U. S. Government Passenger Transportation Handbook

March 2019
This handbook prescribes supplemental procedures in accordance with the federal regulations governing procurement, billing, and payment of passenger transportation services for the account of the United States Government. Information in this handbook should not be construed as modifying the regulations governing procurement, billing, passenger movement and payment of passenger transportation services.

In accordance with Public Law 105-264, October 19, 1998, the Travel and Transportation Reform Act of 1998, Section 2(a) under regulations issued by the Administrator of General Services after consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Administrator shall require that Federal employees use the travel charge card established pursuant to the United States Travel and Transportation Payment and Expense Control System, or any Federal contractor-issued travel charge card, for all payments of expenses of official Government travel. The U.S. Government Transportation Request (GTR), Standard and Optional Form 1169 may only be used in certain travel situations.

Careful application of the principles and instructions in this guide will result in greater efficiency in the procurement of transportation services for the Government, improved TSP services, and conservation of travel funds.

The General Services Administration prescribes regulations governing the use of travel documents that are published in 41 CFR 102-118. The application and impact of laws can vary widely based on the specific facts involved. Given the changing nature of laws, rules and regulations, and the inherent hazards of electronic communication, there may be delays, omissions or inaccuracies in information contained in this handbook. This handbook is published to aid in the compliance of applicable travel regulations.

Changes
This document has been revised to add an additional BIN number necessary to accommodate the issuance of the new SmartPay3 charge card numbers. Changes made to page 7/8/9.
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CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

Passenger Transportation Services Furnished for the Account of the United States Government in accordance with 41 CFR 102-118.200(b)

Selection of the method of transportation

Federal Travel Regulation (FTR), 41 CFR 301-10.4 requires agencies to select the method of transportation most advantageous to the Government, when cost and other factors are considered. Under 5 U.S.C. 5733, travel of an employee must be by the most expeditious means of transportation practicable and commensurate with the nature and purpose of the employee’s official duties.

Methods of common TSP transportation an agency may authorize

- Airline
- Train
- Ship
- Bus
- Rental Car

Methods of procuring passenger transportation services

Public Law 105-264, Section 2(a) states that the Administrator of General Services, after consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Administrator shall issue regulations requiring that Federal employees use the travel charge card established pursuant to the United States Travel and Transportation Payment and Expense Control System, or any Federal contractor-issued travel charge card, for all payments of expenses of official Government travel. Public Law 105-264, Section 2(a) also provides conditions for Government Travel card usage exemption. Public Law 105-264, Section 2(b) the head of the Federal Agency or designee may exempt any payment, person, type or class of payments, or type or class of agency personnel from subsection (a) if the agency head or the designee determines the exemption to be necessary in the interest of the agency. No later than 30 days from granting such an exemption, the head of such agency or the designee shall notify the Administrator of General Services in writing of such exemption stating reasons for the exemption. Cash should be used only to pay for those expenses which, as a general rule, cannot be charged. In accordance with FTR sections 301-51.100, 301-51.101, and 301-72.3(d) Government Transportation Request (GTR) is an acceptable method of payment when no other option is available or feasible, however, its use must be documented by the head of the Federal Agency.

Such services, regardless of the procurement method specified by the agency, must be procured directly from either 1 Travel Management Service (TMS) or a travel agent. A travel agent may be used only as prescribed in the FTR or applicable regulations of the Department of Defense (DOD).

1 For the purposes of this handbook the term “Travel Management Service” refers to Travel Management Center (TMC), Commercial Travel Office (CTO), an electronically available system, other commercial methods of arranging travel, or an in-house system per FTR 300-3.1
Government agencies must require travelers to use TMSs for all common TSP arrangements unless an exemption is granted under 41 CFR 301-50.3.

**Method of Payments:**

Government Contractor-issued Travel Card (GCTC)

a. Individually billed Account (IBA)

b. Centrally billed Account (CBA)

(2) Government Transportation Request (use only when exemption has been granted)

**ALTERNATIVE METHODS:**

- Government contractor-issued travelers check
- Cash obtained from an advance
- Frequent traveler credits
- Personal funds, including cash or a personal charge card

Agency heads or their designees may specify which of these Government-provided methods of payment, or combination thereof, travelers will use to procure official passenger transportation services.

**Use of Contract City-Pair Fares**

Contract City-Pair fares must always be used if such fares are available, except as stated in 41 CFR 301-10.107.

**Restrictions**

- Issuing officers and travelers must adhere to the regulations requiring the use of certificated air carriers, when available, for travel on official business. Expenditures for service furnished by a foreign flag TSP generally will be allowed only when service by a U.S. flag certificated air carrier is “unavailable”. (41 CFR 301-10.135) See Chapter 7 for details.

- It is the policy of the Government that lowest cost coach accommodations will be used for all modes of passenger transportation. Special train accommodations i.e., sleeping car, club car, reserved coach, and extra-fare trains, steam ship travel, and other than lowest cost air coach travel may only be used if authorized and approved due to special circumstances. See 41 CFR 301-10.4, 301-10.123, and 301-72.1.
Mandatory Terms and Conditions governing the use of U. S. Government passenger transportation documents

The U.S. Government will not be responsible for charges exceeding those applicable to the transportation or accommodations of the type, class, or character authorized in passenger transportation documents.

The issuing official, by his signature, certifies that the requested transportation is for official business.

TSP shall not honor requests showing erasures or alterations not validated by initials of the issuing official.

TSP shall insert date on which travel commenced, if known.

Interest shall accrue from the voucher payment date on overcharges made hereunder and shall be paid at the same rate in effect on that date as published by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996.

Government travel must be via the lowest cost available which meets travel requirements; e.g. Government contract fare, through, group, excursion, or reduced one-way or round-trip fare. This should be done by entering the term “lowest coach” on the U.S. Government travel document if the specific fare basis is not known.

U.S. Government passenger transportation documents must be used as method of payment for all official travel expenses.

Mandatory terms and conditions governing the use of passenger transportation documents are defined in 41 CFR 102-118.150.

Policies pertaining to travel authorization should be referred to your agency or designee for specific guidance. See (41 CFR 301-2.1).

Notice of Overcharge for Air TSPs

AUDIT OF CONTRACT FARES BY GSA’S TRANSPORTATION AUDIT DIVISION


2. Prior to the post-payment audit, the contract carrier may voluntarily reimburse the ordering activity by the amount of any money due the Government. This should be done through the normal refund process associated with the travel card contractor, or directly to the ordering agency’s finance office when other payment means are used. The contract carrier shall maintain documentation of this refund.
CHAPTER 2. GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR-ISSUED TRAVEL CHARGE CARD (GTCC)

The United States Government implemented charge card program is called "GSA Smart Pay." The SmartPay2 program issues Government Travel Charge Cards (GTCCs) as VISA or MasterCard cards. These Government contractor-issued travel charge cards (GTCC) when authorized should be used to the maximum extent possible for official travel expenses (41 CFR 301-51.7, 41 CFR 301-51.100). GTCCs are issued with unique prefixes and account numbers. SmartPay3 will become effective November 28, 2018. The Government Travel charge Card is widely accepted for all modes of transportation. Official travel can be purchased using the Travel Card IBA/CBA or the Integrated Card as well as the New Tax Advantage cards shown below:

The following revised guidance is to be used with regards to revised new SmartPay3 Charge Cards that will be effective November 30, 2018. It explains the new Bank Identification Numbers (BIN) and how to identify authorized and non-authorized users of the City Pair Program for centrally billed and individually billed accounts. Please see below for further information. The information is being revised to accommodate a number of areas for: 1. Extension, 2. High number of cards authorized, and 3 New Accounts. This information will assist with the filing of fares and form of payment for the FY19 CPP awards and beyond.

The first four prefix numbers listed below are the Bank Identification Numbers (BIN) for Visa and MasterCard Prefixes (Association Prefixes) that identify the card as a GSA SmartPay3 Government Charge Card for you designated fare rules. The approved SP3 BINs for travel are found below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix (1st four digits)</th>
<th>Travel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4486 - Visa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4614 - Visa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4615 – Visa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Addition 4716 - Visa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5565 - MasterCard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5566 - MasterCard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additionally, the fifth digit of the account number identifies the whether or not the cardholder is an authorized or non-authorized user of the City Pair Program Contract.
The sixth digit of the account number then identifies whether the user holds a centrally or individually billed account and whether it is mandatory or non-mandatory user of the CPP, and any combination thereof. Specifically referenced is Section C.3.3.6.1.1. of the SP3 Master Contract: Table 8 shows the changes to the SP3 contract related to the Authorized GSA City Pair Program Identifier (5th and 6th digit of the account number) versus Not Authorized (5th and 6th digit of the account numbers). Changes from SP2 were necessary because SmartPay3 has identified the new travel product, GSA SmartPay card numbers and Tax Advantage Travel Card Account.

**Table 8: GSA City Pair Program Account Numbering Sequences for GSA SmartPay Travel Accounts – Use of GSA City Pair Programs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Associated Prefixes</th>
<th>Fifth Digit</th>
<th>Sixth Digit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XXXX</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 = <strong>Authorized</strong> use of GSA City Pair Program</td>
<td>0 = CBA, non-mandatory GSA City Pair Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 = IBA, non-mandatory to GSA City Pair Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2, 3, 4 = IBA, mandatory to GSA City Pair Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5 = IBA/CBA, Tax Advantage (Tax exemption is not applicable to taxes charged on airfare / City Pair rates)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6, 7, 8, 9 = CBA, mandatory to GSA City Pair Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXXX</td>
<td>6, 7, 8, 9 = <strong>Not Authorized</strong> to use GSA City Pair Program (no access to GSA City Pair Program)¹</td>
<td>Any sixth digit may be used</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Examples of appropriate use: Agencies/organizations that are not eligible for GSA City Pair Program contract fares, accounts issued to Contractors, any fares purchased by the Government for Contractors, or other categories of travelers that are not authorized access to GSA City Pair Program contract fares.

