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insurance carriers, which can be reasonably assumed are total loss vehicles. Such entities, however, are not required to report any vehicle that is determined not to meet the definition of salvage or junk after a good-faith physical and value appraisal conducted by qualified appraisal personnel, so long as such appraisals are conducted entirely independent of any other interests, persons or entities. Individuals and entities that handle less than five vehicles per year that are determined to be salvage, junk, or total loss are not required to report under the salvage-yard requirements.

(h) Scrap metal processors and shredders that receive automobiles for recycling where the condition of such vehicles generally prevent VINs from being identified are not required to report to the operator if the source of each vehicle has already reported the vehicle to NMVTIS. In cases where a supplier's compliance with NMVTIS cannot be ascertained, however, scrap metal processors and shredders must report these vehicles to the operator based on a visual inspection if possible. If the VIN cannot be determined based on this inspection, scrap metal processors and shredders may rely on primary documentation (*i.e.*, title documents) provided by the vehicle supplier.

§ 25.57 Erroneous junk or salvage reporting.

(a) In cases where a vehicle is erroneously reported to have been salvage or junk and subsequently destroyed (*i.e.*, crushed), owners of the legitimate vehicles are encouraged to seek a vehicle inspection in the current state of title whereby inspection officials can verify via hidden VINs the vehicle's true identity. Owners are encouraged to file such inspection reports with the current state of title and to retain such reports so that the vehicle's true history can be documented.

(b) To avoid the possibility of fraud, the operator may not allow any entity to delete a prior report of junk or salvage status.

PART 26—DEATH SENTENCES PROCEDURES

Sec.

Subpart A—Implementation of Death Sentences in Federal Cases

26.1 Applicability.
26.2 Proposed Judgment and Order.
26.3 Date, time, place, and method of execution.
26.4 Other execution procedures.
26.5 Attendance at or participation in executions by Department of Justice personnel.

Subpart B—Certification Process for State Capital Counsel Systems

26.20 Purpose.
26.21 Definitions.
26.22 Requirements.
26.23 Certification process.

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301; 18 U.S.C. 4001(b), 4002; 28 U.S.C. 509, 510, 2261, 2265.

SOURCE: Order No. 1655–93, 57 FR 4901, Jan. 19, 1993, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Implementation of Death Sentences in Federal Cases

§ 26.1 Applicability.

The regulations of this part apply whenever a sentencing hearing conducted in a United States District Court has resulted in a recommendation or determination that a criminal defendant be sentenced to death for commission of an offense described in any federal statute.

§ 26.2 Proposed Judgment and Order.

(a) Whenever this part becomes applicable, the attorney for the government shall promptly file with the sentencing court a proposed Judgment and Order. The proposed Judgment and Order shall state, in addition to any other matters required by law or otherwise appropriate, that:

(1) The sentence shall be executed by a United States Marshal designated by the Director of the United States Marshals Service;

(2) The sentence shall be executed by intravenous injection of a lethal substance or substances in a quantity sufficient to cause death;