

CIRM POLICY GOVERNING TRAVEL

I. PURPOSE

The CIRM Policy Governing Travel is based upon the University of California Business and Finance Bulletin G-28, with modifications as required to ensure that CIRM satisfies its research mission. This policy provides for appropriate implementation and oversight required for reimbursement of travel claims.

II. DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this Policy, the following definitions shall apply:

Business Purpose – the business purpose of a CIRM traveler may include activities that contribute to any one of the CIRM’s major functions, including but not limited to, funding stem cell research, research facilities, and other vital research opportunities in California; supporting all stages of the process of developing cures; and establishing appropriate regulatory standards and oversight for research and facilities development.

Headquarters – the place where the major portion of the traveler's working time is spent, or the place to which the employee returns during working hours upon completion of special outside assignments.

Lodging – expenses for overnight sleeping facilities. Does not include accommodations on airplanes, trains, buses, or ships, which are included in the cost of transportation.

M&IE Reimbursement Cap – the maximum amount authorized for daily meal and incidental expenses established by the CIRM for all travel of less than 30 days in the continental United States. This rate is adjusted periodically to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index. For purposes of the reimbursement cap, incidental expenses include tips and fees for services, e.g., for waiters, baggage handlers, etc. *M&IE*.

Reimbursement Cap shall not be treated as a per diem. Only actual reasonable expenses incurred for M&IE may be claimed. See Appendix A.

Reporting Period – the thirty-one day period within which a Travel Expense Claim must be submitted after the end of a trip, subject to availability of documentation and staff time. Refer to Section XI, Reporting Period, for more information.

Residence – the primary residence where the traveler lives, regardless of other legal or mailing addresses. However, when an employee is required to reside temporarily away from his or her permanent residence because of official travel away from headquarters, such residence may still be considered permanent if it is unreasonable to expect the employee to move his or her permanent residence to the temporary job location.

Travel Expenses – expenses that are ordinary and necessary to accomplish the official business purpose of a trip. Refer to the following sections for a description of travel

expenses eligible for reimbursement: Transportation Expenses; Subsistence Expenses; and Miscellaneous Travel Expenses.

Travel Status – the period during which a traveler is traveling on official CIRM business outside the vicinity of his or her headquarters or residence.

III. CIRM TRAVEL POLICY

A. Scope

This Policy shall apply to all official CIRM travel.

- This Policy includes special rules for non-employees, such as working group members, scientific reviewers, visiting scholars, independent contractors, and candidates for employment at CIRM.

B. Policy

All official travel shall be properly authorized, reported, and reimbursed in accordance with this Policy. Under no circumstances shall expenses for personal travel be charged to, or be temporarily funded by, the CIRM, unless otherwise noted in this Policy. When a CIRM employee travels under the sponsorship of a non-CIRM entity, travel expenses, including advances, or billings, shall not be charged to a CIRM account or billed to the CIRM, subject to the availability of sufficient time for the sponsor to advance funds for travel and subject to the sponsor's billing and reimbursement procedures. CIRM employees traveling on official business shall observe normally accepted standards of propriety in the type and manner of expenses they incur. *In addition, it is the traveler's responsibility to report his or her actual travel expenses in a responsible and ethical manner, in accordance with the regulations set forth in this Policy.* The travel reimbursement procedures contained in this Policy are designed to conform to the substantiation rules published by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). Thus, any payment made to an employee in connection with official travel that lasts for one year or less shall not result in additional taxable income to the employee. Travel expenses considered by the IRS to be taxable income to the traveler are not reimbursable except for certain travel expenses related to moving a new appointee or a current employee.

C. Exceptions

Exceptions to this policy may be authorized by the President or his or her designee. Any delegation of authority for exceptional travel expenses must be in writing; any redelegation of this authority must be authorized by the President. An exception may be granted when one is required for extenuating circumstances. A request for an exception must document the circumstances and need for the exception. When an exception has been granted, the reimbursement of expenses claimed shall be limited to the actual costs incurred, provided such costs are deemed to be ordinary and necessary under the circumstances.