**Note:** New Tax Advantage card is issued for tax exemption of Rental Vehicle and Hotel charges only but can be utilized for the purchase of transportation services. For additional information on the Smart Pay program visit the Smart Pay website at: [https://smartpay.gsa.gov/](https://smartpay.gsa.gov/) or contact the General Services Administration, Smart Pay Program support via email at gsa_smartpay@gsa.gov or via telephone at (703) 605-2808.
CHAPTER 3. U.S. GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTATION REQUEST (GTR)

When to Use GTR

Standard Form (SF) 1169 and Optional Form (OF) 1169, electronic version, U.S. Government Transportation Request (GTR) is used to procure passenger transportation services for the account of the United States (see 41 CFR 301- 51.100):

Purpose of the GTR

The GTR is designed to meet the requirements of the Government and the transportation industry and serves as:

- Control - a standard accountable document.
- Certification - official travel only.
- Procurement authorization - listing of transportation services requested.
- Contract of carriage - between the Government and the TSP upon which it is drawn.
- Notice of conditions - governing the transaction.
- Billing support document - provides evidence of actual services furnished.
- Accounting and fiscal document - for obligation and liquidation of funds payable to TSPs.
- Audit document - records passenger transportation services requested and furnished.

Description

The GTR, OF 1169, has replaced the SF 1169 which is no longer printed. Agencies can continue use of the SF 1169 until stock is depleted or dispose of in accordance with General Records Schedule 9 and 36 CFR 1228. OF 1169 is available electronically only.
Figure 1 Optional Form 1169, U.S. Government Transportation Request
Obtaining GTRs

- To obtain GTR, OF 1169, follow the instructions provided via the following link: https://www.gsa.gov/forms-library/us-government-transportation-request. See Figure 1. Government agencies and activities should request GTR serial numbers by calling 817-850-8247 and having the following information readily available: Agency point of contact, title, email, phone, mailing address, Activity Address Code (AAC), form requested (OF 1169), and number of serial numbers needed.

General Services Administration
Southwest Supply & Acquisition Center
Technical Services & Commodity Branch
819 Taylor Street
Fort Worth TX 76102-6124

Distribution and use

The individual GTR forms are distributed as follows:

- OF 1169, the original GTR confirms the services or accommodation requested and is given to the traveler for presentation to the ticket agent of the TSP. The OF 1169 contains conditions and instructions for the contract of transportation; a description of services authorized; and the signature, which is the certification, of the issuing officer. The OF 1169 is used as the document to support the TSP's bill for transportation charges.

- The duplicate and triplicate copies are used for internal fiscal accounting purposes and distributed as directed by the regulations of the user agency.

The GTR may be used for Government travel:

- Via air, rail, or bus.
- Via inland water and ocean TSPs only if special circumstances justify
- Between points within the United States and any other country
- Between points outside the United States

The GTRs may be used to purchase:

- Tickets and/or transportation for individual or group travel.
- Quantities of tickets or tokens under the bulk purchase plan.
- Tickets issued under blanket arrangements covering definite periods of time.
- Charter, contract, tender, or quotation services.

Quantity (bulk) ticket purchases

At the discretion of an agency head or his designee, an issuing officer may issue a single GTR, identified as “Bulk Purchase” (see figure 2, block 8) to procure quantities of
transportation tickets, as well as tickets or tokens for intra-city transportation involving local or short-haul transit service.

These bulk purchases are restricted to the following situations:

- A continuing substantial volume of individual travel via the same mode and class of transportation is required between one origin and one destination; and
- Each one-way single fare for such transportation does not exceed $250 for the round-trip, exclusive of Federal transportation tax; and
- Each group of tickets or tokens is to be used within any one 60-day period of a fiscal year.

Tickets so procured must be annotated: “GOVERNMENT” and “NOT REDEEMABLE FOR CASH EXCEPT BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT.” All stocks of tickets and tokens must be subjected to specific accountability controls.

**Agency responsibility**

Each agency adopting the quantity-ticket-purchase method shall issue internal instructions clearly defining the particular circumstances and conditions under which transportation tickets may be purchased in quantity. Further, each agency shall establish specific accountability controls for stocks of tickets and tokens and for periodically reviewing its regulations to ensure maintenance of a reasonable and objective quantity purchase program.

**Multiple ticket purchases under single (blanket) GTRs**

Federal agencies must sign agreements with TMSs (see NOTE below) in order to use blanket GTRs. Under the provisions of these agreements, a blanket GTR is issued at the beginning of each calendar week or other payment period, mutually agreed upon by the agency and the TMS, to cover all tickets issued during the period, not to exceed one month. A listing must be maintained to show the number and value of each ticket issued under the blanket GTR, as well as other information essential to agency and TSP fiscal requirements. TMSs, being agents of the TSPs, must follow TSP ticket issuing and billing procedures (see Chapter 9).

Completely unused tickets procured on a previously paid blanket GTR and all partially unused tickets shall be redeemed under the procedures utilizing SF 1170 (see Chapter 5).

**Prohibitions**

The GTR shall NOT be issued:

- To procure individual passenger transportation services costing $10 or less, exclusive of transportation tax (unless justified by special circumstances).
- To procure air excess baggage service costing $15 or less for each leg of a trip (unless justified by special circumstances).
• To procure individual taxicab, airport limousine, intra-city transit, rental vehicle, or other for-hire vehicle service.

• To pay for toll road or toll bridge charges.

• To obtain transportation services not required for official business, including unauthorized extra-fare trains or planes, stopovers, and indirect routings. The GTR shall be issued only for the portion of the transportation expenses properly chargeable to the Government. Charges for services other than those authorized must be borne by the traveler and collected from him/her by the TSP or TMS.

**THE ISSUANCE OF A GTR AFTER A SERVICE HAS BEEN PERFORMED OR THE ISSUANCE OF A DUPLICATE GTR IS PROHIBITED.**

**Control and accountability**

Agencies shall maintain accountability records, physical control of GTR stock and assigned GTR serial numbers. Effective physical control should include storage of GTR stock in a locked container or locked storage room. Employees responsible for the issuance and use of GTR forms shall be held accountable for their disposition. Travelers or those who are accountable are responsible for the custody of tickets and other transportation documents received in exchange for GTRs or other procuring instruments. Failure to safeguard such documents may result in personal liability, of the traveler or those who are accountable, if unauthorized persons use tickets or documents.

**Lost or stolen GTRs**

The person that is accountable must report a lost or stolen GTR promptly, in writing, to the appropriate agency office. If the lost or stolen GTR shows the TSP or agent tendered to, service desired, and point of origin, then the named TSP or agent and other local TSPs must also be notified promptly in writing. A GTR reported as lost or stolen but subsequently recovered must not be used under any circumstances. The word “CANCELLED” should be marked on the face of the GTR and it should be forwarded immediately through the issuing office to the office maintaining accountability records.

**Cancelled GTRs**

A GTR that is spoiled during preparation, cancelled, or prepared for issuance but not used should be marked “CANCELLED” across the face and forwarded at once through the issuing office to the office maintaining accountability records.

**Disposing of spoiled, cancelled, or unused GTRs**

GTRs spoiled in preparation, cancelled, or otherwise unused, should be returned to the office in each agency that maintains accountability of these forms.

The accountable office must provide a list of the GTR numbers which are spoiled, cancelled, or otherwise unused to the GSA Federal Acquisition Service, Technical Services and Commodity Branch 819 Taylor Street, Room 6A24, Fort Worth, TX. 76102. After the Technical Services and Commodity Branch has notified the sender
that the GTR numbers have been received the GTRs may be destroyed in accordance with applicable regulations.

The National Archives and Records Administration provide instructions for the retention and disposal of GTRs in General Records Schedule 9 and 36 CFR 1228. General Records Schedule 9 has been replaced with General Records Schedule 1.1 Item 010. These instructions can be viewed online under Resources at https://www.archives.gov/files/records-mgmt/grs/grs01-1.pdf.

**TSP validation of GTRs**

**TSPs or their agents (TMSs) must:**

- Not honor a GTR that is incomplete, unsigned, or shows erasures or alterations that have not been initialed by the issuing officer.

- Require that the GTRs be completely filled out and properly signed by the issuing officer so as to be valid for presentation to obtain transportation services and/or accommodations.

- Require the person presenting a valid GTR to establish his identity as the traveler or the party authorized to receive the ticket, exchange order, refund slip, or other transportation document. In the absence of satisfactory identification, the TSP will not honor the GTR.

- Not accept the memorandum card copy (SF 1169-A) or memorandum copy (OF-1169-A) of the GTR in lieu of the original (SF 1169 or OF 1169).

**Preparing the GTR**

**Issuing office responsibilities**

- A GTR must be completely and properly filled out and signed by the issuing officer because:

- TSPs or their agents will not honor a GTR, which is incomplete, unsigned, or shows erasures or alterations that are not initialed by the issuing officer.

- An improperly executed GTR compromises an agency's ability to perform a technical audit of the paid GTR and pursue any overcharge claims on behalf of the Government.

- Entries other than signatures should be typed whenever possible or printed in ink. It is essential that the carbon impressions of entries be clear and easily readable on all copies.

