

Subsec. (b)(2)(G). Pub. L. 103-194, §4(a)(4), added subpar. (G).

Subsec. (b)(4). Pub. L. 103-194, §4(b)(1), substituted "The initial members of the Board appointed under the amended order shall serve a term of 30 months. Subsequent appointments to the Board shall be for a term of 3 years, except that—" for "Members of the Board shall be appointed for a term of 3 years. Of the members first appointed—".

Subsec. (b)(4)(A). Pub. L. 103-194, §4(b)(2), substituted "2" for "3".

Subsec. (b)(4)(B). Pub. L. 103-194, §4(b)(3), substituted "2" for "4" before "members".

Subsec. (b)(4)(C). Pub. L. 103-194, §4(b)(4), substituted "3" for "4" before "members".

Subsec. (d)(5). Pub. L. 103-194, §4(c), substituted "200,000" for "35,000", wherever appearing.

1991—Subsec. (e)(1)(B). Pub. L. 102-237 substituted "Government employees" for "government employees".

### § 6205. Permissive terms in orders

On the recommendation of the Board and with the approval of the Secretary, an order issued under section 6203(a) of this title may—

(1) provide authority to the Board to exempt from such order limes exported from the United States, subject to such safeguards as the Board may establish to ensure proper use of the exemption;

(2) provide authority to the Board to designate different handler payment and reporting schedules to recognize differences in marketing practices and procedures;

(3) provide that the Board may convene from time to time working groups drawn from producers, handlers, producer-handlers, importers, exporters, or the general public to assist in the development of research and marketing programs for limes;

(4) provide authority to the Board to accumulate reserve funds from assessments collected pursuant to section 6204(d) of this title to permit an effective and continuous coordinated program of research, promotion, and consumer information, in years in which production and assessment income may be reduced, except that any reserve fund so established may not exceed the amount budgeted for operation of this chapter for 1 year;

(5) provide authority to the Board to use, with the approval of the Secretary, funds collected under section 6204(d) of this title for the development and expansion of lime sales in foreign markets; and

(6) provide for terms and conditions—

(A) incidental to, and not inconsistent with, the terms and conditions specified in this chapter; and

(B) necessary to effectuate the other provisions of such order.

(Pub. L. 101-624, title XIX, §1956, Nov. 28, 1990, 104 Stat. 3876.)

### § 6206. Petition and review

#### (a) Petition

##### (1) In general

A person subject to an order may file with the Secretary a petition—

(A) stating that such order, a provision of such order, or an obligation imposed in con-

nection with such order is not in accordance with law; and

(B) requesting a modification of the order or an exemption from the order.

#### (2) Hearings

A person submitting a petition under paragraph (1) shall be given an opportunity for a hearing on the petition, in accordance with regulations issued by the Secretary.

#### (3) Ruling

After the hearing, the Secretary shall make a ruling on the petition which shall be final if in accordance with law.

#### (b) Review

##### (1) Commencement of action

The district courts of the United States in any district in which such person who is a petitioner under subsection (a) of this section resides or carries on business are hereby vested with jurisdiction to review the ruling on such person's petition, if a complaint for that purpose is filed within 20 days after the date of the entry of a ruling by the Secretary under subsection (a) of this section.

##### (2) Process

Service of process in such proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

##### (3) Remands

If the court determines that the ruling is not in accordance with law, the court shall remand the matter to the Secretary with directions either—

(A) to make such ruling as the court shall determine to be in accordance with law; or

(B) to take such further action as, in the opinion of the court, the law requires.

##### (4) Enforcement

The pendency of proceedings instituted pursuant to subsection (a) of this section shall not impede, hinder, or delay the Attorney General or the Secretary from obtaining relief pursuant to section 6207 of this title.

(Pub. L. 101-624, title XIX, §1957, Nov. 28, 1990, 104 Stat. 3876.)

#### REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, referred to in subsec. (b)(2), are set out in the Appendix to Title 28, Judiciary and Judicial Procedure.

### § 6207. Enforcement

#### (a) Jurisdiction

Each district court of the United States shall have jurisdiction specifically to enforce, and to prevent and restrain any person from violating, any order or regulation made or issued by the Secretary under this chapter.