IV. APPROVAL OF TRAVEL EXPENSES

In order to ensure that travel expenses are approved in an impartial manner, travelers may not approve the reimbursement of their own travel expenses. In addition, travelers shall not approve the travel expenses of an individual to whom he or she reports either directly or indirectly. An employee also may not approve the travel of a near relative, e.g., spouse or

equivalent, child, parent, etc. Notwithstanding this provision, however, the Chief Operating Officer (“COO”) may approve travel expense claims submitted by the President, and the President or COO may approve travel expense claims submitted by the Chairperson of the ICOC.

V. PAYMENT OF TRAVEL EXPENSES

A. Prepaid Expenses and Direct Charges

Prepaid expenses such as transportation tickets and conference fees may be paid directly by CIRM with prior approval from the Chairperson of the ICOC (for individuals within the Chair’s office), the President, the COO or a Finance Officer to whom the COO has delegated this authority. Travelers are prohibited from charging other travel-related lodging, meals or miscellaneous expenses to CIRM. These expenses must be paid by the traveler when they are incurred, and a claim for reimbursement submitted at the conclusion of the trip.

B. Corporate Travel Cards

Under guidelines established by CIRM, corporate travel cards may be issued on a case by case basis for employees who travel on official CIRM business. Any traveler issued such a card *should* use the card to pay for all expenses related to official CIRM business travel, including lodging and subsistence, except where the card is not accepted. The cardholder will be billed directly for all expenses charged to the corporate card. The cardholder is personally responsible for paying *all* charges on the corporate card and for keeping the card current. Corporate travel card delinquencies may result in the cancellation of the traveler’s card or other corrective action. *The CIRM will not reimburse or pay late fee charges incurred in connection with the corporate card.* The COO is responsible for negotiating contracts for a corporate card program. The corporate travel card is valid only while an individual is employed by the CIRM, may be cancelled at the discretion of the CIRM, and must be relinquished to the employee’s department upon termination of employment.

The traveler must submit a Travel Expense Claim even if he or she is not owed any additional reimbursement, in order to document the business purpose for which the advance was issued.

C. Payment of Expenses on Behalf of Others

CIRM travelers normally shall not be reimbursed for expenses paid on behalf of other persons, except in the case of co-travelers who are sharing a room or where it is cost efficient or promotes staff efficiency. Exceptions to this rule, such as supervised group trips, must be approved in advance.

D. Cancellation of Reservations

Travelers who are unable to honor a reservation shall be responsible for canceling the reservation in compliance with the cancellation terms established by the hotel, airline, etc. The traveler must return any refundable deposits to the CIRM. Charges or lost refunds resulting from failure to cancel reservations shall not be reimbursed unless the traveler can show that such failure was the result of circumstances beyond the traveler's control. The traveler shall be responsible for promptly returning for a refund any unused or partially used transportation tickets.

VI. INSURANCE FOR TRAVELERS

A. ICOC Members, Employees and Working Group Members

All ICOC members, CIRM employees and working group members are routinely covered 24 hours a day, worldwide, against accidental death or dismemberment while on an official CIRM business trip or while engaged in designated extrahazardous activities on behalf of the CIRM. In addition, all CIRM employees are provided with Workers' Compensation coverage for work-related injury that occurs during a CIRM-approved and -funded business trip. For insurance coverage purposes, an official CIRM business trip begins when the traveler leaves his or her residence or headquarters, whichever occurs last, and ends when the traveler returns to his or her residence or headquarters, whichever occurs first.

B. Vehicles

For information on insurance coverage requirements for employees who use their private vehicles on CIRM business. The ORIM administers the State Motor Vehicle Liability Self-Insurance Program (VELSIP), which provides unlimited self-insured liability coverage for the state, agencies, and employees who operate covered self-propelled land vehicles on state business (California Vehicle Code Sections 17000 and 17001). Effective January 1, 2004, liability coverage is limited to \$1 million per occurrence/accident when the state vehicle is operated by a non-salaried employee (i.e. student assistant, volunteer, etc.) on state business. The driver's employing department/agency will be financially responsible for the payment of any claims, settlements, judgments or verdicts in excess of \$1 million. The VELSIP provides excess liability coverage for state employees on state business while driving non-state vehicles, but only after the vehicle owner's liability policy limits have been paid. The VELSIP does not provide coverage for injury to state employees nor for damage to state vehicles. Employee injuries are handled through Workers' Compensation coverage. Damage to state vehicles are handled through the budget of the owning state agency.

