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on the DD Form 1840 (Joint Statement of Loss or Damage at Delivery). Later discovered damage must be noted on the DD Form 1840R (Notice of Loss or Damage) and delivered to the claims office or Personal Property Office within 70 days of delivery. Failure to take exceptions at delivery and note and report later discovered damage will result in deduction on any lost potential carrier recovery from payment of the claim. Failure to note on the DD Form 1840 items missing at the time of delivery may result in denial of claims for those items.

(b) *DD Form 1840/1840R*. The DD Form 1840/1840R is printed in carbon sets of five with DD Form 1840 on the front side and DD Form 1840R on the reverse side. DD Form 1840/1840R is provided by the carrier to the member at delivery. Carriers were required to use this revised DD Form 1840/1840R beginning 15 August 1988 for international shipments and 15 September 1988 for domestic shipments. This is the only document the carriers will accept for reporting loss and damage to household goods. The requirement to list all known loss and damage at the time of delivery on the DD Form 1840 is a joint responsibility of the claimant and the carrier. If the carrier fails to give the claimant a DD Form 1840 at the time of the delivery, the carrier is liable for all damage and does not have to be notified in the 75-day timeframe.

(c) *Military-Industry Memorandum of Understanding on Loss and Damage Rules*. The Military-Industry Memorandum of Understanding on Loss and Damage Rules became effective in 1985 with the implementation of the new DD Form 1840/1840R. This document should be thoroughly studied and completely understood.

§ 751.25 Types of shipments and liability involved.

(a) *Codes 1 and 2 (domestic including Alaska)*. Increased released valuation, also referred to as "Basic Coverage," became effective within CONUS and Alaska on 1 April 1987 for intrastate shipments (shipments within a single State), and on 1 May 1987 for interstate shipments (shipments from one State to another). For Codes 1 and 2 shipments picked up after these dates, the

carrier's released valuation (the carrier's maximum liability for loss and damage) increased from \$.60 per pound per article to \$1.25 multiplied by the net weight of the shipment (\$2.50 for shipments to and from Alaska). For Codes 1 and 2 shipments picked up prior to these dates, carrier liability remains at \$.60 per pound per article and is calculated the same as for Code 4 shipments. There are also two higher levels of coverage available in which the owner pays the difference between the basic coverage and the higher level requested: High or higher increased released valuation (Option 1) and full replacement protection (Option 2). These higher carrier released valuation rates only apply to Codes 1 and 2 shipments and they do not affect the liability of a non-temporary storage (NTS) warehouse which remains at \$50.00 per line item.

(1) *Increased Released Valuation (IRV)*. IRV is the basic valuation for service Codes 1 and 2 and is fully paid by the Government. If the claimant is due additional recovery money, the words "claimant due carrier recovery" must be added on the claims file to ensure the recovered amount is provided to the claimant if eligible. IRV is not reflected on the GBL by an special language. For Codes 1 and 2 shipments picked up after the effective dates mentioned above, the carrier's released valuation is \$1.25 multiplied by the net weight of the shipment (\$2.50 multiplied times the net weight of the shipment for shipments to and from Alaska). For example, if the weight of an IRV shipment moved from Kansas to New York is 10,000 pounds, the most the carrier could be held liable for would be \$12,500 (10,000 pounds times \$1.25=\$12,500). If the same shipment was moved from Alaska to New York, the maximum carrier liability would instead be \$25,000 (10,000 pounds times \$2.50=\$25,000).

(2) *Higher Increased Released Valuation (Option 1)*. This type of coverage may be purchased by an owner who desires protection for items whose value exceeds a maximum allowance or for a shipment whose value exceeds the statutory maximum. If the claimant is due additional recovery money, the words "claimant due carrier recovery" must

