

(b) A respondent enters into a settlement agreement resolving the matter in its entirety at any time after the issuance of the enforcement action.

[77 FR 47519, Aug. 9, 2012, as amended at 78 FR 4324, Jan. 22, 2013]

## PART 574 [RESERVED]

## PART 575—CIVIL FINES

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AUTHORITY: 25 U.S.C. 2705(a), 2706, 2713, 2715; and Sec. 701, Pub. L. 114–74, 129 Stat. 599.

SOURCE: 58 FR 5844, Jan. 22, 1993, unless otherwise noted.

### § 575.1 Scope.

This part addresses the assessment of civil fines under section 2713(a) of the Act with respect to notices of violation issued under § 573.3 of this chapter.

### § 575.3 How assessments are made.

The Chairman shall review each notice of violation and order of temporary closure in accordance with § 575.4 of this part to determine whether a civil fine will be assessed, the amount of the fine, and, in the case of continuing violations, whether each daily illegal act or omission will be deemed a separate violation for purposes of the total civil fine assessed.

### § 575.4 When civil fine will be assessed.

The Chairman may assess a civil fine, not to exceed \$53,524 per violation, against a tribe, management contractor, or individual operating Indian gaming for each notice of violation issued under § 573.3 of this chapter after considering the following factors:

(a) *Economic benefit of noncompliance.* The Chairman shall consider the extent to which the respondent obtained an economic benefit from the noncompliance that gave rise to a notice of violation, as well as the likelihood of escaping detection.

(1) The Chairman may consider the documented benefits derived from the noncompliance, or may rely on reasonable assumptions regarding such benefits.

(2) If noncompliance continues for more than one day, the Chairman may treat each daily illegal act or omission as a separate violation.

(b) *Seriousness of the violation.* The Chairman may adjust the amount of a civil fine to reflect the seriousness of the violation. In doing so, the Chairman shall consider the extent to which the violation threatens the integrity of Indian gaming.

(c) *History of violations.* The Chairman may adjust a civil fine by an amount that reflects the respondent's history of violations over the preceding five (5) years.

(1) A violation cited by the Chairman shall not be considered unless the associated notice of violation is the subject of a final order of the Commission and has not been vacated; and

(2) Each violation shall be considered whether or not it led to a civil fine.

(d) *Negligence or willfulness.* The Chairman may adjust the amount of a civil fine based on the degree of fault of the respondent in causing or failing to correct the violation, either through act or omission.

(e) *Good faith.* The Chairman may reduce the amount of a civil fine based on the degree of good faith of the respondent in attempting to achieve rapid compliance after notification of the violation.

[58 FR 5844, Jan. 22, 1993, as amended at 81 FR 43942, July 6, 2016; 82 FR 12069, Feb. 28, 2017; 83 FR 2060, Jan. 16, 2018; 84 FR 6968, Mar. 1, 2019; 85 FR 8396, Feb. 14, 2020]

### § 575.5 Procedures for assessment of civil fines.

(a) Within 15 days after service of a notice of violation, or such longer period as the Chairman may grant for good cause, the respondent may submit written information about the violation to the Chairman. The Chairman shall consider any information so submitted in determining the facts surrounding the violation and the amount of the civil fine.