

§ 72.34

§ 72.34 [Reserved]

§ 72.35 Procedure for inventorying and appraising effects.

After taking possession of the personal estate of a deceased citizen, the consular officer should immediately inventory and appraise the personal effects on the basis of the local market value, article by article, with the assistance of two other persons who should join him in signing the inventory and in certifying to the accuracy of the appraised value of each article inventoried. The inventory should include only that part of the personal estate actually taken into possession by the consular officer, regardless of value and the fact that the death may have occurred in one consular district and a portion of the personal effects may be found in another consular jurisdiction. Care should be exercised not to over-estimate the value of the personal effects, which is the basis on which Foreign Service fees will be charged (§72.52). The consular officer may, in his discretion, call upon professional appraisers at the expense of the estate when warranted by the nature of the personal effects, i.e., expensive jewelry, furs, etc.

§ 72.36 Preparation and disposition of inventory.

The inventory of effects should be prepared in quintuplicate. All copies should be signed by the consular officer and the two persons who assisted in its preparation, and they should be disposed of in the following manner:

- (a) The original retained in the office files;
- (b) Two copies, under cover of a despatch, sent to the Department (one copy for transmission to the General Accounting Office);
- (c) One copy to the legal representative (two copies if the next of kin is the legal representative); and
- (d) One copy to the next of kin.

§ 72.37 Disposal of perishable property.

As soon as practicable after the consular officer takes possession, the perishable portion of the personal estate having commercial value (including most foodstuffs) should be sold at auc-

tion, i.e., to the most favorable bidder, unless the amount involved does not justify such expenditure. A newspaper advertisement, written or oral requests for bids from any interested party, or the services of a professional auctioneer, may all serve the purpose of insuring an impartial sale. When the value of the goods or circumstances do not justify such action, the consular officer may proceed directly with the sale of the goods.

§ 72.38 Collection of debts due deceased.

The consular officer should endeavor to collect only those debts due the decedent from persons or concerns in the country in which the death occurred or in the country in which the decedent was residing at the time of death. Debts so collected are regarded as part of the decedent's personal estate, and should be included in the gross amount thereof for the assessment of fees (§72.52).

§ 72.39 Payment of debts owed by deceased.

(a) *When cash resources suffice.* The decedent's debts which the consular officer is reasonably certain are legitimately owed in the country in which the death occurred, or in the country in which he was residing at the time of death, including expenses incident to the disposition of the remains and the personal effects, should be paid out of the cash resources of the personal estate taken into possession by the consular officer; namely, money found among the personal effects, proceeds of the sale of the perishable property, or funds received through the collection of debts owed the decedent. See §72.32 in regard to the personal estate in another consular district. Any doubtful claim against the estate should be referred to the legal representative or other authorized person for consideration; a claim for damages for a negligent or wrongful act of the decedent is not a debt to be paid by the consular officer unless it has been reduced to judgment.

(b) *When cash resources are insufficient.* In the event that the cash resources of the personal estate are not sufficient to pay the debts owing in the