

§ 500.141

(d) Assess a civil money penalty against any person for any violation of the Act or these regulations;

(e) Refer any unpaid civil money penalty which has become a final and unappealable order of the Secretary or a final judgment of a court in favor of the Secretary to the Attorney General for recovery;

(f) Revoke or suspend or refuse to issue or renew any Certificate of Registration authorized by the Act or these regulations;

(g) Deny the facilities and services afforded by the Wagner-Peyser Act to any farm labor contractor who refuses or fails to produce, when asked, a valid Certificate of Registration;

(h) Institute action in any appropriate United States District Court against any person who, contrary to the provisions of section 505(a) of the Act, discriminates against any migrant or seasonal agricultural worker.

§ 500.141 Concurrent actions.

The taking of any one of the actions referred to in § 500.140 shall not be a bar to the concurrent taking of any other action authorized by the Act and these regulations.

§ 500.142 Representation of the Secretary.

(a) Except as provided in section 518(a) of title 28, U.S. Code, relating to litigation before the Supreme Court, the Solicitor of Labor may appear for and represent the Secretary in any civil litigation brought under the Act; but all such litigation shall be subject to the direction and control of the Attorney General.

(b) The Solicitor of Labor, through the authorized representatives identified in § 500.231, shall represent the Secretary in all administrative hearings under the Act and these regulations.

§ 500.143 Civil money penalty assessment.

(a) A civil money penalty may be assessed for each violation of the Act or these regulations.

(b) In determining the amount of penalty to be assessed for any violation of the Act or these regulations the Secretary shall consider the type of violation committed and other relevant fac-

29 CFR Ch. V (7-1-13 Edition)

tors, including but not limited to the following:

(1) Previous history of violation or violations of this Act and the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act;

(2) The number of workers affected by the violation or violations;

(3) The gravity of the violation or violations;

(4) Efforts made in good faith to comply with the Act (such as when a joint employer agricultural employer/association provides employment-related benefits which comply with applicable law to agricultural workers, or takes reasonable measures to ensure farm labor contractor compliance with legal obligations);

(5) Explanation of person charged with the violation or violations;

(6) Commitment to future compliance, taking into account the public health, interest or safety, and whether the person has previously violated the Act;

(7) The extent to which the violator achieved a financial gain due to the violation, or the potential financial loss or potential injury to the workers.

[48 FR 36741, Aug. 12, 1983, as amended at 62 FR 11748, Mar. 12, 1997]

§ 500.144 Civil money penalties—payment and collection.

Where the assessment is directed in a final order by the Secretary or in a final judgment issued by a United States District Court, the amount of the penalty is immediately due and payable to the United States Department of Labor. The person assessed such penalty shall remit promptly the amount thereof, as finally determined, to the Secretary by certified check or by money order, made payable to the order of "Wage and Hour Division, Labor." The remittance shall be delivered or mailed either to the Administrator, in Washington, DC, or to the Wage and Hour Division Regional Office for the area in which the violations occurred.

§ 500.145 Registration determinations.

Section 500.51 set forth the standards under which the Secretary may refuse to issue or to renew, or may suspend or revoke, a Certificate of Registration