

(2) *Nonappropriated fund activities.* Claims arising from acts or omissions of employees of nonappropriated fund activities within the United States, its Territories, and possessions, are processed in the manner prescribed by applicable regulations. In oversea areas, such claims will be processed in accordance with treaties or agreements between the United States and foreign countries with respect to the settlement of claims arising from acts or omissions of military and civilian personnel of the United States in such countries, or in accordance with applicable regulations as appropriate.

(3) *Nonapplicability.* Sections 536.1 through 536.13 do not apply to:

(i) Contractual claims which are under the provisions of Public Law 85-804, 28 August 1958 (72 Stat. 972) and AR 37-103, AR 37-103 and other Army Regulations referenced herein are available thru: National Technical Information Services, U.S. Department of Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161, or other regulations including acquisition regulations.

(ii) Maritime claims (§ 536.60).

§ 536.2 Information and assistance.

(a) Government personnel may not represent any claimant or receive any payment or gratuity for services rendered. They may not accept any share or interest in a claim or assist in its presentation, under penalty of Federal criminal law (18 U.S.C. 203, 205). They are prohibited from disclosing information which may be the basis of a claim, or any evidence of record in any claims matter, except as prescribed in §§ 518.1 through 518.4 of this chapter or other pertinent regulations. A person lacking authority to approve or disapprove a claim may not advise a claimant or his representative as to the disposition recommended.

(b) The prohibitions against furnishing information and assistance do not apply to the performance of official duty. Any person who indicates a desire to file a claim against the United States will be instructed concerning the procedure to follow. He will be furnished claim forms, and, when necessary, will be assisted in completing the forms and assembling evidence. He will not be assisted in determining

what amount to claim. In the vicinity of a field exercise, maneuver, or disaster, information may be disseminated concerning the right to present claims, the procedure to be followed, and the names and locations of claims officers, and engineer repair teams. When the government of a foreign country in which the U.S. Armed Forces are stationed has assumed responsibility for the settlement of certain claims against the United States, officials of that country will be furnished pertinent information and evidence so far as security considerations permit.

§ 536.3 Definitions and explanations.

The following terms as used in §§ 536.1 through 536.13 and the matters referred to in § 536.1(b) will have the meanings here indicated:

(a) *Affirmative Claims.* The government's statutory right to recover money, property, or repayment in kind incurred as a result of property loss, damage, or destruction by any individual, partnership, association or other legal entity, foreign or domestic, except an instrumentality of the United States. Also, the Government's statutory right to recover the reasonable medical costs expended for hospital, medical, surgical, or dental care and treatment (including prostheses and medical appliances) incurred under circumstances creating tort liability upon some third person.

(b) *Civilian Employees.* Civilian employee means a person whose activities the Government has the right to direct and control, not only as to the result to be accomplished but also as to the means used; this includes, but is not limited to, full-time Federal civilian officers and employees. The term should be distinguished from the term "independent contractor" for whose actions the Government generally is not liable. The determination of who is a civilian employee is a Federal question determined under Federal law and not under local law.

(c) *Claim.* A demand for payment of a specified sum of money (other than the ordinary obligations incurred for services, supplies or equipment) and, unless otherwise specified in this regulation, in writing and signed by the claimant

or a properly designated representative.

(d) *Claim file.* The claim, report of the claims officer or other report of investigation, supporting documentation, and pertinent correspondence.

(e) *Claim approval authority.* Except for claims under 10 U.S.C. 939, 31 U.S.C. 3721, and treaties or international agreements such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA), and subject to any limitations found in specific provisions of these regulations, the authority to approve and pay a claim in the amount presented or in a lesser amount upon the execution of a settlement agreement by the claimant. A person with approval authority may not disapprove a claim in its entirety nor make a final offer, subject to any limitations found in specific provisions of this regulation.

(f) *Claim settlement authority.* The authority to approve a claim, to deny a claim in its entirety, or to make a final offer subject to any limitations found in specific provisions of this regulation.

(g) *Claims attorney.* DA or DOD civilian attorney assigned to a judge advocate or legal office, who has been designated by the Commander, USARCS.

(h) *Claims judge advocate.* An officer of the Judge Advocate General's Corps designated by a command or staff judge advocate (SJA) to be in immediate charge of claims activities of the command.

(i) *Claims Officer.* A commissioned officer, warrant officer, or qualified civilian employee detailed by the commander of an installation or unit who is trained or experienced in the investigation of claims.

(j) *Claimant.* An individual, partnership, association, corporation, country, state, territory, or other political subdivision of such country; does not include the U.S. Government or any of its instrumentalities, except as prescribed by statute. Indian tribes are not proper party claimants but individual Indians can be claimants.

(k) *Combat activities.* Activities resulting directly or indirectly from action by the enemy, or by U.S. Armed Forces engaged in, or in immediate

preparation for, impending armed conflict.

