

## INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY

### U.S. Agency for International Development

#### 22 CFR Part 228

RIN 0412-AA28

#### Rules on Source, Origin and Nationality for Commodities and Services Financed by the Agency for International Development; Correction

**AGENCY:** United States Agency for International Development (USAID), IDCA.

**ACTION:** Correction to final regulations.

**SUMMARY:** This document contains corrections to final regulations (22 CFR Part 228) which were published Tuesday, October 15, 1996 (61 FR 53615). The regulations cover USAID's rules on source, origin and nationality for commodities and services financed by USAID.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** January 3, 1997.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Kathleen J. O'Hara, Office of Procurement, Procurement Policy Division (M/OP/P), USAID, Room 1600A, SA-14, Washington, DC 20523-1435. Telephone (703) 875-1534, facsimile (703) 875-1243.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The final rule that is the subject of these corrections was effective on November 14, 1996.

#### Need for Correction

As published, the final rule contains errors which may prove to be misleading and are in need of correction.

#### Correction of Publication

Accordingly, the publication on October 15, 1996 of the final rule, which were the subject of FR Doc. 96-26246, is corrected as follows:

#### § 228.11(b) [Corrected]

1. On page 53618, in the first column, in § 228.11, paragraph (b) is corrected by removing "non-Free World" and putting "foreign policy restricted" in its place.

#### § 228.13 [Corrected]

2. On page 53618, in the second column, in § 228.13, paragraph (b) is corrected by deleting the fifth sentence, which begins on line 23 of the paragraph.

#### § 228.14 [Corrected]

3. On page 53628, in the third column, in § 228.14, paragraph (c)(2) is corrected by deleting "Deputy Assistant

Administrator for Management (DAA/M)" and putting "Procurement Executive" in its place.

#### § 228.22 [Corrected]

4. On page 53619, in the second column, in § 228.22, paragraph (d), the word "agreement" at the end of the paragraph is corrected to read "agreements".

#### § 228.37 [Corrected]

5. On page 53621, in the first column, in § 228.37, paragraph (b), line nine is corrected by adding the word "Director" after "Mission".

#### § 228.51 [Corrected]

6. On page 53622, in the first column, in § 228.51, paragraph (c) is corrected by adding: "In no event, however, shall procurement be from a non-Code 935 source." at the end of the paragraph.

Dated: December 13, 1996.  
Marcus L. Stevenson,  
*Procurement Executive.*  
[FR Doc. 97-63 Filed 1-2-97; 8:45 am]  
BILLING CODE 6116-01-M

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### 28 CFR Part 9

[AG ORDER No. 2064-96]

RIN 1105-AA23

#### Revision of Regulations Governing the Remission or Mitigation of Civil and Criminal Forfeitures

**AGENCY:** Department of Justice.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** This order amends and adopts rules that govern the processing of petitions for remission and mitigation of forfeitures by the Criminal Division, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the United States Marshals Service of the Department of Justice. The amendments are made in an effort to ameliorate the harsh results in individual forfeiture cases and to provide relief to innocent persons whose property is used by others for criminal purposes.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** February 3, 1997.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Nancy L. Rider, Deputy Chief, Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering Section, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530, telephone (202) 514-1263. This is not a toll-free number.

## SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

### Background

This order amends 28 CFR part 9 primarily so the Department can transfer forfeited assets to victims of the offense or related offenses underlying particular forfeiture actions. Under the current regulations, standing to seek remission or mitigation is limited to parties having a present legally cognizable interest in the forfeited property (e.g., owners, lienholders), and unless a particular victim has such an interest, forfeited assets cannot be used to restore property to those victimized by the criminal conduct. The amendments permit the Department to transfer certain forfeited assets to victims of certain fraud-type offenses who lack a present ownership interest in particular forfeited assets but who are victims of the offense underlying the forfeiture or related offense where the applicable statutes allow such a transfer. These regulations also clarify certain ambiguities in the present regulations pertaining to who has standing to file petitions for remission. The notice of proposed rulemaking for these regulations was published in the Federal Register on June 29, 1994 (59 FR 33457).

### Comments

The Department received five comments during the comment period that ended July 29, 1994. Three of the comments pertained to issues relating to the use of remission to transfer seized and forfeited property to victims of the criminal or criminal conduct. Two of the comments concerned the manner in which victims' interests are treated under the new regulations. The purpose of remission is not to effect restitution to all victims of crime, but rather to ameliorate the hardship that may result from forfeiture to those who (i) have an ownership interest in the property, and (ii) others who, even though they do not have a cognizable interest in the property, have incurred a monetary loss as a result of the same underlying or related criminal offense and who are uninvolved in or unaware of the underlying criminal activity that resulted in the forfeiture. Restitution, on the other hand, a remedy that is often confused with remission, is available as an equitable remedy designed to make parties whole and to prevent unjust enrichment.

The Department believes the definition of victim for purposes of the relevant statutes is included in the definition of an owner as found at section 9.2(1), where the victim has a legally cognizable interest in the forfeited property. Victims who do not

have a legally cognizable interest in the property that has been seized and forfeited, but have been victimized by the criminal from whom the property was seized are non-owners and are, to the extent the Department may recognize those interests, covered by section 9.8.

One of the two comments concerning victims suggested the regulation's definition of the word victim be expanded to include an owner-victim, whose ownership interest is based on the fact that the forfeited property was acquired with property wrongfully taken from him, but where the forfeiture was not based on an offense underlying the victim's loss. The example cited was that of a thief who steals money and buys a car that is subsequently forfeited for an offense unrelated to the theft. The concern is that the person from whom the thief stole the money would not be a victim covered under the regulations if the forfeiture was based on an offense unrelated to the theft. The commenter is mistaking remission for restitution. If the government seized and forfeited the stolen money for a reason unconnected to the theft, and the money was clearly taken in the theft, the money would be restored to the individual from whom it had been stolen as the rightful owner. If the thief used stolen money to purchase a vehicle that was subsequently forfeited for a reason unconnected to the theft, the government would not be able to restore the stolen money, nor the vehicle purchased with stolen money, for many practicable and evidentiary reasons, unless the victim clearly established a legally cognizable interest in the forfeited property and thus demonstrated his interest as that of an "owner" under section 9.2(1).

