



1 To accomplish this goal, Congress made it unlawful to violate any provision of the MSA  
2 or any regulation issued pursuant to the MSA. 16 U.S.C. § 1857(1)(A). The MSA provides for a  
3 maximum civil penalty of \$140,000 per violation. 16 U.S.C. § 1858(a). Before imposing a  
4 penalty under the MSA, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (“NOAA”) is  
5 required to consider the following factors: (a) the nature, circumstances, extent, and gravity of  
6 the violations, (b) the degree of the violator’s culpability, and (c) such other matters as justice  
7 may require. 16 U.S.C. § 1858(a); 15 C.F.R. § 904.108(a). NOAA may also, but is not required  
8 to, consider the ability of the violator to pay a given penalty. Id.

9 This case involves the Alaska-based fishery regulations found at 50 C.F.R. Part 679.  
10 (Dkt. No. 18 at 9.) These regulations govern commercial fishing for groundfish by fishing  
11 vessels in the Exclusive Economic Zone (“EEZ”) off the coast of Alaska. (Id.) Among other  
12 things, these regulations require that each vessel have a valid groundfish license endorsement on  
13 board at all times while fishing in the Western Gulf and the vessel cannot exceed the maximum  
14 overall length specified on the license. See 50 C.F.R. § 679.4(k)(1)(i).

15 The MSA provides that any person who has been assessed a civil penalty may obtain  
16 judicial review by filing a complaint against the Secretary of the United States Department of  
17 Commerce in the appropriate United States District Court within 30 days of the date of the final  
18 penalty assessment. 16 U.S.C. § 1858(b). Upon review, “[t]he findings and order of the  
19 Secretary shall be set aside by such court if they are not found to be supported by substantial  
20 evidence” as provided in the Administrative Procedure Act (“APA”), 5 U.S.C. § 706(2). See 16  
21 U.S.C. § 1858.

## 22 **B. Factual Background**

23 The events leading to this dispute began in early 2001 with a fishing trawler named the  
24 Amber Dawn. (AR 672.) The owner of the Amber Dawn, Mr. Burton Charles Parker, owned a

1 groundfish license, LLG 2608, authorizing the Amber Dawn to fish in the Western Gulf of  
2 Alaska. (Id.)

3 On March 5, 2001, the Amber Dawn sank, resulting in the loss of its captain and a crew  
4 member. (Id.) Mr. Parker retained possession of LLG 2608, and the fishing right provided by it.  
5 (Id.) Mr. Parker believed that the vessel's LLG could merge with another vessel that was similar  
6 in size and performed similar functions and that all the rights from the Amber Dawn would  
7 transfer to the other vessel. (Id.)

8 Mr. Parker discussed this prospect with Mr. Christopher Daniel Peterson, the owner of a  
9 vessel named the Pacific Challenger. (Id.) Mr. Peterson possessed a groundfish license for the  
10 Pacific Challenger, LLG 1239, which contained endorsements nearly identical to those in Mr.  
11 Parker's LLG 2608. (Id.) Both individuals agreed to transfer possession of their respective  
12 groundfish licenses to Pacific Dawn, LLC, a new corporation that would own the Pacific  
13 Challenger, and in which they would be equal partners. (Id.)

14 NOAA's Restricted Access Management ("RAM") division oversees the issuance of  
15 permits and licenses. (AR 670.) On December 8, 2004, RAM issued a letter to Mr. Parker and  
16 and Pacific Dawn, LLC verifying that ownership of Mr. Parker's LLG 2608 was transferred to  
17 Pacific Dawn, LLC, and both licenses (LLG 1239 and LLG 2608) authorized the Pacific  
18 Challenger to fish in the Western Gulf of Alaska and other areas. (AR 672, 1472.) However, the  
19 licenses differed in one respect: LLG 2608 carried a maximum overall length of 124 feet (the  
20 length of the sunken Amber Dawn), while LLG 1239 carried a maximum overall length of 104  
21 feet. (AR 672.)

22 In 2005, Pacific Dawn, LLC notified RAM that it had changed its contact information for  
23 all correspondence related to the Pacific Challenger. (AR 1643.)

1 In 2008, Pacific Dawn, LLC spent \$1.2 million to lengthen the Pacific Challenger from  
2 104 feet to 116 feet. (AR 1149.) The firm responsible for the design of the renovations sent a  
3 letter to RAM in December 2008 confirming the new overall length of the Pacific Challenger as  
4 part of the renewal application for the Pacific Challenger’s permit. (AR 1221.)

5 In 2009, the National Marine Fisheries Services—a division of NOAA—promulgated a  
6 regulation called the Latent LLP Rule. 74 Fed. Reg. 41,080. The rule authorized NOAA to  
7 remove certain “latent trawl regulatory area endorsements on LLP licenses” if the endorsement  
8 “ha[d] not made a minimum of two landings using trawl gear in a specific regulatory area during  
9 the period 2000 through 2006.” Id.

10 In response to the Latent LLP Rule, RAM reviewed the groundfish licenses in Alaska  
11 fisheries. (AR 1702–05.) In conjunction with that review, on September 22, 2009, RAM  
12 notified Pacific Dawn, LLC of a Preliminary Determination that RAM would remove the  
13 Western Gulf endorsement of LLG2608. (AR 525.) RAM reached this conclusion based on the  
14 fact that the Amber Dawn had only made one landing, rather than the required two, and took the  
15 position that the number of landings made by the Pacific Challenger did not merge onto the  
16 Amber Dawn LLP. (AR 1289.)

17 On November 6, 2009, RAM issued an Initial Administrative Determination (“IAD”)  
18 adopting its Preliminary Determination to revoke the Western Gulf endorsement. (AR 1280–90.)  
19 On December 18, 2009, Pacific Dawn, LLC filed an appeal of that decision. (Id.) On March 2,  
20 2010, Administrative Judge Mary Alice McKeen affirmed that IAD. (Id.) Pacific Dawn, LLC  
21 then filed a motion for reconsideration of that decision. (Id.)

22 On December 8, 2010, Judge McKeen denied the motions for reconsideration, and once  
23 again affirmed the IAD. (Id.) Judge McKeen’s December 8, 2010 decision states that the  
24

1 endorsement revocation “takes effect January 7, 2011, unless by that date by that date the  
2 Regional Administrator orders review of the Decision.” (AR 1291.) On December 8, 2010,  
3 Judge McKeen’s decision was sent by certified mail and email to Plaintiffs’ attorney. (AR  
4 1293.) Plaintiffs’ attorney received this notice. (AR 1297.)

5 Under the governing regulations, “[a]n appellate officer’s decision is subject to review by  
6 the Regional Administrator,” who has 30 days to “affirm, reverse, modify, or remand the  
7 appellate officer’s decision” or “issu[e] a stay of the decision.” 50 C.F.R. § 679.43(o). “The  
8 Regional Administrator’s decision to affirm, reverse, or modify an appellate officer’s decision is  
9 final agency action for purposes of judicial review.” Id. If the Regional Administrator takes no  
10 action whatsoever, the decision becomes final. Id.

11 On January 12, 2011, NOAA addressed a letter to Mr. Parker and Pacific Dawn titled  
12 “FINAL AGENCY ACTION,” which informed Mr. Parker and Pacific Dawn that the decision  
13 “has become the Final Agency Application, effective January 7, 2011.” (AR 1276.) Enclosed  
14 with the letter was the “revised permanent LLP groundfish license reflecting the endorsements  
15 for which it was determined you qualify”—excluding the Western Gulf endorsement. (Id.)