be added in the claims file. Option 1 must be annotated on the original GBL. A GBL correction notice is acceptable only if the carrier or his agent has notice of the correction before pick-up. Option 1 may be listed in block 27 or block 30 either as a lump sum, such as "Option 1—\$30,000," or as a multiple, such as "Option 1—\$3.00 times the net weight." The carrier's maximum liability is whatever higher valuation the claimant places on the shipment. For example: The owner of a 10,000 pound shipment requests Option 1 coverage of \$30,000.00 and has this listed on the GBL. The carrier's maximum liability is \$30,000.00. Under basic coverage, the carrier's maximum liability for this shipment would only be \$12,500.00. The claimant must initially file a claim with the carrier. The Government will only accept a claim if the carrier denies the claim, if delay would cause hardship, or if the carrier fails to satisfactorily settle the claim within 30 days. The claim is adjudicated in the normal fashion, applying depreciation and maximum allowances. Demand is then made on the carrier for the full value of the item lost or damaged. When recovery is effected, the Government keeps an amount equal to that paid to the claimant and disperses the remaining recovery to the claimant.

(3) *Full Replacement Protection (Option 2)*. This type of coverage may be purchased by an owner who desires protection for items whose value exceeds a maximum allowance, for a shipment whose value exceeds the statutory maximum, or because the claimant does not wish to have the replacement cost of destroyed or missing items depreciated to their fair market value. The minimum coverage available under Full Replacement Protection is \$21,000.00 or \$3.50 times the net weight of the shipment, whichever is greater. A member who chooses this coverage must initially file a claim with the carrier, allowing the carrier the right to repair or replace items. The Government will only accept a claim if the carrier denies the claim, if delay would cause hardship, or if the carrier fails to satisfactorily settle the claim within 30 days. If a claim is submitted to the Government, the claim is adjudicated normally, applying depreciation and

maximum allowances. The claimant should be informed that any additional amount will be forwarded after recovery action is effected against the carrier. Option 2 must be annotated on the original GBL. A GBL correction notice is acceptable only if the carrier or his agent receives notice of the correction before pick-up. Option 2 may be listed in block 27 or block 30 either as a lump sum, such as "Full Replacement Protection—\$50,000.00," or as a multiple, such as "Full Replacement Protection—\$3.50 times the net weight." The carrier's maximum liability is the higher valuation the claimant places on the shipment. For example: The owner of a 10,000 pound shipment requests full replacement protection of \$3.50 times the net weight of the shipment and has this listed on the GBL. The carrier's maximum liability is \$35,000.00 (10,000 pounds times \$3.50=\$35,000.00). Under basic coverage, the carrier's maximum liability for this shipment would only be \$12,500.00.

(4) *Calculating liability on IRV, Option 1, and Option 2 shipments*. (i) Under IRV and Option 1, the carrier's maximum liability for loss or damage to a single item is limited to the repair cost or depreciated replacement cost of the item. Under Option 2, the carrier's maximum liability for a single item is the repair cost or the undepreciated replacement cost of the item. The carrier's maximum liability for the entire claim is limited to the released valuation, which is either the lump sum declared by the owner or the net weight of the shipment times the applicable multiplier. The net weight of the shipment is normally listed in block 4 of DD Form 1840 (block 3 of DD Form 1840 dated September 84). If the net weight is missing, it should be obtained from the transportation office.

(ii) In completing the carrier liability section of DD Form 1844, ignore the Joint Military-Industry Table of Weights. Assert the amount adjudicated on each item for which the carrier is liable in the carrier liability column. Where the Government payment was limited by application of a maximum allowance (or by depreciation on full replacement cost claims), assert the full, substantiated value. Total the amounts for which the carrier is liable

in the carrier liability column. If this total exceeds the maximum carrier liability for the entire claim, the maximum carrier liability should be entered on DD Form 1843 as the amount demanded. Do not, however, change the total of the amounts for which the carrier is liable on the DD Form 1844.

(iii) If the amount the claimant receives from the Government is limited by application of a maximum allowance (or by depreciation on full replacement protection claims) leaving the claimant with an uncompensated loss, the claimant may be due reimbursement from recovery money after recovery is effected on the claim. Claimants with uncompensated losses who have basic coverage are only entitled to reimbursement from recovery money if the amount recovered exceeds the amount paid by the Government (unless the loss was in excess of the statutory maximum). Claimants with uncompensated losses who purchased Option 1 or Option 2 are entitled to reimbursement up to the value of their additional coverage. Such files should be marked: "claimant due carrier recovery." The claimant should be informed that recovery from the carrier is dependent on the amount and quality of the substantiation the claimant provided, and that the actual recovery may be less than anticipated. The claimant should further be informed that considerable time will elapse before recovery is effected and reimbursement made. Such claims should be processed for recovery action as expeditiously as possible.

