disallowed solely because the claimant was not the legal owner of the property for which the claim is made.

(c) Subject to the conditions in paragraph (a) of this section and the other provisions of this subpart, any claim for damage to, or loss of, personal property incident to service with the Department may be considered and allowed. For the purpose of subpart B of this part, an alternative work location at which an employee is performing duties pursuant to an approved Flexiplace agreement shall be considered an official duty station. The following are examples of the principal types of claims which may be allowed, but these examples are not exclusive and other types of claims may be allowed, unless hereinafter excluded:

(1) Property or damage in quarters or other authorized places. Claims may be allowable for damage to, or loss of, property arising from fire, flood, hurricane, other natural disaster, theft, or other unusual occurrence, while such property is located at:

   (i) Quarters within the 50 States or the District of Columbia that were assigned to the claimant or otherwise provided in kind by the United States; or
   
   (ii) Quarters outside the 50 States and the District of Columbia that were occupied by the claimant, whether or not they were assigned or otherwise provided in kind by the United States, except when the claimant is a civilian employee who is a local inhabitant; or
   
   (iii) Any warehouse, office, working area or other place (except quarters) authorized or apparently authorized for the reception or storage of property.

(2) Transportation or travel losses. Claims may be allowed for damage to, or loss of, property incident to transportation or storage pursuant to order or in connection with travel under orders, including property in the custody of a carrier, an agent or agency of the Government, or the claimant.

(3) Mobile homes. Claims may be allowed for damage to, or loss of, mobile homes and their contents under the provisions of paragraph (c)(2) of this section. Claims for structural damage to mobile homes, other than that caused by collision, and damage to contents of mobile homes resulting from such structural damage, must contain conclusive evidence that the damage was not caused by structural deficiency of the mobile home and that it was not overloaded. Claims for damage to, or loss of, tires mounted on mobile homes will not be allowed, except in cases of collision, theft or vandalism.

(4) Enemy action or public service. Claims may be allowed for damage to, or loss of, property as a direct consequence of:

   (i) Enemy action or threat thereof, or combat, guerrilla, brigandage, or other belligerent activity, or unjust confiscation by a foreign power or its nationals.

   (ii) Action by the claimant to quiet a civil disturbance or to alleviate a public disaster.

   (iii) Efforts by the claimant to save human life or Government property.

(5) Property used for the benefit of the Government. Claims may be allowed for damage to, or loss of, property when used for the benefit of the Government at the request of, or with the knowledge and consent of superior authority.

(6) Clothing and Accessories. Claims may be allowed for damage to, or loss of, clothing and accessories customarily worn on the person, such as eyeglasses, hearing aids, or dentures.

(7) Expenses incident to repair. Claimants may be reimbursed for the payment of any sales tax incurred in connection with repairs to an item. The costs of obtaining estimates of repair (subject to the limitations set forth in §15.14(c)) are also allowable.

§ 15.23 Restrictions on certain claims.

Claims of the type described in this section are only allowable subject to the restrictions noted:

(a) Money or currency. Claims may be allowed for loss of money or currency (which includes coin collections) only when lost incident to fire, flood, hurricane, other natural disaster, or by theft from quarters (as limited by §15.22(c)(1)). In incidents of theft from quarters, it must be conclusively shown that the quarters were locked at the time of the theft. Reimbursement for loss of money or currency is limited to an amount which is determined to have been reasonable for the claimant.
§ 15.24

Claims are not allowable for the following:

(a) **Unassigned quarters in United States.** Property loss or damage in quarters occupied by the claimant within the 50 States or the District of Columbia that were not assigned to him or otherwise provided in kind by the United States.

(b) **Business property.** Property used for business or profit.

(c) **Unserviceable property.** Wornout or unserviceable property.

(d) **Illegal possession.** Property acquired, possessed or transferred in violation of the law or in violation of applicable regulations or directives.

(e) **Articles of extraordinary value.** Valuable articles, such as cameras, watches, jewelry, furs or other articles of extraordinary value. This prohibition does not apply to articles in the personal custody of the claimant or articles properly checked, if reasonable protection or security measures have been taken by claimant.

(f) **Intangible property.** Loss of property that has no extrinsic and marketable value but is merely representative or evidence of value, such as non-negotiable stock certificates, promissory notes, bonds, bills of lading, warehouse receipts, insurance policies, baggage checks, and bank books, is not compensable. Loss of a thesis, or other similar item, is compensable only to the extent of the out-of-pocket expenses incurred by the claimant in preparing the item such as the cost of the paper or other materials. No compensation is authorized for the time spent by the claimant in its preparation or for supposed literary value.

(g) **Incidental expenses and consequential damages.** The Act and this subpart authorize payment for loss of or damage to personal property only. Except as provided in §15.22(c)(7), consequential damages or other types of loss or incidental expenses (such as loss of use, interest, carrying charges, cost of lodging or food while awaiting arrival of shipment, attorney fees, telephone calls, cost of transporting claimant or family members, inconvenience, time spent in preparation of claim, or cost of insurance premiums) are not compensable.

(h) **Real property.** Damage to real property is not compensable. In determining whether an item is considered to be an item of personal property, as opposed to real property, normally,