VII. TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES

Transportation expenses shall be reimbursed **based on the most reasonable economic mode of transportation** and the most commonly traveled direct, nonstop route consistent with the authorized purpose of the trip. Any exception must be approved by the President.

A. General

1. Definition

Transportation expenses include the following: charges for commercial carrier fares; travel agency service fees; car rental charges; private car mileage allowances; overnight and day auto parking; bridge and road tolls; taxi and public transportation fares; and all other charges for transportation services necessary to accomplish the official business purpose of the trip.

2. Transportation Tickets

Transportation tickets should be procured in advance in order to obtain any discounts offered by the carrier or negotiated by the CIRM. Such tickets should be purchased

from the CIRM contract travel agencies. Travelers will not be reimbursed for non-cash certificates used for the purchase of transportation tickets, e.g., frequent flyer miles.

3. Lost Tickets

Service charges for tickets lost by travelers may be reimbursed, provided such occurrences are infrequent. Charges for re-ticketing, schedule changes, etc. are reimbursable if incurred for a valid business reason. The reason for the charge must be specified on the Travel Expense Claim.

4. Allowable Mileage Expense

Mileage shall ordinarily be computed between the traveler's headquarters or residence, depending upon the point of origin, and the common carrier or destination. Expenses for travel between the traveler's residence and headquarters (commuting expense) shall not be allowed. When a traveler is authorized to drive a private vehicle to or from a common carrier terminal, mileage may be reimbursed as follows:

- One round trip, including parking for the duration of the trip; or
- Two round trips, including short-term parking expenses, when an employee is driven to a common carrier.

Also, if a non-employee who is not on travel status has a temporary assignment away from his/her residence, reimbursement shall be made for mileage expenses incurred between the assignment location, or home and the assignment location and new destination, whichever is less.

5. Surface Transportation Used in Lieu of Air Travel

If advance approval has been obtained, a traveler may use surface transportation for personal reasons even though air travel is the appropriate mode of transportation. The cost of meals and lodging, parking, mileage, tolls, taxis, and ferries incurred while in transit by surface transportation may be reimbursed. However, such costs shall not exceed the cost of airfare, based on the lower of the airfare at the state rate or the regular coach fare available for the location of travel, plus transportation costs to and from the terminals, parking, tolls, lodging and meals.

6. Indirect or Interrupted Itineraries

Advance approval is required when a traveler takes an indirect route or interrupts travel by a direct route, for other than CIRM business. Any resulting additional expenses shall be borne by the traveler. The reimbursement of expenses shall be limited to the actual costs incurred or the charges that would have been incurred via a usually traveled route, whichever is less. Any resulting excess travel time will not be considered work time, and will be charged to the appropriate type of leave. The employee shall be responsible for accurate reporting of such leave time.

7. Travel Extended to Save Costs

Additional expenses associated with travel extended to save costs, e.g., a Saturday night stay for domestic travel, may be reimbursed when the cost of airfare would be less than the cost of airfare had the traveler not extended the trip (provided the expenses were incurred in compliance with this Policy). Such expenses, which include lodging, car rental, and M&IE (subject to the reimbursement caps set forth in Appendix B) incurred within the vicinity of the business destination, shall not exceed the amount the CIRM would have paid had the traveler not extended the trip.

B. Air Travel

1. State Rate/Coach Class

State rate shall be used. If the State rate is not available, coach class, refundable, shall be used in the interest of economy. This policy applies to all travel (domestic or foreign, or any combination thereof) regardless of the purpose or fund source.