16 NOAA did not send this letter to the address Pacific Dawn, LLC provided in 2005; nor  
17 did it send the letter to the attorney to whom it had sent Judge McKeen’s decision. (Id.) Instead  
18 it used an address belonging to a former owner of Pacific Dawn, LLC, Chet Peterson. (Id.) Mr.  
19 Peterson did not deliver the letter to Pacific Dawn, LLC until months later. (AR 676.)

20 Between January 21, 2011 and January 31, 2011, the Pacific Challenger fished three  
21 times in the Western Gulf for groundfish. (Id.) During this period, Plaintiff harvested over 1.2  
22 million pounds of groundfish from the Western Gulf, a revenue of \$312,941. (AR 526.)  
23  
24

1 On August 27, 2012, NOAA issued a Notice of Violation and Assessment of  
2 Administrative Penalty (“NOVA”) to Plaintiffs. (AR 1351–57.) The NOVA stated that the three  
3 fishing trips the Pacific Challenger took between January 21, 2011 and January 31, 2011 violated  
4 two federal regulations. (Id.) Specifically, it stated that: (1) Pacific Challenger could not fish in  
5 the Western Gulf because the relevant endorsement had been revoked two weeks earlier; and (2)  
6 the Pacific Challenger could not fish in the Western Gulf because its length exceeded the  
7 maximum overall length of its permit. (Id.)

8 Plaintiffs appealed the NOVA by requesting a hearing in accordance with 15 C.F.R. Part  
9 904. (AR 668.) NOAA assigned the hearing to Administrative Law Judge Susan L. Biro, the  
10 Chief ALJ of the Environmental Protection Agency. (Dkt. No. 13 at 14.)

11 Pacific Dawn, LLC made the following three arguments in the proceeding: (1) NOAA’s  
12 failure to properly notify Pacific Dawn, LLC that it had revoked the Western Gulf endorsement  
13 barred NOAA from assessing any penalty; (2) Pacific Dawn, LLC was justified in relying on  
14 NOAA’s confirmation that the Pacific Challenger LLP remained valid even after it had  
15 lengthened the vessel; and (3) even if federal regulations permitted NOAA to assess a civil  
16 penalty, the circumstances of this case merited either the assessment of a significantly lower  
17 penalty or no penalty at all. (AR 599–627.)

18 Judge Biro rejected Plaintiffs’ arguments, (AR 677–718), and found that Plaintiffs did not  
19 possess an endorsement for groundfish in the Western Gulf for the Pacific Challenger. However,  
20 Judge Biro did not agree with NOAA’s assessed penalty and instead imposed a penalty of  
21 \$223,905 for the violations, using a base penalty of \$15,000 per count, combined with an  
22 economic benefit based on the net proceeds from each fishing trip. (Id.)

1 NOAA petitioned Judge Biro for reconsideration of the assessed penalty. (AR 726.)  
2 That petition was denied. (AR 768.) NOAA and Plaintiffs appealed Judge Biro's decision to the  
3 NOAA Administrator. (AR 783, 910.) The NOAA Administrator denied both petitions. (AR  
4 1131.)

5 Plaintiffs commenced this suit on October 7, 2015. (Dkt. No 1.) In this suit, Plaintiffs  
6 ask the Court to vacate the findings of liability and the penalty assessed against Pacific Dawn,  
7 LLC, arguing: (1) they did not receive proper notice; (2) the penalty assessed is excessive; and  
8 (3) Judge Biro's decision is unconstitutional under the Appointments Clause. (Dkt. No. 1.) The  
9 Parties have filed Cross-Motions for Summary Judgment addressing these issues. (Dkt. Nos. 13,  
10 18.)

## 11 Discussion

### 12 **I. Legal Standard**

#### 13 **A. Summary Judgment**

14 Summary judgment is proper where "the movant shows that there is no genuine issue as  
15 to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law." Fed. R. Civ. P.  
16 56(a). The moving party bears the initial burden of demonstrating the absence of a genuine issue  
17 of fact. Celotex Corp. v. Catrett, 477 U.S. 317, 323 (1986). In assessing whether a party has met  
18 its burden, the underlying evidence must be viewed in the light most favorable to the non-  
19 moving party. Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co. v. Zenith Radio Corp., 475 U.S. 574, 587 (1986).