- A GTR must be prepared and given to the TSP/TMS in exchange for each ticket. If a blanket GTR is used to purchase multiple tickets issued during a designated payment period, the GTR must be given to the TSP/TMS prior to issuance of the first ticket. Since the GTR is both a procurement document and a contract document, issuing officers are prohibited from giving only a GTR number to the TSP/TMS in lieu of an actual GTR. The memorandum card copy (SF
1169-A) must be prepared simultaneously with the original (SF 1169) and must clearly show all information other than signatures that appear on the original at the time of surrender for service.

- Government travel must be via the lowest cost fare available, which meets travel requirements; e.g., Government contract fare, through, group, excursion, or reduced one-way or round-trip fare. The lowest cost fare available is the one for which the traveler meets all conditions. The issuing officer must assure that a request is conveyed to the TSP or its agent; for the lowest cost, fully refundable coach fare available, by entering the term “lowest coach” in “CARRIER (TSP) AND CLASS OF SERVICE” (block 12) on the GTR. If the specific fare basis is known, it should also be entered in the “CARRIER (TSP) AND CLASS OF SERVICE” block of the GTR.

**Preparation, Issuance and distribution of the GTR**

- Defense Transportation Regulation, DTR, Part I, Appendix L provide detailed guidance on the preparation, issuance and distribution of the GTR. That guidance can be access and downloaded via the following the link: https://www.ustranscom.mil/dtr/part-i/dtr_part_i_app_l.pdf.

**Honoring of the GTR**

The GTR shall be drawn on the TSP that is expected to furnish the service. However, a TSP other than the one named may honor the GTR provided the substitute TSP furnishes comparable service. When a different service or a service of lesser value is furnished, the type of service and the name of the TSP, if other than that shown on the GTR, shall be entered on the back of the GTR in “SERVICE FURNISHED, IF OTHER THAN REQUESTED” (block 15).

That record shall be signed and dated by the TSP representative and countersigned by the traveler or person in charge of a group of travelers. The traveler or person in charge shall similarly endorse the memorandum card copy (SF 1169-A). If the original and the memorandum card copy are unavailable, the traveler or person in charge shall promptly forward written notification of the change to the office that issued the GTR. The TSP shall bill charges for the changed or lesser cost service to avoid subsequent adjustments with the Government.

**Lowest cost available fare**

The annotation “lowest coach” placed on the GTR means lowest cost fully refundable coach fare. Unless the GTR expressly specifies otherwise, TSPs and their agents must provide the Government traveler with the lowest cost fully refundable coach fare available, which meets traveler requirements when issuing a ticket in exchange for a GTR.

**GTRs for Air Service**

Optional Form 1169, the Government document used to buy transportation services are issued and used only for officially authorized passenger transportation for the account of the United States. GTRs may be used to pay for international air travel. For domestic air travel, GTRs may be used under special circumstances and for travel related expenses. Special
domestic circumstances are defined as acts of God, emergency situations, and when purchasing a domestic ticket in the U.S. in conjunction with travel that originated overseas.

**GTRs for rail service**

Issuance and use of sleeping or parlor car tickets when accommodations are not assigned:

(a) At the time a traveler presents a GTR authorizing sleeping or parlor car accommodations, the ticket agent shall issue a ticket therefor even if there is no guarantee that the accommodations will be available. This situation arises when a reservation cannot be made in advance for sleeping or parlor car service authorized to begin:

(1) At an intermediate point;
(2) At the initial point of travel but space is currently exhausted; or
(3) At the return portion of a round trip.

(b) It is incumbent upon the traveler holding such ticket to obtain an actual space assignment immediately upon arrival at the point where the authorized accommodations are to be furnished. When the service supplied is different or of a lesser value than that authorized by the ticket, the traveler shall secure written acknowledgment of that fact from the local ticket agent or conductor assigning the space and submit it promptly with a written report of the facts and circumstances, including reference to the number of the GTR exchanged for the ticket, to the office that issued the GTR. The traveler shall also forward with that report any unused tickets or transportation coupons in his possession.

**En route honoring of GTRs or rail and sleeping or parlor car services:**

(a) When there is no ticket agent on duty, necessitating that tickets for rail transportation and/or sleeping or parlor car services be obtained at the nearest available point en route, the conductor shall:

(1) Honor the GTR to the first station en route where such tickets can be obtained;
(2) Endorse on the back of the GTR over his signature the points between which it was honored without tickets; and
(3) Obtain the signature of the traveler below the endorsement.

(b) The ticket agent at the station en route shall issue rail and/or sleeping or parlor car tickets from the initial point of service authorized on the GTR in exchange for the GTR.

**En route honoring of GTRs for sleeping or parlor car services only.**

When a GTR is presented on the train for sleeping or parlor car accommodations only, it shall be honored by the conductor.
**Rail service accommodation charges**

When rail transportation and sleeping or club car accommodations are authorized, a single GTR should be issued for both services. However, if the accommodations are authorized after the rail transportation GTR has been issued, a separate GTR may be issued to the TSP furnishing the sleeping or club car ticket. In these instances, the issuing officer or the traveler must cross-reference the original or memorandum card copy of each GTR, whichever is available, to the other by serial number; such as, “In connection with GTR (insert serial number)” (block 8).

**Honoring of GTRs by bus driver**

(a) When a GTR is presented directly to a bus driver:

(1) At a bus station not supplied with the proper ticket forms;

(2) At a non-agent station or flag stop; or

(3) At a station at which the ticket office is not open for the sale of tickets, the bus driver shall honor the GTR to destination or arrange for its exchange for a ticket at some intermediate point.

(b) When the GTR is exchanged at an intermediate ticket office it must be endorsed on the back in “SERVICE REQUIRED, Continued” (block 8A) to show clearly that, transportation was furnished from the point of origin of travel, not from the intermediate point at which the GTR was exchanged for a ticket. The bus driver and the traveler normally will sign this endorsement.

**Where to get help**

Question concerning preparation and processing of GTRs should be directed to your agency’s travel or transportation office.

Department of Defense (DoD) travelers should contact their local transportation offices. Transportation Officers should direct questions to their area command or refer to the Defense Transportation Regulation (DTR) Part 1, Appendix L, para. E.
Examples of GTRs Covering Specific Travel Situations

**Figure 2** "Blanket" GTR purchase of airline tickets issued by a Government Travel Management Service for a one-week period.

**NOTE:** Use of travel agents for Government travel is restricted (see the Federal Travel Regulation, 41 CFR 301-50.5).

**Figure 3** Individual GTR for round-trip air service at the negotiated Government contract city pair fare (where the specific fare is known).
Figure 4  Round-trip air service at restricted nonrefundable excursion fare.


Figure 5  Round-trip air service using a Government contract TSP (CA or VCA fare) and a noncontract TSP at a Government discount fare (BDG, HDG, KDG, QDG, TDG, VDG, or YDG) (where the specific fare basis is known). Surface transportation is for the convenience of the traveler at no cost to the Government.
Figure 6 Domestic one-way Government contract air service via two Government contract TSPs with an authorized stopover and excess baggage, permanent change of station, for a family of six traveling on the same airplane (where the specific fare basis is NOT known).

Figure 7 International air service with authorized stopovers and excess baggage for family of three on "home leave"; child to be carried free; spouse and dependent child traveling on a different airplane (where the specific fare basis is NOT known). See Chapter 7 for restrictions on the use of foreign-flag TSPs.)
Figure 8 International one-way air service with a change of TSPs in Rome; no stopover authorized in Rome (where the specific fare basis is NOT known).
Figure 9 Round-trip Government contract air service (where the specific basis is **NOT** known). One government traveler with a Government dog on official business.

**Note:** Contact the airlines in advance to determine their rules and restrictions for the transportation of live animals. A Government Bill of Lading (SF 1103) rather than a GTR should be used for the transportation of unaccompanied animals.

Figure 10 Round-trip rail service using Government contract TSP (where the specific fare basis is **NOT** known).
Figure 11 Round-trip rail service using Government contract TSP Metroliner coach (where the specific fare basis is known).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traveler</th>
<th>Carried or Agent Tendered To</th>
<th>Other (if any)</th>
<th>Special Accommodations and Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ruth E. Ryder</td>
<td>RAILPAK</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Metroliner coach</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date of Departure</th>
<th>City of Departure</th>
<th>Last Name</th>
<th>City of Arrival</th>
<th>Carrier</th>
<th>Class of Service</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>04-18-00</td>
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<td>RAILPAK</td>
<td>New York, NY</td>
<td>MOGF</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
<td>RAILPAK</td>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
<td>MOGF</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
<td>RAILPAK</td>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>MOGF</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
<td>RAILPAK</td>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
<td>MOGF</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 12 Round-trip rail service with authorized sleeping car accommodations (where the specific fare basis is NOT known).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traveler</th>
<th>Carried or Agent Tendered To</th>
<th>Other (if any)</th>
<th>Special Accommodations and Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Henry Stapleton</td>
<td>RAILPAK</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Roomette</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of Departure</th>
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<th>Class of Service</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>04-20-00</td>
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<td>RAILPAK</td>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>MOGF</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
<td>RAILPAK</td>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
<td>MOGF</td>
<td>Lowest cost sleeping car accommodations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 13 One-way ferry service, with an authorized stateroom, for a family of three on an official permanent change of station. Transportation of their privately owned vehicle (POV) is authorized (a fare basis is not used for Alaska ferry service).
Figure 14 Air charter service for four passengers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FORM AND TICKET NUMBER</th>
<th>AMOUNT VALUE</th>
<th>ORIGINAL VALUE</th>
<th>CHANGE VALUE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 15 Quantity (bulk) purchase of 50 coach class air tickets. (See Chapter 3 for restrictions on bulk ticket purchases.)
CHAPTER 4. ALTERNATIVE METHODS OF PROCURING PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION

Use of cash

Travelers must comply with the rules in 41 CFR 301-51.100 through 301-51.103 that limit the use of cash. One of the following payment methods to procure common TSP transportation is considered the equivalent of cash and you must comply with the rules in 41 CFR 102-118.50 that limit the use of cash for such purposes (41 CFR 301-51.101):

(a) Personal credit cards;

(b) Cash withdrawals obtained from an ATM using a Government contractor-issued individually billed travel card; and

(c) Checks, both personal and travelers (including those obtained through a travel payment system services program).

