control the disposition of related debt claims in the aggregate amount, including the principal claim, of $50,000 or more.

(3) Any title claim or debt claim presenting a novel question of law or a question of policy which, in the opinion of the Director, should receive the personal attention of the Associate Attorney General or the Attorney General.

(d) Any sale or other disposition of vested property involving assets of $50,000 or more.

[Order No. 423–69, 34 FR 20388, Dec. 31, 1969, as amended by Order No. 445–70, 35 FR 19397, Dec. 23, 1970; Order No. 543–73, 38 FR 29587, Oct. 26, 1973; Order No. 568–74, 39 FR 18646, May 29, 1974; Order No. 699–77, 42 FR 15315, Mar. 21, 1977; Order No. 960–81, 46 FR 52352, Oct. 27, 1981]

§ 0.168 Redelegation by Assistant Attorneys General.

(a) Assistant Attorneys General are authorized, with respect to matters assigned to their respective divisions, to redelegate to subordinate division officials and United States Attorneys any of the authority delegated by §§ 0.160 (a) and (b), 0.162, 0.164, and 0.172(b), except that any disagreement between a United States Attorney or other Department attorney and a client agency over a proposed settlement that cannot be resolved below the Assistant Attorney General level must be presented to the Assistant Attorney General for resolution.

(b) Redelegations of authority under this section shall be in writing and shall be approved by the Deputy Attorney General or the Associate Attorney General, as appropriate, before taking effect.

(c) Existing delegations and redelegations of authority to subordinate division officials and United States Attorneys to compromise or close civil claims shall continue in effect until modified or revoked by the respective Assistant Attorneys General.

(d) Subject to the limitations set forth in § 0.160(c) and paragraph (a) of this section, redelegations by the Assistant Attorneys General to United States Attorneys may include the authority to:

(1) Accept offers in compromise of claims asserted by the United States in all cases in which the gross amount of the original claim does not exceed $5,000,000 and in which the difference between the original claim and the proposed settlement does not exceed $1,000,000; and

(2) Accept offers in compromise of, or settle administratively, claims against the United States in all cases in which the principal amount of the proposed settlement does not exceed $1,000,000.

[Order No. 1958–95, 60 FR 15675, Mar. 27, 1995]

§ 0.169 Definition of "gross amount of the original claim".

(a) The phrase *gross amount of the original claim* as used in this subpart Y and as applied to any civil fraud claim described in § 0.45(d), shall mean the amount of single damages involved.

(b) The phrase *gross amount of the original claim* as used in this subpart Y and as applied to any civil claim brought under section 592 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (see § 0.45(c)), shall mean the actual amount of lost customs duties involved. In nonrevenue loss cases brought under section 592 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, the phrase *gross amount of the original claim* shall mean the amount demanded in the Customs Service's mitigation decision issued pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1618 or, if no mitigation decision has been issued, the *gross amount of the original claim* shall mean twenty percent of the dutiable value of the merchandise.

[Order No. 2343–2000, 65 FR 78414, Dec. 15, 2000]

§ 0.170 Interest on monetary limits.

In computing the gross amount of the original claim and the amount of the proposed settlement pursuant to this subpart Y, accrued interest shall be excluded.

§ 0.171 Judgments, fines, penalties, and forfeitures.

(a) Each United States Attorney shall be responsible for conducting, handling, or supervising such litigation or other actions as may be appropriate to accomplish the satisfaction, collection, or recovery of judgments, fines, penalties, and forfeitures (including bail bond forfeitures) imposed in his district, unless the Assistant Attorney