2. Business Class

Use of business or first-class or other higher-cost services may be authorized under the circumstances listed below. Documentation of such circumstances must be provided on the Travel Expense Claim.

- Business or first-class is the only service offered between two points;
- The use of coach class would be more expensive, e.g., when, because of scheduling difficulties, traveling by air coach would require an unnecessary hotel expense, circuitous routing, or an unduly long layover when making connections;
- The use of business or first-class travel is necessary to reasonably accommodate a disability or medical need of a traveler. Documentation of such circumstances should be provided on the Travel Expense Claim.

When a traveler prefers to use a higher class than the one authorized for reimbursement, the traveler must pay the incremental cost of the airfare. In cases other than those described above, a written authorization to use business or first-class or other higher-cost service shall be obtained in advance from the President. The traveler shall submit such authorization with the Travel Expense Claim.

C. Automobile

Travelers may use their private vehicle for business purposes if it is less expensive than renting a car, taking a taxi, or using alternative transportation, or if it saves time. Persons authorized to travel by automobile (e.g., when an automobile is the most reasonable economic mode of transportation, considering time and personnel requirements) shall be reimbursed for actual M&IE incurred en route by the most efficient route, considering

transportation time, weather conditions, safety, etc., plus any necessary cost of lodging, when appropriate.

1. Private Vehicles

The following rules apply to all domestic travel.

a. Mileage Reimbursement Rates

When two or more persons on CIRM business share a private vehicle, *only the driver may claim reimbursement for mileage.*

(1) Standard Rate

CIRM will use the standard reimbursement rate per mile as set by the Federal government and identified in the University of California Travel Policy. This rate takes into account all actual automobile expenses such as fuel and lubrication, towing charges, repairs, replacements, tires, depreciation, insurance, etc. Thus, under IRS regulations, travelers who claim this rate are not required to substantiate the actual costs of operating the vehicle.

(2) Rate for Travelers With Physical Disabilities

A traveler with a physical disability who must use a specially equipped or modified automobile may claim reimbursement at the standard rate per mile set forth above. However, if the traveler incurred higher than standard operating costs, the traveler may seek reimbursement by submitting a statement with the Travel Expense Claim certifying that he or she incurred higher operating costs. The actual fixed and variable costs must be specified in the statement. The traveler should refer to [IRS Form 2106](#), Employee Business Expenses.

The form is available from the following IRS web site:

http://www.irs.ustreas.gov/prod/forms_pubs/forms.html

(3) When a private vehicle operated by an employee on official CIRM business is damaged by collision or sustains other accidental damage, reimbursement for repairs borne by the employee may be authorized up to \$500 or the amount of the deductible (co-insurance), whichever is less. Expenses that can be recouped from insurance are not eligible for reimbursement. The amount reimbursed shall be based on receipts submitted by the employee to the individual who authorized the travel.

2. Rental Cars

a. Authorization to Rent

A vehicle may be rented when renting would be more advantageous to the CIRM than other means of commercial transportation, such as using a taxi. Advance reservations should be made whenever possible and a compact or economy model requested, unless business needs dictate the use of a larger model (e.g., a large number of passengers traveling together on official CIRM business, the transportation of meeting materials, etc.). Except as provided above, a compact or economy model should be used unless a no-cost upgrade is provided. Use of a higher cost upgrade requires approval by the President.

The traveler is responsible for obtaining the best available rate commensurate with the requirements of the trip. *The State discount rate shall be used when available.*

b. Insurance Coverage

Travelers are expected to use rental agencies with which the state has contracts that include insurance coverage. The following rules apply to insurance coverage for rental cars:

- The cost of full collision coverage for rental cars used in Alaska, Hawaii, U.S. possessions (OCONUS) and foreign countries, is allowable.
- *On contract rental vehicles used in the continental United States (CONUS)*, charges for additional insurance are not allowable, including any charge for a collision damage waiver (CDW).
- Additional charges for insurance coverage will not be reimbursed if a non-contract agency is used, unless no car rental company in the area has an agreement with the state.
- A vehicle rented from an agency with which the state has an agreement is not covered by insurance when it is being used for a personal day of travel.

c. Damage to a Rental Vehicle

A CIRM traveler may be reimbursed for up to \$500 of property damage to a rental vehicle only if such expenses were incurred on days the vehicle was being used for CIRM business purposes. The traveler shall submit with the Travel Expense Claim a brief description of the damage to the vehicle, including an explanation of the cause of such damage, and either a police report or a report prepared by the rental company.