20 Claims seeking review of administrative action are resolved on cross-motions for  
21 summary judgment based on the Administrative Record. Fence Creek Cattle Co v. U.S. Forest  
22 Serv., 602 F.3d 1125, 1131 (9th Cir. 2010). Under the APA, a court may set aside the agency's  
23 decision if it is "arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with  
24 law." 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A); Or. Trollers Ass'n v. Gutierrez, 452 F.3d 1104, 1116 (9th Cir.

1 2006). In addition, “[a] direct constitutional challenge is reviewed independent of the APA,” and  
2 “[a]s such the court is entitled to look beyond the administrative record” in regard to such a  
3 claim. Grill v. Quinn, 2012 WL 174873, at \*2 (E.D. Cal. Jan. 20, 2012) (citations omitted).

## 4 **II. Cross-Motions for Summary Judgment**

### 5 **A. Notice Regarding Final Action to Revoke Amber Dawn LLP**

6 Fisheries permits are property interests to which the Due Process Clause applies. See  
7 Foss v. Nat’l Marine Fisheries Serv., 161 F.3d 584, 588 (9th Cir. 1998). “Due process . . .  
8 require[s] notice reasonably calculated, under all circumstances, to provide . . . notice of an  
9 adverse action” related to a recognized property interest. Yi Tu v. Nat’l Transp. Safety Bd., 470  
10 F.3d 941, 945 (9th Cir. 2006).

11 Plaintiffs argue NOAA cannot assess any penalty the agency’s notice was not reasonably  
12 calculated to notify Pacific Dawn, LLC that NOAA had taken a final step to revoke the Western  
13 Gulf endorsement. (Dkt. No. 13 at 16–20.) Specifically, Plaintiffs contend: (1) the letter sent by  
14 NOAA on January 12, 2011 was the Regional Administrator affirming the appellate officer’s  
15 decision and was sent to the wrong address; and (2) that in order for a revocation decision to  
16 become final under the relevant regulations, the Regional Administrator must act in some  
17 capacity, or notify the parties that he or she will not act on the appellate officer’s decision. (Id.)

18 Defendants argue Plaintiffs’ position is based both on a misreading of the relevant  
19 regulations, and on a misunderstanding of the January 12, 2011 letter. (Dkt. No. 18 at 16–20.)  
20 For reasons stated below, the Court agrees with Defendants.

21 50 C.F.R. § 679.43, the regulation that is at the center of the Parties’ dispute, provides in  
22 relevant part:

23 (k) Appellate officers’ decisions. The appellate officer will close the record and  
24 issue a decision after determining there is sufficient information to render a  
decision on the record of the proceedings and that all procedural requirements



1 have been met. The decision must be based solely on the record of the  
2 proceedings. Except as provided in paragraph (o) of this section, an appellate  
3 officer's decision takes effect 30 days after it is issued and, upon taking effect, is  
4 the final agency action for purposes of judicial review.

5 \* \* \*

6 (o) Review by the Regional Administrator. An appellate officer's decision is  
7 subject to review by the Regional Administrator, as provided in this paragraph  
8 (o).

9 (1) The Regional Administrator may affirm, reverse, modify, or remand the  
10 appellate officer's decision before the 30-day effective date of the decision  
11 provided in paragraph (k) of this section

12 (2) The Regional Administrator may take any of these actions on or after the 30-  
13 day effective date by issuing a stay of the decision before the 30-day effective  
14 date.

15 \* \* \*

16 (4) The Regional Administrator must promptly notify the appellant(s) of any  
17 action taken under this paragraph (o).

18 50 C.F.R. § 679(k) & (o) (emphasis added).

