

Board of Contract Appeals U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Washington, D.C. 20410-0001

In the Matter of:

RUMALDITA DOVALINA,

: HUDBCA No. 95-A-152-D28 : Docket No. 95-5062-DB(LDP)

Respondent

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For the Government

DETERMINATION

PROCEEDING-S

(The following proceedings were held on November

3, 1995, at 10:34 a.m.)

Laredo in here.

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JUDGE COOPER: Please be seated. Good morning, it looks like we've got half the City of

This morning I am going to be entering two bench decisions. One, in the case <u>In the Matter of Rumaldita Dovalina</u>. The other in the case of Abraham Rodriguez, Jr. And I am going to read them into the record. The parties have agreed in advance to this process. First, I am going to read the decision in reference to Ms. Dovalina.

DETERMINATION

Statement of the Case.

By letter dated April 27, 1995, Rumaldita
Dovalina, Respondent, was notified that a Limited
Denial of Participation, LDP, had been imposed on her
by the San Antonio Office of the Department of Housing
and Urban Development for a period of one year,
covering 57 South Texas counties within the
jurisdiction of the HUD San Antonio Office. It applied
to Dovalina's participation as a participant or
principal in all public housing programs of the
Department. The notice letter was signed by Luz Solis

Day, Director of HUD's Office of Public Housing in San Antonio.

The reason stated for the LDP were, among other grounds, that Dovalina had violated HUD regulations and program requirements, and requirements of the Laredo Public Housing Authority, the LHA, by instructing members of the LHA staff to place a relative of Dovalina's husband, Salinas, in an LHA housing unit, while there was several others ahead of Salinas on the waiting list.

By doing this, the notice of LDP charged that Dovalina violated the provisions of 24 Code of Federal Regulations, Section 900.211, which establishes admission preferences for public housing tenants. The LDP notice further charged that Dovalina violated the selection polices and preference system established by the LHA as to the Federal Selection Policies and Preference System.

Dovalina was LDP'd as a principle of the LHA, because she is the Administrative Assistant to the Executive Director, and was held, as a principal, to knowledge that the LHA was not complying with such requirements since 1989. Additionally, Dovalina was held to knowledge of the LHA response that it would prevent such further violations of housing placements

in the future. Dovalina was charged with violating preference requirements by housing Alicia Salinas.

An informal hearing was held on May 17, 1995. By decision dated June 13, 1995, Dovalina's LDP was terminated, effective June 12, 1995, but it was not voided from its inception.

Dovalina requested a hearing <u>de novo</u> to determine whether the LDP was properly imposed on her, and whether is should have been terminated from its inception. Dovalina contends that she is not a principle of the LHA, and therefore is not subject to an LDP. She also contends that she did not direct any LHA employee to place Alicia Salinas in a housing unit in violation of HUD or LHA tenant housing program requirements. She also denies that she housed Salinas, or that she was aware of the LHA's prior violations of tenant placement requirements, or that it had promised to prevent such violations in the future.

FINDING OF FACT

1. Dovalina, known as Romy, has been an employee of the LHA for seven and a half years. She is presently Administrative Assistant to the Executive Director. She was appointed to that position in February 1994. She started at the LHA as an Assistant Project Manager and was soon certified as a Project

Manager. Her knowledge of Federal requirements for tenant placement and waiting list preferences was gained in that position, which she held for a brief period.

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She was a finance clerk in the LHA Finance
Department from 1990 to 1994. In February 1994, the
Executive Director of the LHA was Abraham Rodriguez
when Dovalina became the Administrative Assistant.

2. On August 24, 1994, Dovalina escorted

Salinas to the office where the LHA takes lower rent housing applications. The Occupancy Supervisor in charge of that office is Carmen Contreras. Salinas had previously gone to see Contreras about making an application to live in low rent public housing, but Contreras discouraged Salinas from applying because the waiting list was so long.

Salinas told Dovalina of her difficulty in making an application. Salinas is related to Dovalina by marriage. Selinas is the aunt of Dovalina's husband.

- 3. Dovalina ask Contreras to take Salinas' housing application. Contreras assigned Ruben Rodriguez, an Assistant Project Manager supervised by Contreras, to take Salinas' application.
 - 4. Ruben Rodriguez took Salinas'

application. He did not discuss it with Dovalina or with anyone else except Salinas. Rubin Rodriguez noted on the application that Salinas lived in a very old home in bad condition. Substandard housing is a Federal preference, once verified, that entitles an applicant to priority over applicants on the waiting list without a Federal preference. In addition, Salinas was classified as elderly for purposes of housing her, based upon a birth or baptismal certificate she provided.

