

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT  
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGES

United States Department of  
Housing and Urban Development,

Plaintiff,

v.

Norma Jean Moore,

Defendant.

HUDALJ 93-2042-PF

Decided: May 17, 1994

Norma Jean Moore  
Pro se

Dane M. Narode, Esq.  
For the Government

Before: Paul G. Streb  
Administrative Law Judge

**INITIAL DECISION**

**JURISDICTION**

The United States Department of Housing and Urban Development ("HUD" or "Government") seeks an assessment and a civil penalty against Norma Jean Moore ("Defendant"), pursuant to the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act of 1986 ("PFCRA"), 31 U.S.C. §§ 3801-3812, and the implementing regulations, 24 C.F.R. Part 28. HUD alleges that in July and August of 1986, Defendant knowingly and willfully participated in a scheme to defraud HUD by making false statements in documents used to obtain FHA-insured mortgages on three residential properties; upon her default, HUD was required to pay the lender's mortgage insurance claims.

This matter was filed on September 1, 1993, but I did not take further action because I questioned whether there was jurisdiction. On March 25, 1994, I issued an Initial Decision in the related case of *HUD v. Start*, HUDALJ No. 93-2038-PF dismissing that case for lack of jurisdiction; I ruled that the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act did not apply to the conduct in which Mr. Start had allegedly engaged prior to enactment of the Act. Because the same

jurisdictional issue appeared to exist in the instant case, I ordered the Government to show cause why the instant case should not be dismissed for lack of jurisdiction.

In its response to the Order, the Government stated that it had sought *en banc* reconsideration of the Initial Decision in *Start*; it requested that the instant case not be dismissed pending a final determination of the jurisdictional issue in the *Start* case. The Government's request for *en banc* reconsideration of *Start* has been denied, and the Initial Decision in that case has become final.

For the reasons set forth in *HUD v. Start*, HUDALJ No. 93-2038-PF (Initial Decision, March 25, 1994), I find that the PFCRA does not apply to the conduct in which the Defendant is alleged to have engaged. That conduct occurred in July and August of 1986, which was prior to the PFCRA's effective date (October 21, 1986), and Congress did not intend the PFCRA to be applied retroactively. Therefore, this tribunal lacks jurisdiction over this matter.<sup>1</sup>

### DECISION AND ORDER

This matter is DISMISSED for lack of jurisdiction.

### RECONSIDERATION, SECRETARIAL REVIEW, AND FINALITY

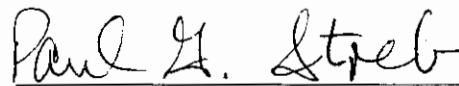
Within twenty (20) days after receipt of this decision, any party may file a motion for reconsideration of this decision in accordance with 24 C.F.R. § 28.75.

Within thirty (30) days after issuance of this decision, the Defendant may file an appeal with the Secretary of HUD in accordance with 24 C.F.R. § 28.77. If a motion for reconsideration is filed, the Defendant may file an appeal with the Secretary within 30 days after the disposition of the motion. 31 U.S.C. § 3803(i)(2)(A); 24 C.F.R. § 28.77.

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<sup>1</sup> Although the Defendant in this matter did not answer the Government's Complaint, a default judgment may not be issued unless the facts alleged in the Complaint establish liability. 24 C.F.R. § 28.19(c). There can be no liability because there is no jurisdiction.

Unless this decision is timely appealed to the Secretary of HUD, or a motion for reconsideration is timely filed, this decision shall constitute the final decision of the Secretary of HUD and be binding on the parties 30 days after its issuance. 31 U.S.C. § 3803(i)(1); 24 C.F.R. § 28.73(d).

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Paul G. Streb". The signature is written in a cursive style with a horizontal line underneath the name.

PAUL G. STREB

Administrative Law Judge