

Monetary Offices, Treasury

§ 103.61

§ 103.58 Forfeiture of currency or monetary instruments.

Any currency or other monetary instruments which are in the process of any transportation with respect to which a report is required under § 103.23 are subject to seizure and forfeiture to the United States if such report has not been filed as required in § 103.25, or contains material omissions or misstatements. The Secretary may, in his sole discretion, remit or mitigate any such forfeiture in whole or in part upon such terms and conditions as he deems reasonable.

§ 103.59 Criminal penalty.

(a) Any person who willfully violates any provision of Title I of Pub. L. 91-508, or of this part authorized thereby may, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$1,000 or be imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both. Such person may in addition, if the violation is of any provision authorized by Title I of Pub. L. 91-508 and if the violation is committed in furtherance of the commission of any violation of Federal law punishable by imprisonment for more than 1 year, be fined not more than \$10,000 or be imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.

(b) Any person who willfully violates any provision of Title II of Pub. L. 91-508, or of this part authorized thereby, may, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$250,000 or be imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.

(c) Any person who willfully violates any provision of Title II of Pub. L. 91-508, or of this part authorized thereby, where the violation is either

(1) Committed while violating another law of the United States, or

(2) Committed as part of a pattern of any illegal activity involving more than \$100,000 in any 12-month period, may, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$500,000 or be imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both.

(d) Any person who knowingly makes any false, fictitious or fraudulent statement or representation in any report required by this part may, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more

than \$10,000 or be imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.

[37 FR 6912, Apr. 5, 1972, as amended at 50 FR 18479, May 1, 1985; 53 FR 4138, Feb. 12, 1988]

§ 103.60 Enforcement authority with respect to transportation of currency or monetary instruments.

(a) If a customs officer has reasonable cause to believe that there is a monetary instrument being transported without the filing of the report required by §§ 103.23 and 103.25 of this chapter, he may stop and search, without a search warrant, a vehicle, vessel, aircraft, or other conveyance, envelope or other container, or person entering or departing from the United States with respect to which or whom the officer reasonably believes is transporting such instrument.

(b) If the Secretary has reason to believe that currency or monetary instruments are in the process of transportation and with respect to which a report required under § 103.23 has not been filed or contains material omissions or misstatements, he may apply to any court of competent jurisdiction for a search warrant. Upon a showing of probable cause, the court may issue a warrant authorizing the search of any or all of the following:

(1) One or more designated persons.

(2) One or more designated or described places or premises.

(3) One or more designated or described letters, parcels, packages, or other physical objects.

(4) One or more designated or described vehicles. Any application for a search warrant pursuant to this section shall be accompanied by allegations of fact supporting the application.

(c) This section is not in derogation of the authority of the Secretary under any other law or regulation.

[37 FR 6912, Apr. 5, 1972, as amended at 50 FR 18479, May 1, 1985]

§ 103.61 Access to records.

Except as provided in §§ 103.34(a)(1), 103.35(a)(1), and 103.36(a) and except for the purpose of assuring compliance with the recordkeeping and reporting requirements of this part, this part does not authorize the Secretary or any other person to inspect or review the records required to be maintained