Another commenter stated that sections 9.2(v) and 9.8 are inconsistent, in that section 9.2(v) only applies to victims of the offense underlying a forfeiture and excludes or of [a] related offense, which appears in section 9.8. The commenter was correct and the distinction is purposeful. As noted, there is a difference between section 9.2(v) and section 9.8 victims: section 9.2(v) covers owners, who have been victimized by the criminal conduct that was the basis of the forfeiture, while section 9.8 covers non-owners who have been victimized by the criminal conduct that was the basis of the forfeiture or related to the forfeiture. For example, section 9.8 would address victims of a mail fraud scheme where the forfeiture is brought pursuant to the RICO statute—18 U.S.C. § 1963, where such a person would not be covered by section 9.2(v).

Because the sections were drafted to address different types of victims for the reasons previously given, the suggestion to align the two definitions of "victim" would be inconsistent with the purpose and intent of these regulations.

The third comment concerning victims issues maintained that the regulations do not appear to have been drafted with an emphasis on forfeiture cases that arise out of financial crimes, *i.e.*, schemes to defraud banks and individuals. The regulations implement federal laws, and relate to the remission of forfeitures conducted pursuant to statutes such as sections 981 and 982 of title 18, United States Code, which permit the forfeiture of the proceeds of certain bank fraud violations, as well as the criminal proceeds of other violations of federal law predicated on schemes to defraud.

Another comment suggested that the regulations ignored forfeitures under title 26, for failure to file Currency Transaction Reports (CTRs), and title 31, for failure to file Currency and Monetary Instrument Reports (CMIRs). It stated that since these statutes do not contain innocent owner provisions, there is no avenue for remission or mitigation for individuals who are affected by title 26 or title 31 forfeitures. The Department of Justice responds by pointing out that section 9.5(a)(1)(ii) specifically provides that "[i]f the applicable civil forfeiture statute contains no innocent owner defense, the innocent owner provisions applicable to 21 United States Code § 881(a)(4) shall apply."

The last comment suggested that section 9.6(f)(1)(iii) be amended to allow a judgment creditor to be recognized if he or she had no knowledge of the acts giving rise to the forfeiture at the time of the transaction upon which the judgment was based instead of requiring the creditor to have no knowledge "at the time the judgment became a lien on the forfeited property." The Department responds that section 9.6(f)(1)(iii) is necessarily consistent with the time-of-knowledge standard applicable to *all* petitioners pursuant to section 9.5. The suggested amendment must be rejected as it would provide judgment creditors with an unfair advantage over other petitioners in the petition for remission process.

Recent changes in the Immigration and Naturalization Service organizational structure have modified internal decision-making authority. Accordingly, under section 9.1(b)(1), authority to grant remission and mitigation is now delegated to the INS Regional Directors.

The Department has deleted the last sentence of the definition of the term

"owner" in section 9.2(l), which provided that "[t]he mere existence of a community property interest without proof of financial contribution to the purchase of the property will not be deemed sufficient to support a petition." This provision was included to guard against spouses of drug dealers and other criminals obtaining a windfall from the proceeds of illegal activities where the petitioning spouse made no financial contribution to the purchase of the property at issue. Though this rationale remains a concern, the sweep of the provision was unduly broad, possibly precluding meritorious petitions by innocent spouses claiming an ownership interest under state community property laws. Accordingly, the Department will review petitions predicated upon state community property laws on a case-by-case basis and may deny such petitions where the petitioning spouse would be unjustly enriched by the proceeds of the offending spouse's criminal wrongdoing.

The Department has made other technical changes in section 9.8 which do not require an additional notice and comment period.

#### Other Matters

In accordance with the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 605(b)), the Attorney General certifies that this rule does not have a significant adverse economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. This regulation will not have substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. Therefore, in accordance with Executive Order 12612, it is determined that this rule does not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a Federalism Assessment. This regulation has been drafted and reviewed in accordance with Executive Order 12866, § 1(b), Principles of Regulation. The Department of Justice has determined that this rule is a "significant regulatory action" under Executive Order 12866, § 3(f), Regulatory Planning and Review; accordingly, it has been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget.

#### List of Subjects in 28 CFR Part 9

Administrative practice and procedure, Crime, Seizures and forfeitures.

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Attorney General by 28 U.S.C. 509 and 510, 28 CFR part 9 is revised to read as follows:

## PART 9—REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE REMISSION OR MITIGATION OF CIVIL AND CRIMINAL FORFEITURES

### Sec.

- 9.1 Authority, purpose, and scope.
- 9.2 Definitions.
- 9.3 Petitions in administrative forfeiture cases.
- 9.4 Petitions in judicial forfeiture cases.
- 9.5 Criteria governing administrative and judicial remission and mitigation.
- 9.6 Special rules for specific petitioners.
- 9.7 Terms and conditions of remission and mitigation.
- 9.8 Provisions applicable to victims.
- 9.9 Miscellaneous provisions.

Authority: 28 U.S.C. 509, 510, 515–518, 524; 8 U.S.C. 1324; 15 U.S.C. 1177; 17 U.S.C. 509; 18 U.S.C. 512, 981, 982, 1467, 1955, 1963, 2253, 2254, 2513; 19 U.S.C. 1613, 1618; 21 U.S.C. 853, 881; 22 U.S.C. 401.

### § 9.1 Authority, purpose, and scope.

(a) *Purpose.* This part sets forth the procedures for agency officials to follow when considering remission or mitigation of administrative forfeitures under the jurisdiction of the agency, and civil judicial and criminal judicial forfeitures under the jurisdiction of the Criminal Division. The purpose of the regulations in this part is to provide a basis for ameliorating the effects of forfeiture through the partial or total remission of forfeiture for individuals who have an interest in the forfeited property but who did not participate in, or have knowledge of, the conduct that resulted in the property being subject to forfeiture and, where required, took all reasonable steps under the circumstances to ensure that such property would not be used, acquired, or disposed of contrary to law. Additionally, the regulations provide for partial or total mitigation of the forfeiture and imposition of alternative conditions in appropriate circumstances.

(b) *Authority to grant remission and mitigation.* (1) Remission and mitigation functions in administrative forfeitures are performed by the agency seizing the property. Within the Federal Bureau of Investigation, authority to grant remission and mitigation is delegated to the Forfeiture Counsel, who is the Unit Chief, Legal Forfeiture Unit, Office of the General Counsel; within the Drug Enforcement Administration, authority to grant remission and mitigation is delegated to the Forfeiture Counsel, Office of Chief Counsel; and within the Immigration and Naturalization Service, authority to grant remission and mitigation is delegated to the INS Regional Directors.