(b) *Codes 4 and 6 (International and Hawaii)*. On Codes 4 and 6, international GBL shipments, carrier liability is computed at \$.60 per pound multiplied by the weight of the article or carton as prescribed by the Joint Military-Industry Table of Weights. In cases where the entire shipment is lost or damaged, liability will be computed on the net weight of the shipment times \$.60 per pound. The net weight of the shipment may be obtained from the origin transportation office.

(c) *Codes 5 and T (International and Hawaii)*. (1) A Code 5 shipment is the movement of household goods in Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC) approved door-to-door ship-

ping containers (wooden boxes) and where a carrier provides line-haul service from origin residence to a military ocean terminal. The Government, through the Military Sealift Command (MSC), provides ocean transportation to the designated port of discharge, and the carrier provides line-haul service to the destination residence.

(2) A Code T shipment is the movement of household goods where the carrier provides containerization at origin and transportation to the designated Military Airlift Command (MAC) terminal. MAC provides terminal services at both origin and destination, and air transportation to a designated MAC terminal. The carrier provides transportation to the destination residence.

(3) On Code 5 and T shipments, it is often difficult to decide whether the Government or the carrier was in actual custody of the shipment at the time of loss or damage. In order to reduce liability disputes in such situations, a 50-percent compromise agreement between industry and the military has been reached.

(4) When the 50-percent compromise is appropriate or applicable, the DD Form 1844 is prepared in the normal fashion utilizing weights indicated in the Military-Industry Table of Weights multiplied by \$.60 per pound. Two different sums should be listed for carrier liability at the bottom of the DD Form 1844, the amount of liability due under the 50-percent compromise and the full amount that will be offset if carrier fails to pay, e.g., "\$100.00 Code T, \$200.00 Full Liability." This same computation should be reflected in the "amount of claim" box on DD Form 1843 (Demand on Carrier/Contractor). If a carrier refuses to make a satisfactory settlement or fails to make a timely response to the demand, the carrier's full liability will be collected.

(d) *Codes 7, 8, and J (Unaccompanied Baggage Shipments)*. *Gross Weight Rules*. Government payment to the carrier for transportation of unaccompanied baggage (Codes 7, 8, and J) is based upon gross weight of the shipment. Unless the inventory is prepared as a "Proper Household Goods Descriptive Inventory," computation of carrier liability for loss or damage incurred in a Code 7, 8, or J shipment will also be based upon

gross weight. Gross weight is defined as the total weight of all articles, including necessary packing materials and packing containers. The shipping container is the external crate (tri-wall or other Government approved container) into which individual articles and/or packing cartons are placed. For the majority of claims, liability will be asserted on gross weight of the container.

(2) *Baggage shipments prepared using a "Proper Household Goods Descriptive Inventory."* The Joint Military/Industry Table of Weights will apply to Code 7, 8, or J unaccompanied baggage shipments if the inventory has been prepared as a "Proper Household Goods Descriptive Inventory," in accordance with Paragraph 54 of the Tender of Service for Personal Property Household Goods and Unaccompanied Baggage (DOD 4500.34-R, appendix A). A properly prepared inventory should reflect the size of each individual carton, give a general description of carton contents, and note preexisting damage. The complete inventory, not just a portion, must have been prepared as a proper household goods inventory. If an inventory is only partially prepared as a proper household goods descriptive inventory, gross weight will be used.

(e) *Local moves and NTS.* There are basically two types of NTS shipments: A direct delivery from NTS by the same company that stored the property and a delivery from NTS which was picked up at the warehouse by a GBL carrier. Direct deliveries of household goods from NTS are often erroneously construed as local moves. It is sometimes difficult to tell the difference between the two since a shipment delivered from NTS by the warehouseman is usually also a short distance (local) move. The type of contract involved determines whether or not the shipment is considered a local move, a direct delivery from NTS, or a carrier delivery picked up from NTS. These distinctions are important since different liability is involved.