19 Plaintiffs first argue that the January 12, 2011 letter—which was mailed to the wrong  
20 address—was the Regional Administrator's decision affirming the appellate officer's decision  
21 under the above-cited regulations. (Dkt. No. 13 at 17–20.) Plaintiffs point to the fact that the  
22 letter is titled “FINAL AGENCY ACTION.” (Id. at 17); see also (AR 1276.) They further point  
23 to the fact that the letter “was directed by the Regional Administrator for the Alaska Region, the  
24 agency official NOAA regulations entrust with the final say on whether to affirm an OAA  
decision.” (Dkt. No. 13 at 17.) Plaintiffs contend that because this letter was not mailed to the  
correct address, NOAA cannot assess a penalty. (Id.)

1 Plaintiffs' first argument is unavailing. The text of the letter sent on January 12, 2011  
2 does not support Plaintiffs' position that the Regional Administrator affirmed the appellate  
3 officer's decision. (AR 1276.) Rather, the letter states the appellate officer's decision became  
4 final on January 7, 2011, thereby supporting Defendants' position that the Regional  
5 Administrator did not act within the 30-day effectiveness time frame. (Id.) Further, as  
6 Defendants point out in their Motion, (Dkt. No. 18 at 18), the letter itself is dated January 12,  
7 2011. (See AR 1276.) By that date, the appellate officer's decision had already become final  
8 under the relevant regulations; therefore, the Regional Administrator could not affirm the  
9 appellate officer's decision on that date. Finally, there is no language in the January 12, 2011  
10 letter that suggests the Regional Administrator acted in any capacity under 50 C.F.R. §679.43(o)  
11 with respect to the appellate officer's decision. (Id.)

12 Plaintiffs then argue that in order for a revocation decision to become final, the Regional  
13 Administrator must act in some capacity, or notify the parties that he or she will not act on the  
14 appellate officer's decision. (Dkt. No. 13 at 19.) They contend that without any such  
15 notification, "the permit holder [is] unaware of when he or she is free to challenge that final  
16 decision." (Id.)

17 This argument is also unavailing, because the above-cited regulations state that if the  
18 Regional Administrator does not act within the 30-day effectiveness period, the appellate  
19 officer's decision becomes effective and is final for purposes of judicial review. See 50 C.F.R.  
20 679.43(k) & (o). However, if the Regional Administrator wants to take some action with respect  
21 to the appellate officer's decision, he or she may do so within the 30-day effectiveness period.  
22 Id. If the Regional Administrator takes any action with respect to the appellate officer's decision  
23 on or after the 30-day effective date, he or she must issue a stay of the decision before the 30-day  
24

1 effective date. Id. The regulations also require the Regional Administrator to promptly notify  
2 the permit holder of any action taken. Id. Therefore, contrary to Plaintiffs' assertions, the permit  
3 holder not left unaware of whether he or she can challenge the final decision.

4 Here, Plaintiffs were provided notice of the appellate officer's decision on December 8,  
5 2010. (AR 1297.) The decision states "[t]his Decision takes effect January 7, 2011, unless by  
6 that date the Regional Administrator orders review of the Decision." (AR 1291.) Under 50  
7 C.F.R. § 679.43, the appellate officer's decision became effective on January 7, 2011. Viewing  
8 these facts in the light most favorable to Plaintiffs, the Court finds Plaintiffs received notice of  
9 the appellate officer's decision prior to their January 2011 fishing efforts and, therefore, the  
10 penalty assessed does not violate due process.

#### 11 **B. Amount of Penalty**

12 The Court may vacate an excessive penalty under two standards. First, the Court may  
13 reverse any penalty if it "is unwarranted in law or unjustified in fact." Bosma v. USDA, 754  
14 F.2d 804, 810 (9th Cir. 1984). Second, it may vacate a penalty under the Eighth Amendment  
15 that is "grossly disproportional to the gravity of [the] offense." United States v. Bajakajian, 524  
16 U.S. 321, 324 (1998).

