

(Pub. L. 93-100, §2, Aug. 16, 1973, 87 Stat. 342; Pub. L. 94-222, §2, Feb. 27, 1976, 90 Stat. 197; Pub. L. 95-630, title XIII, §1301, Nov. 10, 1978, 92 Stat. 3712; Pub. L. 96-161, title I, §106, Dec. 28, 1979, 93 Stat. 1235; Pub. L. 96-221, title III, §303, Mar. 31, 1980, 94 Stat. 146; Pub. L. 97-320, title VII, §706(a), Oct. 15, 1982, 96 Stat. 1540; Pub. L. 100-86, title I, §109, Aug. 10, 1987, 101 Stat. 579.)

## REFERENCES IN TEXT

Section 1724 of this title, referred to in subsec. (b)(5), was repealed by Pub. L. 101-73, title IV, §407, Aug. 9, 1989, 103 Stat. 363.

## CODIFICATION

Section was not enacted as part of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act which comprises this chapter.

## AMENDMENTS

1987—Subsec. (a)(2). Pub. L. 100-86 inserted “political,” after “educational.”

1982—Subsec. (a)(2). Pub. L. 97-320 inserted provisions relating to deposits of public funds.

1980—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 96-221 designated existing provisions as par. (1) inserted provisions expanding authorization for withdrawals from selected States to the entire United States, and added par. (2).

1979—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 96-161 inserted “New Jersey,” after “New York.”

1978—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 95-630 inserted “New York,” after “Vermont.”

1976—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 94-222 authorized withdrawals by negotiable or transferable instruments in the States of Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maine, and Vermont.

## EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1980 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 96-221 effective Dec. 31, 1980, see section 306 of Pub. L. 96-221, set out as a note under section 1464 of this title.

## EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1978 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 95-630, title XIII, §1302, Nov. 10, 1978, 92 Stat. 3712, provided that: “This title [amending this section] shall take effect upon enactment [Nov. 10, 1978].”

## EFFECTIVE DATE

Section effective on thirtieth day after Aug. 16, 1973, see section 8 of Pub. L. 93-100, set out as a note under section 1469 of this title.

**§ 1833. Repealed. Pub. L. 104-208, div. A, title II, § 2224(b), Sept. 30, 1996, 110 Stat. 3009-415**

Section, Pub. L. 101-73, title IX, §918, Aug. 9, 1989, 103 Stat. 487, required certain agencies to annually report to Congress detailing civil and criminal actions and investigations undertaken during preceding 12-month period.

**§ 1833a. Civil penalties**

**(a) In general**

Whoever violates any provision of law to which this section is made applicable by subsection (c) shall be subject to a civil penalty in an amount assessed by the court in a civil action under this section.

**(b) Maximum amount of penalty**

**(1) Generally**

The amount of the civil penalty shall not exceed \$1,000,000.

**(2) Special rule for continuing violations**

In the case of a continuing violation, the amount of the civil penalty may exceed the

amount described in paragraph (1) but may not exceed the lesser of \$1,000,000 per day or \$5,000,000.

**(3) Special rule for violations creating gain or loss**

(A) If any person derives pecuniary gain from the violation, or if the violation results in pecuniary loss to a person other than the violator, the amount of the civil penalty may exceed the amounts described in paragraphs (1) and (2) but may not exceed the amount of such gain or loss.

(B) As used in this paragraph, the term “person” includes the Bank Insurance Fund, the Savings Association Insurance Fund, and after the merger of such funds, the Deposit Insurance Fund, and the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund.

**(c) Violations to which penalty is applicable**

This section applies to a violation of, or a conspiracy to violate—

(1) section 215, 656, 657, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1014, or 1344 of title 18;

(2) section 287, 1001, 1032,<sup>1</sup> 1341 or 1343 of title 18 affecting a federally insured financial institution; or

(3) section 645(a) of title 15.

**(d) Effective date**

This section shall apply to violations occurring on or after August 10, 1984.

**(e) Attorney General to bring action**

A civil action to recover a civil penalty under this section shall be commenced by the Attorney General.

**(f) Burden of proof**

In a civil action to recover a civil penalty under this section, the Attorney General must establish the right to recovery by a preponderance of the evidence.

**(g) Administrative subpoenas**

**(1) In general**

For the purpose of conducting a civil investigation in contemplation of a civil proceeding under this section, the Attorney General may—

(A) administer oaths and affirmations;

(B) take evidence; and

(C) by subpoena, summon witnesses and require the production of any books, papers, correspondence, memoranda, or other records which the Attorney General deems relevant or material to the inquiry. Such subpoena may require the attendance of witnesses and the production of any such records from any place in the United States at any place in the United States designated by the Attorney General.

**(2) Procedures applicable**

The same procedures and limitations as are provided with respect to civil investigative demands in subsections (g), (h), and (j) of section 1968 of title 18 apply with respect to a subpoena issued under this subsection. Process required by such subsections to be served upon

<sup>1</sup> See 1990 Amendment note below.