

**§ 842.29**

(g) United States Air Force Academy cadets.

**§ 842.29 Who are not proper claimants.**

The following individuals are not proper claimants:

(a) Subrogees and assignees of proper claimants, including insurance companies.

(b) Conditional vendors and lienholders.

(c) Non-Air Force personnel, including American Red Cross personnel, United Services Organization (USO) performers, employees of government contractors, and Civil Air Patrol (CAP) members.

(d) AFROTC cadets who are not on active duty for summer training.

(e) Active duty military personnel and civilian employees of a military service other than the Air Force.

(f) DOD employees who are not assigned to the Air Force.

(g) Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) employees and other employees whose salaries are paid from nonappropriated funds (see subpart O).

(h) Military personnel of foreign governments.

**§ 842.30 General provisions.**

Payable claims must be for:

(a) Personal property which is reasonable or useful under the circumstances of military service.

(b) Loss, damage, destruction, confiscation, or forced abandonment which is incident to service.

(c) Losses that are not collectable from any other source, including insurance and carriers.

(d) Property that is owned by the claimants, their immediate families, or borrowed for their use.

(e) Losses occurring without the claimants' negligence.

**§ 842.31 Claims payable.**

Claims may be paid for:

(a) *Transportation or storage loss:* (1) Pay for property damage or loss incident to:

(i) Transportation under orders, whether it was in the possession of the government, carrier, storage warehouse, or other government contractor. This includes Do-It-Yourself (DITY) moves.

**32 CFR Ch. VII (7-1-10 Edition)**

(ii) Travel under orders, including temporary duty (TDY).

(iii) Travel on a space available basis on a military aircraft, vessel, or vehicle.

(2) Pay for property essential to everyday use, if the claimant has replaced the items that he or she reported as missing. Essential items may be paid for even if someone locates the property before the claimant files the claim.

(b) *Losses at quarters and other authorized places—(1) In the United States (including U.S. territories and possessions).* Pay for personal property damage or loss, to include food spoilage, which is caused by fire, explosion, theft, vandalism, typhoon, hurricane, unusual occurrences or power outages which last for an extended period of time. The claimant must be free of negligence.

(i) Claims for damage or loss caused by other acts of god are not paid except in those instances where the geographic area has been declared to be a federal disaster area or HQ USAF/JACC has determined that payment is appropriate because the severity of the act of god was truly extraordinary.

(ii) In some areas, extreme weather, such as severe lightning storms, hail, or high winds, occur routinely. Damage claims from these storms are normally not paid. Failure to take reasonable care in protecting property from such known hazards may be negligence. These types of claims would include pitted windshields, dents, chipped paint on vehicles, and lightning damage to television sets, stereos, computer components, video recorders, and other electrical appliances.

(2) *Outside the United States.* Pay for personal property damage or loss, to include food spoilage, which is caused by fire, explosion, theft, vandalism, acts of god, unusual occurrences, or power outages which last for an extended period of time. The claimant must be free of negligence. The SJA must make an affirmative determination that the act of god or unusual occurrence was truly extraordinary.

(c) *Privately owned vehicles (POV).* Pay for damage to or loss of POVs caused by government negligence under subpart F or K. Pay under this subpart for damage or loss incident to: