

## § 15.55

### § 15.55 Reasons for terminating collection action.

The NRC may terminate collection activity when:

- (a) The NRC is unable to collect any substantial amount through its own efforts or through the efforts of others;
- (b) The NRC is unable to locate the debtor;
- (c) Costs of collection are anticipated to exceed the amount recoverable.
- (d) The debt is legally without merit or enforcement of the debt is barred by any applicable statute of limitations;
- (e) The debt cannot be substantiated; or
- (f) The debt against the debtor has been discharged in bankruptcy.

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### § 15.57 Termination of collection action.

(a) Before terminating collection activity, the NRC should have pursued all appropriate means of collection and determined, based upon the results of the collection activity, that the debt is uncollectible. Termination of collection activity ceases active collection of the debt. The termination of collection activity does not preclude the NRC from retaining a record of the account for purposes of:

- (1) Selling the debt, if the Treasury determines that such sale is in the best interests of the United States;
- (2) Pursuing collection at a subsequent date in the event there is a change in the debtor's status or a new collection tool becomes available;
- (3) Offsetting against future income or assets not available at the time of termination of collection activity; or
- (4) Screening future applicants for prior indebtedness.

(b) Generally, the NRC will terminate collection activity on a debt that has been discharged in bankruptcy, regardless of the amount. However, the NRC may continue collection activity, subject to the provisions of the Bankruptcy Code, for any payments provided under a plan of reorganization.

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### § 15.59 Exception to termination.

When a significant enforcement policy is involved, or recovery of a judg-

## 10 CFR Ch. I (1–12 Edition)

ment is a prerequisite to the imposition of administrative sanctions, the NRC may refer debts for litigation, although termination of collection activity may be appropriate.

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### § 15.60 Discharge of indebtedness; reporting requirements.

(a) Before discharging a delinquent debt (also referred to as a close out of the debt), the NRC shall take all appropriate steps to collect the debt in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 3711(g), including, as applicable, administrative offset; tax refund offset; Federal salary offset; referral to Treasury, Treasury-designated debt collection centers, or private collection contractors; credit bureau reporting; wage garnishment; litigation; and foreclosure. Discharge of indebtedness is distinct from termination or suspension of collection activity under 10 CFR 15.55 and 15.57 and is governed by the Internal Revenue Code. When collection action on a debt is suspended or terminated, the debt remains delinquent, and further collection action may be pursued at a later date. When the NRC discharges a debt in full or in part, further collection action is prohibited. Therefore, the NRC will make the determination that collection action is no longer warranted before discharging a debt. Before discharging a debt, the NRC must terminate debt collection action.

(b) Section 3711(i), title 31, United States Code, requires agencies to sell a delinquent nontax debt upon termination of collection action if Treasury determines such a sale is in the best interests of the United States. Since the discharge of a debt precludes any further collection action (including the sale of a delinquent debt), the NRC may not discharge a debt until the requirements of 31 U.S.C. 3711(i) have been met.

(c) Upon discharge of an indebtedness, the NRC shall report the discharge to the IRS in accordance with the requirements of 26 U.S.C. 6050P and 26 CFR 1.6050P–1. The NRC may request Treasury or a Treasury-designated debt collection center to file a discharge report to the IRS on the NRC's behalf.