

§ 1.933

§ 1.933 Cost of collecting claim.

The Department of Veterans Affairs will attempt to compromise claims when the cost of collection does not justify enforced collection of the full amount. The amount accepted in compromise in such cases may reflect an appropriate discount for the administrative and litigative costs of collection, having regard for the time required to effect collection. The cost of collection normally will be a proportionately great factor in the settlement of small claims.

§ 1.934 Enforcement policy.

Statutory penalties, interest, and administrative costs which are established as an aid to enforcement and to compel compliance may be compromised pursuant to §§ 1.930 through 1.938. However, such additional costs on debts will be considered for compromise only in connection with compromise of the total amount of the debt (original amount of debt plus interest and costs). Interest, administrative costs, and other additional costs will never be considered for compromise separately or exclusively from the original amount of the debt.

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

[52 FR 42110, Nov. 3, 1987]

§ 1.935 Joint and several liability.

When two or more debtors are jointly and severally liable, collection action will not be withheld against one such debtor until the other or others pay their proportionate shares. VA shall not attempt to allocate the burden of paying such claims as between the debtors, but shall proceed to liquidate the indebtedness as quickly as possible. Proper measures shall be taken to insure that a compromise with one such debtor does not release VA's claim against the remaining debtor. The amount of a compromise accepted from one debtor shall not be considered as a precedent or as morally binding in determining the amount which will be required from the other debtor held to be jointly and severally liable on the claim.

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

[52 FR 42110, Nov. 3, 1987]

38 CFR Ch. I (7-1-04 Edition)

§ 1.936 Settlement for a combination of reasons.

VA may compromise specific claims for any combination of reasons authorized by sections 1.930-1.938.

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

[57 FR 47264, Oct. 15, 1992]

§ 1.937 Further review of compromise offers.

VA may refer to the GAO or Department of Justice firm written offers, plus supporting data, from debtors when there is doubt whether the offers should be accepted.

[52 FR 42110, Nov. 3, 1987]

§ 1.938 Restrictions.

VA will not accept either a percentage of a debtor's profits or stock in a debtor corporation in compromise of a claim. In negotiating a compromise with a business concern, consideration shall be given to requiring a waiver of the tax-loss-carry-forward and tax-loss-carry-back rights of the debtor.

[52 FR 42110, Nov. 3, 1987]

STANDARDS FOR SUSPENDING OR TERMINATING COLLECTION ACTION

SOURCE: 32 FR 2615, Feb. 8, 1967, unless otherwise noted.

§ 1.940 Scope and application.

(a) The standards set forth in §§ 1.940 through 1.943 apply to the suspension and or termination of collection action pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3711(a)(3) on claims which do not exceed \$100,000, exclusive of interest and other late payment charges, after deducting the amount of partial payments or collections, if any. VA may suspend or terminate collection action under §§ 1.940 through 1.943 with respect to claims for money or property arising out of the Department's activities prior to the referral of such claims to GAO or the Department of Justice for litigation. The Comptroller General may authorize such authority with respect to such claims referred to GAO by VA prior to their further referral to the Department of Justice for litigation.

(b) If after deducting the amount of any partial payments or collections, a

Department of Veterans Affairs

§ 1.942

claim exceeds \$100,000, exclusive of interest and other late payment charges, then the authority to suspend or terminate collection action rests solely with the Department of Justice. If VA determines that suspension or termination is appropriate for such a debt, after evaluation in accordance with the standards set forth in §§ 1.941 and 1.942, then the matter shall be referred to the Department of Justice, using the Claims Collection Litigation Report (see § 1.951). The referral shall contain a written recommendation, which specifies the reasons why suspension or termination is advantageous to the government. If VA determines that its claim is plainly erroneous or clearly without legal merit, it may terminate collection regardless of the amount involved, without the concurrence of the Department of Justice. If VA decides not to suspend or terminate collection action on the claim, Justice Department approval is not required.

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

[57 FR 47264, Oct. 15, 1992]

§ 1.941 Suspension of collection activity.

(a) Collection action may be suspended temporarily on a claim when the debtor cannot be located after diligent effort and there is reason to believe that future collection action may be sufficiently productive to justify periodic review and action on the claim. The following sources shall be used to locate missing debtors: Telephone directories, city directories, postmasters, drivers license records, automobile title and registration records, State and local government agencies, the Internal Revenue Service (§ 1.924), other Federal agencies, employers, relatives, credit agency locate reports, and credit bureaus. Suspension as to a particular debtor should not prohibit the early liquidation of any security held for the debt. Every reasonable effort should be made to locate missing debtors sufficiently in advance of the bar of any applicable statute of limitations, in order to permit the timely filing of a suit, if such action is warranted. If the missing debtor has signed a confess-judgment note and is in default, referral of the note for the

entry of judgment should not be delayed because of his/her missing status.

(b) Collection action may also be suspended temporarily on a claim when the debtor owns no substantial equity in real or personal property and is unable to make payments on the debt owed to VA or effect a compromise at the time, but his/her future prospects justify retention of the claim for periodic review and action, and:

(1) The applicable statute of limitations has been tolled or started running again, or

(2) Future collection can be affected by offset, notwithstanding the statute of limitations, with due regard to the 10 year limitation prescribed by 31 U.S.C. 3716(c)(1), or

(3) The debtor agrees to pay interest on the amount of the debt on which collection action has been suspended temporarily, and such temporary suspension is likely to enhance the debtor's ability to pay the debt in full, with interest, at a later time.

(c) Collection action may also be suspended, in accordance with §§ 1.911, 1.912, and 1.912a, pending agency action on requests for administrative review or waiver.

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

[52 FR 42110, Nov. 3, 1987]

§ 1.942 Termination of collection activity.

Termination of collection activity involves a final determination. Collection activity may be terminated on cases previously suspended. The Department of Veterans Affairs may terminate collection activity and consider closing the agency file on a claim which meets any one of the following standards:

(a) *Inability to collect any substantial amount.* Collection action may be terminated on a claim when it becomes clear that VA cannot collect or enforce collection of any significant amount from the debtor, having due regard for the judicial remedies available to the agency, the debtor's future financial prospects, and the exemptions available to the debtor under State and Federal law. In determining the debtor's inability to pay, the following factors, among others, shall be considered: Age