

Department of Veterans Affairs

§ 1.950

and health of the debtor, present and potential income, inheritance prospects, the possibility that assets have been concealed or improperly transferred by the debtor, the availability of assets or income which may be realized by means of enforced collection proceedings.

(b) *Inability to locate debtor.* The debtor cannot be located, no security remains to be liquidated, the applicable statute of limitations has run, and the prospects of collecting by offset are too remote.

(c) *Death of debtor.* The debtor is determined to be deceased and the Government has no prospect of collection from his/her estate.

(d) *Cost will exceed recovery.* The cost of further collection effort is likely to exceed the amount recoverable.

(e) *Claim legally without merit.* Collection action should be terminated on a claim whenever it is determined that the claim is legally without merit.

(f) *Claim cannot be substantiated by evidence.* VA will terminate collection action on once asserted claims because of lack of evidence or unavailability of witnesses only in cases where efforts to induce voluntary payment are unsuccessful.

[32 FR 2615, Feb. 8, 1967, as amended at 52 FR 42111, Nov. 3, 1987]

§ 1.943 Transfer of claims.

When VA has doubt as to whether collection action should be suspended or terminated on a claim, it may refer the claim to the GAO for advice. When a significant enforcement policy is involved in reducing a statutory penalty or forfeiture to judgment, or recovery of a judgment is a prerequisite to the imposition of administrative sanctions, such as the suspension or revocation of a license or the privilege of participating in a government sponsored program, VA may refer such a claim for litigation even though termination of collection activity might otherwise be given consideration. Claims on which VA holds a judgment by assignment or otherwise shall be referred to the Department of Justice for further actions if renewal of the judgment lien or enforced collection proceedings are justi-

fied, except where VA has authority for handling its own litigation.

(Authority: 31 U.S.C. 3711)

[52 FR 42111, Nov. 3, 1987]

REFERRALS TO GAO, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, OR IRS

AUTHORITY: Sections 1.950 to 1.954 issued under 72 Stat. 1114; 38 U.S.C. 501.

SOURCE: 52 FR 42111, 42112, Nov. 3, 1987, unless otherwise noted.

§ 1.950 Prompt referral.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, claims on which aggressive collection action has been taken and which cannot be compromised, or on which collection action cannot be suspended or terminated, shall be promptly referred to the Department of Justice for litigation. Claims for which the gross original amount is over \$100,000 shall be referred to the Commercial Litigation Branch, Civil Division, Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530. Claims for which the gross original amount is \$100,000 or less shall be referred to the United States Attorney in whose judicial district the debtor can be found. Referrals should be made as early as possible, consistent with aggressive collection action and the observance of §§ 1.900 through 1.954, and well within the time period for bringing a suit against the debtor. Ordinarily, such referrals should be made within one year of VA's final determination of the fact and amount of the debt.

(b) Claims arising from audit exceptions taken by the GAO to payments made by VA must be referred to the GAO for review and approval, prior to referral to the Department of Justice, unless VA has been granted an exception by the GAO.

(c) When the merits of VA claim, the amount owed on the claim, or the propriety of acceptance of a proposed compromise, suspension, or termination are in doubt, the Department of Veterans Affairs shall refer the matter to the GAO for resolution and instructions prior to proceeding with collection action and/or referral to the Department of Justice for litigation.

(d) Once a claim has been referred to the GAO or the Department of Justice pursuant to this section, VA shall refrain from having any contact with the debtor and shall direct the debtor to the GAO or the Department of Justice, as appropriate, when questions concerning the claim or a request for waiver of the claim are raised by the debtor. The GAO or the Department of Justice, as appropriate, shall be immediately notified by VA of any payments or requests for administrative remedies, such as waiver, which are received by this department from the debtor subsequent to referral of a claim under this section.

(e) In accordance with procedures set forth in 26 CFR part 301, information pertaining to past-due, legally enforceable debts owed to VA may be referred to the Internal Revenue Service by VA for the purpose of collection of such debts by means of tax refund offset.

(Authority: 31 U.S.C. 3711)

§ 1.951 Claims Collection Litigation Report.

(a) Unless an exception is granted by the Department of Justice, the Claims Collection Litigation Report (CCLR) shall be used with all referrals of administratively uncollectible claims made pursuant to § 1.950. As required by the CCLR, the following information shall be included:

(1) *Report of prior collection actions.* A checklist or brief summary of the actions taken to collect or compromise the claim will be forwarded with the claim upon its referral. If any of the administrative collection actions described in §§ 1.900 through 1.954 have been omitted, the reasons for their omission must be provided. The Department of Justice or GAO may return claims at their option when there is insufficient justification for the omission of one or more of the administrative collection actions.

(2) *Current address of the debtor.* The current address of the debtor, or the name and address of the agent for a corporation upon whom service may be made, shall be provided. Reasonable and appropriate steps will be taken to locate missing parties in all cases. Referrals to the Department of Justice, in which the current address of any party

is unknown, shall be accompanied by a listing of the prior known addresses of such party and a statement of the steps taken to locate that party.

(3) *Credit data.* Current credit data, when applicable, indicating that there is a reasonable prospect of effecting enforced collection from the debtor, having due regard for the exemptions available to the debtor under State and Federal law and judicial remedies available to the government, shall be included:

(i) Such credit data may take the form of:

(A) A commercial credit report;

(B) An agency investigative report showing the debtor's assets, liabilities, income, and expenses;

(C) The individual debtor's own financial statement executed under penalty of perjury reflecting the debtor's assets, liabilities, income, and expenses; or

(D) An audited balance sheet of a corporate debtor.

(ii) Such credit data may be omitted if:

(A) A surety bond is available in an amount sufficient to satisfy the claim in full;

(B) The forced sale value of the security available for application to the VA claim is sufficient to satisfy the claim in full;

(C) VA wishes to liquidate the loan collateral through judicial foreclosure but does not desire a deficiency judgment;

(D) The debtor is in bankruptcy or receivership;

(E) The debtor's liability to VA is fully covered by insurance, in which case VA will furnish such information as it can develop concerning the identity and address of the insurer and the type and amount of insurance coverage;

(F) The nature of the debtor is such that credit data is not normally available or cannot reasonably be obtained; or

(G) Where it is clearly irrelevant to the Government's case.

(b) VA shall also use the Claims Collection Litigation Report (CCLR) when referring claims to the Department of Justice in order to obtain approval of