(2) Remission and mitigation functions in judicial cases are performed by the Criminal Division of

the Department of Justice. Within the Criminal Division, authority to grant remission and mitigation is delegated to the Chief, Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering Section, Criminal Division.

(3) The powers and responsibilities delegated by these regulations in this part may be redelegated to attorneys or managers working under the supervision of the designated officials.

(c) The time periods and internal requirements established in this part are designed to guide the orderly administration of the remission and mitigation process and are not intended to create rights or entitlements in favor of individuals seeking remission or mitigation. The regulations will apply to all decisions on petitions for remission or mitigation made on or after February 3, 1997. The regulations will apply to decisions on requests for reconsideration of a denial of a petition under §§ 9.3(j) and 9.4(k) only if the initial decision on the petition was made under the provisions of this part effective on February 3, 1997.

(d) This part governs any petition for remission filed with the Attorney General and supersedes any Department of Justice regulation governing petitions for remission, to the extent such regulation is inconsistent with this part. In particular, this part supersedes the provisions of 21 CFR 1316.79 and 1316.80, which contain remission and mitigation procedures for property seized for narcotics violations. The provisions of 8 CFR 274.13 through 274.19 and 28 CFR 8.10, which concern non-drug related forfeitures, are also superseded by this part where those regulations relate to remission and mitigation.

### § 9.2 Definitions.

As used in this part:

(a) The term *administrative forfeiture* means the process by which property may be forfeited by an investigative agency rather than through judicial proceedings.

(b) The term *appraised value* means the estimated market value of an asset at the time and place of seizure if such or similar property was freely offered for sale between a willing seller and a willing buyer.

(c) The term *Assets Forfeiture Fund* means the Department of Justice Assets Forfeiture Fund or Department of the Treasury Asset Forfeiture Fund, depending upon the identity of the seizing agency.

(d) The term *Attorney General* means the Attorney General of the United States or his or her designee.

(e) The term *beneficial owner* means a person with actual use of, as well as

an interest in, the property subject to forfeiture.

(f) The terms *Chief, Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering Section*, and *Chief*, refer to the Chief of the Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering Section, Criminal Division, United States Department of Justice.

(g) The term *general creditor* means one whose claim or debt is not secured by a specific right to obtain satisfaction against the particular property subject to forfeiture.

(h) The term *judgment creditor* means one who has obtained a judgment against the debtor but has not yet received full satisfaction of the judgment.

(i) The term *judicial forfeiture* means either a civil or a criminal proceeding in a United States District Court that may result in a final judgment and order of forfeiture.

(j) The term *lienholder* means a creditor whose claim or debt is secured by a specific right to obtain satisfaction against the particular property subject to forfeiture. A lien creditor qualifies as a lienholder if the lien:

- (1) Was established by operation of law or contract;
- (2) Was created as a result of an exchange of money, goods, or services; and

(3) Is perfected against the specific property forfeited for which remission or mitigation is sought (e.g., a real estate mortgage; a mechanic's lien).

(k) The term *net equity* means the amount of a lienholder's monetary interest in property subject to forfeiture. Net equity shall be computed by determining the amount of unpaid principal and unpaid interest at the time of seizure, and by adding to that sum unpaid interest calculated from the date of seizure through the last full month prior to the date of the decision on the petition. Where a rate of interest is set forth in a security agreement, the rate of interest to be used in this computation will be the annual percentage rate so specified in the security agreement that is the basis of the lienholder's interest. In this computation, however, there shall be no allowances for attorneys' fees, accelerated or enhanced interest charges, amounts set by contract as damages, unearned extended warranty fees, insurance, service contract charges incurred after the date of seizure, allowances for dealer's reserve, or any other similar charges.

(l) The term *owner* means the person in whom primary title is vested or whose interest is manifested by the actual and beneficial use of the property, even though the title is vested in another. A victim of an offense, as

defined in paragraph (v) of this section, may also be an owner if he or she has a present legally cognizable ownership interest in the property forfeited. A nominal owner of property will not be treated as its true owner if he or she is not its beneficial owner.

(m) The term *person* means an individual, partnership, corporation, joint business enterprise, estate, or other legal entity capable of owning property.

(n) The term *petition* means a petition for remission or mitigation of forfeiture under the regulations in this part. This definition includes a petition for restoration of the proceeds of sale of forfeited property and a petition for the value of forfeited property placed into official use.

(o) The term *petitioner* means the person applying for remission, mitigation, restoration of the proceeds of sale, or for the appraised value of forfeited property, under the regulations in this part. A petitioner may be an owner as defined in § 9.2(l), a lienholder as defined in § 9.2(j), or a victim as defined in § 9.2(v), subject to the limitations of § 9.8.

(p) The term *property* means real or personal property of any kind capable of being owned or possessed.

(q) The term *record* means a series of arrests for related crimes, unless the arrestee was acquitted or the charges were dismissed for lack of evidence; a conviction for a related crime or completion of sentence within ten years of the acquisition of the property subject to forfeiture; or two convictions for a related crime at any time in the past.

(r) The term *related crime* as used in § 9.2(q) and § 9.6(e) means any crime similar in nature to that which gives rise to the seizure of property for forfeiture. For example, where property is seized for a violation of the federal laws relating to drugs, a related crime would be any offense involving a violation of the federal laws relating to drugs or the laws of any state or political subdivision thereof relating to drugs.

(s) The term *related offense* as used in § 9.8 means:

(1) Any predicate offense charged in a Federal Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO) count for which forfeiture was ordered; or

(2) An offense committed as part of the same scheme or design, or pursuant to the same conspiracy, as was involved in the offense for which forfeiture was ordered.

(t) The term *Ruling Official* means any official to whom decision making authority has been delegated pursuant to § 9.1(b).

(u) The term *seizing agency* means the federal agency that seized the property

or adopted the seizure of another agency for federal forfeiture.

(v) The term *victim* means a person who has incurred a pecuniary loss as a direct result of the commission of the offense underlying a forfeiture. A drug user is not considered a victim of a drug trafficking offense under this definition. A victim does not include one who acquires a right to sue the perpetrator of the criminal offense for any loss by assignment, subrogation inheritance, or otherwise from the actual victim, unless that person has acquired an actual ownership interest in the forfeited property.

(w) The term *violation* means the person whose use or acquisition of the property in violation of the law subjected such property to seizure for forfeiture.

