

wise, shall not extinguish any permit sanction that is in effect or is pending at the time of transfer of ownership. Before executing the transfer of ownership of a vessel, permit, or interest in a permit, by sale or otherwise, the owner shall disclose in writing to the prospective transferee the existence of any permit sanction that will be in effect or pending with respect to the vessel, permit, or interest at the time of the transfer.

(5) Reinstatement

In the case of any permit that is suspended under this subsection for nonpayment of a civil penalty, criminal fine, or any amount in settlement of a civil forfeiture, the Secretary shall reinstate the permit upon payment of the penalty, fine, or settlement amount and interest thereon at the prevailing rate.

(6) Hearing

No sanction shall be imposed under this subsection unless there has been prior opportunity for a hearing on the facts underlying the violation for which the sanction is imposed either in conjunction with a civil penalty proceeding under this section or otherwise.

(7) Permit defined

In this subsection, the term “permit” means any license, certificate, approval, registration, charter, membership, exemption, or other form of permission issued by the Commission or the Secretary, and includes any quota share or other transferable quota issued by the Secretary.

(Pub. L. 97-176, § 8, May 17, 1982, 96 Stat. 80; Pub. L. 109-479, title III, § 301(a), (b), Jan. 12, 2007, 120 Stat. 3621, 3622.)

AMENDMENTS

2007—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 109-479, § 301(a), substituted “\$200,000” for “\$25,000” and “violation, the degree of culpability, any history of prior offenses,” for “violation, the degree of culpability, and history of prior offenses, ability to pay,” and inserted at end “In assessing such penalty, the Secretary may also consider any information provided by the violator relating to the ability of the violator to pay if the information is provided to the Secretary at least 30 days prior to an administrative hearing.”

Subsec. (e). Pub. L. 109-479, § 301(b), added subsec. (e).

§ 773g. Crimes and criminal penalties

(a) Offenses

A person is guilty of any¹ offense if he commits an act prohibited by section 773e(a)(2), (3), (4), or (6)² of this title; or section 773e(b)² of this title.

(b) Fines; imprisonment

Any offense described in subsection (a) is punishable by a fine of not more than \$200,000 or imprisonment for not more than 6 months, or both; except that if in the commission of any offense the person uses a dangerous weapon, engages in conduct that causes bodily injury to any officer authorized to enforce the provisions of this sub-

chapter, or places any such officer in fear of imminent bodily injury the offense is punishable by a fine of not more than \$400,000, or imprisonment for not more than 10 years or both.

(c) Federal jurisdiction

There is Federal jurisdiction over any offense described in this section.

(Pub. L. 97-176, § 9, May 17, 1982, 96 Stat. 81; Pub. L. 109-479, title III, § 301(c), Jan. 12, 2007, 120 Stat. 3623.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Subsec. (a) and pars. (2), (3), (4), and (6) of subsec. (a) of section 773e of this title, referred to in subsec. (a), were renumbered par. (1) and subpars. (B), (C), (D), and (F), respectively, of par. (1) of section 773e of this title by Pub. L. 114-81, title I, § 110(1), (2), Nov. 5, 2015, 129 Stat. 659.

Subsec. (b) of section 773e of this title, referred to in subsec. (a), was renumbered par. (2) of section 773e of this title by Pub. L. 114-81, title I, § 110(2), Nov. 5, 2015, 129 Stat. 659.

AMENDMENTS

2007—Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 109-479 substituted “\$200,000” for “\$50,000” and “\$400,000,” for “\$100,000.”

§ 773h. Forfeitures

(a) Civil forfeiture proceeding

Any fishing vessel (including its fishing gear, furniture, appurtenances, stores, and cargo) used, and any fish taken or retained, in any manner, in connection with or as a result of the commission of any act prohibited by section 773e of this title shall be subject to forfeiture to the United States. All or part of such vessel may, and all such fish shall, be forfeited to the United States pursuant to a civil proceeding under this section.

(b) United States district court jurisdiction

Any district court of the United States shall have jurisdiction, upon application by the Attorney General on behalf of the United States, to order any forfeiture authorized under subsection (a) and any action provided for under subsection (d).

(c) Seizure of forfeited property

If a judgment is entered for the United States in a civil forfeiture proceeding under this section, the Attorney General may seize any property or other interest declared forfeited to the United States, which has not previously been seized pursuant to this subchapter or for which security has not previously been obtained under subsection (d). The provisions of the customs laws relating to—

- (1) the disposition of forfeited property;
- (2) the proceeds from the sale of forfeited property;
- (3) the remission or mitigation of forfeitures; and
- (4) the compromise of claims;

shall apply to any forfeiture ordered, and to any case in which forfeiture is alleged to be authorized, under this section, unless such provisions are inconsistent with the purposes, policy, and provisions of this subchapter. The duties and powers imposed upon the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection or other persons

¹ So in original. Probably should be “an”.

² See References in Text note below.