

graph shall be brought in the district court for the District of Columbia or the district of the appropriate adjacent coastal State.

In suits brought under this chapter, the district court shall have jurisdiction, without regard to the amount in controversy or the citizenship of the parties, to enforce any provision of this chapter or any condition of a license issued pursuant to this chapter, or to order the Secretary to perform such act or duty, as the case may be.

(b) Notice; intervention of right by person

No civil action may be commenced—

(1) under subsection (a)(1) of this section—

(A) prior to 60 days after the plaintiff has given notice of the violation (i) to the Secretary and (ii) to any alleged violator; or

(B) if the Secretary or the Attorney General has commenced and is diligently prosecuting a civil or criminal action with respect to such matters in a court of the United States, but in any such action any person may intervene as a matter of right; or

(2) under subsection (a)(2) of this section prior to 60 days after the plaintiff has given notice of such action to the Secretary.

Notice under this subsection shall be given in such a manner as the Secretary shall prescribe by regulation.

(c) Intervention of right by Secretary or Attorney General

In any action under this section, the Secretary or the Attorney General, if not a party, may intervene as a matter of right.

(d) Costs of litigation; attorney and witness fees

The Court, in issuing any final order in any action brought pursuant to subsection (a) of this section, may award costs of litigation (including reasonable attorney and expert witness fees) to any party whenever the court determines that such an award is appropriate.

(e) Statutory or common law rights unaffected

Nothing in this section shall restrict any right which any person (or class of persons) may have under any statute or common law to seek enforcement or to seek any other relief.

(Pub. L. 93-627, § 16, Jan. 3, 1975, 88 Stat. 2140.)

§ 1516. Judicial review; persons aggrieved; jurisdiction of courts of appeal

Any person suffering legal wrong, or who is adversely affected or aggrieved by the Secretary's decision to issue, transfer, modify, renew, suspend, or revoke a license may, not later than 60 days after any such decision is made, seek judicial review of such decision in the United States Court of Appeals for the circuit within which the nearest adjacent coastal State is located. A person shall be deemed to be aggrieved by the Secretary's decision within the meaning of this chapter if he—

(A) has participated in the administrative proceedings before the Secretary (or if he did not so participate, he can show that his failure to do so was caused by the Secretary's failure to provide the required notice); and

(B) is adversely affected by the Secretary's action.

(Pub. L. 93-627, § 17, Jan. 3, 1975, 88 Stat. 2141.)

§ 1517. Repealed. Pub. L. 101-380, title II, § 2003(a)(2), Aug. 18, 1990, 104 Stat. 507

Section, Pub. L. 93-627, § 18, Jan. 3, 1975, 88 Stat. 2141; Pub. L. 98-419, § 4(a), Sept. 25, 1984, 98 Stat. 1608, set penalties for discharge of oil into marine environment and provided for creation and maintenance of a Deepwater Port Liability Fund.

DEEPWATER PORT LIABILITY FUND

Amounts remaining in Deepwater Port Liability Fund established under former subsec. (f) of this section to be deposited in Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund established under section 9509 of Title 26, Internal Revenue Code, with that Fund to assume all liability incurred by the Deepwater Port Liability Fund, see section 2003(b) of Pub. L. 101-380, set out as a note under section 9509 of Title 26.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF REPEAL

Repeal applicable to incidents occurring after Aug. 18, 1990, see section 1020 of Pub. L. 101-380, set out as an Effective Date note under section 2701 of this title.

§ 1517a. Omitted

CODIFICATION

Section, Pub. L. 101-164, title I, Nov. 21, 1989, 103 Stat. 1073, which authorized Secretary of Transportation to issue, and Secretary of the Treasury to purchase, notes or other obligations to meet obligations of Deepwater Port Liability Fund, applied to fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1990, and was not repeated in subsequent appropriation acts.

Similar provisions were contained in the following prior appropriation acts:

Pub. L. 100-457, title I, Sept. 30, 1988, 102 Stat. 2128.

Pub. L. 100-202, § 101(l) [title I], Dec. 22, 1987, 101 Stat. 1329-358, 1329-361.

Pub. L. 99-500, § 101(l) [H.R. 5205, title I], Oct. 18, 1986, 100 Stat. 1783-308, and Pub. L. 99-591, § 101(l) [H.R. 5205, title I], Oct. 30, 1986, 100 Stat. 3341-308.

Pub. L. 99-190, § 101(e) [title I], Dec. 19, 1985, 99 Stat. 1267, 1270.

Pub. L. 98-473, title I, § 101(i) [title I], Oct. 12, 1984, 98 Stat. 1944, 1947.

Pub. L. 98-78, title I, Aug. 15, 1983, 97 Stat. 455.

Pub. L. 97-369, title I, Dec. 18, 1982, 95 Stat. 1767.

Pub. L. 97-102, title I, Dec. 23, 1981, 95 Stat. 1444.

Pub. L. 97-12, title I, June 5, 1981, 95 Stat. 67.

§ 1518. Relationship to other laws

(a) Federal Constitution, laws, and treaties applicable; other Federal requirements applicable; status of deepwater port; Federal or State authorities and responsibilities within territorial seas unaffected; notification by Secretary of State of intent to exercise jurisdiction; objections by foreign governments

(1) The Constitution, laws, and treaties of the United States shall apply to a deepwater port licensed under this chapter and to activities connected, associated, or potentially interfering with the use or operation of any such port, in the same manner as if such port were an area of exclusive Federal jurisdiction located within a State. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to relieve, exempt, or immunize any person from any other requirement imposed by Federal law, regulation, or treaty. Deepwater ports licensed under this chapter do not possess