For passenger transportation services costing:

(a) $10 or less, and air excess baggage charge of $15 or less for each leg of a trip

(b) More than $10, but not more $100

(c) More than $100

Travelers must use a Government contractor-issued individually billed travel card, centrally billed account, or GTR to procure contract passenger transportation services. In reference to (b) above, cash may only be used when none of the other methods are practicable. In reference to (c) above, your agency authorizes you to use a reduced fare for group, charter, or excursion arrangements; or under emergency circumstances where the use of other methods is not possible. (See 41 CFR 301-51.100 and 41 CFR 301-51.101).

Unauthorized Cash Purchase of Common TSP Transportation

If you are a new employee or an invitational or infrequent traveler who is unaware of proper procedures for purchasing common TSP transportation, your agency may allow reimbursement for the full cost of the transportation. In all other instances, your reimbursement will be limited to the cost of such transportation using the authorized method of payment (41 CFR 301-51.102) (JTR 020207A Reimbursement for Commercial Transportation).
CHAPTER 5. REFUNDS

General

The following circumstances result in unused passenger transportation documents:

(a) Tickets are purchased for Government travel but are never used;
(b) Travel is terminated short of the authorized destination;
(c) The return portion of a round-trip ticket is not used; or
(d) Services actually furnished are different or of a lesser value than those authorized and the GTR cannot be so endorsed.

All adjustments in connection with official passenger transportation must be promptly processed to prevent losses to the Government. Therefore, as soon as possible, the Government traveler must submit all unused tickets, including portions thereof, Miscellaneous Charge Orders (MCOs), Ticket Refund Applications, notices of fare adjustments, etc., and a full report of the circumstances to your agency in accordance with your agency’s procedures for recovery of refunds due the Government. That office is usually the one that paid the TSP or Travel Management Service (TMS) for the tickets issued to the traveler, the office that processes the traveler’s travel reimbursement voucher, or the office that issued the GTR. If a traveler is uncertain as to where to submit unused tickets, contact their ordering issuing authority.

UNUSED TICKETS HAVE MONETARY VALUE GOVERNMENT TRAVELERS SHOULD ALWAYS BE INSTRUCTED TO RETURN ALL UNUSED OR PARTIALLY UNUSED TICKETS TO THEIR AGENCY FOR PROCESSING AS A REFUND DUE THE GOVERNMENT. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD UNUSED OR PARTIALLY UNUSED TICKETS BE FILED, DESTROYED, OR THROWN AWAY!
**Time Limitation**

Time limitations for redemption of unused tickets are controlled by specific legislation enacted by Congress. In *American Airlines Inc. v. Austin*, the United States Court of Appeals for Federal Circuit (COFC), 75 F.3d 1535 (Jan. 24, 1996), the Court found that unused tickets (or portions of unused tickets) paid for by the Government can be recovered up to ten years from the date of purchase, based upon existing law. This preempts any time limitations indicated on issued tickets. Application of interest on the amount above is calculated from thirty (30) days after the original mailing of the SF 1170 "Notice of Indebtedness."

**Unused Tickets or Coupons Unavailable**

Lacking unused tickets or coupons as evidence of the unfurnished services, the traveler or person in charge of the group of travelers shall obtain written acknowledgement of the situation from the TSP’s representative for submission with their report. If transportation and/or accommodations are furnished for a lesser number of persons than specified on a party ticket, the TSP’s conductor or ticket collector shall note on the ticket or coupon the number of persons actually transported and the number and type of accommodations furnished.

**Transportation Service Provider (TSP) Requirements**

Upon presentation of proper documents as specified in this chapter, the contract carrier shall fully and promptly refund all unused and partially unused portions of any Government contract fare ticket to the activity paying for the ticket, the travel management center issuing the ticket, or the individual traveler, as appropriate. If contract carrier does not refund the government on unused or partially unused tickets prior to expiration, then GSA Transportation Audits may seek to recover all monies due to the government.

Refund Checks should be made payable to the U.S. Treasury and sent to: General Services Administration, Government Lock Box 9006, 1005 Convention Plaza, St. Louis, MO 63101.

**Government Agency Responsibility**

Each Government Agency must ensure that timely internal controls are in place to collect refunds for unused or partially used airline tickets for Federal employees who have purchased airfare, consistent with existing requirements in the FTR §301-72.100, §301-72.101 and Federal Management Regulation (FMR) 102-118:

§ 301-72.100 WHAT MUST MY TRAVEL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM DO IN RELATION TO COMMON CARRIER TRANSPORTATION?

§ 301-72.100

§ 301-72.101 WHAT INFORMATION SHOULD WE PROVIDE AN EMPLOYEE BEFORE AUTHORIZING THE USE OF COMMON CARRIER TRANSPORTATION?

§ 301-72.101

A government agency must establish administrative procedures with their Travel Management Centers (TMC’s) for tracking, reporting and, collecting refunds on valid unused, partially used, and exchanged tickets. The procedures must provide the following:
Written instructions explaining traveler responsibility and liability for the value of tickets issued until all ticket coupons are used or properly accounted for on the travel voucher;

Instructions for submitting payments received from TSPs for refund of valid unused / partially used tickets;

The traveler with a “bill charges to” address so that the traveler can provide this information to the TSP for returned or exchange tickets.

Procedures for promptly identifying any unused tickets, coupons, or other evidence of refund due the Government.

Timely reporting on a routine basis to obtain valid unused ticket refunds: Government Agencies through their TMC’s should process unused tickets with the TSP(s) on a routine and timely basis. This will ensure refunds are returned to the Agency/Organization funding the travel. Refunds will be requested through the TMC’s automated refund process or issued on a Standard Form 1170 directly to the carriers. Information will include:

- Agency Information (Name, Office Symbol, Address, POCs)
- Ticket Number(s)
- Original Form of Payment (FOP) = SmartPay Charge Card or GTR Number
- Original ticket price
- Ticket Purchase Date
- Routing information
- Airline Carrier’s SCAC code
- Requested Refund Amount
- Refund Date
- Administrative fees/penalties in accordance with fare rules (if applicable)

**Government Agency Responsibility to GSA Transportation Audits Division**

Should the Government Agency not be able to receive refunds on valid unused / partially used tickets the Government Agency will be able to request refunds through the GSA Transportation Audits Division. Reports may be requested and received via email to unusedticket-reports@gsa.gov. The following information should be provided:

- Agency Information (Name, Office Symbol, Address, POCs)
- Ticket Number(s)
- Original Form of Payment (FOP) = SmartPay Charge Card or GTR Number
- Original ticket price
- Ticket Purchase Date
- Routing information
- Airline Carrier’s SCAC code
- Refund Amount
- Refund Date
- Administrative fees in accordance with fare rules (if applicable)
GSA Transportation Audits Responsibility

GSA Transportation Audits Division will assist Agencies with tracking and collecting refunds from TSP(s) for non-expired unused, partially used, and exchange tickets. On a quarterly basis, Transportation Audits will submit electronic requests for refund information for all Federal Agencies to the TSP’s for refund.

GSA Transportation Audits Division will execute administrative procedures for collecting refunds from TSPs for expired unused tickets within 90 days after expiration. On a quarterly basis, Transportation Audits will submit electronic requests from the Government Agencies for refund to TSPs for the current value of all expired (unused) tickets in accordance with CFR 102-118.

The GSA Transportation Audits Division may enter into an agreement with the TSP(s) to automatically refund unused/partially used tickets back to the government. This will be accomplished on a Quarterly basis whereby the TSP will review all unused CPP tickets and automatically refund the unused or partially used ticket amount back to the government. All other commercial fared tickets are processed as requested and refunded as the fare rules apply. (See also Transportation Service Provider (TSP) Requirements for the processing of refunds.)

Valid Tickets for Refund

Government Agencies should solicit refund services from their Travel Management Services provider to automatically request refunds direct from the TSP carrier for any fully unused or partially used tickets. The TMS should provide a monthly Unused Ticket Report of all ticket refund requests to ensure refunds have been requested and to track timeliness of refunds and reconciliation of charges back to the government agency funding organization via the IBA/CBA.

- Travel Management Services have in place automated / electronic processes and resources for identifying and addressing unused electronic tickets.
- The automated Unused Electronic Ticket (UET) system searches for cancelled reservations of electronic tickets and those are queued to the TMS system for faster processing and reporting. The UET checks status every 4 hours which improves daily refund processing and notification of unused non-refundable tickets for tracking.
- The TMS QC process that audits Airline Reporting Cooperation (ARC) transactions verifies ticket usage. Once unused tickets are identified, refunding through the Global Distribution System, GDS, Integrated Airline Reporting (IAR) process is relatively simple and recorded. Partially used tickets require a calculation of the residual value.
- Refunds are transmitted through ARC’s IAR process of reporting sales, refunds.

