

(b) *Civil penalty.* A civil penalty not to exceed \$11,000 may be imposed in accordance with this part on any person for each violation of this section.<sup>1</sup>

(c) *Criminal penalty.* Whoever willfully violates paragraph (a)(1) or (2) of this section shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than \$50,000, or, if a natural person, imprisoned for not more than ten years, or both; and any officer, director, or agent of any corporation who knowingly participates in such violation may be punished by like fine, imprisonment, or both.<sup>2</sup>

**§ 719.4 Violations and sanctions under the Act not subject to proceedings under this subchapter.**

(a) *Criminal penalties for development or use of a chemical weapon.* Any person who violates 18 U.S.C. 229 shall be fined, or imprisoned for any term of years, or both. Any person who violates 18 U.S.C. 299 and by whose action the death of another person is the result shall be punished by death or imprisoned for life.

(b) *Civil penalty for development or use of a chemical weapon.* The Attorney General may bring a civil action in the appropriate United States district court against any person who violates 18 U.S.C. 229 and, upon proof of such violation by a preponderance of the evidence, such person shall be subject to pay a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed \$100,000 for each such violation.

(c) *Criminal forfeiture.* (1) Any person convicted under section 229A(a) of Title 18 of the United States Code shall forfeit to the United States irrespective of any provision of State law:

(i) Any property, real or personal, owned, possessed, or used by a person involved in the offense;

<sup>1</sup>The maximum civil penalty allowed under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act is \$11,000 for any violation committed on or after October 23, 1996 (15 CFR 6.4(a)(3)).

<sup>2</sup>Alternatively, sanctions may be imposed under 18 U.S.C. 3571, a criminal code provision that establishes a maximum criminal fine for a felony that is the greatest of: (1) the amount provided by the statute that was violated; (2) an amount not more than \$250,000 for an individual, or not more than \$500,000 for an organization; or (3) an amount based on gain or loss from the offense.

(ii) Any property constituting, or derived from, and proceeds the person obtained, directly or indirectly, as the result of such violation; and

(iii) Any of the property used in any manner or part, to commit, or to facilitate the commission of, such violation.

(2) In lieu of a fine otherwise authorized by section 229A(a) of Title 18 of the United States Code, a defendant who derived profits or other proceeds from an offense may be fined not more than twice the gross profits or other proceeds.

(d) *Injunction.* (1) The United States may, in a civil action, obtain an injunction against:

(i) The conduct prohibited under section 229 or 229C of Title 18 of the United States Code; or

(ii) The preparation or solicitation to engage in conduct prohibited under section 229 or 229D of Title 18 of the United States Code.

(2) In addition, the United States may, in a civil action, restrain any violation of section 306 or 405 of the Act, or compel the taking of any action required by or under the Act or the Convention.

**§ 719.5 Initiation of administrative proceedings.**

(a) *Request for Notice of Violation and Assessment (NOVA).* The Director of the Office of Export Enforcement, Bureau of Export Administration, may request that the Secretary of State initiate an administrative enforcement proceeding under this § 719.5 and 22 CFR 103.7. If the request is in accordance with applicable law, the Secretary of State will initiate an administrative enforcement proceeding by issuing a NOVA. The Office of Chief Counsel shall serve the NOVA as directed by the Secretary of State.

(b) *Letter of intent to charge.* The Director of the Office of Export Enforcement, Bureau of Export Administration, may notify a respondent by letter of the intent to charge. This letter of intent to charge will advise a respondent that the Department of Commerce has conducted an investigation and intends to recommend that the Secretary of State issue a NOVA. The letter of intent to charge will be accompanied by a draft NOVA and proposed order, and