

§ 101-40.201 Applicability.

This subpart applies to civilian executive agencies, but will not apply to uniformed personnel of the U.S. Coast Guard.

[51 FR 24333, July 3, 1986]

§ 101-40.202 The General Services Administration household goods tender of service (TOS) agreement.

As part of the centralized household goods traffic management program, GSA has developed a master household goods tender of service (TOS) agreement. This agreement establishes carrier service and performance standards which participating carriers agree to provide. Commercial carriers desiring to participate in this program must enter into individual TOS agreements with GSA, acting on behalf of executive agencies. Carriers that desire to enter into a TOS agreement or agencies desiring additional information should contact the General Services Administration, Travel and Transportation Management Branch (6FBX), 1500 East Bannister Road, Kansas City, MO 64131.

[58 FR 48972, Sept. 21, 1993]

§ 101-40.203 Household goods movement procedures.**§ 101-40.203-1 Household goods rate tenders.**

GSA will accept or reject household goods carriers' rate tenders (see § 101-40.306) on behalf of executive agencies. Executive agencies shall reject rate tenders not submitted in accordance with this subpart 101-40.2. Household goods carriers' TOS agreements and individual rate tenders covering interstate and intrastate shipments shall be submitted to the Chief, Travel and Transportation Management Branch (6FBX). (See § 101-40.101-1.) Rate tenders shall be effective for a 12-month period beginning October 1 of each year unless a shorter period is prescribed by the Chief, 6FBX. To qualify under the centralized household goods traffic management program, these tenders must be submitted in accordance with instructions issued by the Chief, 6FBX.

[58 FR 48972, Sept. 21, 1993]

§ 101-40.203-2 The GBL method.

(a) For the purposes of the centralized household goods traffic management program described in this subpart 101-40.2, shipments of Government employees' household goods authorized to move under a Government bill of lading (GBL) are classified as "GBL method" shipments. This method is distinguishable from the commuted rate system (§ 101-40.203-3) in that when a GBL is used, the Government, not the employee, is the shipper and the Government pays the carrier the applicable transportation charges. The decision on which method shall be authorized is the decision of the employing agency, and shall be based on a cost comparison (see § 101-40.203-4) which the agency obtains from the appropriate GSA regional office specified in § 101-40.101-1 or an agency office delegated authority to furnish cost comparisons. The cost comparison shall contain the name(s) of the carrier(s) eligible to handle the household goods shipment. When a shipment moves under a GBL, the agency prepares the bill of lading, books the shipment, and in event of loss or damage to the household goods may either file claims directly with the carrier, on behalf of the employee, or assist the employee in filing claims against the carrier.

(b) When the agency makes the final determination that the GBL method shall be used, the Government's financial obligation for the cost of shipping the employee's household goods is established. Once the GBL method is authorized and an employee chooses to move all or part of his/her household goods by some other means (see paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section), the Government's financial responsibility toward the employee for shipping costs is limited to the cost which the Government would have incurred had all the household goods been moved on one GBL, in one lot, from one origin to one destination, by the lowest cost carrier providing the level of service required by the agency at the time the GBL method was authorized.

(c) When an employee requests, for personal reasons, that his/her household goods be shipped by a carrier that is more costly than the carrier selected by the agency, the Government will

pay the carrier's applicable charges and collect from the employee any additional transportation costs resulting from the employee's choice of carrier. Agencies are cautioned to counsel employees regarding their potential indebtedness to the Government when employees select a higher cost carrier.

(d) When an employee chooses to use a rental truck, trailer, or private conveyance to transport his/her household goods, the Government will reimburse the employee his/her actual expenses (e.g., vehicle rental fee, material handling equipment, packaging materials, fuel, toll charges, etc.) not to exceed the maximum amount described in paragraph (b) of this section.

[51 FR 24333, July 3, 1986, as amended at 52 FR 21033, June 4, 1987]

§ 101-40.203-3 The commuted rate system.

The commuted rate system is the method whereby employees who are authorized to transport their household goods at Government expense make their own shipping arrangements and are reimbursed by the Government according to the commuted rate allowances published in the GSA Commuted Rate Schedule. In addition to transportation allowances, the commuted rate schedule includes allowances for various related accessorial expenses, such as packing and crating, storage-in-transit, carrier labor charges, appliance servicing, and piano/organ handling. Under the commuted rate system, employees shipping via commercial carriers are responsible for making all arrangements with the carrier, filing loss and damage claims with the carrier, and making payment to the carrier after the shipment has been completed. Under the commuted rate system, the shipment is moved using commercial documents, or employees may elect to transport their household goods in a rental vehicle or by private conveyance. The use of household goods rate tenders (see § 101-40.203-1) is not authorized when household goods are shipped under the commuted rate system.

[54 FR 46245, Nov. 2, 1989]

§ 101-40.203-4 Cost comparisons.

(a) Under the centralized household goods traffic management program, agencies shall obtain cost comparisons between the GBL method and the commuted rate system from the appropriate GSA regional office. Section 302-8.3(c)(4)(i) of the Federal Travel Regulation (41 CFR chapters 301 through 304) provides that the commuted rate system shall be used for individual employee transfers without consideration being given to the GBL method, except that the GBL method may be used if the actual transportation costs (including the costs of packing and other accessorial services) to be incurred by the Government are predetermined and can be expected to result in a real saving to the Government of \$100 or more.

(b) Requests for cost comparisons shall be made as far in advance of the moving date as possible (preferably 30 calendar days) and shall contain the following information:

- (1) Name of employee to be moved;
- (2) Origin city, county, and State;
- (3) Destination city, county, and State;
- (4) Anticipated or actual date household goods are to be picked up;
- (5) Estimated weight of shipments;
- (6) Number of days storage-in-transit is required (if applicable); and
- (7) Other pertinent data.

(c) Agencies should use GSA Form 2485, Cost Comparison for Shipping Household Goods (Commuted Rate System Vs. GBL Method) for this purpose. (See § 101-40.4902.) In case of an emergency or an imminent moving date (less than 10 workdays), these details may be transmitted to the appropriate GSA regional office by phone. If information is received by phone, the response will be made by phone when requested. Regardless, all cost comparisons and carrier selection information will be confirmed in writing by the appropriate GSA regional office.

[45 FR 85752, Dec. 30, 1980, as amended at 51 FR 24334, July 3, 1986; 54 FR 46245, Nov. 2, 1989]

§ 101-40.204 Carrier selection and distribution of shipments.

A cost comparison, furnished to the requesting agency, will contain the names and point of contact for at least