TSP Requirements for Expired Tickets for Refund

Tickets which are no longer valid for refund to the government funding agency/organization will then be processed through GSA Audits Division for refund. TSPs shall refund the value of unused tickets (after expiration), even if they do not receive a refund request/SF 1170 from a Government Agency or TMC. Upon request from the GSA Transportation Audits Division, TSPs will make such refunds within 90 days after the date of request. The refund information shall include:
Refund Checks should be made payable to the U.S. Treasury and sent to: General Services Administration, Government Lock Box 9006, 1005 Convention Plaza, St. Louis, MO 63101.

**Refund or credit for unused transportation on an individually billed Government charge card**

Traveler must submit any unused ticket coupons, unused e-tickets, or refund applications to your agency in accordance with your agency’s procedures (41 CFR 301-10.114).

Any charges billed directly to an individually billed Government charge card should be credited back to that account (41 CFR 301-10.115).

**Agency processing of refunds for unused tickets purchased with Centrally Billed Account (CBA)**

(a) Downgraded/exchanged ticket coupons

(1) Obtain TSP receipt from traveler showing credit is due agency.

(2) Confirm unused portion of downgraded/exchanged ticket coupon has been credited to agency CBA.

(b) Partially unused tickets

(1) Obtain partially unused ticket from traveler and return it to the TMS that furnished the TSP ticket.

(2) Obtain a receipt from the TMS showing a credit is due the agency.

(3) Confirm that the value of the partially unused ticket has been credited to agency CBA.

(c) Unused tickets

(1) Obtain unused ticket from traveler and return it to the Federal agency office or TMS that furnished the TSP ticket.

(2) Obtain a receipt from the TMS showing a credit is due the agency.
(3) Confirm that the value of the unused ticket has been credited to the agency GTA.

(4) If the TMS has failed to credit the agency GTA or offer a satisfactory explanation within 30 days, take action against the TMS to collect the debt under the Federal Claims Collection Standards including administrative offset, if necessary.

Agency processing of refunds for unused tickets purchased with GTRs

- Downgraded/exchanged ticket coupons (*Ticket coupons in a TSP’s possession for which the TSP has issued a lesser valued ticket, receipt, or refund application.*)

  (1) Obtain TSP refund applications or receipts from traveler.

  (2) Maintain a suspense file to monitor receipt of refund.

  (3) Record and deposit refund upon receipt.

  (4) If refund is not received within 90 days, forward TSP refund applications or receipts to General Services Administration, Audit Division (QMCA), 1800 F Street, NW, Washington, DC 20405.

- Partially unused tickets (*Tickets in which some, but not all, coupons have been used.*)

  (1) Obtain partially unused ticket from traveler.

  (2) Issue an SF 1170 to the TSP or TMS that issued the ticket.

  (3) Maintain a suspense file to monitor receipt of refund.

  (4) Record and deposit refund upon receipt.

  (5) If TSP has failed to refund or offer a satisfactory explanation within 90 days, after receipt from TMS send triplicate copy of the SF 1170 and all related correspondence to General Services Administration, Audit Division (QMCA), 1800 F Street NW 3rd Floor, Mail Hub 3400 Washington, DC 20405.

  (6) Remove debts referred to GSA from active account

  (7) If a refund or response is received from the TSP after referral to GSA, within 30 days forward original SF 1170 with any advice from the TSP regarding the refund to GSA.

- Unused tickets (*Tickets in which no coupons have been used*)

  (1) Obtain unused ticket from traveler.

  (2) Issue an SF 1170 to the TSP or TMS that issued the ticket.

  (3) Maintain a suspense file to monitor receipt of refund.
(4) Record and deposit TSP or TMS refund upon receipt.

(5) If the TSP or TMS has failed to refund or offer a satisfactory explanation within 30 days, take action against the TSP or TMS to collect the debt under the Federal Claims Collection Standards including administrative offset, if necessary.

Prepaid Tickets/PTAs

A prepaid ticket, commonly referred to as prepaid ticket advice (PTA), is a ticket that is purchased in one location for a traveler to pick up at another location. A prepaid ticket is usually ordered by telephone from a Travel Management Service (TMS) or air carrier. The ticket itself is actually issued by the originating TSP at the airport in the city where the travel commences. When prepaid tickets are issued the tariffs of certain scheduled air TSPs require the payment of a nonrefundable service charge, which is automatically added to the price of the ticket. The provisions contained in some TSP’s tariffs waive the service charge for official travel. If a prepaid ticket is ordered and subsequently not used, the following procedures apply:

(a) As soon as it is known that the ticket was not claimed, immediately notify the airline or TMS, which arranged the transaction that the ticket was not claimed, and will not be used.

(b) If the ticket was prepaid through a TMS, the TMS must obtain authority from the airline to process a refund. Once that authority is received (usually within a few days), a credit or refund will be issued according to the original form of payment. If a cancellation penalty applies to the fare, both the nonrefundable service charge and the applicable penalty will be deducted from the refund.

(c) If the ticket was purchased directly from the airline, authority to refund will be made immediately. Either a credit card refund notice or a check will be sent, depending on the original form of payment.

(d) Prepaid tickets, regardless of whether they were purchased through a TMS or an airline, are refundable only to the “billed to” office, never the Government traveler. While awaiting the refund or credit, agencies should keep a record of the unclaimed ticket in their suspense file to ensure that they are correctly billed for the ticket. If a refund or credit is not received within a reasonable time (2 weeks), agencies should contact the airline or TMS.

(e) If a prepaid ticket is claimed by the traveler but is unused or partially unused, the unused coupons must be returned to the “billed charges to” office and processed the same as any other unused ticket.

NOTE ** TMSs are not automatically notified by the airline when a prepaid ticket has not been claimed. The traveler or appropriate agency official must notify the TMS.
Miscellaneous Charges Order (MCOs)

TSPs **should not** issue MCOs for exchanged, downgraded, or unused tickets purchased with GTRs. Some TSPs occasionally issue MCOs erroneously. The following procedures apply if an airline inadvertently issues an MCO to a Government traveler on official business:

(a) An MCO issued against an original ticket purchased with a GTR should be returned to the fiscal office or designated agency official responsible for handling unused tickets.

(b) MCOs submitted with travel vouchers should be attached to the front of the vouchers. The traveler should annotate on the voucher that an MCO is attached.

(c) Agencies shall issue a SF 1170 for an MCO and process it in the same manner that the SF 1170 is processed for an unused ticket purchased with a GTR (see instructions on page 51).

(d) If an MCO is issued for a cash purchase or for a ticket purchased with a Government employee charge card, the traveler is responsible for obtaining the refund. The MCO should be returned to the issuer of the original ticket and processed for refund in the same way that an unused ticket is processed for a refund.

Refunds from Foreign Flag TSPs

(a) Standard Form 1170 and related procedures do not apply when unused passenger transportation services billed by foreign flag TSPs are involved except for:

(1) Canadian or Mexican TSPs; or

(2) Foreign flag TSPs maintaining billing offices in the United States.

(b) Agencies shall institute procedures to affect recoveries for such unused services by deduction or setoff from the foreign flag TSP’s unpaid bills. Both agencies and travelers in foreign areas shall be kept informed of local regulations and requirements to ensure that the interests of the United States will be protected.

(c) Adjustments for unfurnished transportation services not reported on the SF 1170 but made by deduction or setoff shall be noted on the deduction voucher with a full description of each unused ticket or portion thereof.

(d) In addition, the deduction voucher shall be annotated with the GTR number the disbursing office (D.O.) voucher number, the D.O. symbol
number, and the date of payment of the voucher on which the GTR was paid if other than the deduction voucher.

(e) The unused ticket or portion thereof shall be forwarded to the TSP and a copy of the transmittal letter shall be attached to the deduction voucher involved.

**Unused Coupons for a Flight between Two Common Rated Cities**

A common rated fare is a fare that applies from either of two geographically close or adjacent cities to a single destination. When the fare is the same from two different points of origin, a coupon for a flight between these cities has no refundable value. For example, a fare from San Francisco to Honolulu may be the same as the fare from Los Angeles to Honolulu. Because of scheduling, some airlines will allow passengers to fly between San Francisco and Los Angeles at no extra cost when en route to Honolulu. Thus the fare from San Francisco to Los Angeles to Honolulu is the same as Los Angeles to Honolulu. When this circumstance occurs, the flight segment between San Francisco and Los Angeles is good for passage, but has no refundable value. Another example is Colorado Springs to Chicago and Denver to Chicago. In some instances, the fares are the same, and because of scheduling, a routing through Denver is sometimes allowed. When such routing happens, the flight coupon between Colorado Springs and Denver has no refundable value.

**Tickets That Are Only Partially Refundable**

**Tickets Carrying Cancellation Penalties**

Certain types of fares carry penalties for change or cancellation, once the ticket is issued. If penalties apply, an indication that the tickets are subject to penalties: must be written in the endorsements box at the top of each ticket. Advance purchase fares (those requiring purchase a specified number of days prior to departure) may be subject to penalties ranging anywhere from 10% to 50% of the total fare paid. Tickets carrying such penalties may be refunded, minus whatever cancellation fee applies.

**Round Trip Excursion Fare Tickets Used Only One Way**

If unrestricted round trip fare tickets are used only one way, the unused portion of the ticket should be refunded in an amount equal to one half of the round trip fare. However, this refund equation may not always be true for unused round trip excursion fare tickets. The refund amount due for these tickets is governed by each TSP’s tariff rules concerning voluntary and involuntary refunds, denied boarding compensation, TSP penalties, and surcharges. The refund amount due on unused excursion fare coupons must be calculated on a case-by-case basis. Unused ticket coupon pricing assistance is available from the General Services Administration, Audit Division (QMCA), 1800 F Street, NW, Washington, DC 20405.
Standard Form 1170, Redemption of Unused Tickets

Standard Form (SF) 1170 can be obtained electronically via http://www.gsa.gov/portal/forms/download/115658.