### § 9.3 Petitions in administrative forfeiture cases.

(a) *Notice of seizure.* The notice of seizure and intent to forfeit the property shall advise any persons who may have a present ownership interest in the property to submit their petitions for remission or mitigation within thirty (30) days of the date they receive the notice in order to facilitate processing. Petitions shall be considered any time after notice until the forfeited property is placed into official use, sold, or otherwise disposed of according to law, except in cases involving petitions to restore the proceeds from the sale of forfeited property. A notice of seizure shall include the title of the seizing agency, the Ruling Official, the mailing and street address of the official to whom petitions should be sent, and an asset identifier number.

(b) *Persons who may file.* A petition for remission or mitigation must be filed by a petitioner as defined in § 9.2(o) or as prescribed in §§ 9.9(g) and (h).

(c) *Contents of petition.* (1) All petitions must include the following information in clear and concise terms:

(i) The name, address, and social security or other taxpayer identification number of the person claiming an interest in the seized property who is seeking remission or mitigation;

(ii) The name of the seizing agency, the asset identifier number, and the date and place of seizure;

(iii) A complete description of the property, including make, model, and serial numbers, if any; and

(iv) A description of the petitioner's interest in the property as owner, lienholder, or otherwise, supported by original or certified bills of sale, contracts, deeds, mortgages, or other documentary evidence.

(2) Any factual recitation or documentation of any type in a petition must be supported by a sworn affidavit.

(d) *Releases.* In addition to the contents of the petition for remission or mitigation set forth in paragraph (c) of this section, upon request, the petitioner shall also furnish the agency with an instrument executed by the titled or registered owner and any other known claimant of an interest in the property releasing interest in such property.

(e) *Filing petition with agency.* (1) A petition for remission or mitigation subject to administrative forfeiture shall be addressed to the appropriate federal agency as follows:

(i) Drug Enforcement Administration, Office of Chief Counsel, Street Address: 700 Army Navy Drive, Arlington, VA 22202

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 28356, Washington, D.C. 20038.

(ii) Federal Bureau of Investigation, Special Agent in Charge, Field Office that seized the property.

(iii) Immigration and Naturalization Service District Director, Chief Patrol Agent, or Regional Asset Forfeiture Office at location with jurisdiction over the forfeiture proceeding.

(2) The petition is to be sent to the official address provided in the notice of seizure and shall be sworn to by the petitioner or by the petitioner's attorney upon information and belief, supported by the client's sworn notice of representation pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1746, as set out in § 9.9(g). The Chief of the Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering Section is delegated authority to amend the address of the official to whom petitions may be sent from time to time, as necessary, by publishing notice of the change of address in the Federal Register. Failure to publish a notice of change of address in the Federal Register shall not alter the authority of the Ruling Official to determine petitions for remission or mitigation nor the obligation of a petitioner to file a petition at the address provided in the notice of seizure. Failure to publish a notice of change of address in the Federal Register shall not be grounds for expanding the time for filing a petition for remission or mitigation under the regulations in this part.

(f) *Agency investigation.* Upon receipt of a petition, the seizing agency shall investigate the merits of the petition and prepare a written report containing the results of that investigation. This report shall be submitted to the Ruling Official for review and consideration.

(g) *Ruling.* Upon receipt of the petition and the agency report, the Ruling Official for the seizing agency

shall review the petition and the report, and shall rule on the merits of the petition. No hearing shall be held.

(h) *Petitions granted.* If the Ruling Official grants a remission or mitigation of the forfeiture, a copy of the decision shall be mailed to the petitioner or, if represented by an attorney, to the petitioner's attorney. A copy shall also be sent to the United States Marshals Service or other property custodian. The written decision shall include the terms and conditions, if any, upon which the remission or mitigation is granted and the procedures the petitioner must follow to obtain release of the property or the monetary interest therein.

(i) *Petitions denied.* If the Ruling Official denies a petition, a copy of the decision shall be mailed to the petitioner or, if represented by an attorney, to the petitioner's attorney of record. A copy of the decision shall also be sent to the United States Marshals Service or other property custodian. The decision shall specify the reason that the petition was denied. The decision shall advise the petitioner that a request for reconsideration of the denial of the petition may be submitted to the Ruling Official in accordance with paragraph (j) of this section.

(j) *Request for reconsideration.* (1) A request for reconsideration of the denial of the petition shall be considered if:

(i) It is postmarked or received by the office of the Ruling Official within ten (10) days from the receipt of the notice of denial of the petition by the petitioner; and

(ii) The request is based on information or evidence not previously considered that is material to the basis for the denial or presents a basis clearly demonstrating that the denial was erroneous.

(2) In no event shall a request for reconsideration be decided by the same Ruling Official who ruled on the original petition.

(3) Only one request for reconsideration of a denial of a petition shall be considered.

(k) *Restoration of proceeds from sale.* (1) A petition for restoration of the proceeds from the sale of forfeited property, or for the appraised value of forfeited property when the forfeited property has been retained by or delivered to a government agency for official use, may be submitted by an owner or lienholder in cases in which the petitioner:

(i) Did not know of the seizure prior to the entry of a declaration of forfeiture; and

(ii) Could not reasonably have known of the seizure prior to the entry of a declaration of forfeiture.

(2) Such a petition shall be submitted pursuant to paragraphs (b) through (e) of this section within ninety (90) days of the date the property is sold or otherwise disposed of.

#### § 9.4 Petitions in judicial forfeiture cases.

(a) *Notice of seizure.* The notice of seizure and intent to forfeit the property shall advise any persons who may have a present ownership interest in the property to submit their petitions for remission or mitigation within thirty (30) days of the date they receive the notice in order to facilitate processing. Petitions shall be considered any time after notice until such time as the forfeited property is placed in official use, sold, or otherwise disposed of according to law, except in cases involving petitions to restore property. A notice of seizure shall include the title of the Ruling Official and the mailing and street address of the official to whom petitions should be sent, the name of the agency seizing the property, an asset identifier number, and the district court docket number.

(b) *Persons who may file.* A petition for remission or mitigation must be filed by a petitioner as defined in § 9.2(o) or as prescribed in §§ 9.9 (g) and (h).

