

Monetary Offices, Treasury

§ 100.2

(B) Payment of a civil penalty imposed by the Final Notice of Assessment shall be paid by EFT in accordance with instructions provided in the notice, unless the assessing official has given written approval to have payment made by other means;

(C) If payment of a civil penalty imposed by the Final Notice of Assessment has been suspended on the condition that the person comply in the future with 31 U.S.C. 333 and this subpart, the failure by the person to so comply will make the civil penalty payable on demand;

(D) If a civil penalty is not paid within 30 days of the date of the Final Notice of Assessment (or on demand under paragraph (c)(3)(ii)(D) of this section), a civil action to collect the penalty or enforce compliance may be commenced at any time within two years of the date of the Final Notice of Assessment; and

(E) Any civil penalty imposed by the Final Notice of Assessment may be subject to judicial review in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 701 *et seq.*

§ 92.18 Judicial review.

A Final Notice of Assessment issued under the procedures in this subpart may be subject to judicial review pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 701 *et seq.*

PART 100—EXCHANGE OF PAPER CURRENCY AND COIN

Sec.

100.2 Scope of regulations; transactions effected through Federal Reserve banks and branches; distribution of coin and currencies.

Subpart A—In General

100.3 Lawfully held coins and currencies in general.

100.4 Gold coin and gold certificates in general.

Subpart B—Request for Examination of Mutilated Currency for Possible Redemption

100.5 Mutilated paper currency.

100.6 Destroyed paper currency.

100.7 Treasury's redemption process.

100.8 Packaging and shipping of mutilated currency.

100.9 Notices.

Subpart C—Request for Examination of Coin for Possible Redemption

100.10 Request for examination of uncurrent coin for possible redemption.

100.11 [Reserved]

100.12 Exchange of fused or mixed coin.

100.13 Notices.

Subpart D—Other Information

100.16 Exchange of paper and coin to be handled through Federal Reserve banks and branches.

100.17 Location of Federal Reserve banks and branches.

100.18 Counterfeit notes to be marked; "redemption" of notes wrongfully so marked.

100.19 Disposition of counterfeit notes and coins.

AUTHORITY: 31 U.S.C. 321.

SOURCE: 47 FR 32044, July 23, 1982, unless otherwise noted.

§ 100.2 Scope of regulations; transactions effected through Federal Reserve banks and branches; distribution of coin and currencies.

(a) The regulations in this part govern the exchange of the coin and paper currency of the United States (including national bank notes and Federal Reserve bank notes in process of retirement and Federal Reserve notes). Under authorization in the Act approved May 29, 1920, 41 Stat. 655 (31 U.S.C. 476), the Secretary of the Treasury transferred to the Federal Reserve banks and branches the duties and functions performed by the former Assistant Treasurers of the United States in connection with the exchange of paper currency and coin of the United States. Except for the duties in this respect to be performed by the Treasurer of the United States and the Director of the Mint, as may be indicated from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury, exchanges of the paper currency and coin of the United States and the distribution and replacement thereof will, so far as practicable, be effected through the Federal Reserve banks and branches. The Federal Reserve banks and branches are authorized to distribute available supplies of coin and currency to depository institutions, as that term is defined in section 103 of the Monetary Control Act of 1980 (Pub. L. 96-221). As authorized by section 107 of the Act, transportation

§ 100.3

of coin and currency and coin wrapping services will be provided according to a schedule of fees established by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Inquiries by depository institutions regarding distribution and related services should be addressed to the Federal Reserve bank of the district where the institution is located.

(b) The Department of the Treasury has authorized amendments to this part by the following bureaus and offices:

(1) This section—Office of the Secretary.

(2) Subpart A—Office of the Secretary.

(3) Subpart B—Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

(4) Subpart C—United States Mint.

(5) Subpart D—Office of the Secretary.

[47 FR 32044, July 23, 1982, as amended at 82 FR 60310, Dec. 20, 2017]

Subpart A—In General

§ 100.3 Lawfully held coin and currencies in general.

