

### § 30.21

Department makes, guarantees or insures loans and which appears in the current list of included Federal loan programs published by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget in the FEDERAL REGISTER. An applicant for a loan under an included Federal loan program administered by the Department must furnish his or her taxpayer identification number, which, for an individual, means the Social Security number.

(c) Tax delinquency information may not be redisclosed or used for any other purpose. Addresses obtained from the Internal Revenue Service may be used by the Department, its officers, employees, agents or contractors and other Federal agencies to collect or dispose of debts, but may be disclosed to consumer reporting agencies only to obtain credit reports, unless otherwise independently verified.

### § 30.21 Army hold-up list.

The Secretary may use the Army hold-up list to report indebted contractors to the Department of the Army for inclusion in the list and to check whether a prospective contractor is indebted to another agency. The reported information will be limited to the contractor's name, address and taxpayer identification number if available, and the amount of the debt. The Secretary will promptly report any partial or full satisfaction or waiver of a reported debt and will screen the hold-up list periodically and request removal of any debt of less than \$1,000 that has been on the list for over twelve months.

## Subpart C—Compromise of Claims

### § 30.22 Compromise rule.

The Secretary may attempt to dispose of debts, including accrued interest, charges and penalties, by compromise settlement whenever the Department's ability to collect the full amount is uncertain because of the debtor's financial status or the litigation risks or because enforced collection would not be cost-effective. When the outstanding principal amount of the debt before compromise exceeds \$20,000 and the debtor has exhausted all Departmental administrative remedies,

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the debt may be compromised only with the approval of the Department of Justice.

### § 30.23 Exceptions.

The Secretary may not compromise debts—

(a) Which arise out of exceptions made by the General Accounting Office in the accounts of accountable officers (only the General Accounting Office has authority to compromise such debts); or

(b) Where there is an indication of fraud, the presentation of a false claim or misrepresentation by the debtor or any other party having an interest in the claim, or where the claim is based on conduct in violation of antitrust laws. (Only the Department of Justice has authority to compromise or terminate collection of these claims.)

### § 30.24 Inability to collect the full amount.

(a) The Secretary may compromise a debt if the full amount cannot be collected because the debtor—

(1) Is unable to pay the full amount within a reasonable time; or

(2) Refuses to pay the full amount and the Government is unable to enforce full collection within a reasonable time.

(b) *Ability to pay.* In determining a debtor's ability to pay, the Secretary may consider the age and health of the individual debtor; present and future income and assets; and the possibility of an improper transfer or concealment of assets by the debtor.

(c) *Amount of compromise.* The amount of compromise will reasonably relate to the amount recoverable by enforced action, considering such factors as State or Federal exemptions available to the debtor, and the price that collateral will bring at a forced sale.

(d) *Installments.* Compromises will be paid in one lump sum whenever possible. Payment by installments may be accepted on a case-by-case basis bearing in mind the conditions specified in § 30.20.

(e) *Credit information.* If reasonably up-to-date credit information to evaluate a compromise proposal is not available, the Secretary may obtain credit reports from credit reporting agencies

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or a statement from the debtor executed under penalty of perjury showing the debtor's assets and liabilities, income and expenses.

### § 30.25 Litigative probabilities.

The Secretary may compromise a debt if the Government's ability to prove its case in court for the full amount claimed is doubtful either because of the legal issues involved or a bona fide dispute as to the facts. The amount accepted in compromise in such cases should fairly reflect the probability of prevailing on the issues and the prospects for full or partial recovery of a judgment, paying due regard to the availability of evidence and witnesses, and related pragmatic considerations.

### § 30.26 Cost of collecting claim.

The Secretary may compromise a debt if the cost or deterrence value of collection do not justify the 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, taking into account the time which it will take to effect collection. Costs of collection may be a substantial factor in the settlement of small debts, but not normally in the settlement of large debts.

### § 30.27 Enforcement policy.

Statutory penalties, forfeitures, or debts established as an aid to enforcement and to compel compliance may be compromised if not prohibited by law and consistent with the agency's enforcement policy.

### § 30.28 Joint and several liability.

When two or more debtors are jointly and severally liable, a compromise with one debtor will not release the remaining debtors. The amount of a compromise with one debtor will not be considered a precedent or binding in determining the amount which will be required from other debtors jointly and severally liable on the debt.

### § 30.29 Further review of compromise offers.

A debtor's firm written offer of compromise for a substantial amount may be referred to the General Accounting Office or to the Department of Justice when the acceptability of the offer is in doubt. (See 30.36).

### § 30.30 Restriction.

The Secretary may not accept a percentage of a debtor's profits or stock in a debtor corporation in compromise of a debt.

## Subpart D—Termination or Suspension of Collection Action

### § 30.31 Termination rule.

(a) The Secretary may terminate collection activity and write off a debt, including accrued interest, charges and penalties if the outstanding principal does not exceed \$20,000 and:

(1) The Government cannot collect or enforce collection of any significant sum from the debtor, having due regard for the judicial remedies available to the Government, the debtor's ability to pay (see § 30.25(b)) and the exemptions available to the debtor under State and Federal law;

(2) The debtor cannot be located, there is no security remaining to be liquidated, the applicable statute of limitations has run, and the prospects of collecting by offset are too remote to justify retention of the claim;

(3) The cost of further collection action is likely to exceed the recoverable amount;

(4) The basis for the claim has proved to be unsupportable; or

(5) The evidence necessary to prove the claim cannot be produced or the necessary witnesses are unavailable.

(b) As required by section 61(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code, income arising from the discharge in whole or in part of a debt is to be included in the debtor's gross income for the year in which the debt is discharged. The Secretary will report to the Internal Revenue Service, using Form 1099G, any amount over \$600 which becomes uncollectible because the applicable statute of limitations expires or because the Government agrees with the