17 Plaintiffs argue that even if due process permitted a penalty, the penalty assessed in this  
18 case, \$223,905, was excessive and grossly disproportional to Pacific Dawn, LLC's offense.  
19 (Dkt. No. 13 at 20–22.) Plaintiffs ask the Court to vacate the penalty imposed for two reasons:  
20 (1) Judge Biro based her analysis of the penalty factors on the false premise that Pacific Dawn,  
21 LLC imperiled the interests of the fishery because NOAA had authorized Pacific Dawn, LLC to  
22 fish in the Western Gulf under the Pacific Challenger LLP; and (2) Judge Biro's emphasis on  
23 deterrence was misplaced because it is unbelievable that anyone would repeat Pacific Dawn,  
24 LLC's actions. (Id.)

1 Defendants argue Judge Biro’s analysis demonstrates the penalty assessed in this case  
2 was well within the permissible statutory range, justified in fact, and, therefore, not grossly  
3 disproportionate. (Dkt. No. 18 at 20–22.) Defendants point to the fact that Plaintiffs fail to  
4 identify any required factor Judge Biro failed to consider, or to demonstrate Judge Biro’s  
5 consideration of the required factors was arbitrary or capricious. (*Id.* at 21.)

6 The Court agrees with Defendants. The record before the Court demonstrates that Judge  
7 Biro considered the requisite statutory factors when determining the penalty, including: the  
8 nature, circumstances, extent, and gravity of the prohibited acts; the degree of culpability and  
9 any history of prior offenses; and such other matters as justice may require. (AR 708–17.)  
10 Based on these factors, Judge Biro rejected NOAA’s calculated penalty, \$325,441.76, in favor of  
11 a lower penalty. (AR 717) (“The undersigned finds that the Agency’s proposed penalties are too  
12 high with respect to economic benefit, but too low with respect to a base penalty.”)

13 Plaintiffs’ first argument is unavailing, because, as Judge Biro pointed out in her opinion,  
14 Plaintiffs “lacked a license for the vessel they did use.” (AR 710.) The fact that Plaintiffs  
15 possessed a license for a different vessel is irrelevant. Plaintiffs’ second argument regarding  
16 deterrence is also unavailing, because it is based on a misreading of the Judge Biro’s opinion.  
17 Judge Biro found the penalty imposed would deter both Plaintiffs and others from “fishing  
18 without a clear understanding of which license they are authorized to fish under.” (AR 714.) As  
19 Defendants point out in their Motion, this is especially important in a tightly regulated fishery  
20 where failure to comply with the relevant regulations might result in “excessive fishing or other  
21 adverse impacts to the resource.” (Dkt. No. 18 at 22.)

1 Viewing the relevant facts, including Judge Biro’s findings, in the light most favorable to  
2 the Plaintiffs, the Court finds the penalty imposed by Judge Biro was justified in fact and not  
3 grossly disproportional.

#### 4 **C. Appointments Clause**

5 The Appointments Clause sets forth two categories of executive officers. First, there are  
6 “[p]rincipal officers . . . selected by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.”  
7 Buckley v. Valeo, 424 U.S. 1, 132 (1976). Second, there are “[i]nferior officers,” who can  
8 always be appointed in the same manner as principal officers but also who “Congress may allow  
9 to be appointed by the President alone, by the heads of departments, or by the Judiciary.” Id.

10 Plaintiffs argue the Court should vacate the penalty because Judge Biro did not have the  
11 Constitutional authority to serve as inferior officer within NOAA or the Department of  
12 Commerce. (Dkt. No. 13 at 22–26.) Specifically, Plaintiffs contend that although Judge Biro  
13 served as an “inferior officer” within NOAA, Judge Biro was not appointed by the head of the  
14 department for which she acted and was, therefore, not a properly appointed officer. (Id.)