(c) *Contents of petition.* (1) All petitions must include the following information in clear and concise terms:

(i) The name, address, and social security or other taxpayer identification number of the person claiming an interest in the seized property who is seeking remission or mitigation;

(ii) The name of the seizing agency, the asset identifier number, and the date and place of seizure;

(iii) The district court docket number;

(iv) A complete description of the property, including the address or legal description of real property, and make, model, and serial numbers of personal property, if any; and

(v) A description of the petitioner's interest in the property as owner, lienholder, or otherwise, supported by original or certified bills of sale, contracts, mortgages, deeds, or other documentary evidence.

(2) Any factual recitation or documentation of any type in a petition must be supported by a sworn affidavit.

(d) *Releases.* In addition to the content of the petition for remission or mitigation set forth in paragraph (c) of this section, the petitioner, upon request, also shall furnish the agency with an instrument executed by the titled or registered owner and any other known claimant of an interest in the property releasing the interest in such property.

(e) *Filing petition with Department of Justice.* A petition for remission or mitigation of a judicial forfeiture shall be addressed to the Attorney General; shall be sworn to by the petitioner or by the petitioner's attorney upon information and belief, supported by the client's sworn notice of representation pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1746, as set forth in § 9.9(g); and shall be submitted to the United States Attorney for the district in which the judicial forfeiture proceedings are brought. A petitioner also shall submit a copy of the petition to the seizing agency in the judicial district in which the seizure occurred as specified in the notice of seizure, except in Drug Enforcement Administration cases, where the copy shall be submitted to Drug Enforcement Administration Headquarters, Office of Chief Counsel, P.O. Box 28356, Washington, D.C. 20038, or 700 Army Navy Drive, Arlington, VA 22202.

(f) *Agency investigation and recommendation; United States Attorney's recommendation.* Upon receipt of a petition, the United States Attorney shall direct the seizing agency to investigate the merits of the petition based on the information provided by the petitioner and the totality of the agency's investigation of the underlying basis for forfeiture. The agency shall submit to the United States Attorney a report of its investigation and its recommendation on whether the petition should be granted or denied. Upon receipt of the agency's report and recommendation, the United States Attorney shall forward to the Chief, Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering Section, the petition, the seizing agency's report and recommendation, and the United States Attorney's recommendation on whether the petition should be granted or denied.

(g) *Ruling.* The Chief shall rule on the petition. No hearing shall be held. The Chief shall not rule on any petition in any case in which similar petition has been administratively denied by the seizing agency prior to the referral of the case to the United States Attorney for the institution of forfeiture proceedings.

(h) *Petitions under Internal Revenue Service liquor laws.* The Chief shall accept and consider petitions submitted in judicial forfeiture proceedings under the Internal Revenue Service liquor laws only prior to the time a decree of forfeiture is entered. Thereafter, district courts have exclusive jurisdiction.

(i) *Petitions granted.* If the Chief grants a remission or mitigates the forfeiture, the Chief shall mail a copy of the decision to the petitioner or, if represented by an attorney, to the petitioner's attorney, the appropriate

United States Attorney, the United States Marshals Service or other property custodian, and the appropriate seizing agency. The written decision shall include the terms and conditions, if any, upon which the remission or mitigation is granted and the procedures the petitioner must follow to obtain release of the property or the monetary interest therein. The Chief shall advise the petitioner or the petitioner's attorney to consult with the United States Attorney as to such terms and conditions. The United States Attorney shall confer with the seizing agency regarding the release and shall coordinate disposition of the property with that office and the United States Marshals Service or other property custodian.

(j) *Petitions denied.* If the Chief denies a petition, a copy of that decision shall be mailed to the petitioner, or if represented by an attorney, to the petitioner's attorney of record, to the appropriate United States Attorney, the United States Marshals Service or other property custodian, and to the appropriate seizing agency. The decision shall specify the reason that the petition was denied. The decision shall advise the petitioner that a request for reconsideration of the denial of the petition may be submitted to the Chief at the address provided in the decision, in accordance with paragraph (k) of this section.

(k) *Request for reconsideration.* (1) A request for reconsideration of the denial shall be considered if:

(i) It is postmarked or received by the Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering Section at the address contained in the decision denying the petition within ten (10) days from the receipt of the notice of denial of the petition by the petitioner; and

(ii) The request is based on information or evidence not previously considered that is material to the basis for the denial or presents a basis clearly demonstrating that the denial was erroneous. A copy of the request must be received by the appropriate United States Attorney within ten (10) days of the receipt of the denial by the petitioner.

(2) In no event shall a request for reconsideration be decided by the Ruling Official who ruled on the original petition.

(3) Only one request for reconsideration of a denial of a petition shall be considered.

(4) Upon receipt of the request for reconsideration of the denial of a petition, disposition of the property will be delayed pending notice of the decision at the request of the Chief. If

the United States Attorney does not receive a copy of the request for reconsideration within the prescribed period, the deposition of the property may proceed.

(1) *Restoration of Proceeds from sale.*

(1) A petition for restoration of the proceeds from the sale of forfeited property, or for the appraised value of forfeited property when the forfeited property has been retained by or delivered to a government agency for official use, may be submitted by an owner or lienholder in cases in which the petitioner:

(i) Did not know of the seizure prior to the entry of a final order of forfeiture; and

(ii) Could not reasonably have known of the seizure prior to the entry of a final order of forfeiture.

(2) Such a petition must be submitted pursuant to paragraphs (b) through (e) of this section within ninety (90) days of the date the property was sold or otherwise disposed of.

#### **§ 9.5 Criteria governing administrative and judicial remission and mitigation.**

(a) *Remission.* (1) The Ruling Official shall not grant remission of a forfeiture unless the petitioner establishes that:

(i) The petitioner has a valid, good faith, and legally cognizable interest in the seized property as owner or lienholder as defined in this part; and

(ii) The petitioner is innocent within the meaning of the innocent owner provisions of the applicable civil forfeiture statute, is a bona fide purchaser for value without cause to believe that the property was subject to forfeiture at the time of the purchase, or is one who held a legally cognizable interest in the seized property at the time of the violation underlying the forfeiture superior to that of the defendant within the meaning of the applicable criminal forfeiture statute, and is thereby entitled to recover his or her interest in the forfeited property by statute. (If the applicable civil forfeiture statute contains no innocent owner defense, the innocent owner provisions applicable to 21 U.S.C. 881(a)(4) shall apply.) Unless otherwise provided by statute, in the case of petitioners who acquired their interest in the property after the time of the violation underlying the forfeiture, the question of whether the petitioner had knowledge of the violation shall be determined as of the point in time when the interest in the property was acquired.

