

## § 302-7.4

### § 302-7.4 Who pays for shipping professional books, papers, and equipment (PBP&E)?

The agency may pay for shipping PBP&E as a discretionary item. When authorized, shipping PBP&E is considered an administrative cost to the agency. However, for ease of administration in calculating this allowance, PBP&E should be included as part of the HHG shipment, if possible. That is, if the net weight of the HHG plus the PBP&E is less than 18,000 pounds, the agency should ship the items together and pay for the HHG shipment in one payment.

[FTR Amdt. 2011-01, 76 FR 18339, Apr. 1, 2011]

### § 302-7.5 What happens if the HHG shipment includes PBP&E, and it might exceed, or did exceed, the 18,000 pounds net weight allowance?

(a) Separate the PBP&E and have the HHG carrier estimate the weight of the PBP&E before the HHG shipment is picked up. Subtract 110 percent of the estimated PBP&E weight (to adjust for packing materials) from the estimated gross weight as shown on the shipping documents (*i.e.*, net weight minus the PBP&E minus 10 percent of the PBP&E). If the result is more than the 18,000 pounds net weight allowance, then the shipment exceeds the net weight allowance.

(b) If you did not discover that the HHG shipment exceeded the net weight allowance in advance, and if you did not weigh or estimate the PBP&E before shipping it, then weigh the PBP&E before it is delivered. Determine if the shipment exceeds the net weight allowance by applying the formula in paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) If the calculation in paragraph (a) of this section shows that the shipment does not exceed the net weight allowance, then the agency may transport and pay for shipping the PBP&E plus packing materials with the household goods.

(d) However, if the calculation in paragraph (a) of this section shows that the shipment may exceed the net weight allowance, and if the employee was authorized PBP&E, then the employee must pay for shipping all weight that exceeds the net weight allowance

## 41 CFR Ch. 302 (7-1-24 Edition)

for their HHG, minus the PBP&E and packing materials for both. The agency may then pay for shipping the PBP&E as an administrative expense.

(e) The agency may require reasonable documentation of the items requesting to be shipped as PBP&E and the weight of the PBP&E.

[FTR Amdt. 2011-01, 76 FR 18339, Apr. 1, 2011]

### § 302-7.6 What are the authorized origin and destination points for the transportation of HHG and PBP&E?

The authorized origin and destination points for the transportation of HHG and PBP&E vary by category of employee and are listed in the following table:

TRANSPORTATION OF HHG AND PBP&E

Category of employee	Authorized origin/destination
(a) Employee transferred between official stations.	Between the old and new official stations (including to/from extended storage location when authorized).
(b) New appointee .....	From place of actual residence to new official station (including to location of extended storage when authorized).
(c) Employee returning from outside CONUS assignment for separation from Government service.	Last official station and extended storage location, when authorized, to place of actual residence.
(d) Employee authorized separation travel at Government expense to actual residence but retiring at the OCONUS official station or an alternate location.	From any location, including actual residence and extended storage location to any other location (including the OCONUS official station), not to exceed the constructive transportation cost from the official station and extended storage location (respectively) to the actual residence.
(e) SES last move home benefits.	From the last official station and extended storage location, when authorized, to the place of selection.
(f) Temporary change of official station (TCS).	From the current official station to the TCS location and return (includes to and from extended storage location when authorized).

[FTR Amdt. 2011-01, 76 FR 18339, Apr. 1, 2011]

### § 302-7.7 May the origin and destination points be other than that prescribed in § 302-7.6?

Yes, shipments may originate or terminate at any location; however, your reimbursement is limited to the cost of transporting the property in one lot

## Relocation Allowances

## § 302-7.13

from the authorized origin to the authorized destination.

### § 302-7.8 At what location can CONUS-to-CONUS or OCONUS-to-CONUS HHG shipments be temporarily stored?

Your HHG may be placed in temporary storage at origin, in transit, at destination, or any combination thereof upon agency approval.

[FTR Amdt. 2011-01, 76 FR 18340, Apr. 1, 2011]

### § 302-7.9 What are the time limits for the temporary storage of authorized HHG shipments?

(a) *For CONUS to CONUS shipments.* The initial period of temporary storage at Government expense may not exceed 60 days. You may request additional time, up to a maximum of 90 days, and you must make such a request prior to the expiration of the original 60 days. This extension must be approved by the agency official designated for such requests. Under no circumstances may temporary storage at Government expense for CONUS to CONUS shipments exceed a total of 150 days.

(b) *For shipments that include an OCONUS origin or destination.* The initial period of temporary storage at Government expense may not exceed 90 days. You may request additional time, up to a maximum of 90 days, and you must make such a request prior to the expiration of the original 90 days. This extension must be approved by the agency official designated for such requests. Under no circumstances may temporary storage for shipments at Government expense that include an OCONUS origin or destination exceed a total of 180 days.

[FTR Amdt. 2011-01, 76 FR 18340, Apr. 1, 2011]

### § 302-7.10 What are the reasons that would justify the additional storage beyond the initial 60 days CONUS and 90 days OCONUS limits?

Reasons for justifying temporary storage beyond the initial limit include, but are not limited to:

- (a) An intervening temporary duty or long-term training assignment;
- (b) Non-availability of suitable housing;
- (c) Completion of residence under construction;
- (d) Serious illness of employee or illness or death of a dependent; or
- (e) Strikes, acts of God, or other circumstances beyond the control of the employee.

[FTR Amdt. 2011-01, 76 FR 18340, Apr. 1, 2011]

### § 302-7.11 Is property acquired en route eligible for transportation at Government expense?

No, property acquired en route will not be eligible for transportation at Government expense.

[FTR Amdt. 98, 66 FR 58196, Nov. 20, 2001. Re-designated by FTR Amdt. 2011-01, 76 FR 18340, Apr. 1, 2011]

### § 302-7.12 What is the Government's liability for loss or damage to HHG?

The Government's liability for loss or damage to HHG is determined by your agency under title 31 U.S.C. 3721-3723 and agency implementing rules and regulations issued pursuant to the law.

[FTR Amdt. 98, 66 FR 58196, Nov. 20, 2001. Re-designated by FTR Amdt. 2011-01, 76 FR 18340, Apr. 1, 2011]

### § 302-7.13 What are the various methods of shipping HHG and how is the weight determined for each type of shipment?

HHG should be shipped by the most economical method available. The various methods of shipment and weight calculations include the following:

Method of shipment	How weight of shipment is determined
(a) Uncrated (shipped in HHG movers van or similar conveyance).	An allowance of up to 2,000 pounds, exclusive of the 18,000 pounds net weight of HHG shipment, is used for the packing weight covering barrels, boxes, cartons, and similar material but does not include pads, chains, dollies and other equipment to load and secure the shipment.