§ 301–70.908  Must we make information available to the public about travel by senior Federal officials and non-Federal travelers on Government aircraft?

Yes, an agency that operates aircraft must make records about travelers available to the public in response to written requests under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552), except for portions exempt from disclosure under that Act (such as classified information).

§ 301–70.909  What disclosure information must we give to anyone who flies on our Government aircraft?

You must give each person aboard your aircraft a copy of the following disclosure statement:

DISCLOSURE FOR PERSONS FLYING ABOARD FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AIRCRAFT

NOTE: The disclosure contained herein is not all-inclusive. You should contact your sponsoring agency for further assistance.

Generally, an aircraft used exclusively for the U.S. Government may be considered a "public aircraft" as defined in 49 U.S.C. 40102 and 40125, unless it is transporting passengers or operating for commercial purposes. A public aircraft is not subject to many Federal aviation regulations, including requirements relating to aircraft certification, maintenance, and pilot certification. If a U.S. Government agency transports passengers on a Government aircraft, that agency must comply with all Federal aviation regulations applicable to civil aircraft. If you have questions about the status of a particular flight, you should contact the agency sponsoring the flight.

You and your family have certain rights and benefits in the unlikely event you are injured or killed while riding aboard a Government aircraft. Federal employees and some private citizens are eligible for workers’ compensation benefits under the Federal Employees’ Compensation Act (FECA). When FECA applies, it is the sole remedy. For more information about FECA and its coverage, consult with your agency’s benefits office or contact the Branch of Technical Assistance at the Department of Labor’s Office of Workers’ Compensation Programs at (202) 693–0044. (These rules also apply to travel on other Government-owned or operated conveyances such as cars, vans, or buses.)

State or foreign laws may provide for product liability or “third party” causes of actions for personal injury or wrongful death. If you have questions about a particular case or believe you have a claim, you should consult with an attorney.

Some insurance policies may exclude coverage for injuries or death sustained while traveling aboard a Government or military aircraft or while within a combat area. You may wish to check your policy or consult with your insurance provider before your flight. The insurance available to Federal employees through the Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Program does not contain an exclusion of this type.

If you are the victim of an air disaster resulting from criminal activity, Victim and Witness Specialists from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and/or the local U.S. Attorney’s Office will keep you or your family informed about the status of the criminal investigation(s) and provide you or your family with information about rights and services, such as crisis intervention, counseling and emotional support. State crime victim compensation may be able to cover crime-related expenses, such as medical treatment, funeral expenses, and lost wages.
Temporary Duty (TDY) Travel Allowances

§ 301–70.910 Do the rules in this part apply to travel on Government aircraft by the President and Vice President or by individuals traveling in support of the President and Vice President?

Given the unique functions and needs of the presidency and the vice presidency, section 4 of Circular A–126, “Improving the Management and Use of Government Aircraft,” Revised May 1992, makes clear that Circular A–126 does not apply to aircraft while in use by or in support of the President or Vice President. Since the principal purpose of the rules in this part is to implement Circular A–126, the rules in this part also do not apply to such travel. If any questions arise regarding travel related to the President or Vice President, contact the Office of the Counsel to the President or the Office of the Counsel to the Vice President, respectively.

PART 301–71—AGENCY TRAVEL ACCOUNTABILITY REQUIREMENTS

Subpart A—General

Sec. 301–71.1 What is the purpose of an agency travel accounting system?

301–71.2 What are the standard data elements and when must they be captured on a travel accounting system?

301–71.3 May we use electronic signatures on travel documents?

Subpart B—Travel Authorization

301–71.100 What is the purpose of the travel authorization process?

301–71.101 What travel may we authorize?

301–71.102 May we issue a single authorization for a group of employees?

301–71.103 What information must be included on all travel authorizations?

301–71.104 Who must sign a travel authorization?

301–71.105 Must we issue a written or electronic travel authorization in advance of travel?

301–71.106 Who must sign a trip-by-trip authorization?

301–71.107 When authorizing travel, what factors must the authorizing official consider?

301–71.108 What internal policies and procedures must we establish for travel authorization?