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- 5. Salinas had obtained a letter from the Mayor of Laredo, addressed to Abraham Rodriguez, the LHA Executive Director, asking that help in housing Salinas would be appreciated. The letter from the Mayor is dated August 24, 1994. Dovalina made sure that Contreras was presented with the letter from the Mayor on Salinas' behalf. Dovalina did not direct Contreras to house Salinas in violation of Federal housing requirements or LHA requirements. Dovalina, rather, made sure that Salinas' application was taken and noted.
- 7. According to Dovalina, she asked
 Contreras to do whatever she could for Salinas.
 According to Contreras, Dovalina told Contreras that
 Abraham Rodriguez said, "It was okay to house Salinas".

Contreras put a post-it note on page 2 of Salinas' application to that effect, and also wrote on the first page, "As per Romy Dovalina". Contreras did not verify or document whether Salinas' housing was, in fact, substandard.

- 8. Contreras housed Salinas on September 1, 1994, only a week after Salinas had applied for housing. Dovalina does not house anyone. That is Contreras' job.
- 9. Dovalina denies that she made any reference to Abraham Rodriguez when she briefly spoke with Contreras about Salinas' application. Dovalina did not reveal her relationship to Salinas to Contreras.
- Abraham Rodriguez had already okayed her housing
 Salinas outside the waiting list, and she did not
 verify that with Rodriguez. She also did not verify
 whether Salinas, in fact, lived in substandard housing.
 Contreras believed that Dovalina was her supervisor,
 and if Dovalina told her something, she would not
 question it. She also stated in testimony that
 Rodriguez was not available when Dovalina came to see
 her.
 - 11. Dovalina was not, in fact, Contreras'

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supervisor. According to her position description, she has no supervisory functions in the true sense.

Dovalina was widely viewed as Rodriguez's second in command because she was efficient and because she relayed directives from Rodriguez. Her job description makes clear that she had little actual authority to direct anyone to do anything on her own. She was to assist Rodriguez in relaying directives from him. Her position description describes her job tasks as primarily repetitive. She also had personnel relations functions to make operations to go more smoothly at the LHA.

12. Dovalina's position description does not designate her as a key employee. It also does not require that she be familiar with any laws, program requirements or regulations that might apply to Housing Authority programs. She also has no duties that relate to actual program functions or paper work in Federally controlled programs of the LHA. She has no primary administrative or supervisory duties.

I find that Exhibit G-31, one version of an organizational chart, does not truly reflect Dovalina's authority in the LHA. I rely upon her position description.

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DISCUSSION

2 Two parts of the only charge still being 3 relied upon by HUD to support Dovalina's 45 day LDP, 4 concerns the application for housing of Salinas. 5 Dovalina neither directed Contreras to house Salinas in 6 violation of tenant placement requirements, nor did she 7 actually house her. Those are the two key actions 8 charged that underlie Dovalina's LDP. Neither 9 occurred. The only issue remaining is whether Dovalina 10 is subject to an LDP, in any event, as a principal. Ιf 11 Dovalina is not a principal of a participant, or a 12 participant or contractor, she is not subject to any 13 sanction by HUD. 24 C.F.R. Section 24.105(p) defines 14 principal as an officer, director, owner, partner, key 15 employee, or other person within a participant with 16 primary management or supervisory responsibilities, or 17 a person who has substantive control over a covered 18 transaction, whether or not employed by the 19 participant.

The regulation also lists examples of persons who have critical control over a covered transaction.

Not only is an administrative assistant to an executive director of a public housing authority not listed as an example, the examples given are of persons or entities who have direct program responsibilities, or deal with

paperwork in HUD programs, so that they can actually effect the transaction. Dovalina had no such duties. I do not find that she temporarily assumed critical control over the Salinas application for housing by her limited action, even if I credit all of Contreras' testimony as to what Dovalina did and said in that regard. Critical control never passed from Contreras, and if Contreras interpreted Dovalina's comments to be an indirect order from Rodriguez, then critical control would have flowed from Contreras to Rodriguez.

Thus, I find that Dovalina is not subject to

Thus, I find that Dovalina is not subject to an LDP because she is not a principal of the LHA. The LDP was improperly imposed upon her as a matter of law. Indeed, it was imposed and amended by Luz Day, without Day ever seeing Dovalina's position description. Day assumed Dovalina was a key employee because she was efficient and effective. That may be a key employee in a generic sense of one you can rely on, but it is not what is meant by the definition of a principal in the applicable regulation.

The LDP of Rumaldita Dovalina shall be deemed to be void, ab initio, as having been imposed not in accordance with law.

JUDGE COOPER: Everybody, please contain your reactions until court is over.