(1) *Local move.* A local move is a shipment performed under a local contract that authorizes property to be moved from one residence to another within a specified area (usually a move from off base to on base, or the reverse). The contract for a local move is the pur-

chase order prepared by the transportation office which lists the services required of the carrier in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR). The purchase order usually includes packing and picking up the goods at origin residence or from storage, transporting the goods within a designated distance, and delivering and unpacking the goods at destination. All these services are performed under the authority of one purchase order and will usually be accomplished the same day or within a few days of pickup. Timely notice must exist in order to pursue carrier recovery and liability is usually based on a released valuation of \$.60 per pound per article. The Joint Military/Industry Table of Weights is used to calculate liability. There is no insurance coverage required on local contractors; if the local contractor is no longer in business or bankrupt, the file may be closed.

(2) *Direct delivery from NTS.* In circumstances where one contractor is responsible for pick-up, NTS, and delivery of the shipment, liability for loss or damage is assessed against that carrier. Nontemporary storage of household goods requires completion of DD Form 1164 (Service Order for Personal Property) in accordance with the provisions of the Basic Ordering Agreement (BOA). The "handling-in" portion of the shipment is accomplished by issuance of the Initial Service Order, DD Form 1164. The goods are usually stored for a period of 6 months to 4 years. The "handling-out" and post-storage services are accomplished by a supplemental service order. These are usually long term storage, short distance moves processed under the authority of at least two documents: the initial service order and the supplemental service order. The BOA states that the contractor shall be liable "in an amount not exceeding fifty dollars (\$50.00) per article or package listed on the warehouse receipt or inventory form" (*i.e.*, \$50.00 per inventory line item).

(3) *Carrier delivery picked up from NTS.* The NTS portion of the shipment requires completion of an Initial Service Order, DD Form 1164, to accomplish the "handling-in" of the goods into the

warehouse for storage, as prescribed by the provisions of the BOA. When storage is terminated, the "handling-out" and post-storage services are accomplished by issuance of a GBL in accordance with the tender of service. The GBL may be issued to a different company or in some cases to the same company that stored the goods. These are long-term storage, long-distance moves processed under the authority of two documents: the initial service order and the GBL. Liability is assessed entirely against the delivering carrier at whatever rate is appropriate for the code of service involved, unless the carrier prepares an exception sheet (rider) noting damage or loss at the time the goods are picked up from the warehouse. The exception sheet must be signed by a warehouse representative. If a valid exception sheet exists, liability for items noted on the exception sheet is assessed against the NTS warehouse at \$50.00 per inventory line item. An exception sheet should be prepared by the GBL carrier who picks up the goods from NTS even if that carrier is the same company that stored the goods. This is necessary in order to relieve the carrier from liability as a carrier. If either the carrier alone, or both the carrier and the NTS facility, fail to pay their proper liability, the file is forwarded to the Naval Material Transportation Office, (NAVMTO), Norfolk, Virginia for offset action.

(f) *Direct Procurement Method (DPM).*

(1) A DPM move is a method in which the Government manages the shipment from origin to destination. Contracts are issued to commercial firms for packing, containerization, local drayage, and storage services, or Government facilities and employees provide these services. Separate arrangements are made with carriers and separate documents are issued for each segment throughout. DPM contractors are also known as packing and crating (P&C) contractors, as local drayage contractors, or just as local contractors.

(2) GBL's for DPM shipments are usually only issued to motor freight carriers.

(i) Block 3 on the GBL entitled "service code" will contain the letters A, B, H, or V, followed by a second let-

ter A, H, K, N, P, R, W, X, or Y. These two letter codes identify the GBL as a DPM contract.

(ii) Block 18, "consignee," and Block 19, "from," on the GBL contain the name and address of another carrier or transportation office rather than the name and address of the claimant.

(iii) Block 27, "description of shipment," on most GBL's contains the statement, "household goods released at a value of 10 cents per pound per article." This refers to the motor freight carrier's liability only. The origin and destination contractors' liability is still \$.60 per pound times the weight of the article or carton, as indicated in the Joint Military/Industry Table of Weights.

(iv) If liability lies against the motor freight carrier, the term "article" is defined as the weight of each packed item, such as the weight of a broken dish within a carton rather than the net weight of a carton, as used against the origin and destination contractors. Liability is computed against the motor freight carrier at a rate of \$.10 per pound times the weight of the article.

(3) Since 1 January 1981 the destination contractor has been held liable for loss and damage unless it can prove that it is not at fault, *i.e.*, took exceptions prior to receipt of goods. The motor freight carrier is liable for any damage or loss noted against it during its portion of the move. If the motor freight carrier has noted specific damage when it received the shipment, liability is charged against the origin contractor at \$.60 per pound times the weight of the article or carton. Damage noted against the origin contractor or motor freight carrier should be indicated on a valid shipping document and generally involves distinct damage to or missing containers. These documents must be signed by all parties involved in the transfer of the goods.

(4) The destination contractor must receive timely notice of loss or damage via DD Form 1840/1840R and a demand packet. If exceptions were taken against the origin contractor or motor freight carrier on a transfer document, they should receive only demand packets.

(5) In determining destination or origin contractor's liability, the term "article" has been defined as each shipping carton or container and the contents thereof, less any exterior crate or shipping carton. The net weight of each article (carton or box) packed within the exterior crate or carton may be used to determine the contractor's liability for a damaged or missing item originating out of that carton.

(6) Claims offices should obtain a copy of the DPM contract from the local contracting office or transportation office in order to identify which company has the DPM contract and verify the limits of the liability clause. Contracts are awarded on a calendar-year basis.

(g) *Mobile homes.* Mobile home claims represent such a small percentage of claims received that claims personnel are often unfamiliar with the requirements and documentation necessary to process such claims. For an explanation of the adjudication of such claims and the forms used to effect shipment, see §751.12(g) above.

(1) *Carrier liability*—(i) *For damage to the mobile home.* Carrier liability for damage to a mobile home is generally the full cost of repairs for damage incurred during transit. A mobile home carrier is excused from liability when the carrier can introduce substantial proof that a latent structural defect (one not detectable during the carrier's preliminary inspection) caused the loss or damage.

(ii) *For damage to contents.* The carrier's liability for loss or damage to household or personal effects inside the mobile home (such as clothing and furniture, or furnishings which were not part of the mobile home at the time it was manufactured) is limited to \$250.00 unless a greater value is declared in writing on the GBL. Under the Mobile Home One-Time-Only (MOTO) rate system, effective for shipments after 1 November 1987 the owner no longer prepares his own inventory. Under the MOTO system, the carrier in coordination with the owner is required to prepare a legible descriptive inventory on DD Form 1412, Inventory of Articles Shipped in House Trailer.

(iii) *Agents of the mobile home carrier.* If the shipment is transferred to an

other mobile home carrier for transport, the first carrier will continue to be shown on the GBL and is responsible for the mobile home from pickup to delivery. The carrier is also responsible for damage caused by third parties it engages to perform services such as auxiliary towing and wrecking.

(iv) *Water damage.* Water damage to a double-wide or expando-type mobile home is usually due to the carrier's failure to provide sufficient protection against an unexpected rainstorm. Carriers will often assert that this damage is due to an "act of God" and attempt to avoid liability. It is, however, the carrier's responsibility to ensure safe transit of the mobile home from origin to destination. Not only should carriers be aware of the risk of flash floods and storms in certain locales during certain seasons, but a carrier is supposed to provide protective covering over areas of the mobile home exposed to the elements. Carrier recovery should be pursued for water damage to these types of mobile homes.

(v) *Waivers signed by the claimant.* The carrier may attempt to escape liability by having the owner execute a waiver of liability. Such waivers are not binding upon the United States.

(vi) *Extensions of storage in transit (SIT).* The extension of SIT past 180 days is only applicable to household goods and holdbaggage shipments. It is not applicable to the shipment of mobile homes. If a mobile home remains in SIT past 180 days, storage is at the owner's expense.