Redemption of Unused Tickets, Standard Form 1170

Agencies shall not revise TSP bills or require TSPs to rebill items. Agencies shall demand the refund value of unused tickets from TSPs through the use of a SF 1170, Redemption of Unused Tickets. A separate SF 1170 must be prepared for each GTR, though more than one ticket or adjustment transaction may be related to that GTR. Each ticket must be listed on the SF 1170.

Agency processing of Standard Form 1170 Claims

Timely processing of SF 1170 is essential to facilitate prompt refunds from TSPs. Agencies and TMS provider processing SF 1170 shall ensure that:

(a) All copies clearly show the required details;

(b) The original and the duplicate copy, together with pertinent unused ticket numbers, are promptly forwarded to the TSP; and

(c) All other copies are retained by the agency for accounting control.
Guidance for denied boarding compensation and vacating seat voluntarily can be found in 41 CFR 301-10.116 and 41 CFR 301-10.117. Additional guidance on denied boarding compensation can be found in 14 CFR Part 250.5, 250.8 and Department of Transportation’s pamphlet “Fly-Rights, A Guide to Air Travel”, available online at: https://www.transportation.gov/airconsumer/fly-rights

**Voluntarily Surrendering Seat**

When travelers voluntarily surrender their seat; at the request of scheduled airlines, they may only be compensated when:

(a) If voluntarily vacating your seat will not interfere with performing your official duties; and

(b) If additional travel expenses, incurred as a result of vacating your seat, are borne by the traveler and are not reimbursed; but

(c) If volunteering delays your travel during duty hours, your agency will charge you with annual leave for the additional hours (41 CFR 301-10.117)
CHAPTER 7. USE OF FOREIGN-FLAG TSPs

Background

Travelers are required by 49 U.S.C 40118, commonly referred to as the Fly America Act, to use U.S. flag air TSP service for all air travel funded by the U.S. Government. One exception to this requirement is transportation provided under a bilateral or multilateral air transport agreement, Open Skies Agreements, to which the U.S. government and the government of a foreign country are parties, and which the Department of Transportation has determined meets the requirements of the Fly America Act. Additional information on bilateral or multilateral air transportation agreements impacting US Government procured transportation can be accessed at: http://www.gsa.gov/portal/content/103191. 4 CFR 52.2a prescribes guidelines on the use of American flag vessels and certificated air carriers.

Issuing officers and travelers must adhere to the regulations requiring the use of certificated air carriers, when available, for travel on official business. Expenditures for service furnished by a foreign flag TSP generally will be allowed only when service by a U.S. flag certificated air carrier is “unavailable”. (41 CFR 301-10.135) Each voucher covering expenditures involving foreign-flag ocean or foreign-flag air passenger transportation in whole or in part, whether payable to the TSP or to the traveler or other entity, must be supported by a certificate or memorandum as to the unavailability of U.S. flag service, signed by a responsible official of the agency that authorized the travel or transportation or by the traveler who has knowledge of the facts concerning usage.

U.S. flag certificated service - “available”/ “unavailable”

Generally, passenger service by a U.S. flag air TSP is “available” if the TSP can perform the commercial foreign air transportation needed by the agency and if the service will accomplish the agency's mission. Expenditures for service furnished by a foreign-flag air TSP generally will be allowed only when service by an U.S. flag air TSP is considered “unavailable”. For a full explanation see 41 CFR 301-10.135 through 301-10.138.
Certification statement

The certificate supporting a voucher involving foreign flag ocean or foreign flag air service shall read substantially as shown in the following:

I certify that it is/was necessary for __________________________ to use, or to transport

(Name of traveler or agency)

personal effects/freight on, __________________________

(Foreign-flag vessel(s) or air TSP(s) (Flight Identification No(s))

between __________________________ and __________________________

en route from __________________________ to __________________________

on __________________________ for the following reasons: __________________________

(Date)

________________________________________

________________________________________

________________________________________

________________________________________

(Date) __________________________ Signature of traveler or authorizing officer __________________________ Title or position

Organization

Figure 21 Foreign Flag Certification
**Employee liability for disallowed expenditures**

Where the travel is by indirect route or the traveler otherwise fails to use available U.S.-flag air TSP service, the amount to be disallowed against the traveler is based on the loss of revenues suffered by U.S. flag air TSPs (FTR 301-10.143, 10.181).

\[
\text{Sum of U.S. -flag TSP segment mileage authorized} \times \text{Fare for official travel portion of trip} - \text{Sum of total segment mileage} \times \text{Through (actual) fare paid}
\]

The traveler is liable only if the difference is greater than zero. For a full explanation of the formula for determining traveler liability see 56 Comptroller General 209 (1977).
CHAPTER 8. PAYMENT AND SUBMISSION OF TRANSPORTATION BILLS TO GSA AUDIT

Payment of transportation bills

All transportation bills are subject to the provisions of the Prompt Payment Act (31 U.S.C. 3901-3907 (OMB Circular A-125)).

All agencies must establish a prepayment audit program, unless the Administrator of General Services Administration has granted a waiver. All correct and properly documented bills must be paid upon completion of transportation service.

Prior to payment, agencies must examine TSP’s bills to ensure that:

- The Standard Carrier Alpha Code (SCAC) and the Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) is entered on each SF 1113 and SF 1113-A. If the SCAC and TIN is omitted, the forms and all supporting papers shall be returned to the TSP unpaid with a request that the SCAC and TIN be added to the forms.

- The transportation services for which payment is claimed were duly authorized, that such services represent a legal obligation under the appropriation or fund involved, that the TSP’s bill is complete and supported with required documentation, and that all extensions and computation of charges are correct.

- No duplicate payments are made. (Procedures and controls must be established to prevent duplicate payments, to recover any duplicate payments that may be made, and to perform an annual review of effectiveness of those procedures.)

- The TSP is provided with notice of an apparent error, defect, or impropriety within 7 days of receipt of an invoice.

Submission of paid transportation bills for Post-payment audit

Agencies must forward copies of their paid transportation bills and all supporting documents to the General Services Administration’s (GSA) Transportation Audits Division each month for post-payment audit (41 CFR 102-118).

NOTE: Agencies are encouraged to use a GSA Transportation Audits Division approved third party electronic payment processor for transportation invoice processing, payment, and prepayment audit. If your agency utilizes a Third-Party Payment System or charge card company that includes prepayment audit functions, such as Department of Defense (DoD) U.S. Bank Syncada, you can provide Transportation Audits Division system access to eliminate forwarding paid transportation bills and all supporting documents. Providing Transportation Audits Division system access will ensure your agency is fully compliant with GSA Transportation Audits Division pre-payment and post-payment audit requirements. This effort supports GSA Transportation Audit Division fully execute their congressionally mandated responsibility to perform post payment audits of all agencies transportation bills.
The following forms are used:

SF 1186 (Transmittal for Transportation Schedules and Related Basic Documents)

SF 1113 (Public Voucher for Transportation Charges)

SF and OF 1169 (Government Transportation Request)

Submissions should be made in the following manner:

- **Assemble complete packages** - include SF 1186, SF 1113, and SF or OF 1169. Attach copies of ticket coupons (or a complete ticket itinerary for any ticket coupon(s) not provided), and other supporting documents to each SF or OF 1169. Ensure that original documents and not copies are submitted.

- **Mail to:**
  
  General Services Administration  
  Transportation Audits Division  
  1800 F Street NW Room 1033  
  Washington DC 20405

- Or submit via email to: qmcatariffs@gsa.gov; Subject line: Post Pay Docs

- **Submit paid bills at the end of each account month: avoid multiple account month submissions** - Paid bills should be submitted to GSA at the end of each account month. If, due to an administrative oversight, this is not done, and it becomes necessary to submit multiple account months at the same time,
  
  a) the most recent account month should be forwarded in a separate package,
  
  b) all prior account months should be bundled by month, each with an accompanying SF 1186 and should be forwarded in one package clearly marked as to its contents.

Ensure that each SF 1113 contains the paid date.

- **Identify delayed/withheld vouchers** - Any transportation vouchers that have not been paid because they are doubtful claims must be identified on a separate SF 1186 and forwarded to Transportation Audits Division (QMCA).

- **Submit negative reports** - If no SF 1113s are paid during the month, check the block in the lower left corner of the SF 1186 and submit to Transportation Audit Division, QMC.

**NOTE:** The Audit Division issues computerized letters of receipt each month for paid transportation bill submissions that it receives.
CHAPTER 9. TSP BILLING PROCEDURES AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARATION OF SF 1113

Form for billing transportation charges

GSA has prescribed Standard Form 1113, Public Voucher for Transportation Charges (Appendix A), and Standard Form 1113A, Memorandum Copy, (Appendix B) for use by TSPs or TSP agents (TMSs) in billing charges for passenger transportation services furnished for the account of the U.S. Government. Departments or agencies may not require TSPs to furnish more than one memorandum copy (SF 1113A) with each voucher unless so authorized by the General Services Administration.

Obtaining Standard Form 1113

SF1113 can be obtain via the following link: http://www.gsa.gov/portal/forms/type/TOP

Preparing the SF 1113, PUBLIC VOUCHER FOR TRANSPORTATION CHARGES

Instructions to TSPs

1) DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY, BUREAU OR SERVICE, AND LOCATION SHOWN ON SUBVOUCHERS - Enter the complete name and address of the department or agency, bureau or Service shown on the sub vouchers (GTRs). This information is shown in “BILL CHARGES TO” (block 1) on the GTR.