The official agencies of the Department of the Treasury will continue to exchange lawfully held coins and currencies of the United States, dollar for dollar, for other coins and currencies which may be lawfully acquired and are legal tender for public and private debts. Paper currency of the United States which has been falsely altered and coins altered to render them for use as other denominations will not be redeemed since such currency and coins are subject to forfeiture under Title 18, United States Code, section 492. Persons receiving such currency and coins should notify immediately the nearest local office of the U.S. Secret Service of the Department of the Treasury, and hold the same pending advice from the Service.

§ 100.4 Gold coin and gold certificates in general.

Gold coins, and gold certificates of the type issued before January 30, 1934, are exchangeable, as provided in this part, into other currency or coin which may be lawfully issued.

31 CFR Ch. I (7–1–25 Edition)

Subpart B—Request for Examination of Mutilated Currency for Possible Redemption

SOURCE: 79 FR 30725, May 29, 2014, unless otherwise noted.

§ 100.5 Mutilated paper currency.

(a) *General.* Lawfully held mutilated paper currency of the United States may be submitted for examination in accord with the provisions in this subpart. Such currency may be redeemed at face amount if sufficient remnants of any relevant security feature and clearly more than one-half of the original note remains. Fragments of such mutilated currency which are not clearly more than one-half of the original whole note or are lacking sufficient remnants of any relevant security feature will be redeemed at face value only if the Director, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Department of the Treasury, is satisfied that the missing portions have been totally destroyed. The Director's judgment shall be based on such evidence of total destruction as is necessary and shall be final. Any submission under this subpart shall be deemed an acceptance of all provisions contained herein.

(b) *Definitions.* The following definitions are used in this subpart:

Mutilated currency is currency which has been damaged to the extent that:

(i) One-half or less of the original note remains; or

(ii) Its condition is such that its value is questionable and the currency must be forwarded to the Department of the Treasury for the examination by trained experts before any redemption is made.

Unfit currency is currency which is unfit for further circulation because of its physical condition such as torn, dirty, limp, worn or defaced. Unfit currency should not be forwarded to the Department of the Treasury, but may be exchanged at commercial banks.

§ 100.6 Destroyed paper currency.

No relief will be granted on account of lawfully held paper currency which has been totally destroyed.

Monetary Offices, Treasury

§ 100.8

§ 100.7 Treasury's redemption process.

(a) Lawful holders of mutilated currency may receive a redemption at full value when:

(1) Clearly more than 50% of a note identifiable as United States currency is present along with sufficient remnants of any relevant security feature; or

(2) Fifty percent or less of a note identifiable as United States currency is present and the method of mutilation and supporting evidence demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Treasury that the missing portions have been totally destroyed.

(b) No redemption will be made when:

(1) A submission, or any portion thereof, demonstrates a pattern of intentional mutilation or an attempt to defraud the United States. In such instances, the entire submission will be destroyed or retained as evidence.

(2) A submission appears to be part of, or intended to further, any criminal scheme. In such instances, the entire submission will be destroyed or retained as evidence.

(3) A submission contains a material misrepresentation of facts.

(4) Fragments and remnants presented are not identifiable as United States currency; or

(5) Fragments and remnants presented which represent 50% or less of a note are identifiable as United States currency but the method of destruction and supporting evidence do not satisfy the Treasury that the missing portion has been totally destroyed.

(c) Lawfully held mutilated currency in a submission that also contains counterfeit currency may be destroyed or retained as evidence, at the discretion of the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

(d) All cases will be handled under proper procedures to safeguard the funds and interests of the submitter of lawfully held mutilated currency. In some cases, the amount redeemed will be less than the amount estimated by the submitter. In other cases, the amount redeemed may be greater. The amount redeemed will be determined by an examination made by trained mutilated currency examiners and governed by the above criteria.

(e) The Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing shall have final authority with respect to redemptions of mutilated currency submissions.

(f) All submissions for review shall include an estimate of the value of the currency and an explanation of how it came to be mutilated. The submission should also contain the bank account number and routing number for an account of a United States bank since all redemptions of \$500 or more shall be made through Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT).

§ 100.8 Packaging and shipping of mutilated currency.

Mutilated currency examiners are best able to determine the value of the currency when it has been carefully packed and boxed as described below. As a result, failure to follow the directions in this section may result in a denial of redemption:

(a) Regardless of the condition of the currency, do not disturb the fragments more than is absolutely necessary.

