

Department of the Air Force, DoD

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The member submits such claims to the commander directing the move for payment from other Operation and Maintenance (O&M) funds.

(aa) It is for damage to or loss of property stored at the owner's expense unless the claimant's duty made storage necessary.

(bb) It is for damage to clothing and accessories caused by routine wrinkles.

(cc) It is hit-and-run damage to POVs.

(dd) It is for damage to clothing and accessories caused by contact with office furniture or getting in or out of a government vehicle unless the damage was caused by an unknown defect.

§ 842.33 Reconsideration of a claim.

A claimant may request reconsideration of an initial settlement or denial of a claim. The claimant sends the request in writing, to the settlement authority within a reasonable time following the initial settlement or denial. Sixty days is considered a reasonable time, but the settlement authority may waive the time limit for good cause.

(a) The original settlement authority reviews the reconsideration request. The settlement authority sends the entire claim file with recommendations and supporting rationale to the next higher settlement authority if all relief the claimant requests is not granted.

(b) The decision of the higher settlement authority is the final administrative action on the claim.

§ 842.34 Right of subrogation, indemnity, and contribution.

The Air Force becomes subrogated to the rights of the claimant upon settling a claim. The Air Force has the rights of contribution and indemnity permitted by the law of the situs or under contract. The Air Force does not seek contribution or indemnity from US military personnel or civilian employees whose conduct in scope of employment gave rise to government liability.

§ 842.35 Depreciation and maximum allowances.

The military services have jointly established the "Allowance List-Depreciation Guide" to determine values for

most items and to limit payment for some categories of items.

Subpart E—Carrier Recovery Claims

§ 842.36 Scope of this subpart.

This subpart explains how to assert and settle claims against carriers, warehousemen, and contractors for loss and damage to personal property.

§ 842.37 Definitions.

(a) *Bill of lading*. A contract for movement and delivery of goods.

(1) Carriers issue commercial bills of lading.

(2) Transportation officers issue government bills of lading (GBL). GBLs include the terms and conditions of commercial bills of lading with certain exceptions.

(3) The GBL is all of the following:

(i) A receipt for goods tendered to a carrier.

(ii) A contract.

(iii) A document authorizing collection of transportation bills the carrier presents.

(b) *Carrier*. Any moving company, personal property forwarder, or freight forwarder holding a certificate or permit issued by a federal or state regulatory agency or approved by the Department of Defense for international shipments.

(c) *Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC)*. The Department of Defense management agency for military traffic, land transportation, and common user ocean terminals. Among other responsibilities, MTMC manages the DOD household goods moving and storage program worldwide. The Army has single service responsibility for MTMC.

(d) *Regional Storage Management Office (RSMO)*. The MTMC office responsible for negotiating and administering all storage contracts within a geographical area. The contracting officer of each RSMO makes involuntary collections of nontemporary storage loss and damage claims.

(e) *Net weight*. The weight of the fully-loaded van or shipping crate (gross weight), less the weight of the empty van or shipping crate (tare weight).

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(f) *Nontemporary storage (NTS)*. All authorized storage not in connection with a GBL. NTS usually exceeds 180 days and normally includes packing and shipping of household goods to the warehouse.

(g) *Storage in transit (SIT)*. Storage of a shipment by a carrier at origin, enroute, or at destination. SIT is initially limited to 90 days. The transportation officer may extend it to a maximum of 180 days.

(h) *Tender of service*. A carrier's offer to do business with the Department of Defense, including the terms and conditions of the agreement. The Personal Property Traffic Management Regulation (PPTMR), DOD Regulation 4500.34, appendix A, contains this agreement.

§ 842.38 Delegations of authority.

(a) *Settlement authority*: (1) These individuals have delegated authority to settle, compromise, suspend, or terminate action on claims for \$20,000 or less and to accept full payment on any claim:

(i) The Judge Advocate General.

(ii) The Deputy Judge Advocate General.

(iii) The Director of Civil Law.

(iv) Chief, Deputy Chief, and Branch Chiefs, Claims and Tort Litigation Staff.

(v) The SJAs of HQ PACAF, HQ USAFE, and HQ 9AF (for HQ CENTCOM).

(2) These individuals have delegated authority to settle, compromise, suspend, or terminate action on claims for \$15,000 or less and to accept full payment on any claim:

(i) SJAs of GCMs in PACAF and USAFE.

(ii) SJAs of single base GCMs.

(3) SJAs of each Air Force base, station, or fixed installation have delegated authority to settle, compromise, suspend, or terminate action on claims for \$10,000 or less and to accept full payment on any claim.

(b) *Redelegation of authority*. An individual with settlement authority may redelegate this authority, in writing, to a subordinate judge advocate or civilian attorney.

(c) *Authority to reduce, withdraw, or restore settlement authority*. Any superior settlement authority may reduce,

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withdraw, or restore settlement authority.

§ 842.39 Statute of limitations.

(a) International commercial air shipments. The government must file suit within 2 years after the delivery date. The period for notifying these carriers of loss or damage is 3 days for luggage, and 7 days for other goods. Setoff is not possible in these cases. Uncollectible claims are sent to HQ USAF/JACC within 6 months from the date of delivery.

(b) *All other CR claims*. The government must file suit within 6 years after the cause of action accrues. It accrues when a responsible US official, service member, or employee knew or reasonably should have known the material facts that caused the claimed loss. The requirement to file a claim within 9 months under commercial bills of lading does not apply to GBLs.

Subpart F—Military Claims Act (10 U.S.C. 2733)

§ 842.40 Scope of this subpart.

This subpart explains how to settle claims made against the United States for property damage, personal injury, or death caused by military personnel or civilian employees of the Air Force acting in the scope of their employment or otherwise incident to the Air Force's noncombat activities.

§ 842.41 Definitions.

(a) *Appeal*. A request by the claimant or claimant's authorized agent to re-evaluate the final decision. A request for reconsideration and an appeal are the same for the purposes of this subpart.

(b) *Final denial*. A letter mailed from the settlement authority to the claimant or authorized agent advising the claimant that the Air Force denies the claim.

(c) *Noncombat activity*. Activity, other than combat, war or armed conflict, that is particularly military in character and has little parallel in the civilian community.