Eurocontrolled airspace, an additional cost will be added. Any miscellaneous fees associated with mission requirements (landing fees, standby fees, stop charges, etc.) will also be added. When cancellation of a commercially contracted airlift mission is at the user request, a cancellation or suspension fee may be charged to the user for that mission. The administrative service charge will also be added to any cancellation or suspension fees charged to the customer.

(11) Non-Reimbursable Airlift not financed by the TWCF can be negotiated with approval authority through United States Transportation Command.

(12) The scheduling incentive (discount) will not be continued for FY24.

#### Contingency

(1) Contingency missions will be billed by the total hours flown for organic airlift missions to include all legs of the mission: positioning, active, divert (maintenance or weather), and depositioning. Multiply the total flying hours by the flying hour rate based on the type of aircraft from Table 1 through 4. **All charges will be rounded to the nearest whole dollar.** Contingency missions are billed to one customer and will not be billed by each leg of the mission. Flying hours are determined by wheels up from departing ICAO to block in at arriving ICAO. Unit Line Number (ULN) is the determining factor for mission funding responsibility; if no ULN is available, funding responsibility will be determined by research into available mission details.

(2) International commercial contingency missions charge is computed by multiplying the seat/ton mile rate times the MSP times the statute miles, plus any miscellaneous fees and an administrative service charge of 10% of the entire contracted mission cost. The aircraft standard MSPs are listed in Table 5, however, MSPs vary among carriers due to individual aircraft configuration, so the contracted MSP will be used. The Great Circle Statute miles as identified in the contract document for payment to the commercial carrier will be the distance utilized for computing charges. If positioning/depositioning miles are required, the charge is the applicable rate multiplied by the aircraft MSP times the positioning/depositioning miles. If the mission flies through Eurocontrolled airspace, an additional cost will be added. Any miscellaneous fees associated with mission requirements (landing fees, standby fees, stop charges, etc.) will also be added. When cancellation of a commercially contracted airlift mission is at the user request, a cancellation or suspension fee may be charged to the user for that mission. The administrative service charge will also be added to any cancellation or suspension fees charged to the customer.

(3) To ensure proper billing of the contingency mission, the validated alphanumeric (ULN) code(s) must be identified as the mission requirement to ensure this data feeds with the mission during planning and execution. If more than one ULN is moved on a contingency mission, the flying hours will be charged to the customer who bears the preponderance of passengers/cargo for the entire mission. For example, if the ULN that requested the mission has fewer passengers/cargo than a ULN that also uploaded on the mission, then the ULN with the majority of passengers/cargo will be billed for the mission flying hours. Preponderance is typically set by passengers first as they normally have a higher movement priority. However, if the aircraft load is cargo centric (that being far greater than the number of passengers manifested) then the ULN with the preponderance of cargo will be billed. Customers on contingency missions not billed for flying hours based on preponderance, will be billed as opportune, using channel rates for passengers and cargo.

(4) Customers shall access DCBS, HQ AMC's billing module each month to pre-validate their mission details and provide the line of accounting for payment. This will prohibit the potential for erroneous charges. All contingency customers are required to have approved funding obligation established when requesting lift. Customers can also receive mission billed information on or about the 14th business day of the month from DCBS.

(a) To obtain access to DCBS, log in to <https://dcbs.transport.mil/> and complete the registration to include the DD Form 2875. Send the completed DD Form 2875 to [DCBS.Helpdesk@us.af.mil](mailto:DCBS.Helpdesk@us.af.mil). A customer number is needed to setup your account, please contact HQ AMC/FMFAB, DSN 779-2315/2319 for assistance.

(b) If the customer does not pre-validate billing, is billed for the movement, and subsequently wishes to dispute billing, IAW DoD FMR the customer is limited to the following time constraints:

- (1) 30 days from bill date:
  - Non-appropriated Fund Instrumentalities (DoD FMR Vol 4 Chap 3 030505(C) (2))
  - Interfund disputes (MILSBILLS) (DoD FMR Vol 4 Chap 3 030504(C))
- (2) 60 days from bill date:
  - Government Travel Card (DoD FMR Vol 9 Chap 3 030303)
  - All Other DoD (DoD FMR Vol 4 Chap 3 030505(A)(4)(a))
  - Intergovernmental debt outside the DoD (DoD FMR Vol 4 Chap 3 030505(B)(4))