3. Miscellaneous Automobile-related Expenses

Charges for ferries, bridges, tunnels, or toll roads may be claimed by the vehicle operator. Reasonable charges for parking while on travel status or on CIRM business away from regular duties also will be allowed for the following:

- a. Day parking on trips away from headquarters;
- b. Day and overnight parking on overnight trips away from headquarters or residence (a claim should not be made if free overnight parking is available); and
- c. Parking charges incurred when an employee without a location parking permit is occasionally required to drive to and from headquarters.

Valet parking charges in excess of normal parking charges shall be borne by the traveler, unless valet parking is the only parking option available or business needs dictate the use

of valet parking (e.g., the transportation of meeting materials, meeting and travel time requirements, etc.).

D. Rail or Bus

Rail or bus transportation may be used when required by the destination or by business necessity. If the traveler's destination is served by a regularly scheduled airline, however, the use of rail shall be reimbursed to the extent the cost is equal to or less than the available refundable coach fare. This rule does not apply to inter-city rail travel that is equivalent to air transportations in total travel time. Reimbursement for the cost of Pullman roomette accommodations is allowed. If more expensive accommodations are used, the traveler must justify the expense in a written explanation submitted with the Travel Expense Claim. If accommodations are included in the rail fare, e.g., Pullman roomette accommodations, lodging expenses shall not be reimbursed for each night that such accommodations are used.

E. Other Forms of Transportation

Local Public Transportation, Shuttle Service, and Taxis: Local public transportation fares (e.g., buses, subway, streetcars) shall be allowed. The cost of shuttle service (including airport sedan car service, if the cost is comparable to the cost of a taxi or business needs dictate the use of a sedan car service (e.g., no taxis available, weather conditions peak travel time, time of day, traffic conditions, or tight scheduling would indicate possible delays in taxi service that could interfere with a scheduled business meeting, etc.) to and from an airport or railroad station, plus reasonable tips, is allowable to the extent such service is not included in air or rail fares. Taxi fares, including up to a 15% tip, shall be allowed only when the use of public transportation or airport shuttle service is impractical or not available. The cost must be reasonable in relation to personal car use costs, including parking, tolls, etc.

VIII SUBSISTENCE EXPENSES

A. General

1. Definition

Subsistence expenses incurred while on travel status consist of charges for lodging and meals and incidental expenses (M&IE). For the definition of incidental expenses, see Definitions. Expenses reimbursed must be ordinary and necessary to accomplish the official business purpose of the trip. Subsistence expenses incurred within the vicinity of an employee's headquarters or residence shall not be reimbursed. To be eligible for reimbursement, actual expenses must be documented in accordance with this Policy.

2. Business Meals

Expenses for meals incurred by employees who host business meetings while on travel status are reimbursable in accordance with the CIRM Business Meeting Expenditure Policy.

B. Travel in Excess of 24 Hours

1. Domestic Travel--Travel Within the United States and Its Possessions

For purposes of determining the applicability of Sections a and b below, an official CIRM business trip begins when the traveler leaves his or her residence or headquarters, whichever occurs last, and ends when the traveler returns to his or her residence or headquarters, whichever occurs first.

a. CONUS Travel

For travel assignments within the continental United States (CONUS), the reimbursement of daily subsistence expenses shall be based on the actual amounts incurred for lodging and meals and incidental expenses. *The M&IE cap shall not be treated as a per diem.* M&IE shall be limited to the *actual reasonable costs incurred*, subject to the daily maximum reimbursement cap set forth in Appendix A. Lodging expenses must be supported by original itemized receipts, regardless of the amounts incurred, and must be reasonable for the locality of travel.

b. OCONUS Travel

Travel within Alaska, Hawaii and U.S. possessions (OCONUS) shall be reimbursed in accordance with the non-foreign locality per diem rates published by the Department of Defense (see Appendix A).

