

**PART 301-76—COLLECTION OF UNDISPUTED DELINQUENT AMOUNTS OWED TO THE CONTRACTOR ISSUING THE INDIVIDUALLY BILLED TRAVEL CHARGE CARD**

**Subpart A—General Rules**

Sec.

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AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 5707; 40 U.S.C. 121(c); Sec. 2, Pub. L. 105-264, 112 Stat. 2350 (5 U.S.C. 5701 note).

SOURCE: FTR Amdt. 90, 65 FR 3058, Jan. 19, 2000, unless otherwise noted.

**Subpart A—General Rules**

NOTE TO SUBPART A: Use of pronouns “we”, “you”, and their variants throughout this part refers to the agency.

**§ 301-76.1 May we collect undisputed delinquent amounts that an employee (including members of the uniformed services) owes to a Government travel charge card contractor?**

Yes, upon written request from the contractor and in accordance with the procedures specified in § 301-76.100, you may collect undisputed amounts owed to a Government travel charge card contractor from the delinquent employee's disposable pay. You must promptly forward all amounts deducted to the contractor.

**§ 301-76.2 What is disposable pay?**

Disposable pay is the part of the employee's compensation remaining after the deduction of any amounts required by law to be withheld. These deductions do not include discretionary deductions such as savings bonds, charitable contributions, etc. Deductions may be made from any type of pay, e.g., basic pay, special pay, retirement pay, or incentive pay.

[FTR Amdt. 92, 65 FR 21367, Apr. 21, 2000]

**Subpart B—Policies and Procedures**

NOTE TO SUBPART B: Use of pronouns “we”, “you”, and their variants throughout this part refers to the agency.

**§ 301-76.100 Are there any due process requirements with which we must comply before collecting undisputed delinquent amounts on behalf of the charge card contractor?**

Yes, you must:

(a) Provide the employee with written notice of the type and amount of the claim, the intention to collect the claim by deduction from his/her disposable pay, and an explanation of his/her rights as a debtor;

(b) Give the employee the opportunity to inspect and copy your records related to the claim;

(c) Allow an opportunity for a review within the agency of your decision to collect the amount; and

(d) Provide the employee an opportunity to make a written agreement with the contractor to repay the delinquent amount.

**§ 301-76.101 Who is responsible for ensuring that all due process and legal requirements have been met?**

You are responsible for ensuring that all requirements have been met.

**§ 301-76.102 Can we collect undisputed delinquent amounts if we have not reimbursed the employee for amounts reimbursable under applicable travel regulations?**

No, you may only collect undisputed delinquent amounts after you have reimbursed the employee under the applicable travel regulations and in accordance with a proper travel claim.

## § 301-76.103

However, if the employee has not submitted a proper travel claim within the timeframe requirements of § 301-52.7 of this chapter, and there are no extenuating circumstances, you may collect the undisputed delinquent amounts.

### § 301-76.103 What is the maximum amount we may deduct from the employee's disposable pay?

As set forth in Public Law 105-264, 112 Stat. 2350, October 19, 1998, the maximum amount you may deduct from the employee's disposable pay is 15 percent per pay period, unless the employee consents in writing to deduction of a greater percentage.

## PARTS 301-77—301-99 [RESERVED]

## 41 CFR Ch. 301 (7-1-23 Edition)

### APPENDIX A TO CHAPTER 301—PRESCRIBED MAXIMUM PER DIEM RATES FOR CONUS

For the Continental United States (CONUS) *per diem* rates, see applicable FTR *Per Diem* Bulletins, issued periodically and available on the Internet at <https://www.gsa.gov/perdiem>.

[FTR Amdt. 2003-03, 68 FR 22314, Apr. 28, 2003, as amended at 85 FR 39850, July 2, 2020]

### APPENDIX B TO CHAPTER 301—ALLOCATION OF M&IE RATES TO BE USED IN MAKING DEDUCTIONS FROM THE M&IE ALLOWANCE

For the meals and incidental expenses (M&IE) deduction amounts for localities in CONUS, non-foreign areas, and foreign areas, visit <https://www.gsa.gov/mie>. Any updates to the amounts will be noted in FTR *Per Diem* Bulletins, issued periodically and available on the internet.

[FTR Amdt. 2018-01, 83 FR 30078, June 27, 2018, as amended at 85 FR 39850, July 2, 2020]

### APPENDIX C TO CHAPTER 301—STANDARD DATA ELEMENTS FOR FEDERAL TRAVEL [TRAVELER IDENTIFICATION]

Group name	Data elements	Description
Travel Authorization .....	Authorization Number	Assigned by the appropriate office.
Employee Name .....	First Name, Middle Initial, Last Name.	Agency guidelines may specify the order, e.g., last name first.
Employee Identification	Employee Number .....	Must use a number, e.g., SSN, vendor number, or other number that identifies the employee.
Travel Purpose Identifier.	Employee Emergency	Travel related to an unexpected occurrence/event or injury/illness that affects the employee personally and/or directly that requires immediate action/attention. <i>Examples:</i> Traveler is incapacitated by illness or injury, death or serious illness of a family member (as defined in § 300-3.1 or § 301-30.2), or catastrophic occurrence or impending disaster that directly affects the employee's home. Emergency travel also includes travel for medical care while employee is TDY away from the official station (part 301-30), death of an employee/immediate family member when performing official duties away from the official station or home of record (part 303-70), medical attendant transportation (part 301-30), assistance travel for an employee with special needs (part 301-13), as well as travel for threatened law enforcement/investigative employees (part 301-31).
	Mission (Operational)	Travel to a particular site in order to perform operational or managerial activities. Travel to a conference to serve as a speaker, panelist, or provide information in one's official capacity. Travel to attend a meeting to discuss general agency operations, review status reports, or discuss topics of general interest. <i>Examples:</i> Employee's day-to-day operational or managerial activities, as defined by the agency, to include, but not be limited to: hearings, site visit, information meeting, inspections, audits, investigations, and examinations.
	Special Agency Mission.	Travel to carry out a special agency mission and/or perform a task outside the agency's normal course of day-to-day business activities that is unique or distinctive. These special missions are defined by the head of agency and are normally not programmed in the agency annual funding authorization. <i>Examples:</i> These agency-defined special missions may include details, security missions, and agency emergency response/recovery such as civil, natural disasters, evacuation, catastrophic events, technical assistance, evaluations or assessments.