Temporary Duty (TDY) Travel Allowances

Subpart C—Contract Passenger Transportation Services

§ 301–73.200 Must we require our employees to use GSA's contract passenger transportation services program?

§ 301–73.201 What method of payment may be used for contract passenger transportation services?

§ 301–73.202 Can contract fares be used for personal travel?

Subpart D—Travel Payment System

§ 301–73.300 What is a travel payment system?

§ 301–73.301 How do we obtain travel payment system services?


Subpart A—General Rules

§ 301–73.1 What does the Federal travel management program include?

The Federal travel management program includes—
(a) A travel authorization and claim system that implements the related requirements of the Federal Travel Regulation. (See §§301–2.1 and 301–52.3 and part 301–71 of this chapter for those requirements);
(b) A TMS that provides reservation and ticketing support and management reports on reservation and ticketing activities. (See §301–73.106 for specific services that should be provided by a TMS);
(c) A Travel payment system for paying travel service providers in accordance to §§301–73.300 and 301–73.301 of this chapter;
(d) Contracts and similar arrangements, with transportation and lodging providers (e.g., Government-contract air carriers, rental car companies, trains, hotels (e.g., FedRooms properties), etc.) that give preferential rates and other benefits to Federal travelers on official business; and
(e) A Travel Management Reporting System that covers financial and other travel characteristics required by the biennial Travel Survey (see §§300–70.1 through 300–70.4 of this title).

NOTE TO §301–73.1: The E-Gov Travel Service (ETS) fulfills the requirements of paragraphs (a), (b), and (e) of this section.


§ 301–73.2 What are our responsibilities as participants in the Federal travel management program?

As a participant in the Federal travel management program, you must—
(a) Designate an authorized representative to administer the program including leading your agency’s migration of ETS;
(b) Ensure that you have internal policies and procedures in place to govern use of the program including a plan and timeline to implement ETS no later than December 31, 2004, with agency-wide migration to ETS completed no later than September 30, 2006;
(c) Establish a plan that will measure direct and indirect cost savings and management efficiencies through the use of ETS once deployed. This plan must include your migration plan and schedule which must be submitted by March 31, 2004 to the E-Gov Travel Program Management Office (PMO) (see §301–73.101);
(d) Require employees to use ETS in lieu of your TMS as soon as it becomes available in your agency (unless an exception has been granted in accordance with §301–73.102 or §301–73.104), but no later than September 30, 2006; and
(e) Ensure that any agency-contracted travel agency services (TMS) complement and support ETS in an efficient and cost effective manner.


Subpart B—eTravel Service and Travel Management Service


§ 301–73.100 Must we require employees to use the E-Gov Travel Service?

Yes, unless you have an exception to the use of the ETS (see §§301–73.102 and 301–73.104), you must have fully deployed the ETS across your agency and
§ 301–73.101 How must we prepare to implement ETS?

You must prepare to implement ETS as expeditiously as possible by—

(a) Developing a migration plan and schedule to deploy ETS across your agency as early as possible with full deployment required no later than September 30, 2006;

(b) Requiring employees to use your ETS unless you approve an exception under § 301–50.6, § 301–73.102 or § 301–73.104;

(c) Establishing goals, plans, and procedures to maximize agency-wide traveler use of your online self-service booking tool once you have fully deployed ETS within your agency. These goals, plans, and procedures should be available for submission to the ETS PMO upon its request.

Note 1 to §301–73.101: Your agency should work with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to allocate budget and personnel resources to support ETS migration and data exchange. Your agency is responsible for providing the funds required to establish interfaces between the ETS standard data output and applicable business systems (e.g., financial, human resources, etc.).

Note 2 to §301–73.101: Best practices show that organizations are able to realize significant benefits once they achieve a 70 percent or greater self-booking rate.

§ 301–73.102 May we grant a traveler an exception from required use of TMS or ETS once we have fully deployed ETS within the agency?

(a) Yes, your agency head or his/her designee may grant an individual case by case exception to required use of your agency’s current TMS or to required use of ETS once it is fully deployed within the agency, but only when travel meets one of the following conditions:

(1) Such use would result in an unreasonable burden on mission accomplishment (e.g., emergency travel is involved and TMS/ETS is not accessible; the traveler is performing invitational travel; or the traveler has special needs or requires disability accommodations in accordance with part 301–13 of this chapter).

(2) Such use would compromise a national security interest.

(3) Such use might endanger the traveler’s life (e.g., the individual is traveling under the Federal witness protection program, or is a threatened law enforcement/investigative officer traveling under part 301–31 of this chapter).

(b) Any exception granted must be consistent with any contractual terms applicable to your current TMS or ETS, once it is fully deployed, and must not cause a breach of contract terms.

§ 301–73.103 What must we do when we approve an exception to the use of the E-Gov Travel Service?

The head of your agency or his/her designee must approve an exception to the use of the ETS under § 301–73.102 in writing or through electronic means.

Note 1 to §301–73.101: Best practices show that organizations are able to realize significant benefits once they achieve a 70 percent or greater self-booking rate.

Note 2 to §301–73.101: Best practices show that organizations are able to realize significant benefits once they achieve a 70 percent or greater self-booking rate.

[FTR Amdt. 2006-04, 71 FR 49375, Aug. 23, 2006]

[FTR Amdt. 2006-04, 71 FR 49376, Aug. 23, 2006]