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5 VS.

Rogelio A. Garcia

Association,

Petitioner.

Respondent.

6 Villagio at Tempe Homeowners

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No. 19F-H1918009-REL

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE **DECISION** 

**HEARING**: October 30, 2018

**APPEARANCES**: Petitioner Rogelio A. Garcia appeared on behalf of himself. Nathan Tennyson, Esq. appeared on behalf of Respondent Villagio at Tempe

Homeowners Association.

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE:** Velva Moses-Thompson

## FINDINGS OF FACT

- 1. On March 8, 2018, Respondent Villagio at Tempe Homeowners Association ("Villagio") mailed a letter to Petitioner Rogelio A. Garcia which contained an allegation that Mr. Garcia's unit was being rented in violation of the short term lease provisions located in Villagio's Covenants, Conditions, and Restrictions ("CC&Rs").
- The March 8, 2018 letter provided instructions regarding the procedure for 2. contesting the notice, as follows:

If you wish to contest this notice, the process you must follow is to file an appeal with the Board of Directors. Please visit http://www.hoacompliance.com/Apoeals to file your appeal. Requests for an appeal must be received within 10 days of receipt of this notice. If you have questions regarding this notice, please do not hesitate to contact me on my direct line at 602-674-4399 or via email at tgordon@aamaz.com.

- 3. On March 22, 2018 and April 5, 2018, Villagio mailed similar notices which contained the allegation that Mr. Garcia violated the short term lease provisions of its CC&Rs. Both notices contained instructions regarding the process for contesting the alleged violations.
  - 4. Mr. Garcia did not respond to the notices.
- 5. On or about August 17, 2018, Mr. Garcia filed a petition with the Arizona Department of Real Estate ("Department") which contained an allegation that Villagio violated ARIZ. REV. STAT. section 33-1242. Mr. Garcia's petition provided, in relevant part, as follows:

Received a violation letter which did not allow for home owner to respond to violation by certified letter within 21 calendar days after the date of the notice, did not receive notice of right to petition for an administrative hearing on the matter in the state real estate department and the first and last name of the person or persons who observed the violation was not provided.

- 6. Villagio filed a timely response to the petition.
- 7. The matter was referred to the Office of Administrative Hearings for an evidentiary hearing.
  - 8. A hearing was held on October 30, 2018.
- 9. At hearing, Mr. Garcia argued that Villagio was required to provide him with notice of the right to petition for an administrative hearing, and the last name of the person or persons who observed the violation, pursuant to ARIZ. REV. STAT. section 33-1242. Mr. Garcia also contended that Villagio did not provide him with the opportunity to respond to the April 8, 2018 letter within 21 calendar days of the date of the letter.
- 10. Villagio disputed Mr. Garcia's allegation that it failed to provide him the opportunity to respond to its notices of a violation within 21 calendar days of the date of the notices. Moreover, Villagio argued that Mr. Garcia misinterpreted ARIZ. REV. STAT. section 33-1242. Villagio contended that because Mr. Garcia did not respond to the notice of a violation within 21 calendar days of the date of the notices, it was not obligated to provide Mr. Garcia with the last name of the person or persons who

observed the violation. Villagio also contended that it was not required to provide Mr. Garcia with notice of the right to petition for an administrative hearing because Villagio informed Mr. Garcia of the process for contesting the notice.

## **CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

- 1. The Department has authority over this matter. ARIZ. REV. STAT. Title 32, Ch. 20, Art. 11.
- 2. Mr. Garcia bears the burden of proof to show that Respondent committed the alleged violation. The standard of proof on all issues in this matter is that of a preponderance of the evidence. ARIZ. ADMIN. CODE § R2-19-119.
  - 3. A preponderance of the evidence is:

The greater weight of the evidence, not necessarily established by the greater number of witnesses testifying to a fact but by evidence that has the most convincing force; superior evidentiary weight that, though not sufficient to free the mind wholly from all reasonable doubt, is still sufficient to incline a fair and impartial mind to one side of the issue rather than the other.