(b) If the currency is brittle or inclined to fall apart, pack it carefully in cotton and box it as found, without disturbing the fragments, if possible.

(c) If the currency was in a purse, box, or other container when mutilated, it should be left therein, if possible, in order to prevent further deterioration of the fragments or from their being lost.

(d) If it is absolutely necessary to remove the fragments from the container, send the container with the currency and any other contents found, except as noted in paragraph (g) of this section.

(e) If the currency was flat when mutilated, do not roll, fold, laminate, tape, glue or in any other way alter the currency in an attempt to preserve it.

(f) If the currency was in a roll when mutilated, do not attempt to unroll or straighten.

(g) If coin or any other metal is mixed with the currency, remove carefully. Do not send coin or other metal in the same package with mutilated paper currency, as the metal will break up the currency. Coin should be exchanged in accordance with subpart C of this part.

§ 100.9

(h) Mutilated currency shipments must be addressed as follows:

(1) USPS Delivery—Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, MCD/OFM, Room 344A, Post Office Box 37048, Washington, DC 20013.

(2) Non Postal Courier (FEDEX/UPS)—Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, MCD/OFM, Room 344-A, 14th & C Streets SW., Washington, DC 20228.

§ 100.9 Notices.

(a) The Director may provide information pertaining to any mutilated currency submission to law enforcement officials or other third parties for purposes of investigation of related criminal activity or for purposes of seeking a civil judgment.

(b) Whoever mutilates currency with the intent to render it unfit to be re-issued may be fined and/or imprisoned. 18 U.S.C. 333.

(c) Whoever intentionally files a false claim seeking reimbursement for mutilated currency may be held criminally liable under a number of statutes including 18 U.S.C. 287 and 18 U.S.C. 1341 and may be held civilly liable under 31 U.S.C. 3729, *et seq.*

Subpart C—Request for Examination of Coin for Possible Redemption

SOURCE: 82 FR 60311, Dec. 20, 2017, unless otherwise noted.

§ 100.10 Request for examination of uncurrent coin for possible redemption.

(a) *Definition.* Uncurrent coins are whole U.S. coins which are merely worn or reduced in weight by natural abrasion yet are readily and clearly recognizable as to genuineness and denomination and which are machine countable.

(b) *Redemption process.* The United States Mint will not accept uncurrent coins for redemption. Members of the public wishing to redeem lawfully held uncurrent coins must deposit the uncurrent coins with a bank or other financial institution that will accept them, or with a depository institution that has established a direct customer relationship with a Federal Reserve

31 CFR Ch. I (7–1–25 Edition)

Bank. A Federal Reserve Bank will redeem uncurrent coins, based on the policies described in the Federal Reserve's Operating Circular 2.

(c) *Criteria for acceptance.* Depository institutions that redeem uncurrent coins must sort the coins by denomination into packages in accordance with the Federal Reserve's Operating Circular 2. The Federal Reserve Banks have the right to reject any shipment containing objects that are not U.S. coins or any contaminant that could render the uncurrent coins unsuitable for coinage metal.

(d) *Redemption sites.* The Federal Reserve Banks and branches listed in § 100.17 are the only authorized redemption sites at which a depository institution that has established a direct customer relationship with a Federal Reserve Bank may redeem uncurrent coins.

§ 100.11 [Reserved]

§ 100.12 Exchange of fused or mixed coin.

(a) *Definitions.* (1) Fused coins are U.S. coins which are melted to the extent that they are bonded together.

(2) Mixed coins are U.S. coins of several alloy categories which are presented together, but are readily and clearly identifiable as U.S. coins.

(b) *Fused and mixed coins.* The United States Mint will not accept fused or mixed coins for redemption.

[82 FR 60311, Dec. 20, 2017, as amended at 89 FR 78245, Sept. 25, 2024]

§ 100.13 Notices.

(a) Criminal penalties connected with the defacement or mutilation of U.S. coins are provided in 18 U.S.C. 331.

(b) The Director of the United States Mint may provide information pertaining to coin submissions to law enforcement officials or other third parties for purposes of investigating related criminal activity or for purposes of seeking a civil judgment.