2. Foreign Travel

a. Foreign travel shall be reimbursed in accordance with the Federal Maximum Travel Per Diem Allowances for Foreign Areas published by the Department of State (see Appendix A). An official CIRM business trip begins when the traveler leaves his or her residence or headquarters, whichever occurs last, and ends when the traveler returns to his or her residence or headquarters, whichever occurs first.

b. If actual expenses are claimed due to special or unusual circumstances, the traveler must document such circumstances by submitting a written explanation with the Travel Expense Claim. The amount reimbursed, however, may not exceed 300% of the applicable federal rate established for the location of travel. The reimbursement of actual expenses must be supported by receipts.

Following are some examples of special or unusual circumstances that warrant reimbursement of actual expenses:

- A traveler is required to attend a meeting or conference where meals and lodging must be obtained at a prearranged place, and lodging consumes all or most of the applicable maximum per diem allowance;
- The travel is to an area where the per diem is normally adequate, but subsistence costs have temporarily increased because of a special event or function, e.g., a national or international sports event; or

- Due to the situation described above, affordable lodging is not available within a reasonable commuting distance of the employee's meeting or conference and transportation costs to commute to and from the less expensive lodging facility consume most or all of the savings achieved from occupying less expensive lodging, or the commuting time would interfere with business meetings or other events critical to the mission of the agency.

3. Adjustment for Per Diem Rates

Travelers may request reimbursement of actual expenses for one portion of a trip and per diem for the remainder. The method selected must be used for the entire trip. However, a per diem may be used for M&IE and actual costs used for lodging. The request for reimbursement of such lodging expenses must be supported by receipts. See Section VIII.B.2.b., above, if the traveler is claiming actual expenses due to special or unusual circumstances.

a. Adjustment for Multiple Locations

The method provided in Appendix B may be used to determine travel expenses when a trip is reimbursable under more than one per diem rate. This method may not be used if an alternative method is contractually mandated by the funding source.

b. Adjustment for Partial Days

The reimbursement of subsistence expenses shall be calculated in multiples of the applicable federal per diem rate based on the total number of hours between the time of arrival at the foreign or OCONUS location and the time of departure for the return trip to the traveler's headquarters or residence. (See Section VIII.B.1, above, for the definition of the beginning and end of a travel assignment.)

For partial days, hours should be rounded to the nearest quarter hour as follows: 3 hours up to 4 hours equals 1/4 day; 4 hours up to 5 hours equals 1/2 day; 5 hours up to 6 hours equals 3/4 day; and 6 hours up to 24 hours equals 1 day.

An alternative method of prorating partial days may be used provided the method is reasonable and consistently applied.

c. Adjustment for Subsistence or Lodging Provided Without Charge

When subsistence or lodging expenses are paid directly by CIRM, are reimbursed as business expenses, or are otherwise furnished to the traveler without charge, the per diem rate authorized for foreign (or for OCONUS) travel must be reduced correspondingly by the amounts specified in Appendix B. When lodging is provided without charge, only the M&IE portion of the per diem will be reimbursed. An alternative method may be used to reduce the M&IE rate provided the method is reasonable and consistently applied.

Situations that may require an adjustment include the following:

- Meals are furnished as part of official CIRM function,
- Meal or lodging expenses are included in the registration fees,

- Group expenses are billed directly to CIRM, or
- Complimentary accommodations are extended (generally to a conference leader-coordinator and assistants) by a hotel or motel complex for block patronage of guest rooms.

C. Travel of Less Than 24 Hours

When the entire length of a trip *is 5 hours or less*, meal and incidental expenses shall not be reimbursed. An exception may be allowed when the meal is an integral part of a business meeting (e.g., actual luncheon costs at an organized conference or working meals served at a meeting site.) The business purpose for the meal must be explained in the Travel Expense Claim or substantiated by other documentation, which should be attached to the Claim.

