

Department of the Army, DoD

§516.4

(b) This regulation does not apply to DA or DOD proceedings such as court-martial or administrative boards.

§516.2 References.

Applicable publications and forms are listed in appendix A to this part.

§516.3 Explanation of abbreviations and terms.

(a) The Glossary contains explanations of abbreviations and terms.

(b) The masculine gender has been used throughout this regulation for simplicity and consistency. Any reference to the masculine gender is intended to include women.

§516.4 Responsibilities.

(a) *United States Department of Justice (DOJ)*. DOJ will defend litigation in domestic and foreign courts, against the United States, its agencies and instrumentalities, and employees whose official conduct is involved. The various U.S. Attorney Offices, under the oversight of the Attorney General, will conduct much of the representation.

(b) *The Judge Advocate General (TJAG)*. Subject to the ultimate control of litigation by DOJ (including the various U.S. Attorney Offices), and to the general oversight of litigation by the Army General Counsel, TJAG is responsible for litigation in which the Army has an interest except with respect to proceedings addressed in paragraph (i) of this section, only TJAG (or Chief, Litigation Division) will communicate to DOJ the army's position with regard to settlement of a case.

(c) *Assistant Judge Advocate General For Civil Law and Litigation (AJAG-CL)*. Responsible to TJAG for litigation issues; supervises Chief, Litigation Division.

(d) *Chief, Litigation Division*. Reports to AJAG-CL and is responsible for the following:

(1) Supervising litigation in which the Army has an interest.

(2) Acting for TJAG and Secretary of the Army on litigation issues, including the authority to settle or compromise cases, subject to the supervision of TJAG and AJAG-CL.

(3) Delegating cases if appropriate.

(4) Serving as primary contact with DOJ on litigation.

(5) Accepting service of process for DA and for the Secretary of the Army in his official capacity. See 32 CFR §257.5).

(e) *Special Assistant U.S. Attorneys (SAUSAs) and DOJ Special Attorneys*. Army judge advocates and civilian attorneys, when appointed as SAUSAs under 28 U.S.C. 543, will represent the Army's interests in either criminal or civil matters in Federal court under the following circumstances:

(1) *Felony and misdemeanor prosecutions in Federal court*. Army attorneys, at the installation level, after being duly appointed (See AR 27-10), will prosecute cases, in which the Army has an interest, in Federal court. Army attorneys who prosecute criminal cases will not represent the United States in civil litigation without authorization from Chief, Litigation Division.

(2) *SAUSAs for civil litigation*. By assignment of TJAG and upon the approval of the U.S. Attorney, Judge Advocates will serve within a U.S. Attorney's office to represent the government in litigation in which the Army or DOD has an interest. These Judge Advocates have the same general authority and responsibility as an Assistant U.S. Attorney.

(3) *Special Attorneys assigned to DOJ*. By assignment of TJAG and with the concurrence of the appropriate DOJ official, Judge Advocates will work as Special Attorneys for DOJ. Special Attorneys are authorized to represent the United States in civil litigation in which the Army or DOD has an interest.

(f) *Attorneys at Army activities or commands*. SJAs or legal advisers, or attorneys assigned to them, will represent the United States in litigation only if authorized by this regulation or delegated authority in individual cases by the Chief, Litigation Division.

(g) *Commander, U.S. Army Claims Service (USARCS)*. The Commander, USARCS, and USARCS attorneys, subject to AR 27-20, Chapter 4, will maintain direct liaison with DOJ in regard to administrative settlement of claims under the Federal Tort Claims Act.