(c) Whoever intentionally files a false claim seeking reimbursement for uncurrent, bent or partial coins may be held criminally liable under a number of statutes including 18 U.S.C. 287 and

Monetary Offices, Treasury

§ 100.19

18 U.S.C. 1341 and may be held civilly liable under 31 U.S.C. 3729, *et seq.*

[82 FR 60311, Dec. 20, 2017, as amended at 89 FR 78245, Sept. 25, 2024]

Subpart D—Other Information

§ 100.16 Exchange of paper and coin to be handled through Federal Reserve banks and branches.

Other than as provided in this document all transactions including the exchange of paper currency and coin shall be handled through the Federal Reserve banks and branches.

§ 100.17 Location of Federal Reserve banks and branches.

Federal Reserve Bank and Address

Boston—600 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, MA 02106
New York—33 Liberty Street (Federal Reserve P.O. Station), New York, NY 10045
Buffalo Branch—160 Delaware Avenue (P.O. Box 961), Buffalo, NY 14240
Philadelphia—Ten Independence Mall (P.O. Box 66), Philadelphia, PA 19105
Cleveland—1455 East Sixth Street (P.O. Box 6387), Cleveland, OH 44101
Cincinnati Branch—150 East Fourth Street (P.O. Box 999), Cincinnati, OH 45201
Pittsburgh Branch—717 Grant Street (P.O. Box 867), Pittsburgh, PA 15230
Richmond—701 East Byrd Avenue (P.O. Box 27622), Richmond, VA 23261
Baltimore Branch—114-120 East Lexington Street (P.O. Box 1378), Baltimore, MD 21203
Charlotte Branch—530 East Trade Street (P.O. Box 30248), Charlotte, NC 28230
Atlanta—104 Marietta Street, NW., Atlanta, GA 30303
Birmingham Branch—1801 Fifth Avenue, North (P.O. Box 830447), Birmingham, AL 35283-0447
Jacksonville Branch—800 Water Street (P.O. Box 929) Jacksonville, FL 32231-0044
Miami Branch—9100 NW., 36th Street (P.O. Box 520847), Miami, FL 33152
Nashville Branch—301 Eighth Avenue, North, Nashville, TN 37203
New Orleans Branch—525 St. Charles Avenue (P.O. Box 61630), New Orleans, LA 70161
Chicago—230 South LaSalle Street (P.O. Box 834), Chicago, IL 60690
Detroit Branch—160 Fort Street, West (P.O. Box 1059), Detroit, MI 48231
St. Louis—411 Locust Street (P.O. Box 442), St. Louis, MO 63166
Little Rock Branch—325 West Capitol Avenue (P.O. Box 1261), Little Rock, AR 72203
Louisville Branch—410 South Fifth Street (P.O. Box 32710), Louisville, KY 40232

Memphis Branch—200 North Main Street (P.O. Box 407), Memphis, TN 38101
Minneapolis—250 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis, MN 55480
Helena Branch—400 North Park Avenue, Helena, MT 59601
Kansas City—925 Grand Avenue (Federal Reserve Station), Kansas City, MO 64198
Denver Branch—1020 16th Street (P.O. Box 5228, Terminal Annex), Denver, CO 80217
Oklahoma City Branch—226 Dean A. McGee Street (P.O. Box 25129), Oklahoma City, OK 73125
Omaha Branch—2201 Farnam Street (P.O. Box 3958), Omaha, NE 68103
Dallas—400 South Akard Street (Station K), Dallas, TX 75222
El Paso Branch—301 East Main Street (P.O. Box 100), El Paso, TX 79999
Houston Branch—1701 San Jacinto Street (P.O. Box 2578), Houston, TX 77001
San Antonio Branch—126 East Nueva Street (P.O. Box 1471), San Antonio, TX 78295
San Francisco—400 Sansome Street (P.O. Box 7702), San Francisco, CA 94120
Los Angeles Branch—950 South Grand Avenue (Terminal Annex, P.O. Box 2077), Los Angeles CA 90051
Portland Branch—915 SW Stark Street (P.O. Box 3436), Portland, OR 97208
Salt Lake City Branch—120 South State Street (P.O. Box 30780), Salt Lake City, UT 84125
Seattle Branch—1015 Second Avenue (P.O. Box 3567), Seattle, WA 98124

[47 FR 32044, July 23, 1982, as amended at 56 FR 10170, Mar. 11, 1991]

§ 100.18 Counterfeit notes to be marked; “redemption” of notes wrongfully so marked.