(5) In the event a valid order (execute or deployment order or a Commander of a Combatant Command operations order) directs action without a funding source, the parent Military Department of the subordinate command receiving the services shall provide funding to finance the request unless a special funding mechanism has been designated. If the mission is requested by a Combatant Command (CCMD), the branch of the CCMD requesting the airlift will be responsible to finance the airlift. For example, if USAFRICOM requests the mission and the ULN indicated US Army AFRICOM, then the parent service Army will be responsible to finance mission costs.

c. JETP missions will be billed by the hours flown for organic airlift missions as reported in Reliability & Maintainability Information System (REMIS) and by the rates in Table 5 for commercial airlift missions. All other normal procedures will apply except for stand-down charges. JETP will not be assessed stand-down charges.

d. KC-10/KC-135/KC-46 offers airlift capability in two roles: Primary air refueling with secondary airlift and primary airlift with secondary air refueling. Use the following guidelines to compute KC-10/KC-135/KC-46 SAAM and JETP Exercise charges.

(1) Primary Air Refueling with secondary airlift.

(a) If a unit requires air refueling capability for their mission to move their equipment and personnel on deployment, AMC will not charge the deploying unit for the additional airlift capability the KC-10/KC-135/KC-46 provides. If airlift capability is not available on the KC-10/KC-135/KC-46 to support the unit being deployed then the funding of any additional aircraft, for airlift purposes, that is required to support the mission is the responsibility of that unit or the JETP, as appropriate.

(b) When the KC-10/KC-135/KC-46 is on a primary air refueling mission for unit A and provides secondary airlift to unit B, then unit B will be charged the KC-10/KC-135/KC-46 rate.

(2) Primary Airlift Role.

When Allowable Cabin Load is not limited by primary air refueling requirements, the KC-10/KC-135/KC-46 airlift capability is reimbursable to AMC at the applicable KC-10/KC-135/KC-46 rate. This charge applies even if secondary air refueling is accomplished during the mission.

3. Aeromedical Evacuation (AE) SAAM Missions.

a. When AE missions fly patients using a SAAM mission, the mission is billed in accordance with the

SAAM billing procedures. "L" in the second position of the mission ID followed by "M" in the third position indicates an AE SAAM mission. These missions are billed by flying hour in accordance with SAAM guidance. There are three bill payers for AE SAAM missions: CONUS Patient Distribution Plan for CONUS to CONUS; DHP for OCONUS TO OCONUS; and MMA for intra-theater AE SAAM missions. MAR, stand-down, and divert rules apply when calculating billable flying hours.

4. Methods of computing special assignment airlift mission charges.

a. For organic airlift mission.

- (1) Determine flying hour rate by type of aircraft from Table 1 through 4.
- (2) Determine number of flying hours for each sortie flown to include positioning and depositioning of aircraft.
- (3) Determine the stand-down if a user delay of more than 24 hours is involved from Table 1-4.
- (4) Multiply step one by step two and add any MAR.

b. For commercial airlift mission (estimating).

- (1) Determine the live mile effective rate for passenger/cargo from Table 5.
- (2) Determine the MSP for the type of aircraft contracted by passenger/cargo from Table 5.
- (3) Estimate the live miles of the mission.
- (4) Multiply step one by step two by step three to determine the "live miles" portion of the charge.
- (5) Multiply the positioning or depositioning miles times the applicable ferry rate in Table 5 times the MSP to determine the "positioning/depositioning miles" portion of the charge.
- (6) Determine any chargeable miscellaneous costs including Eurocontrol charges.
- (7) Add the live miles cost plus positioning/depositioning miles cost plus miscellaneous costs.
- (8) Calculate the administrative cost based on total mission estimate.



c. For SAAM/Contingency mission planning airlift cost estimates, contact the USTRANSCOM/J8-BC Operational Cost Team. To ensure the fastest response time, please submit requests via <https://www.ustranscom.mil/dbw/index.cfm>. High volume requests may also be made via email to [transcom.scott.tcj8.mbx.cost-estimates@mail.mil](mailto:transcom.scott.tcj8.mbx.cost-estimates@mail.mil). For airlift billing estimates after mission completion, customers can track their missions and provide a line of accounting during pre-validation in DCBS during each billing cycle (see section 2.a. (2) (a) above on DCBS access). Billing questions can be directed to HQ AMC/FMFAB, DSN 779-2291/4076/2319/2315, and commercial 618-229-2291/4076/2319/2315.

5. Examples of airlift charges.

a. A mission using a C-17 originates at Norfolk NAS VA with an offload at Luis Munoz Marin IAP PR. User is the U.S. Navy. No MAR involved.