A trip that *lasts more than 5 hours but less than 24 hours*, reimbursement shall be authorized for M&IE, subject to the daily maximum amount set forth in Appendix A. For a trip that lasts 12 hours or less, but more than 9 hours, reimbursement shall be authorized for M&IE, subject to the daily maximum amount set forth in Appendix A. For a trip that last more than 12 hours but less than 24 hours, reimbursement shall be authorized as follows:

1. Domestic (CONUS) Travel

Actual cost of lodging and/or M&IE, subject to the daily maximum amount set forth in Appendix A for M&IE.

2. Foreign and OCONUS Travel

Actual cost of lodging and/or M&IE, not to exceed the applicable federal per diem rate (see Appendix A). For continuous travel of 21 hours or more, one full per diem should be authorized instead.

D. Payment of Group Subsistence Expenses

The CIRM may negotiate agreements with restaurants, hotels, and similar establishments to furnish subsistence to a group or groups of CIRM employees when it is to the CIRM's advantage. Under such an agreement, the vendor may be paid either by the group leader or by billing the CIRM.

Reimbursement of such expenses may be claimed by group travelers as follows:

1. Group leaders who pay all or part of the group's expenses may be reimbursed by submitting a claim for the actual expenses incurred. The claim must be accompanied by the vendor's invoice/receipt showing payment in full.
2. Members of a group who have some portion of their subsistence expenses paid by the group leader may claim reimbursement for the remainder of their subsistence expenses.

IX. MISCELLANEOUS TRAVEL EXPENSES

Miscellaneous expenses are reimbursable when they are ordinary and necessary to accomplish the official business purpose of a trip. The Travel Expense Claim must include an explanation of why such expenditures are being claimed. Allowable miscellaneous expenses include the following:

- Business office expenses such as word processing services; equipment rentals; fax and computer expenses; copy services; overnight delivery/postage; purchase of materials and supplies, when normal purchasing procedures cannot be followed; rental of a room or other facility for the transaction of official business; local and long distance telephone calls (including one reasonably brief, non-emergency, personal call home per day); and laundering, cleaning, or pressing of clothing (if a trip exceeds six days).
- Special fees for foreign travel, including the actual cost of obtaining a passport, visa, tourist card, and necessary photographs; cost of certificates of birth, health, identity, and related affidavits; charges for required inoculations and medical evacuation insurance; currency conversion and check cashing fees; the cost of traveler's checks; costs related to hiring guides, translators, and local labor; and the cost of full collision insurance on automobiles rented in foreign countries.
- Registration fees for attendance at conferences, conventions, or meetings of professional or learned societies.
- Actual costs for lodging taxes.
- Charges for checking and storing baggage necessary for the business purpose of a trip.
- Other ordinary and necessary expenses not included in the above categories.

X. NON-CIRM TRAVELERS

Travelers in this category include prospective employees, independent contractors and consultants, and inbound travelers hired by the CIRM for a temporary assignment.

A. General Regulations

Allowable travel expenses for non-CIRM travelers are subject to the provisions of this Policy. A Travel Expense Claim must be submitted. Such reimbursements shall be tax-coded. Travel expenses incurred by non-CIRM travelers shall not be reimbursed from a state fund source unless the travel has been approved in advance.

B. Prospective Employees

1. Authorization

The CIRM may reimburse the actual travel expenses related to interviewing prospective employees, when such expenses are necessary to acquire key personnel for employment at the CIRM. Authorization shall be obtained before any commitment to reimburse travel expenses is made to the prospective employee. Reimbursement of allowable expenses is not taxable if the expenses are properly substantiated. In addition, at the President's discretion, actual travel expenses may be reimbursed for spouses, including domestic partners, who accompany candidates for high-level positions on final interviews.

2. Allowable Expenses

Subsistence and *non-personal* miscellaneous expenses also may be reimbursed. Transportation and lodging expenses for such individuals may be paid directly by the CIRM. Such travel arrangements should be made by the Human Resources office through the designated travel agency.

