

legally entitled to do so under applicable local law, for an individual's death.

(d) Authorized agents (including the claimant's attorney) must show their title or legal capacity and present evidence of authority to present the claim.

§ 842.62 Who are proper claimants.

Claimants include inhabitants of a foreign country who are:

- (a) Foreign nationals.
- (b) US nationals, unless they reside there primarily because they are:
 - (1) Employed directly by the United States.
 - (2) Employed by a US civilian contractor to further performance of a contract with the United States.
 - (3) Sponsored by or accompanying someone employed as described in § 842.62(b) (1) or (2) of this part.
- (c) US corporations with a place of business in the country in which the claim arose.
- (d) Foreign governments and their political subdivisions, including a municipal and prefectural government.
- (e) Foreign companies and business entities.

§ 842.63 Who are not proper claimants.

Persons who are not proper claimants include:

- (a) Insurers and other subrogees.
- (b) Dependents accompanying US military and US national civilian employees.
- (c) Foreign military personnel suffering property damage, personal injury, or death from a joint military mission with the United States or from conduct of a US military member or employee acting in the scope of employment unless an international agreement specifically provides for recovery.
- (d) Civilian employees of the United States, including local inhabitants, injured in the scope of their employment.
- (e) National governments and their political subdivisions engaging in war or armed conflict with the United States or its allies.
- (f) A national or nationally controlled corporation of a country engaging in war or armed conflict with the United States or its allies, unless the FCC or local military commander de-

termines the claimant is friendly with the United States.

§ 842.64 Payment criteria.

The following criteria is considered before determining liability.

- (a) The incident causing the damage or injury must occur outside the United States. It must be caused by noncombatant activities of the US Armed Forces or by civilian employees or military members of the Armed Forces.
- (b) Negligence is not a prerequisite.
- (c) Scope of employment is considered in the following situations.

(1) It is a prerequisite to US responsibility if the employee causing the damage or injury is a local inhabitant, a prisoner of war, or an interned enemy alien. These persons are "employees" within the meaning of the Foreign Claims Act (FCA) only when in the service of the United States. Ordinarily, a slight deviation as to time or place does not constitute a departure from the scope of employment. The purpose of the activity and whether it furthers the general interest of the United States is considered. If the claim arose from the operation or use of a US Armed Forces vehicle or other equipment by such a person, pay it provided local law imposes liability on the owner of the vehicle or other equipment in the circumstances involved.

(2) It is immaterial when the claim arises from the acts or omissions of any US Armed Forces member or employee not listed in § 842.64(c)(1) of this part. The Act imposes responsibility on the United States when it places a US citizen or non-US citizen employee in a position to cause the injury or damage. If the cause is a criminal act clearly outside the scope of employment, ordinarily pay the claim and consider disciplinary action against the offender.

§ 842.65 Claims not payable.

A claim is not payable when it:

- (a) Has been paid or denied by a competent tribunal under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA), or any similar SOFA or treaty.
- (b) Is purely contractual in nature.

(c) Is for attorney fees, punitive damages, a judgment or interest on a judgment, bail, or court costs.

(d) Accrues from a private contractual relationship between US personnel and third parties about property leases, public utilities, hiring of domestic servants, and debts of any description. This claim is sent for action to the commander of the person concerned (see 32 CFR part 818).

(e) Is based solely on compassionate grounds.

NOTE: A Solatium payment is paid from O&M funds as an investigative expense.

(f) Is a bastardy claim.

(g) Is for patent or copyright infringement.

(h) Is waived under an international agreement.

(i) Is for rent, damage, or other payments involving regular acquisition, possession, and disposition of real property by or for the Air Force.

(j) Is filed by a Communist country or its inhabitants, unless authorized by HQ USAF/JACC.

(k) Is for real property taken by a continuing trespass.

(l) Is for personal injury or death of a person covered by:

(1) The Federal Employees' Compensation Act (5 U.S.C. 8101, *et seq.*).

(2) The Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act (33 U.S.C. 901, *et seq.*).

(3) A US contract or agreement providing employee benefits through insurance, local law, or custom, where the United States pays for them either directly or as part of the consideration under the contract. (See 42 U.S.C. 1651 and 42 U.S.C. 1701.) The Judge Advocate General or Chief, Claims and Tort Litigation Staff, HQ USAF/JACC, may authorize an award where local benefits are not adequate. Local benefits are deducted from any award.

(m) Results from an action by an enemy, or directly or indirectly from an act of the armed forces of the United States in combat, except that a claim may be allowed if it arises from an accident or malfunction incident to the operation of an aircraft of the armed forces of the United States, including its airborne ordnance, indirectly related to combat, and occurring

while preparing for or going to, or returning from a combat mission.

(n) Is based on negligence of a concessionaire or other independent contractor.

(o) Arises out of personal activities of dependents, guests, servants, or pets of members and employees of the US Armed Forces. (This includes situations where local law imposes strict liability or where the head of a household is held vicariously liable for their negligence.)

(p) Is the subject of litigation against the United States or its employees. This restriction does not apply to joint criminal/civil proceedings in a foreign court. Claims settlement may be authorized by HQ USAF/JACC in appropriate cases on request.

(q) Is covered under US admiralty laws, unless authorized by The Judge Advocate General or Chief, Claims and Tort Litigation Staff.

(r) Is one for which a foreign government is responsible under SOFA, treaty, or other agreement. However, HQ USAF/JACC may authorize payment of a claim where the foreign government refuses to recognize its legal responsibilities and the claimant has no other means of compensation.

§ 842.66 Applicable law.

This paragraph provides guidance to determine the applicable law for assessment of liability.

(a) A claim is settled under the law and standards in effect in the country where the incident occurred. In calculating the amount of any lump sum award, the present value of any periodic payment upon which the award is based, is computed, unless the law of the place of occurrence prohibits it.

(b) Contributory negligence committed by the claimant, claimant's agent, or employee is not used as a bar to recovery unless local law or custom requires it. If the comparative negligence doctrine is used, the percentage of negligence of each party is reflected in the apportionment of liability. The amount of damage sustained by both parties is apportioned according to local law.

(c) The following principles of the collateral source doctrine are applied in settling a claim except where local law provides otherwise: