

## Temporary Duty (TDY) Travel Allowances

## § 301-70.907

certification for two years. In an emergency situation, prior verbal approval with an after-the-fact written certification is permitted.

### **§301-70.903 What are our responsibilities for ensuring that Government aircraft are the most cost-effective alternative for travel?**

To help ensure that Government aircraft are the most cost-effective alternative for travel, your aircraft management office must calculate the cost of a trip on your aircraft, whether Federal aircraft or CAS aircraft, and submit that information to the traveler's designated travel-approving official upon request. The designated travel-approving official must use that information to compare the cost of using Government aircraft with the cost of scheduled commercial airline service and the cost of using other available modes of transportation. When you operate a Government aircraft to fulfill a non-travel related governmental function or for required use travel, using any space available for passengers on official travel is presumed to result in cost savings. For guidance on how and when to calculate the cost of a trip on Government aircraft, see the "U.S. Government Aircraft Cost Accounting Guide," published by the Aircraft Management Policy Division (MTA), General Services Administration, 1800 F Street, N.W., Washington, DC, 20405.

### **§301-70.904 Must travelers whom we carry on Government aircraft be authorized to travel?**

Yes, every traveler on one of your aircraft must have a written travel authorization from an authorizing executive agency, and he/she must present that authorization, before the flight, to the aircraft management office or its representative in the organization that owns or hires the Government aircraft. In addition to all passengers, those crewmembers and qualified non-crewmembers on a flight in which they are also traveling (*i.e.*, being transported from point to point) are considered travelers and must also be authorized to travel on Government aircraft.

### **§301-70.905 What documentation must we retain for travel on our Government aircraft?**

(a) You must retain for two years copies of travel authorizations for senior Federal officials and non-Federal travelers who travel on your Government aircraft.

(b) You must also retain for two years the following information for each flight:

- (1) The tail number of the Government aircraft used.
- (2) The dates used for travel.
- (3) The name(s) of the pilot(s), other crewmembers, and qualified non-crewmembers.
- (4) The purpose(s) of the flight.
- (5) The route(s) flown.
- (6) The names of all passengers.

### **§301-70.906 Must we report use of our Government aircraft to carry senior Federal officials and non-Federal travelers?**

Yes, except when the trips are classified, you must report to GSA's Office of Governmentwide Policy (MTT) all uses of your aircraft for travel by any senior Federal official or non-Federal traveler, by using an electronic reporting tool found at <http://www.gsa.gov/sftr>, unless travel is authorized under 10 U.S.C. 2648 and regulations implementing that statute.

[FTR Amdt. 2010-04, 75 FR 59095, Sept. 27, 2010]

### **§301-70.907 What information must we report on the use of Government aircraft to carry senior Federal officials and non-Federal travelers and when must it be reported?**

You must report on a semi-annual basis to the General Services Administration (GSA) information about Senior Federal officials and non-Federal travelers who fly aboard your aircraft. The reporting periods are October 1 through March 31 and April 1 through September 30 of each fiscal year. A report is due to GSA not later than 30 calendar days after the close of each reporting period and must contain the following information:

- (a) The person's name with indication that he/she is either a senior Federal official or a non-Federal traveler, whichever is appropriate.