

Claims Act of 1964, as amended), employees who sustain a loss or damage to their household goods (transported incident to service) that exceeds the amount recovered from a carrier in settlement of a claim may file claim against the United States for the difference. Pursuant to Public Law 100-565, agencies may compensate employees up to \$40,000 on claims arising on or after October 31, 1988. When it is the policy of the agency not to compensate its employees under the Act, the agency should advise employees of the options available to them for insuring their household goods against greater monetary loss. (See §101-40.206(b) of this subpart.)

(c) When settling a claim for loss or damage to a shipment of household goods, carriers may settle either for the full value declared by the shipper or arrive at the current actual value of the lost or damaged item by using the criterion of replacement cost of the lost or damaged item, less depreciation. The basis upon which carriers will settle a claim is contained in carriers' tariffs or is referenced in section 10721 (49 U.S.C. 10721) quotations on file with GSA and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

(d) Regulations governing household goods carriers subject to the Revised Interstate Commerce Act are contained in 49 CFR part 1056.

(e) Additional information concerning processing loss and damage claims may be obtained from the appropriate GSA regional office.

[51 FR 24335, July 3, 1986, as amended at 54 FR 46245, Nov. 2, 1989]

§ 101-40.208 Temporary nonuse, debarment, or suspension of household goods carriers.

Based on information obtained from the completed GSA Form 3080 or documented instances of other service complaints or deficiencies, agencies may place household goods carriers in temporary nonuse, debarred, or suspended status in accordance with the procedures specified in subpart 101-40.4.

[51 FR 24335, July 3, 1986]

Subpart 101-40.3—Rates, Routes, and Services

SOURCE: 45 FR 85756, Dec. 30, 1980, unless otherwise noted.

§ 101-40.300 Scope of subpart.

This subpart prescribes regulations governing the determination and use of rates and related data in the transportation of property for the Government; selection of the mode of transportation and the carriers within the mode; and negotiations of classification ratings, rates, and services.

[51 FR 24335, July 3, 1986]

§ 101-40.301 GSA rate and routing services.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this subpart, executive agencies shall obtain rate and/or routing information from the appropriate GSA regional office when they have general freight or household goods shipments categorized as follows:

Shipment category	Shipment weight
Surface shipments other than household goods. (See § 101-40.305-3 for exemption.)	10,000 pounds and over, or shipments (regardless of weight) that occupy the full visible capacity (see note) of a railcar or a tractor-trailer combination(s)
Air shipments	1,000 pounds and over
Household goods shipments.	All shipments, regardless of weight (except will not apply on shipments moving in foreign commerce; see 101-40.101-1(b)). (See subpart 101-40.2 for shipments moving within the conterminous U.S.)

NOTE: Full visible capacity generally means that quantity of freight which in the manner loaded so fills a vehicle that no additional article in the shipping form tendered identical in size to the largest article in the shipment can be loaded in or on the vehicle. Consult governing tariffs for precise definition and application.

(1) Unless otherwise revoked by the GSA Central Office, permanent exemption from the rate and routing requirements of this section is granted to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Department of Energy (DOE), National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) to the following extent: