Federal Management Regulation

§ 102–118.385 What must a waiver request include?
A waiver request must explain in detail how the use of a prepayment audit increases costs over a postpayment audit, decreases efficiency, involves a relevant public interest, adversely affects the agency’s mission, or is not feasible for the agency. A waiver request must identify the mode or modes of transportation, agency or subagency to which the waiver would apply.

§ 102–118.390 On what basis does GSA grant a waiver to the prepayment audit requirement?
GSA issues waivers to the prepayment audit requirement based on:
(a) Cost-effectiveness;
(b) Government efficiency;
(c) Public interest; or
(d) Other factors the Administrator of General Services considers appropriate.

§ 102–118.395 How long will GSA take to respond to a waiver request?
GSA will respond to a written waiver request within 30 days from the receipt of the request.

§ 102–118.400 Must my agency renew a waiver of the prepayment audit requirements?
Yes, your agency waiver to the prepayment audit requirement will not exceed 2 years. Your agency must reapply to ensure the circumstances at the time of approval still apply.

§ 102–118.405 Are my agency’s prepayment audited transportation bills subject to periodic postpayment audit oversight from the GSA Audit Division?
Yes, two years or more after starting prepayment audits, the GSA Audit Division (depending on its evaluation of the results) may subject your agency’s prepayment audited transportation bills to periodic postpayment audit oversight rather than blanket postpayment audits. The GSA Audit Division will then prepare a report analyzing the success of your agency’s prepayment audit program. This report will be on file at GSA and available for your review.

§ 102–118.410 Can GSA suspend my agency’s prepayment audit program?
(a) Yes, the Director of the GSA Audit Division may suspend your agency’s prepayment audit program based on his or her determination of a systematic or frequent failure of the program to:
(1) Conduct an accurate prepayment audit of your agency’s transportation bills;
(2) Abide by the terms of the Prompt Payment Act;
(3) Adjudicate TSP claims disputing prepayment audit positions of the agency regularly within 30 days of receipt;
(4) Follow Comptroller General decisions, GSA Board of Contract Appeals decisions, the Federal Management Regulation and GSA instructions or precedents about substantive and procedure matters; and/or
(5) Provide information and data or to cooperate with on-site inspections necessary to conduct a quality assurance review.
(b) A systematic or a multitude of individual failures will result in suspension. A suspension of an agency’s prepayment audit program may be in whole or in part for failure to conduct proper prepayment audits.

Subpart E—Postpayment Transportation Audits

§ 102–118.415 Will the widespread mandatory use of prepayment audits eliminate postpayment audits?
No, the mandatory use of prepayment audits will not eliminate postpayment audits because:
(a) Postpayment audits will continue for those areas which do not lend themselves to the prepayment audit; and
(b) The GSA Audit Division will continue to review and survey the progress of the prepayment audit by performing a postpayment audit on the bills. The GSA Audit Division has a Congressionally mandated responsibility under 31...
§ 102–118.420 Can the Administrator of General Services waive the postpayment auditing provisions of this subpart?
Yes, in certain circumstances, the Administrator of General Services or designee may waive the postpayment audit oversight requirements of this subpart on a case by case basis.

§ 102–118.425 Is my agency allowed to perform a postpayment audit on our transportation bills?
No, your agency must forward all transportation bills to GSA for a postpayment audit regardless of any waiver allowing for postpayment audit.

§ 102–118.430 What information must be on my agency's transportation bills submitted for a postpayment audit?
Your agency must annotate all of its transportation bills submitted for postpayment audit with:
(a) The date received from a TSP;
(b) A TSP’s bill number;
(c) Your agency name;
(d) A Document Reference Number;
(e) The amount requested;
(f) The amount paid;
(g) The payment voucher number;
(h) Complete tender or tariff authority, including contract price (if purchased under the Federal Acquisition Regulation), item or section number;
(i) The TSP’s taxpayer identification number; and
(j) The TSP’s standard carrier alpha code (SCAC).

§ 102–118.435 What procedures does GSA use to perform a postpayment audit?
When GSA performs a postpayment audit, the GSA Audit Division has the delegated authority to implement the following procedures:
(a) Audit selected TSP bills after payment;
(b) Audit selected TSP bills before payment as needed to protect the Government’s interest (i.e., bankruptcy, fraud);
(c) Examine, settle, and adjust accounts involving payment for transportation and related services for the account of agencies;
(d) Adjudicate and settle transportation claims by and against agencies;
(e) Offset an overcharge by any TSP from an amount subsequently found to be due that TSP;
(f) Issue a Notice of Overcharge stating that a TSP owes a debt to the agency. This notice states the amount paid, the basis for the proper charge for the document reference number, and cites applicable tariff or tender along with other data relied on to support the overcharge. A separate Notice of Overcharge is prepared and mailed for each bill; and
(g) Issue a GSA Notice of Indebtedness when a TSP owes an ordinary debt to an agency. This notice states the basis for the debt, the TSP’s rights, interest, penalty, and other results of nonpayment. The debt is due immediately and subject to interest charges, penalties, and administrative cost under 31 U.S.C. 3717.

§ 102–118.440 What are the postpayment audit responsibilities and roles of the GSA Audit Division?
When the GSA Audit Division performs a postpayment audit for your agency, GSA will:
(a) Examine and analyze payments to discover their validity, relevance and conformity with tariffs, quotations, contracts, agreements or tenders and make adjustments to protect the interest of an agency;
(b) Examine, adjudicate, and settle transportation claims by and against the agency;
(c) Collect from TSPs by refund, setoff, offset or other means, the amounts determined to be due the agency;
(d) Adjust, terminate or suspend debts due on TSP overcharges;
(e) Prepare reports to the Attorney General of the United States with recommendations about the legal and technical bases available for use in prosecuting or defending suits by or