#### (b) Referral to Attorney General

A civil action authorized to be brought under this section shall be referred to the Attorney General for appropriate action, except that the Secretary is not required to refer to the Attorney General a violation of this chapter, or any order or regulation issued under this chapter, if

the Secretary believes that the administration and enforcement of this chapter would be adequately served by administrative action under subsection (c) of this section or suitable written notice or warning to any person committing the violation.

**(c) Civil penalties and orders**

**(1) Civil penalties**

Any person who willfully violates any provision of any order or regulation issued by the Secretary under this chapter, or who fails or refuses to pay, collect, or remit any assessment or fee duly required of the person under the order or regulation, may be assessed a civil penalty by the Secretary of not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000 for each such violation. Each violation shall be a separate offense.

**(2) Cease and desist orders**

In addition to or in lieu of such civil penalty, the Secretary may issue an order requiring such person to cease and desist from continuing such violation.

**(3) Notice and hearing**

No order assessing a penalty or cease and desist order may be issued by the Secretary under this subsection unless the Secretary gives the person against whom the order is issued notice and opportunity for a hearing on the record before the Secretary with respect to such violation.

**(4) Finality**

The order of the Secretary assessing a penalty or imposing a cease and desist order shall be final and conclusive unless the person against whom the order is issued files an appeal from such order with the appropriate district court of the United States, in accordance with subsection (d) of this section.

**(d) Review by United States district court**

**(1) Commencement of action**

Any person against whom a violation is found and a civil penalty assessed or cease and desist order issued under subsection (c) of this section may obtain review of the penalty or order in the district court of the United States for the district in which such person resides or does business, or the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, by—

(A) filing a notice of appeal in such court not later than 30 days after the date of such order; and

(B) simultaneously sending a copy of such notice by certified mail to the Secretary.

**(2) Record**

The Secretary shall promptly file in such court a certified copy of the record on which the Secretary found that the person had committed a violation.

**(3) Standard of review**

A finding of the Secretary shall be set aside only if the finding is found to be unsupported by substantial evidence.

**(e) Failure to obey orders**

Any person who fails to obey a cease and desist order issued by the Secretary after the order

has become final and unappealable, or after the appropriate United States district court has entered a final judgment in favor of the Secretary, shall be subject to a civil penalty assessed by the Secretary, after opportunity for a hearing and for judicial review under the procedures specified in subsections (c) and (d) of this section, of not more than \$500 for each offense. Each day during which such failure continues shall be considered a separate violation of such order.

**(f) Failure to pay penalties**

If a person fails to pay an assessment of a civil penalty after it has become a final and unappealable order issued by the Secretary, or after the appropriate United States district court has entered final judgment in favor of the Secretary, the Secretary shall refer the matter to the Attorney General for recovery of the amount assessed in the district court of the United States in any district in which the person resides or conducts business. In such action, the validity and appropriateness of the final order imposing such civil penalty shall not be subject to review.

(Pub. L. 101-624, title XIX, §1958, Nov. 28, 1990, 104 Stat. 3877; Pub. L. 102-237, title VIII, §805(2), Dec. 13, 1991, 105 Stat. 1882.)

AMENDMENTS

1991—Subsec. (d)(1). Pub. L. 102-237 substituted “United States District Court” for “United States district court”.

**§ 6208. Investigations and power to subpoena**

**(a) In general**

The Secretary may make such investigations as the Secretary considers necessary—

(1) for the effective carrying out of the responsibilities of the Secretary under this chapter; or

(2) to determine whether a person subject to the provisions of this chapter has engaged or is engaging in any act that constitutes a violation of any provision of this chapter, or any order, rule, or regulation issued under this chapter.

**(b) Power to subpoena**

**(1) Investigations**

For the purpose of an investigation made under subsection (a) of this section, the Secretary may administer oaths and affirmations and may issue a subpoena to require the production of any records that are relevant to the inquiry. The production of any such records may be required from any place in the United States.

**(2) Administrative hearings**

For the purpose of an administrative hearing held under section 6206 or 6207 of this title, the presiding officer is authorized to administer oaths and affirmations, subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance, take evidence, and require the production of any records that are relevant to the inquiry. Such attendance of witnesses and the production of any such records may be required from any place in the United States.