

ABOLITION OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
SERVICE AND TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

For abolition of Immigration and Naturalization Service, transfer of functions, and treatment of related references, see note set out under section 1551 of Title 8, Aliens and Nationality.

§ 1437z. Exchange of information with law enforcement agencies

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, each public housing agency that enters into a contract for assistance under section 1437d or 1437f of this title with the Secretary shall furnish any Federal, State, or local law enforcement officer, upon the request of the officer, with the current address, Social Security number, and photograph (if applicable) of any recipient of assistance under this chapter, if the officer—

- (1) furnishes the public housing agency with the name of the recipient; and
- (2) notifies the agency that—
 - (A) such recipient—
 - (i) is fleeing to avoid prosecution, or custody or confinement after conviction, under the laws of the place from which the individual flees, for a crime, or attempt to commit a crime, which is a felony under the laws of the place from which the individual flees, or which, in the case of the State of New Jersey, is a high misdemeanor under the laws of such State; or
 - (ii) is violating a condition of probation or parole imposed under Federal or State law; or
 - (iii) has information that is necessary for the officer to conduct the officer's official duties;
 - (B) the location or apprehension of the recipient is within such officer's official duties; and
 - (C) the request is made in the proper exercise of the officer's official duties.

(Sept. 1, 1937, ch. 896, title I, § 28, formerly § 27, as added Pub. L. 104-193, title IX, § 903(b), Aug. 22, 1996, 110 Stat. 2348; renumbered § 28, Pub. L. 105-65, title V, § 562(a)(1), Oct. 27, 1997, 111 Stat. 1416.)

§ 1437z-1. Civil money penalties against section 1437f owners

(a) In general

(1) Effect on other remedies

The penalties set forth in this section shall be in addition to any other available civil remedy or any available criminal penalty, and may be imposed regardless of whether the Secretary imposes other administrative sanctions.

(2) Failure of Secretary

The Secretary may not impose penalties under this section for a violation, if a material cause of the violation is the failure of the Secretary, an agent of the Secretary, or a public housing agency to comply with an existing agreement.

(b) Violations of housing assistance payment contracts for which penalty may be imposed

(1) Liable parties

The Secretary may impose a civil money penalty under this section on—

- (A) any owner of a property receiving project-based assistance under section 8 [42 U.S.C. 1437f];
- (B) any general partner of a partnership owner of that property; and
- (C) any agent employed to manage the property that has an identity of interest with the owner or the general partner of a partnership owner of the property.

(2) Violations

A penalty may be imposed under this section for a knowing and material breach of a housing assistance payments contract, including the following—

- (A) failure to provide decent, safe, and sanitary housing pursuant to section 8 [42 U.S.C. 1437f]; or
- (B) knowing or willful submission of false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or requests for housing assistance payments to the Secretary or to any department or agency of the United States.

(3) Amount of penalty

The amount of a penalty imposed for a violation under this subsection, as determined by the Secretary, may not exceed \$25,000 per violation.

(c) Agency procedures

(1) Establishment

The Secretary shall issue regulations establishing standards and procedures governing the imposition of civil money penalties under subsection (b). These standards and procedures—

- (A) shall provide for the Secretary or other department official to make the determination to impose the penalty;
- (B) shall provide for the imposition of a penalty only after the liable party has received notice and the opportunity for a hearing on the record; and
- (C) may provide for review by the Secretary of any determination or order, or interlocutory ruling, arising from a hearing and judicial review, as provided under subsection (d).

(2) Final orders

(A) In general

If a hearing is not requested before the expiration of the 15-day period beginning on the date on which the notice of opportunity for hearing is received, the imposition of a penalty under subsection (b) shall constitute a final and unappealable determination.

(B) Effect of review

If the Secretary reviews the determination or order, the Secretary may affirm, modify, or reverse that determination or order.

(C) Failure to review

If the Secretary does not review that determination or order before the expiration of