2) THE UNITED STATES, DR., TO: (Payee’s name and address) - Enter the complete name and address of the TSP or travel management center (TMS) authorized to receive payment.

3) CARRIER’S (TSP’s) BILL NUMBER - The billing TSP should enter a number that will readily identify the transaction. This number is important in any subsequent correspondence regarding the billing.

4) TSP’s SCAC NUMBER - Enter the Standard Carrier Alpha Code (SCAC) identifier of the TSP or TMS and the Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN). If the SCAC and TIN is omitted, the forms and all supporting papers shall be returned to the TSP or TMS unpaid with a request that the SCAC and TIN be added to the forms.

TSPs and TMSs can apply for a SCAC online at https://secure.nmfta.org or download the application to be mailed to National Motor Freight Traffic Association, Inc., 1001 North Fairfax Street, Suite 600, Alexandria, VA 22314. Call 703-838-1831 for additional information.

5) SERVICES FURNISHED (Check one)  □ Freight  □ Passenger

Indicate by checking in the appropriate block whether passenger or freight transportation service was furnished. (GTRs, U.S. Government Bills of Lading (GBLs), and U.S. Government Bills of Lading - Privately Owned Personal Property (PPGBLs) must not be billed on the same SF 1113.)
6) ALPHA PREFIX AND SERIAL NUMBER OF SUBVOUCHER/AMOUNT (TOTAL CLAIMED) - The complete serial number of the GTR including the alpha prefix should be shown in this block. TSPs should include as many sub-vouchers (GTRs), covering charges to be billed to the same office, as can be listed in a single column, not to exceed 25. However, vouchers pertaining to air excess baggage charges should cover services authorized by no more than three GTRs.

Only the GTR numbers should be shown. It is not necessary to include descriptive details of the services rendered.

The amounts of individual GTRs should be totaled. This is the total amount the TSP is billing the Government.

NOTE: GTRs, GBLs and PPGBLs must not be combined on the same SF 1113.

7) PAYEE’S CERTIFICATE - Enter the date, complete name of the billing TSP or TMS, and the name of the TSP’s or TMS’s agent responsible for billing the Government.

TSPs may use a machine-typed name of the TSP’s certifying official, provided the machine-typed official’s name is initialed by a duly authorized person; or TSPs may use a facsimile signature of the TSP’s certifying official, as authorized by that official.

8) THE ENCLOSED CHECK SETTLES VOUCHER SUBMITTED FOR PAYMENT OF THE ACCOUNT DESCRIBED IN THE MEMORANDUM HEREON. (NO ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT OF THE CHECK IS NECESSARY.) - Enter the name and complete address of the TSP in the inset block. Beneath the section captioned “MEMORANDUM,” enter the Department or Agency or Service being billed for the services, the number from the “CARRIER’S (TSP’s) BILL NUMBER” block above, and the total claimed.

Instructions to Agencies

9) VOUCHER OR SCHEDULE NO. - DOD finance offices should enter the disbursing office (D.O.) voucher no. Civilian finance offices should enter the OF 1166 0CR Voucher and Schedule of Payments “T” number (schedule no.), or the D.O. voucher no., whichever is appropriate.

10) PAID DATE - Enter the date the Government paid the TSP. It is essential that this block be completed because the paid date governs the liability of the Government.

11) DIFFERENCES/AMOUNT-AMOUNT VERIFIED-CORRECT FOR_____ VERIFIED BY (Signature or initials) - Enter the net amount due the TSP, signed or initialed by the certifying official.

12) ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION - STANDARD FORM 1113 (REV.11-86) PRESCRIBED BY GSA, FPMR (41CFR) 101-41 - Use of this block is optional. It may be used to enter the accounting classification fund cite(s) to which the transportation bill is chargeable.
NOTE: Agencies submitting payment data on magnetic tape to a Department of the Treasury disbursing facility in lieu of an SF 1113 may arrange with the facility for preparation of the enclosures (TFS Form 3039, Notice to Check Recipient) bearing all information shown on the SF 1113 tear-off slips. TFS Form 3039 will then be sent to the TSP or TMS with the payment checks instead of the SF 1113 tear-off slips.

Billing Procedures When GTRs Have Been Lost

A TSP losing or misplacing a GTR will bill charges for the services furnished to the Government on SF 1113 (appendix A), annotated with the following signed certifications:

GTR Certification:

“I certify that all U.S. Government Transportation Requests (GTRs) honored by the above named TSP or travel agent pass into my office; that ticket(s) (form and ticket number(s)), value of ticket(s), accommodations (number and type), points of travel (from and to) was (were) furnished in exchange for the specified GTR; that the stated value(s) is (are) true and correct; that the said GTR has been lost or misplaced and cannot be located; that the honoring TSP has not received payment for services rendered thereunder; and that, if the said GTR is later found, it will be marked 'Cancelled-Certification in Lieu Issued' and transmitted to the General Services Administration (TQS), 819 Taylor Street Fort Worth, TX 76102-6124 and no claim made thereon.'

Copy/copies of the ticket coupon(s) with the GTR number visible, (or a complete ticket itinerary for any ticket coupon(s) not provided) will be attached in support of the SF 1113.

Copy/copies of the ticket coupon(s) with the GTR number visible, (or a complete ticket itinerary for any ticket coupon(s) not provided) will be attached in support of the SF 1113.

A statement of any other pertinent facts and circumstances should be included.

Each lost or misplaced GTR shall be billed on a separate SF 1113. Disbursing officers shall certify on the SF 1113 that the services specified thereon have been furnished, that payment has not been made to any claimant, and that the record has been annotated to prevent duplicate payment.

The TSP may submit its bill (SF 1113 with certification) to the General Services Administration (QMC), Washington, DC 20405, if the paying agency is unknown.

An original GTR that has been located after payment is made shall be forwarded to the General Services Administration, Transportation Audit Division (QMCA), 1800 F Street, NW, Washington, DC 20405, together with a reference to the TSP’s bill on which charges on the lost GTR were paid.
CHAPTER 10. SPECIAL SITUATIONS

Substitute TSP

The Government Transportation Request (GTR) should be honored by the TSP expected to furnish the service; however, the GTR may be honored by another TSP provided the TSP furnishes service comparable to that authorized. If another TSP is used, the issuing officer or the traveler must endorse the GTR to that TSP in “SERVICE FURNISHED, IF OTHER THAN REQUESTED” on the back of the GTR (block 5).

Different or lesser value services received than requested

When the service furnished is different or of a lesser value than that authorized, the GTR must be annotated by the traveler (or person in charge of a group of travelers) on the back in the “SERVICE FURNISHED, IF OTHER THAN REQUESTED” block to indicate the type of service furnished, the name of the TSP providing the service, if other than the TSP honoring the GTR, and the reason for the change. This notation must be signed and dated by the TSP representative and countersigned by the traveler. If transportation and/or accommodations are furnished far a lesser number of persons than specified on a group ticket, the TSP’s conductor or ticket collector shall note on the pertinent ticket or coupon the number of persons actually transported and the number and type of accommodations furnished. In these situations, the traveler or person in charge must similarly endorse the back of the memorandum card copy of the GTR in the corresponding block (17). Lacking the original and memorandum card copy, the traveler or person in charge must promptly forward written notification of such change to the office that issued the GTR.

Air excess baggage

The traveler either pays for excess baggage via government travel card or the TSP will issue a MCO, Miscellaneous Charge Order. The MCO will cover the excess baggage either in the form of overweight restrictions or the number of bags. The numbers of bags or overweight restrictions vary among carriers and their acceptance of baggage under their carriage rules.

Defaulted Air TSP Protection

All Air Traffic Conference of America (ATC) TSPs (except United Airlines) and all Regional Airline Association (RAA) TSPs have entered into a defaulted air TSP agreement with the General Services Administration (GSA), which assures that no Government traveler need be stranded en route because of the bankruptcy of an airline. Airline ticket coupons issued by a defaulted TSP on its own ticket stock for air transportation on that defaulted TSP will be honored by participating TSP.

The agreement applies to GTR purchased tickets validated on or before the TSP’s default date and is effective for 90 days from ticket validation date. Honoring TSPs are not required to provide different service than specified on the defaulted TSP ticket coupon. Any additional service requested by the traveler must be purchased by the traveler.

The honoring TSP is compensated at the lower of either the fare for the service performed or the stated fare on the defaulted TSP ticket coupon. Honoring TSPs submit bills to GSA, Audit Division (QMC), Washington, DC 20405 supported by priced copies of the defaulted TSP ticket coupons “lifted” by the honoring TSP for forwarding to the proper "bill charges to"
Government travelers who have not commenced travel but who hold GTR purchased tickets for travel on a defaulted TSP should return them for replacement tickets if purchased from a Government Travel Management Center. If GTR purchased tickets were obtained directly from the defaulted TSP, the tickets should be forwarded to GSA, Audit Division (QMC), Washington, DC 20405 for processing as a Government claim.

The default protection agreement is contained in the Federal Register as a public notice (48 FR 7503), February 22, 1983; (49 FR 8678), March 8, 1984; (49 FR 40099) October 12, 1984; and as ATC Resolution 5.59, as amended.