(2) *Notice.* Item 306 of the carrier's rate solicitation states that: "Upon delivery by the carrier, all loss of or damage to the mobile home shall be noted on the delivery document, the inventory form, the DD Form 1800, and/or the DD Form 1840. Late(r) discovered loss or damage, including personal property within the mobile home, will be noted on DD Form 1840R not later than 75 days following delivery and shall be accepted by the carrier as overcoming the presumption of correctness of delivery receipt." Notification to the carrier may be made on any of the documents. Claims personnel will dispatch the DD Form 1840R in accordance with §751.14.

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(3) *Preparation of demands.* The carrier is liable for the full amount of substantiated damage to the mobile home itself (less estimate fees), plus up to \$250.00 for loss or damage to contents (unless the claimant purchased increased released valuation on the contents). Prepare a demand for this amount. In addition to the DD Form 1843 and DD Form 1844, the demand packet should include the following documents:

- (i) DD Form 1800, Mobile Home Inspection Record;
- (ii) DD Form 1863, Assessorial Services, Mobile Home;
- (iii) DD Form 1840/1840R, Joint Statement of Loss or Damage at Delivery/Notice of Loss;
- (iv) DD Form 1412, Inventory of Items Shipped in House Trailer;
- (v) DD Form 1841, Government Inspection Report;
- (vi) Driver's statement, from the driver of the towing vehicle;
- (vii) Claimant's statement concerning previous moves;
- (viii) Estimates of repair, preferably two, from firms in the business of repairing mobile homes; and
- (ix) Engineer's statement, or statement by other qualified professionals.

(4) *References.* Chapter 3 and Appendix E of DOD 4500.34-R, pertain to mobile home shipment and contain much valuable information. Another source is NAVSUP 490, Chapter 10 "Mobile Homes of Military Personnel."

§ 751.26 Demand on carrier, contractor, or insurer.

(a) *Carrier.* When property is lost, damaged, or destroyed during shipment under a GBL pursuant to authorized travel orders, the claims investigating officer or adjudicating authority (whichever can more efficiently perform the task) shall file a written claim for reimbursement with the carrier according to the terms of the bill of lading or contract. This demand shall be made against the last carrier known to have handled the goods, unless the carrier in possession of the goods when the damage or loss occurred is known. In this event, the demand shall be made against the responsible carrier. If it is apparent the damage or loss is attributable to packing,

storing or handling while in the custody of the Government, no demand shall be made against the carrier.

(b) *Marine Corps claimants.* For Marine Corps claimants, the claims investigating officer will prepare the claim against the carrier, contractor, and/or insurer and will mail it (together with the DD Form 1842 claim package) to the Commandant of the Marine Corps (MHP-40), who will submit and assume the responsibility of monitoring the claim against the carrier.

(c) *NTS warehousemen.* Whenever property is lost, damaged, or destroyed while being stored under a basic agreement between the Government and the warehouseman, the claims investigating officer, or appropriate Naval Legal Service Command (NLSC) activity, shall file a written claim for reimbursement with the warehouseman under the terms of the storage agreement.

(d) *Insurer.* When the property lost, damaged, or destroyed is insured, the claimant must make a demand against the insurer for payment under the terms of the insurance coverage within the time provided in the policy. If the amount claimed is clearly less than the policy deductible, no demand need be made. Failure to pursue a claim against available insurance will result in reducing the amount paid on the claim by the amount which could have been recovered from the insurer. When an insurer makes a payment on a claim in which the Government has made a recovery against the carrier or contractor, the insurer shall be reimbursed a pro rated share of any money recovered.

§ 751.27 Preparation and dispatch of demand packets.

Demand on a carrier or contractor shall be made in writing on DD Form 1843 (Demand on Carrier) with a copy of the adjudicated DD Form 1844 (Schedule of Property) attached.

(a) *Demand packets.* A demand is a monetary claim against a carrier, contractor, or insurer, to compensate for loss or damage incurred to personal property during shipment or storage. DD Form 1843 represents the actual demand. The demand packet is a group of documents, stapled together and sent