The Act of June 30, 1876 (19 Stat. 4; 31 U.S.C. 424), provides that all U.S. Officers charged with the receipt or disbursement of public moneys, and all officers of national banks, shall stamp or write in plain letters the word “counterfeit,” “altered,” or “worthless” upon all fraudulent notes issued in the form of, and intended to circulate as money, which shall be presented at their places of business; and if such officers shall wrongfully stamp any genuine note of the United States, or of the national bank, they shall, upon presentation, “redeem” such notes at the face amount thereof.

§ 100.19 Disposition of counterfeit notes and coins.

All counterfeit notes and coin found in remittances are cancelled and delivered to the U.S. Secret Service of the

Department of the Treasury or to the nearest local office of that Service, a receipt for the same being forwarded to the sender. Communications with respect thereto should be addressed to the Director, U.S. Secret Service, Department of the Treasury, Washington, DC 20223.

PART 101—MITIGATION OF FORFEITURE OF COUNTERFEIT GOLD COINS

Sec.

- 101.1 Purpose and scope.
- 101.2 Petitions for mitigation.
- 101.3 Petitions reviewed by Assistant Secretary, Enforcement, Operations, Tariff Affairs.
- 101.4 Extraction of gold bullion from the counterfeit coins.
- 101.5 Payment of smelting costs.
- 101.6 Return of the bullion.
- 101.7 Exceptions.
- 101.8 Discretion of the Secretary.

AUTHORITY: 18 U.S.C. 492.

SOURCE: 42 FR 1472, Jan. 7, 1977, unless otherwise noted.

§ 101.1 Purpose and scope.

The purpose of this part is to establish a policy whereby certain purchasers or holders of gold coins who have forfeited them to the United States because they were counterfeit may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, recover the gold bullion from the coins. This part sets forth the procedures to be followed in implementing this policy.

§ 101.2 Petitions for mitigation.

(a) *Who may file.* Any person may petition the Secretary of the Treasury for return of the gold bullion of counterfeit gold coins forfeited to the United States, if:

- (1) The petitioner innocently purchased or received the coins and held them without the knowledge that they were counterfeit; and,
- (2) The petitioner voluntarily submitted the coins to the Treasury Department for a determination of whether they were legitimate or counterfeit; and,
- (3) The coins were determined to be counterfeit and were seized by the

Treasury Department and forfeited to the United States.

(b) *To whom addressed.* Petitions for mitigation of the forfeiture of counterfeit gold coins should be addressed to the Assistant Secretary, Enforcement, Operations, Tariff Affairs, Department of Treasury, 15th and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20220.

(c) *Form.* The petition need not be in any particular form, but must be under oath, and set forth at least the following:

- (1) The full name and address of the petitioner;
- (2) A description of the coin or coins involved;
- (3) The name and address of the person from whom the coins were received or purchased by the petitioner;
- (4) The date and place where they were voluntarily submitted for examination;
- (5) Any other circumstances relied upon by the petitioner to justify the mitigation;
- (6) A statement that the petitioner purchased or received and held the coins without the knowledge that they were counterfeit.

§ 101.3 Petitions reviewed by Assistant Secretary, Enforcement, Operations, Tariff Affairs.

(a) The Assistant Secretary will receive and review all petitions for mitigation of the forfeiture of counterfeit gold coins. He shall conduct such further investigation, and may request such further information from the petitioner as he deems necessary. Petitions will be approved if the Assistant Secretary determines that:

- (1) The gold coins have not been previously disposed of by normal procedures;
- (2) The petitioner was an innocent purchaser or holder of the gold coins and is not under investigation in connection with the coins at the time of submission or thereafter;
- (3) The coins are not needed and will not be needed in the future in any investigation or as evidence in legal proceedings; and
- (4) Mitigation of the forfeiture is in the best interest of the Government.