**Rail service accommodation charges**

When rail transportation and sleeping or club car accommodations are authorized, a single GTR should be issued for both services. However, if the accommodations are authorized after the rail transportation GTR has been issued, a separate GTR may be issued to the TSP furnishing the sleeping or club car ticket. In these instances, the issuing officer or the traveler must cross-reference the original or memorandum card copy of each GTR, whichever is available, to the other by serial number; such as, “In connection with GTR (insert serial number)” (block 8).
GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Agency: Any department or establishment of the Federal Government defined by 5 U.S.C. 305 whose payment for transportation services are subject to the transportation audit provisions of section 322 of the Transportation Act of 1940, as amended (31 U.S.C. 3726).

Airline Ticket: A negotiable hardcopy or electronic document issued by an air TSP or their agents for passage on a flight or flights by designated TSP.

ARC (Airline Reporting Corporation): Members of the Air Transport Association are the stockholders of ARC. The purpose of ARC is to provide a method of approving authorized agency locations for the sale of transportation. ARC is responsible for the domestic airline and travel agency area settlement plan.

Automated Teller Machine (ATM): A machine provided by a participating bank which allows cash withdrawals within established dollar limits to be charged to an issued card.

Authorization: The process of verifying that a purchase being made is within the authorization controls at the point of sale.

Baggage: Government property and personal property of the traveler necessary for the purposes of official travel.

Centrally Billed Account (CBA): A card/account established by the Contractor at the request of a participating agency. These may be card/card less accounts. Payments are made directly to the Contractor by the agency.

Charge card: An IBA/CBA contractor-issued charge card to be used by travelers of a participating agency to pay for passenger transportation services, subsistence expenses, and other allowable travel and transportation expenses incurred in connecting with official travel.

City Pair Contractors: GSA has entered into contracts with TSPs flying between certain cities where frequent Government travel is performed.

Commercial Travel Office (CTO): A Department of Defense (DOD) travel arranger known as Travel Management Service (TMS). This office provides a full range of travel services for the DOD traveler. The CTO may be staffed with DOD personnel or may be a commercial travel agency.

Common carrier: See Transportation Service Provider.

Contract carriers: U.S. certificated air TSPs that are under contract with the Government to furnish Federal employees and other persons authorized to travel at Government expense with passenger transportation service. This also includes GSA’s scheduled airline passenger service between selected U.S. cities/airports and between selected U.S. and international cities/airports at reduced fares.

Electronic Data Interchange (EDI): Electronic techniques for accomplishing transportation transactions by means of electronic transmission of the information in lieu of the creation of a
**Excess Baggage:** Baggage in excess of the weight, number of pieces or size that is carried without incurring an extra charge by transportation companies.

**Fly America Act:** Federal travelers are required by 49 U.S.C. 40118, to use United States air carrier service for all travel and cargo transportation services funded by the United States Government.

**Foreign Flag Vessel:** A vessel of foreign registry including vessels owned by U.S. citizens but registered in a nation other than the U.S.

**Foreign Flag Air TSP:** An air TSP who is not holding a certificate issued by the United States under 49 U.S.C. 41102.

**Global Distribution System (GDS):** Is a computerized, centralized service that provides travel-related transactions.

**Government Contractor-issued Travel Charge Card (GTCC):** An individually billed travel card or centrally billed account.

**Government Transportation Document:** Is any executed agreement for transportation service, such as bill of lading, Government bill of lading (GBL), Government travel request (GTR) or transportation ticket.

**Government Transportation Request (GTR) (Optional Form 1169):** A Government document used to purchase transportation services. The document obligates the Government to pay for transportation services provided.

**Government Travel Regulation:** Rules governing the travel and relocation allowances and entitlement of Federal employees performing official travel or relocating for the Government. For Federal civilian employees, see the Federal Travel Regulation (FTR) (41 CFR Chapters 301-304). For members of the Uniformed Services, see Joint Travel Regulations, for members of the Foreign Service of the United States; see Chapter 500 Volume 14 of the Foreign Affairs Manual (14FAM500). 14 FAM 500 is available online at: [https://fam.state.gov/Fam/FAM.aspx?ID=14FAM](https://fam.state.gov/Fam/FAM.aspx?ID=14FAM)

**Individually Billed Account (IBA):** A Contractor issued card used by travelers of a participating agency/organization to pay for passenger transportation service, subsistence expenses, and other travel expenses incurred in connection with official travel.

**Integrated Airline Reporting (IAR):** ARC’s Interactive Agent Reporting (IAR) is an electronic sales reporting system for travel agents and CTDs that facilitates the settlement of sales, refunds, exchanges, and memos.

**Miscellaneous Charge Order (MCO):** A document issued by TSPs for excess baggage, denied boarding compensation, unused tickets, or for refunds due because of rerouting, downgrading, or change in class of service. MCOs are a negotiable document.
Official Travel: Travel performed at the direction of a Federal agency under an official travel authorization.

Open Skies: Open Skies agreements between the United States and other countries expand international passenger and cargo flights by eliminating government interference in commercial airline decisions about routes, capacity and pricing. This frees carriers to provide more affordable, convenient and efficient air service to consumers, promoting increased travel and trade and spurring high-quality job opportunity and economic growth. Open Skies policy rejects the outmoded practice of highly restrictive air services agreements protecting flag carriers.

Passenger Transportation Document (PTD): GTR, Tickets, MCO, or any fully executed agreement for transportation services.

Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN): Taxpayer identification number assigned by the Department of Treasury.

Ticket Refund Application: A document or receipt issued by the TSP for a refund due as a result of a change of routing, class of service, or cancellation of a flight. (Ticket Refund Application can also be referred to as Transportation Refund Application or Transportation Credit).

Transportation Service Provider (TSP): Any party, person, agency or carrier who undertakes by contract or agreement to provide transportation services to the Federal Government.

Transportation Service: Services involving the physical movement of people, products, and any or all objects (from one location to another) by a TSP for the Federal Government.

Travel Management System (TMS): A system to arrange travel services for Federal employees on official travel, including reservation of accommodations and ticketing. A TMS includes a travel management center (TMC), commercial ticket office (CTO), electronic travel management system, or other commercial method of arranging travel.

Unused Electronic Ticket (UET): When utilized - Unused E-Ticket (UET) is an easy, user-friendly, interactive GDS tool that informs TMC’s that the traveler has unused electronic tickets that notifies and applies to the current travel reservation booking that a ticket is unused.

U. S. flag air carrier service: Service provided by an air TSP that holds a certificate under 49 U.S.C. 41102 and which services is authorized either by the carrier's certificate or by exemption or regulation. U.S. flag air carrier service also includes service provided under a code share agreement with a foreign air carrier in accordance with Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations when the ticket, or documentation for an electronic ticket, identifies the U.S. flag air carrier's designator code and flight number.

U. S. flag vessel: A Government vessel or a privately owned U.S. flag commercial vessel registered and operated under the laws of the U.S. used in commercial trace of the U.S., owned and operated by U.S. citizens including a vessel under voyage at time charter to Government and a Government owned vessel under bare boat charter to and operated by U.S. citizens.
**Figure 22 SF 1113, PUBLIC VOUCHER FOR TRANSPORTATION CHARGES (ORIGINAL)**
Figure 23 SF 1113-A, PUBLIC VOUCHER FOR TRANSPORTATION CHARGES (MEMORANDUM COPY)
Figure 24 SF 1169, U.S. GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTATION REQUEST (ORIGINAL)
**Figure 25 SF 1169-A, U.S.GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTATION REQUEST (MEMORANDUM COPY)**
Figure 26 SF 1169-B, U.S. GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTATION REQUEST (DUPLICATE COPY), SF 1169-C, U.S. GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTATION REQUEST (TRIPlicate COPY) (BOTH PART OF SNAPOUT ASSEMBLY ONLY)
Figure 27 OPTIONAL FORM 1169 GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTATION REQUEST
### REDEMPTION OF UNUSED TICKETS - Original

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>File Reference</th>
<th>Government Charge Card Number</th>
<th>Date Ticket or GTR Issued</th>
<th>No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Passenger's Name**

**Place Issued**

**Origin**

**Destination**

**Attention:** Refund is requested for each segment of unfurnished passenger transportation services indicated below. Any unused tickets involved are attached.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form No.</th>
<th>Ticket No.</th>
<th>No. of Passengers and Fares Basis</th>
<th>Unused From</th>
<th>Unused To</th>
<th>Amount of Refund</th>
<th>For Carrier's Use Only</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Transportation Service Provider's Name and Address**

**Agency's Appropriation**

**Name and Address to Which Refund Is to Be Made**

### Instructions

1. Transportation Service Providers (TSPs) should not effect adjustment by crediting the value of unused tickets in presenting charges on other bills.

2. TSPs should not request that the agency furnish any payment or billing identification of the bill which covered the charges on the Government charge card/US Government Transportation Request involved.

3. The value of each unused ticket that appears in the listing should be inserted by the TSP on the face of the original copy of this form in the column captioned, "Amount of Refund."

4. The original copy should be returned to the agency specified on the form with the check covering the refund due. Check may be made payable to the agency or the "Treasury of the United States."

### Notice

This debt is now due. Payment should be made promptly. Interest on this debt accrues from the date of this notice. Such interest becomes payable and this debt becomes subject to administrative costs and penalty charges, if it is not paid within 30 days of the date of this notice. In order to avoid such interest, administrative costs, and penalty charges, the amount due must be paid within 30 days of the date of this notice. If necessary, it is the intention of the agency to which refund is to be made to collect this claim by administrative setoff. You may inspect and copy agency records pertinent to this debt, obtain an agency review of the decision related to the debt, and propose a written agreement with the agency for the repayment of the debt.

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Figure 28 SF 1170, REDEMPTION OF UNUSED TICKETS
Figure 29. SF 1186, TRANSMITTAL FOR TRANSPORTATION SCHEDULES AND RELATED BASIC DOCUMENTS