(1) Charge Computation:

Joint Base Lewis-McChord WA to Norfolk NAS VA	5.1 flying hour (positioning sortie)
Norfolk NAS VA to Luis Munoz Marin IAP PR	4.1 flying hour (mission sortie)
Luis Munoz Marin IAP PR to Joint Base Lewis-McChord WA	<u>7.6</u> flying hour (depositioning sortie)
Total Flying Hours	16.8
C-17 Rate (Table 1 DoD User)	\$25,044
Total Mission Cost	\$420,739

b. Same information as provided in Example A, except MAR charge due to user required stand-down (Paragraph 2.a. (5) (a)).

(1) Charge Computation:

Joint Base Lewis-McChord WA to Norfolk NAS VA	5.1 flying hour (positioning sortie)
Norfolk NAS VA to Luis Munoz Marin IAP PR	4.1 flying hour (mission sortie)
Minimum activity rate (24 hours)	4.0 flying hour (MAR)
Jose Aponte de la Torre Airport PR to Joint Base Lewis-McChord WA	<u>7.6</u> flying hour (depositioning sortie)
Total Flying Hours	20.8
C-17 rate (Table 1 DoD User)	\$25,044
Total mission cost	\$520,915

c. A mission using a C-5 originates at Ramstein AB GE with an offload at Al Udeid AB Qatar and return to Ramstein AB GE. User is the U.S. Army. No MAR involved. Aircraft home station is Dover AFB DE. User received ISS. Aircraft at RAF Mildenhall UK.

(1) Charge Computation:

RAF Mildenhall UK to Ramstein AB GE	1.1 flying hour (positioning sortie)
Ramstein AB GE to Al Udeid AB Qatar	6.3 flying hour (mission sortie)
Al Udeid AB Qatar to Ramstein AB GE	6.3 flying hour (mission sortie)
Ramstein AB GE to Dover AFB DE	<u>9.3</u> flying hour (depositioning sortie)



Total Flying Hours 23.0

C-5 Rate (Table 1 DoD User) \$51,132  
 Total Mission Cost \$1,176,036

d. Same information as contained to Example C, except mission positions from Dover AFB DE to Ramstein AB GE and is an ISS after mission completes at Ramstein AB GE.

(1) Charge computation:

Dover AFB DE to Ramstein AB GE 7.4 flying hour (positioning sortie)  
 Ramstein AB GE to Al Udeid AB Qatar 6.3 flying hour (mission sortie)  
 Al Udeid AB Qatar to Ramstein AB GE 6.3 flying hour (mission sortie)  
 Total Flying hours 20.0

C-5 Rate (Table 1 DoD User) \$51,132  
 Total Mission Cost \$1,022,640

e. A DoD user requests commercial one-way passenger airlift from Ramstein AB GE to Andrews AFB MD. The user's requirement can best be met by contracting for a B747-400.

(1) Charge Computation:

Number of miles from Ramstein AB GE to Andrews AFB MD times MSP times passenger rate per seat mile (cents) charge

Total (Live/Statute) Miles	4,041
MSP	400
Rate per Seat Mile	\$.16336
Mission Cost	\$265,055
10% ASC	\$26,406
Eurocontrol Charges	<u>\$4,663</u>
Total Mission Cost	\$296,124

\*These examples will use the rates in Table 5 effective as of 01 Oct 23.

\*\* Eurocontrol applies where a carrier is required to transit countries with an ICAO prefix of "E" or "L" (i.e., EDAF, LIRA), with the exception of EGYPT in the Falkland Islands.

**Organic Airlift Mission Rates\***

**Table 1**

FY24

DoD U.S. Government

Charter Hourly Rates and Minimum Activity Rates for Aircraft on TWCF Missions

AIRCRAFT	SAAM/JETP/ CONTINGENCY FLYING HOUR RATE	MINIMUM ACTIVITY RATE
C-5	\$51,132	\$204,528
C-130E/H	\$12,990	\$51,960
C-130J	\$18,199	\$72,796
C-17	\$25,044	\$100,176
KC-10	\$35,584	\$142,336
KC-135	\$21,964	\$87,856
KC-46	\$29,113	\$116,452

**Table 2**

FY24

Non-DoD U.S. Government

Charter Hourly Rates and Minimum Activity Rates for Aircraft on TWCF Missions

AIRCRAFT	SAAM/JETP/ CONTINGENCY FLYING HOUR RATE	MINIMUM ACTIVITY RATE
C-5	\$51,585	\$206,340
C-130E/H	\$13,438	\$53,752
C-130J	\$18,483	\$73,932
C-17	\$25,303	\$101,212
KC-10	\$35,840	\$143,360
KC-135	\$22,148	\$88,592
KC-46	\$29,297	\$117,188