(l) *Disaster.* A sudden and extraordinary calamity occasioned by activities of the Army, other than combat, resulting in extensive civilian property damage or personal injuries and creating a large number of potential claims.

(m) *Federal agency.* A federal agency includes the executive departments and independent establishments of the United States and corporations acting as instrumentalities or agencies of the United States but does not include any contractor with the United States.

(n) *Final offer.* An offer of payment by a settlement authority in full and final settlement of a claim which, if not accepted, constitutes a final action for purposes of filing suit under § 536.50 or filing an appeal under §§ 536.20 through 536.35 and 536.70 through 536.81, provided such offer is made in writing and meets the other requirements of a final action as set forth in this regulation.

(o) *Government vehicle.* A vehicle owned or on loan to any agency of the Government of the United States or privately owned, and operated by members or civilian employees of the DA in the scope of their office or employment with the Government of the United States including vehicles being operated on joint operations of the U.S. Armed Forces.

(p) *Medical claims judge advocate.* A judge advocate (JA) assigned to an Army Medical Center, under an agreement between TJAG and The Surgeon General, to perform the primary duty of investigating and processing medical malpractice claims.

(q) *Medical claims investigator.* A senior legal specialist or qualified civilian assigned to assist a medical claims JA on a full-time basis. A medical claims investigator is authorized to administer oaths under the provisions of Article 136(b)(6), UCMJ, 10 U.S.C. 936(b)(6) when performing investigative duties.

(r) *Medical malpractice claim.* A claim arising out of substandard or inadequate care of an Army patient.

(s) *Military personnel.* Military personnel means members of the DA on active duty for training, or inactive duty training as defined in AR 310-25 and 10 U.S.C. 101(22), 101(23), and 101(30). This includes members of the District

of Columbia ARNG while performing active duty or training under 32 U.S.C. 316, 502, 503, 504 or 505.

(t) *Noncombat activities.* A noncombat activity arises from authorized activities essentially military in nature, having little parallel in civilian pursuits and which historically have been considered as furnishing a proper basis for payment of claims, such as practice firing of missiles and weapons, training and field exercises, and maneuvers, including, in connection therewith, the operation of aircraft and vehicles, and use and occupancy of real estate, and movement of combat or other vehicles designed especially for military use. Activities incident to combat, whether in time of war or not, and use of military personnel and civilian employees in connection with civil disturbances, are excluded.

(u) *Personal property.* Property consisting solely of corporeal personal property, that is, tangible things. Personal property does not consist of the loss or forfeiture of a security deposit or a contingent financial benefit.

§ 536.4 Treaties and international agreements.

(a) The governments of some foreign countries have by treaty or agreement waived or assumed, or may hereafter waive or assume, certain claims against the United States. In such instances claims will not be settled under laws or regulations of the United States.

(b) The prohibition stated in paragraph (a) of this section is not applicable to claims within the purview of Article VIII of the Agreement Regarding the Status of Forces of Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty or similar type agreements which normally will be investigated and settled as therein provided.

§ 536.5 Claims.

(a) *Who may present.* (1) A claim may be presented by the owner of the property, or in his name by a duly authorized agent or legal representative. As used in this regulation an owner includes the following:

(i) *For real property.* The mortgagor, or the mortgagee, if he or she can maintain a cause of action in the local

courts involving a tort to that specific property. When notice of divided interests in real property is received, the claim should, if feasible, be treated as a single claim or a release from all interests must be obtained.

(ii) *For personal property.* A bailee, leasee, mortgagee, and conditional vendor, or others having title for purposes of security only, are not proper claimants unless specifically authorized by the statute and implementing regulations in question. If more than one party has a real interest in the property, all must join in the claim or a release from all interests must be obtained.

(2) A claim for personal injury may be presented by the injured person or duly authorized agent or legal representative.

(3) A claim based on death may be presented by the executor or administrator of the deceased's estate, or by any person determined to be legally or beneficially entitled. The amount allowed will, to the extent practicable, be apportioned among the beneficiaries in accordance with the law applicable to the incident.

(4) A claim for medical, hospital, or burial expenses may be presented by any person who by reason of family relationship has in fact incurred the expenses for which the claim is made. However, for claims cognizable under the provisions of the FTCA, see § 536.50, and for claims cognizable under the provisions of the Nonscope of Employment Claims Act, see §§ 536.90 through 536.97.

(5) A claim presented by an agent or legal representative will be made in the name of the claimant and signed by the agent or legal representative showing the title or capacity. Written evidence of the authority of such person to act is mandatory except when controlling law does not require such evidence.

(6) A claim normally will include all damages that accrue by reason of the incident. Where the same claimant has a claim for damage to or loss of property and a claim for personal injury or a claim based on death arising out of the same incident, each of the foregoing or any combination of them ordinarily represent only an integral part