(2) The knowledge and responsibilities of petitioner's representative, agent, or employee in paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of this section are

imputed to the petitioner where the representative, agent, or employee was acting in the course of his or her employment and in furtherance of the petitioner's business.

(3) The petitioner has the burden of establishing the basis for granting a petition for remission or mitigation of forfeited property, a restoration of proceeds of sale or appraised value of forfeited property, or a reconsideration of a denial of such a petition. Failure to provide information or documents and to submit to interviews, as requested, may result in a denial of the petition.

(4) The Ruling Official shall presume a valid forfeiture and shall not consider whether the evidence is sufficient to support the forfeiture.

(5) Willful, materially-false statements or information, made or furnished by the petitioner in support of a petition for remission or mitigation of forfeited property, the restoration of proceeds or appraised value of forfeited property, or the reconsideration of a denial of any such petition, shall be grounds for denial of such petition and possible prosecution for the filing of false statements.

(b) *Mitigation.* (1) The Ruling Official may grant mitigation to a party not involved in the commission of the offense underlying forfeiture:

(i) Where the petitioner has not met the minimum conditions for remission, but the Ruling Official finds that some relief should be granted to avoid extreme hardship, and that return of the property combined with imposition of monetary and/or other conditions of mitigation in lieu of a complete forfeiture will promote the interest of justice and will not diminish the deterrent effect of the law. Extenuating circumstances justifying such a finding include those circumstances that reduce the responsibility of the petitioner for knowledge of the illegal activity, knowledge of the criminal record of a user of the property, or failure to take reasonable steps to prevent the illegal use or acquisition by another for some reason, such as a reasonable fear of reprisal; or

(ii) Where the minimum standards for remission have been satisfied but the overall circumstances are such that, in the opinion of the Ruling Official, complete relief is not warranted.

(2) The Ruling Officials may in his or her discretion grant mitigation to a party involved in the commission of the offense underlying the forfeiture where certain mitigating factors exist, including, but not limited to: the lack of a prior record or evidence of similar criminal conduct; if the violation does not include drug distribution,

manufacturing, or importation, the fact that the violator has taken steps, such as drug treatment, to prevent further criminal conduct; the fact that the violation was minimal and was not part of a larger criminal scheme; the fact that the violator has cooperated with federal, state, or local investigations relating to the criminal conduct underlying the forfeiture; or the fact that complete forfeiture of an asset is not necessary to achieve the legitimate purposes of forfeiture.

(3) Mitigation may take the form of a monetary condition or the imposition of other conditions relating to the continued use of the property, and the return of the property, in addition to the imposition of any other costs that would be chargeable as a condition to remission. This monetary condition is considered as an item of cost payable by the petitioner, and shall be deposited into the Assets Forfeiture Fund as an amount realized from forfeiture in accordance with the applicable statute. If the petitioner fails to accept the Ruling Official's mitigation decision or any of its conditions, or fails to pay the monetary amount within twenty (20) days of the receipt of the decision, the property shall be sold, and the monetary amount imposed and other costs chargeable as a condition to mitigation shall be subtracted from the proceeds of the sale before transmitting the remainder to the petitioner.

#### **§ 9.6 Special rules for specific petitioners.**

(a) *General creditors.* A general creditor may not be granted remission or mitigation of forfeiture unless he or she otherwise qualifies as petitioner under this part.

(b) *Rival claimants.* If the beneficial owner of the forfeited property and the owner of a security interest in the same property each files a petition, and if both petitions are found to be meritorious, the claims of the beneficial owner shall take precedence.

(c) *Voluntary bailments.* A petitioner who allows another to use his or her property without cost, and who is not in the business of lending money secured by property or of leasing or renting property for profit, shall be granted remission or mitigation of forfeiture in accordance with the provisions of § 9.5.

(d) *Lessors.* A person engaged in the business of leasing or renting real or personal property on a long-term basis with the right to sublease shall not be entitled to remission or mitigation of a forfeiture of such property unless the lessor can demonstrate compliance with all the requirements of § 9.5.

(e) *Straw owners.* A petition by any person who has acquired a property

interest recognizable under this part, and who knew or had reason to believe that the interest was conveyed by the previous owner for the purpose of circumventing seizure, forfeiture, or the regulations in this part, shall be denied. A petition by a person who purchases or owns property for another who has a record for related crimes as defined in § 9.2(r), or a petition by a lienholder who knows or has reason to believe that the purchaser or owner of record is not the real purchaser or owner, shall be denied unless both the purchaser of record and the real purchaser or owner meet the requirements of § 9.5.

(f) *Judgment creditors.* (1) A judgment creditor will be recognized as a lienholder if:

(i) The judgment was duly recorded before the seizure of the property for forfeiture;

(ii) Under applicable state or other local law, the judgment constitutes a valid lien on the property that attached to it before the seizure of the property for forfeiture; and

(iii) The petitioner had no knowledge of the commission of any act or acts giving rise to the forfeiture at the time the judgment became a lien on the forfeited property.

(2) A judgment creditor will not be recognized as a lienholder if the property in question is not property of which the judgment debtor is entitled to claim ownership under applicable state or other local law (e.g., stolen property). A judgment creditor is entitled under this part to no more than the amount of the judgment, exclusive of any interest, costs, or other fees including attorney's fees associated with the action that led to the judgment or its collection.

(3) A judgment creditor's lien must be registered in the district where the property is located if the judgment was obtained outside the district.

#### **§ 9.7 Terms and conditions of remission and mitigation.**

(a) *Owners.* (1) An owner's interest in property that has been forfeited is represented by the property itself or by a monetary interest equivalent to that interest at the time of seizure. Whether the property or a monetary equivalent will be remitted to an owner shall be determined at the discretion of the Ruling Official.

(2) If a civil judicial forfeiture action against the property is pending, release of the property must await an appropriate court order.

(3) Where the government sells or disposes of the property prior to the grant of the remission, the owner shall receive the proceeds of that sale, less any costs incurred by the government in

the sale. The Ruling Official, at his or her discretion, may waive the deduction of costs and expenses incident to the forfeiture.

(4) Where the owner does not comply with the conditions imposed upon release of the property by the Ruling Official, the property shall be sold. Following the sale, the proceeds shall be used to pay all costs of the forfeiture and disposition of the property, in addition to any monetary conditions imposed. The remaining balance shall be paid to the owner.

