

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

3801

Revised 03/07)

CCR. California Code of Regulations.

Commercial Carrier. A shipping company that transports freight for profit.

Consignee. The person or party who accepts a shipment or delivery.

Consignor. The person or party who tenders a shipment for delivery.

Delivered Cost. The total cost of a shipment, including transportation and additional services such as packing, crating, pickup or delivery at other than the loading docks; and rail car loading and/or unloading costs.

Demurrage. When a truck, rail car, vessel, etc., must wait beyond the time agreed upon, as in loading and unloading delays.

Exempt Carrier. A transportation company that does not have to adhere to various regulations of the California Public Utilities Commission, Interstate Commerce Commission.

Express Shipments. Shipments that promise to deliver sooner than standard shipments of its mode.

F.O.B. (Free On Board). This term identifies the location where title to merchandise changes from seller to buyer.

Freight Vehicle. Any State-owned, leased, or rented motorized vehicle, one-half ton or larger, in which at least ten percent of its regular use is for the transportation of materials, supplies, or equipment with the following exclusions:

1. Vehicles used to transport materials entirely within a State institution, school, or facility.
2. Off-road vehicles.
3. Specialized vehicles adapted to carry tools, repair or maintenance parts, or special equipment.
4. Materials handling equipment.

Joint Inventory. An inspection of freight with both the consignee and the delivering driver present.

Linehaul. Intercity move in excess of fifty miles.

Mode. The type of transportation. This could be air, truck, rail, water, or a combination of these.

Proprietary Transportation. The transportation of State-owned, leased, or bailed property by State-owned, leased, or rented motor vehicles. Exclusions to this definition are limited to inter/intra-agency mail service and delivery of materials associated with emergencies involving public health or safety.

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SAM—TRANSPORTATION MANAGEMENT

(Continued)

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3801 (Cont. 1)

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PUC. The California Public Utilities Commission.

Prevailing Wages. The rate paid to a majority of people engaged in a particular craft, classification, or type of work within a geographic area. If there is no single rate paid to a majority of the workers, then it is the common rate being paid to the greatest number of workers.

Released Valuation. Establishing the value of a shipment for purposes of insurance or liability at less than the full market value of the freight.

Split Delivery Shipment. (As defined by PUC tariff.) A shipment consisting of two or more component parts delivered to: (a) one consignee at more than one point of destination; or (b) more than one consignee at one or more points of destination, the composite shipment weighing (or transportation charges computed upon a weight of) not less than 5,000 pounds, said shipment being shipped by one consignor at one point of origin.

Split Pickup Shipment. (As defined by PUC tariff.) A shipment consisting of two or more component parts picked up by a carrier within a period of two calendar days from one consignor at more than one point of origin, the composite shipment weighing (or transportation charges computed upon a weight of) not less than 5,000 pounds, said shipment being consigned and delivered to one consignee at one point of destination.

State Freight. Any shipment whose cost is borne by the State. Generally this is State-owned freight starting at a State facility such as a warehouse. It can also be freight shipped by vendors under a purchase which specifies "Freight Collect", "Freight Prepaid and Add", or "Third Party Billing"

Tariff. Published regulations and rates that bind freight companies operating as commercial carriers.

Tender. To present for acceptance or refusal.

Valuation Charges. The charges to provide insurance for the value of the goods during shipment.