

§ 301-71.3

§ 301-71.3 May we use electronic signatures on travel documents?

Yes, if you meet the security and privacy requirements established by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) for electronic data interchange.

Subpart B—Travel Authorization

§ 301-71.100 What is the purpose of the travel authorization process?

The purpose is to:

- (a) Provide the employee information regarding what expenses you will pay;
- (b) Provide travel service vendors with necessary documentation for the use of travel programs;
- (c) Provide financial information necessary for budgetary planning; and
- (d) Identify purpose of travel.

§ 301-71.101 What travel may we authorize?

You may authorize only travel which is necessary to accomplish the purposes of the Government effectively and economically. This must be communicated to any official who has the authority to authorize travel.

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

Yes. You may issue a single authorization for a group of employees when they are traveling together on a single trip. However, you must attach a list of all travelers to the authorization.

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

You must include:

- (a) The name of the employee(s);
- (b) The signature of the proper authorizing official;
- (c) Purpose of travel;
- (d) Any conditions of or limitations on that authorization;
- (e) An estimate of the travel costs (for open authorizations it should include an estimate of the travel costs over the period covered); and
- (f) A statement that the employee(s) is (are) authorized to travel.

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§ 301-71.104 Who must sign a travel authorization?

Your agency head or an official to whom such authority has been delegated. This authority may be delegated to any person(s) who is aware of how the authorized travel will support the agency's mission, who is knowledgeable of the employee's travel plans and/or responsible for the travel funds paying for the travel involved.

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

Yes, except when advance written or electronic authorization is not possible or practical and approval is in accordance with §§ 301-2.1 and 301-2.5 for:

- (a) Use of premium-class service on common carrier transportation;
- (b) Use of a foreign air carrier;
- (c) Use of reduced fares for group or charter arrangements;
- (d) Use of cash to pay for common carrier transportation;
- (e) Use of extra-fare train service;
- (f) Travel by ship;
- (g) Use of a rental car;
- (h) Use of a Government aircraft;
- (i) Payment of reduced rate per diem;
- (j) Payment of actual expenses;
- (k) Travel expenses related to emergency travel;
- (l) Transportation expenses related to threatened law enforcement/investigative employees and members of their immediate families;
- (m) Travel expenses related to travel to a foreign area, except as provided by agency mission;
- (n) Acceptance of payment from a non-Federal source for travel expenses (see chapter 304 of this title); and
- (o) Travel expenses related to attendance at a conference.

NOTE TO § 301-71.105: You should establish procedures for travel situations where it is not practical or possible to issue a written authorization in advance, except for paragraphs (c), (i), (n), and (o), which always require written or electronic advance authorization.

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

The appropriate official is determined as follows:

Temp. Duty Travel Allowances

§ 301-71.203

For	The appropriate official to sign a trip-by-trip authorization is
Use of cash to procure common carrier transportation.	An official at as low an administrative level as permitted by 41 CFR 101-203.2 to ensure adequate consideration and review of the circumstances.
Travel on a Government aircraft	Determined under 41 CFR 101-37.405.
Acceptance of payment from a non-Federal source for travel expenses.	An official at as low an administrative level as permitted by 41 CFR part 304 to ensure adequate consideration and review of the circumstances surrounding the offer and acceptance of the payment.
Travel expenses related to attendance at a conference.	A senior agency official.
All other specific authorizations	An official who may issue the employee a general authorization.

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

The following factors must be considered:

- (a) The need for the travel;
- (b) The use of travel substitutes (e.g., mail, teleconferencing, etc.);
- (c) The most cost effective routing and means of accomplishing travel; and
- (d) The employee's travel plans, including plans to take leave in conjunction with travel.

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

You must establish the following:

- (a) The circumstances under which different types of travel authorizations will be used, consistent with the guidelines in this subpart;
- (b) Who will be authorized to sign travel authorizations; and
- (c) What format you will use for travel authorizations.

[63 FR 15974, Apr. 1, 1998; 63 FR 35538, June 30, 1998]

Subpart C—Travel Claims for Reimbursement

§ 301-71.200 Who must review and sign travel claims?

The travel authorizing/approving official or his/her designee (e.g., supervisor of the traveler), must review and sign travel claims to confirm the authorized travel.

§ 301-71.201 What are the reviewing official's responsibilities?

The reviewing official must have full knowledge of the employee's activities. He/she must ensure:

- (a) The claim is properly prepared in accordance with the pertinent regulations and agency procedures;
- (b) A copy of authorization for travel is provided;
- (c) The types of expenses claimed are authorized and allowable expenses;
- (d) The amounts claimed are accurate; and
- (e) The required receipts, statements, justifications, etc. are attached to the travel claim.

§ 301-71.202 May we pay a claim when an employee does not include a copy of the corresponding authorization?

Yes, as long as the travel claim was signed by the approving/authorizing official, except for the following, which require advance authorization:

- (a) Use of reduced fares for group or charter arrangements;
- (b) Payment of a reduced rate of per diem for subsistence expenses;
- (c) Acceptance of payment from a non-Federal source for travel expenses; and
- (d) Travel expenses related to attendance at a conference.

§ 301-71.203 Who is responsible for the validity of the travel claim?

The certifying officer assumes ultimate responsibility under 31 U.S.C. 3528 for the validity of the claim; however:

- (a) The traveler must ensure all travel expenses are prudent and necessary and submit the expenses in the form of a proper claim;
- (b) The authorizing/approving official shall review the completed claim to ensure that the claim is properly prepared in accordance with regulations and agency procedures prior to authorizing it for payment.