15 Defendants argue Plaintiffs’ challenge to Judge Biro’s appointment is not properly before  
16 the Court and lacks merit. (Dkt. No. 18 at 23–33.) They contend the Court should not reach  
17 Plaintiffs’ Appointments Clause argument, because Plaintiffs failed to raise this argument before  
18 Judge Biro or before the Administrator. (Id. at 23.) Defendants further contend that Judge Biro  
19 was appointed by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, and no separate  
20 appointment was required for Judge Biro to preside over NOAA administrative proceedings. (Id.  
21 at 24–33.)

22 Viewing the underlying facts in the light most favorable to Plaintiffs, the Court finds  
23 Judge Biro was a properly appointed officer, and, therefore, declines to reach Defendants’  
24 argument regarding waiver. Judge Biro was appointed by the Administrator of the

1 Environmental Protection Agency, one of the heads of departments whom Congress may  
2 authorize to appoint inferior officers. (Dkt. No. 14-5 at 2.) No separate appointment was  
3 required for Judge Biro to preside over NOAA administrative proceedings pursuant to an  
4 interagency agreement under the ALJ loan program. See 5 U.S.C. § 3344 (“An agency . . .  
5 which occasionally or temporarily is insufficiently staffed with administrative law judges . . .  
6 may use administrative law judges selected by the Office of Personnel Management from and  
7 with the consent of other agencies.”)

8 Plaintiffs argue this statute cannot support Judge Biro’s arrangement with NOAA,  
9 because “NOAA has used ALJ Biro and judges of the EPA for almost five years.” (Dkt. No. 21  
10 at 22.) This argument is without merit because Section 3344 does not impose a limit on how  
11 long an agency can use an ALJ from another agency. 5 U.S.C. § 3344. Finally, as Defendants  
12 point out in their Motion, “Congress’s intent that ALJ’s core duties and responsibilities be  
13 similar across agencies, and its creation of a statutory loan program, reflect its judgment that the  
14 role of an ALJ at one agency may appropriately be performed by an ALJ from another agency.”  
15 (Dkt. No. 18 at 25.) In light of this statutory scheme and Judge Biro’s appointment by the  
16 Administrator of the EPA, the Court declines to rule in Plaintiffs’ favor on their Appointments  
17 Clause challenge.

#### 18 **D. Interest**

19 31 U.S.C. § 3717(a) provides “[t]he head of an executive, judicial, or legislative agency  
20 shall charge a minimum annual rate of interest on an outstanding debt on a United States  
21 Government claim owed by a person . . .” Interest accrues from the date the notice was mailed.  
22 31 U.S.C. § 3717(b). “The rate of interest charged under subsection (a) of this section is the rate  
23 in effect on the date from which interest begins to accrue; and remains fixed at that rate for the  
24 duration of the indebtedness.” 31 U.S.C. §3717(c).

1 Defendants ask the Court to assess interest against Plaintiffs. (Dkt. No. 18 at 33–34.)  
2 They point to the fact that the Notice of Violation became final on September 8, 2015. (AR  
3 1134.) Defendants contend interest should be assessed against Plaintiffs from September 8, 2015  
4 until the date the penalty is paid. (Dkt. No. 18 at 33–34.) Plaintiffs do no address this argument  
5 in the briefing they have submitted to the Court. (Dkt. Nos. 18, 21.)


6 Because Plaintiffs do no address Defendants’ argument regarding interest and because  
7 the Court has found the penalty was proper, the Court will assess interest on the penalty imposed  
8 from September 8, 2015 through the date of payment.

9 **Conclusion**

10 The Court GRANTS Defendants’ Motion for Summary Judgment, (Dkt. No. 18), and  
11 DENIES Plaintiffs’ Motion for Summary Judgment, (Dkt. No. 13).

12 The clerk is ordered to provide copies of this order to all counsel.

13 Dated this 1st day of September, 2016.

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15 \_\_\_\_\_  
16 Marsha J. Pechman  
17 United States District Judge  
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