**Table 3**

FY24

Non U.S. Government

Charter Hourly Rate and Minimum Activity Rate for Aircraft on TWCF Missions

AIRCRAFT	SAAM/JETP/ CONTINGENCY FLYING HOUR RATE	MINIMUM ACTIVITY RATE
C-5	\$52,673	\$210,692
C-130E/H	\$13,874	\$55,496
C-130J	\$18,765	\$75,060
C-17	\$25,824	\$103,296
KC-10	\$36,684	\$146,736
KC-135	\$22,644	\$90,576
KC-46	\$29,579	\$118,316

**Table 4**  
FY24

Charter Hourly Rate and Minimum Activity Rate for Aircraft on TWCF Missions  
Which are Fully Financed with FMS Funds

AIRCRAFT	SAAM/JETP/ CONTINGENCY FLYING HOUR RATE	MINIMUM ACTIVITY RATE
C-5	\$51,758	\$207,032
C-130E/H	\$13,438	\$53,752
C-130J	\$18,483	\$73,932
C-17	\$25,352	\$101,408
KC-10	\$35,840	\$143,360
KC-135	\$22,148	\$88,592
KC-46	\$29,297	\$117,188

In accordance with Foreign Military Sales fair pricing legislation, asset use costs will not be charged to FMS cases regardless of source of funding.

POCs:

Charter Rate development questions can be directed to AMC/FMAT, DSN 779-2388 or 779-4004.

Billing questions can be directed to AMC/FMFAB, DSN 779-2291.

Mission planning estimates, contact the USTRANSCOM/J8-BC Operational Cost Team,  
<https://www.ustranscom.mil/dbw/index.cfm>. High volume requests may also be made via email to  
[transcom.scott.tcj8.mbx.cost-estimates@mail.mil](mailto:transcom.scott.tcj8.mbx.cost-estimates@mail.mil).

Non-TWCF aircraft hourly rates are available on AFI 65-503, Cost Factors, Logistics Factors, A15-1 Aircraft Reimbursement Rates. POC is SAF/FMCCC, DSN 222-6014

**Table 5**  
 FY23 – (01 Oct 23)  
 International Commercial Rate  
 Table

	<b>Live Mile Effective Rate</b>	
<b>Large Class-Body Aircraft</b>		
Passenger - Per Statute Seat Mile	16.336	Cents
Ferry	14.761	Cents
Cargo - Per Ton Mile	52.522	Cents
Ferry	45.665	Cents
<b>Medium Class-Body Aircraft</b>		
Passenger - Per Statute Seat Mile	21.645	Cents
Ferry	19.558	Cents
Cargo - Per Ton Mile	54.465	Cents
Ferry	47.355	Cents
<b>Small Class-Body Aircraft</b>		
Passenger - Per Statute Seat Mile	17.424	Cents
Ferry	16.481	Cents
Combi Rate	47.53	Dollars
Ferry	41.33	Dollars

**\*\*NOTE - Live Mile Effective Rate is used for all Passenger, Cargo and Combi missions (RT, OW & Contingency)**

**FY23  
Maximum Standard Payload (MSP)**

**Passenger Aircraft**

**Cargo Aircraft**

<b>Small Aircraft (Type)</b>	<b>MSP</b>
A319	135
B737-800	150
B737-900	160

<b>Medium Aircraft (Type)</b>	<b>MSP</b>
B767-200F	48
B767-300F	61

<b>Medium Aircraft (Type)</b>	<b>MSP</b>
B757-200/200ER	190
B767-200/200ER	200
B767-200 Charter Config	207
B767-300/300ER	240
B787-8	240
B767-400ER	260
A330-200	280
B787-9	280

<b>Large Aircraft (Type)</b>	<b>MSP</b>
MD11	86
B747-400	100
B777F	100
B747-8F	115

<b>Large Aircraft (Type)</b>	<b>MSP</b>
A330-300/900	330
B777-200ER	330
B787-10	330
A340/A350-900	345
MD11/MD11ER	360
B777 Charter Config	380
B747	400
B747 Charter Config.	435

<b>COMBI Aircraft (Type)</b>	<b>MSP</b>
B757	41

<b>COMBI Aircraft (Type)</b>	<b>MSP</b>
B757	13