

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Before the
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

In the Matter of

MATECH CORP.,
MNC CORPORATION,
(A/K/A MONACO COACH CORPORATION),
PACIFIC FUEL CELL CORP., AND
PENN OCTANE CORPORATION

INITIAL DECISION OF
DEFAULT
February 7, 2014

APPEARANCE: David S. Frye for the Division of Enforcement, Securities and Exchange
Commission

BEFORE: Cameron Elliot, Administrative Law Judge

SUMMARY

This Initial Decision revokes the registrations of each class of registered securities of Matech Corp. (Matech), MNC Corporation (a/k/a Monaco Coach Corporation) (MNC Corporation), Pacific Fuel Cell Corp. (Pacific Fuel), and Penn Octane Corporation (Penn Octane) (collectively, Respondents). The revocation is based on Respondents' failure to timely file required periodic reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission (Commission).

INTRODUCTION

The Commission initiated this proceeding with an Order Instituting Proceedings (OIP), pursuant to Section 12(j) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act), on January 7, 2014. The OIP alleges that Respondents have securities registered with the Commission pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act and have repeatedly failed to file timely periodic reports with the Commission, in violation of Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act and Rules 13a-1 and 13a-13 thereunder. My Office has received evidence that the OIP was served on Respondents on January 9, 2014, in accordance with Rule 141(a)(2)(ii) of the Commission's Rules of Practice. See 17 C.F.R. § 201.141(a)(2)(ii). Respondents' Answers to the OIP were due within ten days after service of the OIP. See OIP at 3; 17 C.F.R. § 201.220(b). On January 23, 2014, Respondents were ordered to show cause by February 3, 2014, why the registrations of

their securities should not be revoked by default. To date, Respondents have not filed Answers or responded to the Order to Show Cause.

FINDINGS OF FACT

Respondents are in default for failing to file Answers or otherwise defend the proceeding. See OIP at 3; 17 C.F.R. §§ 201.155(a)(2), .220(f). Accordingly, as authorized by Rule 155(a) of the Commission's Rules of Practice, I find the following allegations in the OIP to be true.

Matech, Central Index Key (CIK) No. 1036668, is a void Delaware corporation located in Los Angeles, California, with a class of securities registered with the Commission pursuant to Exchange Act Section 12(g). Matech is delinquent in its periodic filings with the Commission, having not filed any periodic reports since it filed a Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2009. On November 16, 2010, Matech filed a Chapter 7 petition in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Central District of California, which was dismissed on October 18, 2011. As of January 2, 2014, the common stock of Matech (symbol "MTCH") was quoted on OTC Link (formerly "Pink Sheets") operated by OTC Markets Group Inc. (OTC Link), had eight market makers, and was eligible for the "piggyback" exception of Exchange Act Rule 15c2-11(f)(3).

MNC Corporation, CIK No. 910619, is a forfeited Delaware corporation located in Coburg, Oregon, with a class of securities registered with the Commission pursuant to Exchange Act Section 12(g). MNC Corporation is delinquent in its periodic filings with the Commission, having not filed any periodic reports since it filed a Form 10-Q for the period ended September 27, 2008, which reported a net loss of \$89,910,000 for the prior nine months. On March 5, 2009, MNC Corporation filed a Chapter 11 petition in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware, which was converted to a Chapter 7 petition on June 29, 2009, and was still pending as of January 2, 2014. As of January 2, 2014, the common stock of MNC Corporation (symbol "MCOAQ") was quoted on OTC Link, had eight market makers, and was eligible for the "piggyback" exception of Exchange Act Rule 15c2-11(f)(3).

Pacific Fuel, CIK No. 1098578, is a defaulted Nevada corporation located in Tustin, California, with a class of securities registered with the Commission pursuant to Exchange Act Section 12(g). Pacific Fuel is delinquent in its periodic filings with the Commission, having not filed any periodic reports since it filed a Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2008, which reported a net loss of \$822,052 for the prior six months. On May 20, 2010, Pacific Fuel filed a Chapter 7 petition in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Central District of California, which was closed on November 18, 2010. As of January 2, 2014, the common stock of Pacific Fuel (symbol "PFCEQ") was quoted on OTC Link, had six market makers, and was eligible for the "piggyback" exception of Exchange Act Rule 15c2-11(f)(3).

Penn Octane, CIK No. 893813, is a void Delaware corporation located in El Segundo, California, with a class of securities registered with the Commission pursuant to Exchange Act Section 12(g). Penn Octane is delinquent in its periodic filings with the Commission, having not filed any periodic reports since it filed a Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2009, which reported a net loss of \$1,358,000 for the prior three months. As of January 2, 2014, the common

stock of Penn Octane (symbol “POCC”) was quoted on OTC Link, had eight market makers, and was eligible for the “piggyback” exception of Exchange Act Rule 15c2-11(f)(3).

