

§ 904.504

the place of appraisalment will be used. If the seized property may not lawfully be sold in the United States, its domestic value will be determined by other reasonable means.

§ 904.504 Administrative forfeiture proceedings.

(a) When authorized. This section applies to property that is determined under §904.503 to have a value of \$100,000 or less, and that is subject to administrative forfeiture under the applicable statute. This section does not apply to conveyances seized in connection with criminal proceedings.

(b) Procedure. (1) NOAA will publish a notice of proposed forfeiture once a week for at least three successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the Federal judicial district in which the property was seized. However, if the value of the seized property does not exceed \$1,000, the notice may be published by posting for at least three successive weeks in a conspicuous place accessible to the public at the National Marine Fisheries Service Enforcement Office, United States District Court, or the United States Customs House nearest the place of seizure, with the date of posting indicated on the notice. In addition, a reasonable effort will be made to serve the notice personally, or by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, on each person whose whereabouts and interest in the property are known or easily ascertainable.

(2) The notice of proposed forfeiture will:

- (i) Describe the seized property, including any applicable registration or serial numbers;
(ii) State the time, place and reason for the seizure; and
(iii) Describe the rights of an interested person to file a claim to the property (including the right to file a motion to stay administrative forfeiture proceedings and to petition to remit or mitigate the forfeiture).

(3)(i) Except as provided in paragraph (b)(4) of this section, any person claiming the seized property may file a claim with NOAA, at the address indicated in the notice, within 20 days of the date the notice was first published

or posted. The claim must state the claimant's interest in the property.

(ii) Except as provided in paragraph (b)(3)(v) or (b)(4) of this section, a bond for costs in the penal sum of \$5,000 or 10 per cent of the appraised value of the property, whichever is lower, but not less than \$250, with sureties satisfactory to the Administrator, must be filed with the claim for seized property. The bond may be posted on Customs form 4615 or a similar form provided by NOAA. There must be endorsed on the bond a list or schedule in substantially the following form, signed by the claimant in the presence of witnesses, and attested by the witnesses:

List or schedule containing a particular description of seized article, claim for which is covered by the within bond; to wit:

The foregoing list is correct.

Claimant

Attest:

A certified check may be substituted for a bond.

(iii) Filing a claim and posting a bond does not entitle the claimant to possession of the property. However, it does stop administrative forfeiture proceedings.

(iv) If the claim and bond are filed timely in accordance with this section, NOAA will refer the matter to the Attorney General to institute forfeiture proceedings in the appropriate United States District Court.

(v) Upon satisfactory proof of financial inability to post the bond, NOAA may waive the bond requirement for any person claiming an interest in the seized property.

(4) Instead of, or in addition to, filing a claim and bond under paragraph (b)(3) of this section, any person claiming the seized property may file with NOAA within 20 days after the date of first publication or posting of the notice of proposed forfeiture, a motion to stay administrative forfeiture proceedings. The motion must contain:

(i) The claimant's verified statement showing the claimant's absolute title to the seized property, free of all liens or other third party interests; and

(ii) The claimant's offer to pay in advance all reasonable costs anticipated for storage and maintenance of the property. NOAA, in its discretion, may grant the stay and impose any conditions deemed reasonable, including but not limited to length of the stay, factors that would automatically terminate the stay, and any requirement for a bond to secure payment of storage or maintenance costs. If NOAA denies or terminates the stay, the claimant, if he or she has not already done so, has 20 days from receipt of the denial or termination order to file a claim and bond in accordance with paragraph (b)(3) of this section. Failure to file the claim and bond within that 20 days will result in summary forfeiture under paragraph (b)(5) of this section.

(5) If a claim and bond are not filed within 20 days of notice in accordance with this section, or if a motion for a stay under paragraph (b)(4) is pending, NOAA will declare the property forfeited. The declaration of forfeiture will be in writing and will be served on each person whose whereabouts and prior interest in the seized property are known or easily ascertainable. The forfeited property will be subject to disposition as authorized by law and regulations of NOAA.

(6) If the appraised value of the property is more than \$100,000, or a timely and satisfactory claim and bond for property appraised at \$100,000 or less are submitted to NOAA, the matter will be referred to the Attorney General to institute *in rem* proceedings in the appropriate United States District Court.

§ 904.505 Summary sale.

(a) In view of the perishable nature of fish, any person authorized to enforce a statute administered by NOAA may, as authorized by law, sell or cause to be sold, and any person may purchase, for not less than its domestic fair market value, fish seized under such statute.

(b) Any person purchasing fish subject to this section must deliver the proceeds of the sale to a person authorized to enforce a statute administered

by NOAA immediately upon request of such authorized person. Anyone who does not so deliver the proceeds may be subject to penalties under the applicable statute or statutes.

(c) NOAA will give notice of the sale by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, to the owner or consignee, if known or easily ascertainable, or to any other party that the facts of record indicate has an interest in the seized fish, unless the owner or consignee or other interested party has otherwise been personally notified. Notice will be sent either prior to the sale, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

(d) The proceeds of the sale, after deducting any reasonable costs of the sale, will be subject to any administrative or judicial proceedings in the safe manner as the seized fish would have been, including an action *in rem* for the forfeiture of the proceeds. Pending disposition of such proceedings, the proceeds will, as appropriate, either be deposited in a NOAA suspense account or submitted to the appropriate court. The proceeds will not be subject to release under § 904.502 or § 904.506(f).

(e) Seizure and sale of fish is without prejudice to any other remedy or sanction authorized by law.

§ 904.506 Remission and mitigation of forfeiture.

(a) *Application of this section.* (1) This section establishes procedures for filing with NOAA a petition for relief from forfeitures incurred, or alleged to have been incurred, under any statute administered by NOAA that authorizes the remission or mitigation of forfeitures.

(2) Although NOAA may properly consider a petition for relief from forfeiture along with other consequences of a violation, the remission or mitigation of a forfeiture is not dispositive of any criminal charge filed, civil penalty assessed, or permit sanction proposed, unless NOAA expressly so states. Remission or mitigation of a forfeiture is in the nature of executive clemency and is granted in the sole discretion of NOAA only when consistent with the purposes of the particular statute involved and this section.