C. Independent Contractors and Consultants

Reasonable travel expenses incurred by CIRM-retained independent contractors or consultants are reimbursable in accordance with this policy. Such reimbursements are not taxable, provided the amounts claimed are properly substantiated

XI. REPORTING TRAVEL EXPENSES

A. Travel Expense Claim

Travel Expense Claims shall be used to account for all travel advances and expenses incurred in connection with official CIRM travel. When properly completed and approved, this form is used to reimburse the traveler. *Except for direct billing arrangements that have been approved in advance, a Travel Expense Claim must be processed even if no reimbursement is due the traveler.*

B. Reporting Period

The Travel Expense Claim must be submitted to the Finance Officer within 31 days of the end of a trip unless there is recurrent local travel, in which case claims may be aggregated and submitted monthly, or unless documentation is not yet available or staff demands prevent the form from being submitted during this time period.

C. Completion of a Travel Expense Claim

The total amount of all expenses and advances pertaining to a particular trip must be accounted for with receipts when submitting a Travel Expense Claim. However, when all receipts are not immediately available, the portion of a trip for which receipts are available may be reimbursed separately.

D. Documentation Requirements

Electronic Receipts. Electronic receipts are acceptable provided that the detail contained in an *electronic receipt* is equivalent to the level of detail contained in an acceptable paper record.

Missing Original Receipts. When original receipts are required but cannot be obtained or have been lost and all time-efficient measures to obtain a duplicate receipt have been exhausted, a statement should be provided explaining why such receipts are not being submitted with the Travel Expense Claim. This statement must include a certification that the amount shown is the amount actually paid and that the traveler has not and will not seek reimbursement from any other source.

Certification of Travel Expense. The traveler **must** sign the Travel Expense Claim certifying that the amounts claimed are a true statement of the expenses incurred on official CIRM business and that the original of all required receipts has been submitted. ***The Travel Expense Claim should not be approved by a person who reports directly or indirectly to the traveler. Persons delegated the authority to approve travel shall not approve their own travel. In addition, travelers may not approve the travel of a near relative, e.g., spouse or equivalent, child, parent, etc. Notwithstanding this provision, however, the COO may approve travel expense claims submitted by the President and the President or COO may approve travel expense claims submitted by the Chairperson of the ICOC.***

APPENDIX A

MILEAGE REIMBURSEMENT RATES FOR PRIVATE VEHICLES

The following mileage reimbursement rates shall be used to reimburse travelers who use a private automobile on official CIRM business:

Per Mile:

- Automobiles – employee-owned/procured (including vans)
- Standard Rate 50.5¢*
- *Effective January 1, 2008

LODGING AND M&IE REIMBURSEMENT CAPS

The following chart summarizes the applicable reimbursement methods and the maximum rates authorized for lodging and meal and incidental expenses (M&IE) incurred while on travel status:

CONUS

- Daily M&IE and lodging -- Up to \$64 plus actual lodging
- Daily M&IE (24 hours or less but more than 12 hours) – Up to \$64 plus actual lodging
- Daily M&IE (12 hours or less but more than 9 hours) – Up to \$64
- Daily M&IE (9 hours or less, but more than 5 hours) -- Up to \$42

OCONUS

- Daily M&IE and lodging – Per Diem
- Foreign
- Daily M&IE and lodging – Per Diem
- For federal guidelines for foreign travel, please use the following web site:
- <http://www.state.gov/m/a/als/prdm/>

MAXIMUM RATES FOR MEALS AND LIGHT REFRESHMENTS

The maximum per person expenditures for meals and light refreshments furnished by the CIRM may not exceed the following amounts:

Breakfast	\$26.00
Lunch	\$38.00
Dinner	\$64.00
Light refreshments	\$17.00

* The rates in this Appendix shall be automatically adjusted based on changes to the UC rates.

The reimbursement for a buffet reception cannot exceed the applicable meal rate associated with the type of buffet, i.e., breakfast, lunch, or dinner. Reimbursement for a brunch may be made using the lunch rate.

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