(b) *Lienholders.* (1) When the forfeited property is to be retained for official use or transferred to a state or local law enforcement agency or foreign government pursuant to law, and remission or mitigation has been granted to a lienholder, the recipient of the property shall assure that:

(i) In the case of remission, the lien is satisfied as determined through the petition process; or

(ii) In the case of mitigation, an amount equal to the net equity, less any monetary conditions imposed, is paid to the lienholder prior to the release of the property to the recipient agency of foreign government.

(2) When the forfeited property is not retained for official use or transferred to another agency or foreign government pursuant to law, the lienholder shall be notified by the Ruling Official of the right to select either of the following alternatives:

(i) *Return of property.* The lienholder may obtain possession of the property after paying the United States, through the Ruling Official, the costs and expenses incident to the forfeiture, the amount, if any, by which the appraised value of the property exceeds the lienholder's net equity in the property, and any amount specified in the Ruling Official's decision as a condition to remit the property. The Ruling Official, at his or her discretion, may waive costs and expenses incident to the forfeiture. The Ruling Official shall forward a copy of the decision, a memorandum of disposition, and the original releases to the United States Marshals Service or other property custodian who shall thereafter release the property to the lienholder; or

(ii) *Sale of Property and Payment to Lienholder.* Subject to the provisions of § 9.9(a), upon sale of the property, the lienholder may receive the payment of a monetary amount up to the sum of the lienholder's net equity, less the expenses and costs incident to the forfeiture and sale of the property, and any other monetary conditions imposed. The Ruling Official, at his or her

discretion, may waive costs and expenses incident to the forfeiture.

(3) If the lienholder does not notify the Ruling Official of the selection of one of the two options set forth in paragraph (b)(2) of this section within twenty (20) days of the receipt of notification, the Ruling Official shall direct the United States Marshal or other property custodian to sell the property and pay the lienholder an amount up to the net equity, less the costs and expenses incurred incident to the forfeiture and sale, and any monetary conditions imposed. In the event a lienholder subsequently receives a payment of any kind on the debt owed for which he or she received payment as a result of the granting of remission or mitigation, the lienholder shall reimburse the Assets Forfeiture Fund to the extent of the payment received.

(4) Where the lienholder does not comply with the conditions imposed upon the release of the property, the property shall be sold after forfeiture. From the proceeds of the sale, all costs incident to the forfeiture and sale shall first be deducted, and the balance up to the net equity, less any monetary conditions, shall be paid to the lienholder.

#### § 9.8 Provisions applicable to victims.

The provisions of this section apply to victims of an offense underlying the forfeiture of property, or of a related offense, who do not have a present ownership interest in the forfeited property (or, in the case of multiple victims of an offense, who do not have a present ownership interest in the forfeited property that is clearly superior to that of other petitioner victims). The provisions of this section apply only with respect to property forfeited pursuant to statutes that explicitly authorize restoration or remission of forfeited property to victims. Victims who have a superior present legally cognizable ownership interest in forfeited property may file petitions, as other owners, subject to the regulations set forth in § 9.7(a). The claims of such owner victims, like those of any other owners, shall have priority over the claims of any non-owner victims whose claims are recognized pursuant to this section.

(a) *Qualification to file.* A victim, as defined in § 9.2(v), of an offense that was the underlying basis for the criminal, civil, or administrative forfeiture of specific property, or a victim of a related offense, may be granted remission of the forfeiture of that property, if in addition to complying with the other applicable

provisions of § 9.8, the victim satisfactorily demonstrates that:

(1) A pecuniary loss of a specific amount has been directly caused by the criminal offense, or related offense, that was the underlying basis for the forfeiture, and that the loss is supported by documentary evidence including invoices and receipts;

(2) The pecuniary loss is the direct result of the illegal acts and is not the result of otherwise lawful acts that were committed in the course of a criminal offense;

(3) The victim did not knowingly contribute to, participate in, benefit from, or act in a willfully blind manner towards the commission of the offense, or related offense, that was the underlying basis of the forfeiture;

(4) The victim has not in fact been compensated for the wrongful loss of the property by the perpetrator or others; and

(5) The victim does not have recourse reasonably available to other assets from which to obtain compensation for the wrongful loss of the property.

(b) *Pecuniary loss.* The amount of the pecuniary loss suffered by a victim for which remission may be granted is limited to the fair market value of the property of which the victim was deprived as of the date of the occurrence of the loss. No allowance shall be made for interest foregone or for collateral expenses incurred to recover lost property or to seek other recompense.

(c) *Torts.* A tort associated with illegal activity that formed the basis for the forfeiture shall not be a basis for remission, unless it constitutes the illegal activity itself, nor shall remission be granted for physical injuries to a petitioner or for damage to a petitioner's property.

(d) *Denial of petition.* In the exercise of his or her discretion, the Ruling Official may decline to grant remission where:

(1) There is substantial difficulty in calculating the pecuniary loss incurred by the victim or victims;

(2) The amount of the remission, if granted, would be small compared with the amount of expenses incurred by the government in determining whether to grant remission; or

(3) The total number of victims is large and the monetary amount of the remission so small as to make its granting impractical.

(e) *Pro rata basis.* In granting remission to multiple victims pursuant to this section, the Ruling Official should generally grant remission on a pro rata basis to recognized victims when petitions cannot be granted in full due to the limited value of the forfeited

property. However, the Ruling Official may consider, among others, the following factors in establishing appropriate priorities in individual cases:

(1) The specificity and reliability of the evidence establishing a loss;

(2) The fact that a particular victim is suffering an extreme financial hardship;

(3) The fact that a particular victim has cooperated with the government in the investigation related to the forfeiture or to a related persecution or civil action; and

(4) In the case of petitions filed by multiple victims of related offenses, the fact that a particular victim is a victim of the offense underlying the forfeiture.

(f) *Reimbursement.* Any petitioner granted remission pursuant to this part shall reimburse the Assets Forfeiture Fund for the amount received to the extent the individual later receives compensation for the loss of the property from any other source. The petitioner shall surrender the reimbursement upon payment from any secondary source.

(g) *Claims of financial institution regulatory agencies.* In cases involving property forfeitable under 18 U.S.C. 981(a)(1)(C) or (a)(1)(D), the Ruling Official may decline to grant a petition filed by a petitioner in whole or in part due to the lack of sufficient forfeitable funds to satisfy both the petition and claims of the financial institution regulatory agencies pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 981(e)(3) or (7). Generally, claims of financial institution regulatory agencies pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 981(e)(3) or (7) shall take priority over claims of victims.