In addition to repeated failures to file timely periodic reports, Respondents have failed to heed delinquency letters sent to them by the Division of Corporation Finance requesting compliance with their periodic filing obligations or, through their failure to maintain a valid address on file with the Commission, did not receive such letters.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Exchange Act Section 13(a) and Rules 13a-1 and 13a-13 thereunder require public corporations to file annual and quarterly reports with the Commission. “Compliance with those requirements is mandatory and may not be subject to conditions from the registrant.” America’s Sports Voice, Inc., Exchange Act Release No. 55511 (Mar. 22, 2007), 90 SEC Docket 879, 885, reconsideration denied, Exchange Act Release No. 55867 (June 6, 2007), 90 SEC Docket 2419. Scierter, “a mental state embracing intent to deceive, manipulate, or defraud,” is not required to establish violations of Exchange Act Section 13(a) and Rules 13a-1 and 13a-13. SEC v. Wills, 472 F. Supp. 1250, 1268 & n.15 (D.D.C. 1978); see SEC v. McNulty, 137 F.3d 732, 740-41 (2d Cir. 1998). There is no genuine issue of material fact that Respondents failed to timely file required periodic reports. As a result of the foregoing, Respondents failed to comply with Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act and Rules 13a-1 and 13a-13 thereunder.

SANCTIONS

Under Exchange Act Section 12(j), the Commission is authorized, “as it deems necessary or appropriate for the protection of investors,” to revoke the registration of a security or suspend for a period not exceeding twelve months if it finds, after notice and an opportunity for hearing, that the issuer of the security has failed to comply with any provision of the Exchange Act or rules thereunder. In proceedings pursuant to Section 12(j) of the Exchange Act against issuers that violated Exchange Act Section 13(a) and Rules 13a-1 and 13a-13 thereunder, the determination “of what sanctions will ensure that investors will be adequately protected . . . turns on the effect on the investing public, including both current and prospective investors, of the issuer’s violations, on the one hand, and the Section 12(j) sanctions, on the other hand.” Gateway Int’l Holdings, Inc., Exchange Act Release No. 53907 (May 31, 2006), 88 SEC Docket 430, 438-39. The Commission “consider[s], among other things, the seriousness of the issuer’s violations, the isolated or recurrent nature of the violations, the degree of culpability involved, the extent of the issuer’s efforts to remedy its past violations and ensure future compliance, and the credibility of its assurances, if any, against further violations.” Id. at 439.

Respondents’ violations are serious in that failure to file required periodic reports violates a central provision of the Exchange Act. The purpose of periodic reporting is to supply investors with current and accurate financial information about an issuer so that they may make sound investment decisions. Id. at 441. The reporting requirements are the primary tool that Congress fashioned for the protection of investors from negligent, careless, and deliberate misrepresentations in the sale of securities. SEC v. Beisinger Indus. Corp., 552 F.2d 15, 18 (1st Cir. 1977). Respondents’ violations are also recurrent in that they repeatedly failed to file

required periodic reports for several years. See Impax Labs., Inc., Exchange Act Release No. 57864 (May 23, 2008), 93 SEC Docket 6241, 6251 (respondent's failure to make eight filings over an eighteen-month period considered recurrent). Respondents are culpable because they knew, or should have known, of their obligation to file periodic reports. Respondents have made no efforts to remedy their past violations and they have offered no assurances against future violations. Considering their delinquency, it is necessary and appropriate for the protection of investors to revoke the registrations of each class of Respondents' registered securities.

ORDER

It is ORDERED that, pursuant to Section 12(j) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrations of each class of registered securities of Matech Corp., MNC Corporation (a/k/a Monaco Coach Corporation), Pacific Fuel Cell Corp., and Penn Octane Corporation are hereby REVOKED.

This Initial Decision shall become effective in accordance with and subject to the provisions of Rule 360 of the Commission's Rules of Practice. See 17 C.F.R. § 201.360. Pursuant to that Rule, a party may file a petition for review of this Initial Decision within twenty-one days after service of the Initial Decision. A party may also file a motion to correct a manifest error of fact within ten days of the Initial Decision, pursuant to Rule 111 of the Commission's Rules of Practice. 17 C.F.R. § 201.111. If a motion to correct a manifest error of fact is filed by a party, then that party shall have twenty-one days to file a petition for review from the date of the undersigned's order resolving such motion to correct a manifest error of fact.

This Initial Decision will not become final until the Commission enters an order of finality. The Commission will enter an order of finality unless a party files a petition for review or a motion to correct a manifest error of fact or the Commission determines on its own initiative to review the Initial Decision as to a party. If any of these events occur, the Initial Decision shall not become final as to that party.

Respondents are notified that they may move to set aside the default in this case. Rule 155(b) of the Commission's Rules of Practice permits the Commission, at any time, to set aside a default for good cause, in order to prevent injustice and on such conditions as may be appropriate. 17 C.F.R. § 201.155(b). A motion to set aside a default shall be made within a reasonable time, state the reasons for the failure to appear or defend, and specify the nature of the proposed defense in the proceeding. Id.

Cameron Elliot
Administrative Law Judge