#### § 9.9 Miscellaneous Provisions.

(a) *Priority of payment.* Except where otherwise provided in this part, costs incurred by the United States Marshals Service and other agencies participating in the forfeiture that were incident to the forfeiture, sale, or other disposition of the property shall be deducted from the amount available for remission or mitigation. Such costs include, but are not limited to, court costs, storage costs, brokerage and other sales-related costs, the amount of any liens and associated costs paid by the government on the property, costs incurred in paying the ordinary and necessary expenses of a business seized for forfeiture, awards for information as authorized by statute, expenses of trustees or other assistants pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section, investigative or prosecutive costs specially incurred incident to the particular forfeiture, and costs incurred incident to the processing of the petition(s) for remission or mitigation.

The remaining balance shall be available for remission or mitigation. The Ruling Official shall direct the distribution of the remaining balance in the following order or priority, except that the Ruling Official may exercise discretion in determining the priority between petitioners belonging to classes described in paragraphs (a)(3) and (4) of this section in exceptional circumstances:

(1) Owners;

(2) Lienholders;

(3) Federal financial institution regulatory agencies (pursuant to paragraph (e) of this section), not constituting owners or lienholders; and

(4) Victims not constituting owners or lienholders (pursuant to § 9.8).

(b) *Sale or disposition of property prior to ruling.* If forfeited property has been sold or otherwise disposed of prior to a ruling, the Ruling Official may grant relief in the form of a monetary amount. The amount realized by the sale of the property is presumed to be the value of the property. Monetary relief shall not be greater than the appraised value of the property at the time of seizure and shall not exceed the amount realized from the sale or other disposition. The proceeds of the sale shall be distributed as follows:

(1) Payment of the government's expenses incurred incident to the forfeiture and sale, including court costs and storage charges, if any;

(2) Payment to the petitioner of an amount up to his or her interest in the property;

(3) Payment to the Assets Forfeiture Fund of all other costs and expenses incident to the forfeiture;

(4) In the case of victims, payment of any amount up to the amount of his or her loss; and

(5) Payment of the balance remaining, if any, to the Assets Forfeiture Fund.

(c) *Trustees and other assistants.* In the exercise of his or her discretion, the Ruling Official, with the approval of the Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering Section, may use the services of a trustee, other government official, or appointed contractors to notify potential petitioners, process petitions, and make recommendations to the Ruling Official on the distribution of property to petitioners. The expense for such assistance shall be paid out of the forfeited funds.

(d) *Other agencies of the United States.* Where another agency of the United States is entitled to remission or mitigation of forfeited assets because of an interest that is recognizable under this part or is eligible for such transfer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 981(e)(6), such agency shall request the transfer in

writing, in addition to complying with any applicable provisions of §§ 9.3 through 9.5. The decision to make such transfer shall be made in writing by the Ruling Official.

(e) *Financial institution regulatory agencies.* A Ruling Official may direct the transfer of property under 18 U.S.C. 981(e) to certain federal financial institution regulatory agencies or an entity acting in their behalf, upon receipt of a written request, in lieu of ruling on a petition for remission or mitigation.

(f) *Transfers to foreign governments.* A Ruling Official may decline to grant remission to any petitioner other than an owner or lienholder so that forfeited assets may be transferred to a foreign government pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 981(i)(1), 19 U.S.C. 1616a(c)(2), or 21 U.S.C. 881(e)(1)(E).

(g) *Filing by attorneys.* (1) A petition for remission or mitigation may be filed by a petitioner or by his or her attorney or legal guardian. If an attorney files on behalf of the petitioner, the petition must include a signed and sworn statement by the client-petitioner stating that:

(i) The attorney has the authority to represent the petitioner in this proceeding;

(ii) The petitioner has fully reviewed the petition; and

(iii) The petition is truthful and accurate in every respect.

(2) Verbal notification of representation is not acceptable. Responses and notification of rulings shall not be sent to an attorney claiming to represent a petitioner unless a written notice of representation is filed. No extensions of time shall be granted due to delays in submission of the notice of representation.

(h) *Consolidated petitions.* At the discretion of the Ruling Official in individual cases, a petition may be filed by one petitioner on behalf of other petitioners, provided the petitions are based on similar underlying facts, and the petitioner who files the petition has written authority to do so on behalf of the other petitioners. This authority must be either expressed in documents giving the petitioner the authority to file petitions for remission, or reasonably implied from documents giving the petitioner express authority to file claims or lawsuits related to the course of conduct in question on behalf of these petitioners. An insurer or an administrator of an employee benefit plan, for example, which itself has standing to file a petition as a "victim" within the meaning of § 9.2(v), may also file a petition on behalf of its insured or plan beneficiaries for any claims they

may have based on co-payments made to the perpetrator of the offense underlying the forfeiture or the perpetrator of a "related offense" within the meaning of § 9.2(s), if the authority to file claims or lawsuits is contained in the document or documents establishing the plan. Where such a petition is filed, any amounts granted as a remission must be transferred to the other petitioners, not the party filing the petition; although, in his or her discretion, the Ruling Official may use the actual petitioner as an intermediary for transferring the amounts authorized as a remission to the other petitioners.

Dated: December 19, 1996.

Janet Reno,

Attorney General.

[FR Doc. 97-117 Filed 1-2-97; 8:45 am]

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## GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

### 41 CFR Part 101-38

[FPMR Amendment G-111]

RIN 3090-AG26

#### Motor Vehicles

**AGENCY:** Office of Governmentwide Policy, GSA.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

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**SUMMARY:** This regulation updates fuel economy standards; provides references to the newly-established General Services Administration (GSA) Office of Governmentwide Policy; updates reporting requirements pertaining to leasing vehicles from commercial activities; updates organizational titles within the Departments of Agriculture, Labor and the Treasury; and provides unlimited exemptions from the requirement to display official U.S. Government tags and other identification for certain activities of the Environmental Protection Agency, GSA, and the Departments of Defense, Housing and Urban Development, Transportation, and Veterans Affairs (VA). The regulation also revises residence to place of employment procedures for users of GSA Interagency Fleet Management System vehicles; revises restrictions on the use of leaded gasoline in Government-owned or -leased motor vehicles; reformats the Table of Minimum Replacement Standards; revises requirements for the use of the SF 149, U.S. Government National Credit Card, and SF 149A, U.S. Government Fleet Credit Card, and makes minor editorial changes. This