BLACK'S LAW DICTIONARY 1373 (10th ed. 2014).

- 4. Homeowners "may petition the department for a hearing concerning violations ... of the statutes that regulate condominiums or planned communities." ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 32-2199.01.
- 5. If the petitioner proves the alleged violation, "The administrative law judge may order any party to abide by the statute ... and may levy a civil penalty on the basis of each violation.... If the petitioner prevails, the administrative law judge shall order the to pay to the petitioner the filing fee...." ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 32-2199.02.

6.	ARIZ.	REV.	STAT.	section	า 33-12	:42 p	rovide	es:

.....

B. A unit owner who receives a written notice that the condition of the property owned by the unit owner is in violation of a requirement of the condominium documents without regard to whether a monetary penalty is imposed by the notice may provide the association with a written response by sending the response by certified mail within

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twenty-one calendar days after the date of the notice. The response shall be sent to the address identified in the notice.

- C. Within ten business days after receipt of the certified mail containing the response from the unit owner, the association shall respond to the unit owner with a written explanation regarding the notice that shall provide at least the following information unless previously provided in the notice of violation:
- 1. The provision of the condominium documents that has allegedly been violated.
- 2. The date of the violation or the date the violation was observed.
- 3. The first and last name of the person or persons who observed the violation.
- 4. The process the unit owner must follow to contest the notice.
- D. Unless the information required in subsection C, paragraph 4 of this section is provided in the notice of violation, the association shall not proceed with any action to enforce the condominium documents. including the collection of attorney fees, before or during the time prescribed by subsection C of this section regarding the exchange of information between the association and the unit owner and shall give the unit owner written notice of the unit owner's option to petition for an administrative hearing on the matter in the state real estate department pursuant to section 32-2199.01. At any time before or after completion of the exchange of information pursuant to this section, the unit owner may petition for a hearing pursuant to section 32-2199.01 if the dispute is within the jurisdiction of the state real estate department as prescribed in section 32-2199.01.
- 7. If an association receives a response to a notice of violation from a unit owner as described in Ariz. Rev. Stat. 33-1242(B), the association must provide the unit owner with the first and last name of the person or persons who observed the violation pursuant to Ariz. Rev. Stat. section 33-1242(C)(4).

- 8. If an association fails to provide a unit owner with notice of the procedures for contesting the notice of a violation, the association must provide the unit owner with written notice of the unit owner's option to petition for an administrative hearing on the matter in the Department pursuant to Ariz. Rev. Stat. section 32-2199.01.
- 9. It is undisputed that Mr. Garcia did not respond to the March 8, 2018, March 22, 2018, or April 5, 2018 notices within 21 calendar days of the date of the notices. Because Mr. Garcia did not respond in the 21 day period, Villagio was not required to provide Mr. Garcia with the first and last name of the person or persons who observed the violation.
- 10. Villagio was not required under ARIZ. REV. STAT. section 33-1242 (D) to provide Mr. Garcia with notice of the right to petition for an administrative hearing, because Villagio notified Mr. Garcia of the process for contesting the notice of a violation.
- 11. Mr. Garcia provided no evidence to establish that Villagio prevented him from responding to the March 8, 2018, March 22, 2018 and April 5, 2018 notices.
- 12. Mr. Garcia failed to establish that Respondent violated ARIZ. REV. STAT. section 33-1242.
- 13. Therefore, Mr. Garcia's petition should be dismissed and Respondent be deemed the prevailing party in this matter.

## **ORDER**

**IT IS ORDERED** that Mr. Garcia's petition is dismissed.

## NOTICE

Pursuant to ARIZ. REV. STAT. section 32-2199.02(B), this Order is binding on the parties unless a rehearing is granted pursuant to ARIZ. REV. STAT. 32-2199.04. Pursuant to ARIZ. REV. STAT. 41-1092.09, a request for rehearing in this matter must be filed with the Commissioner of the Department of Real Estate within 30 days of the service of this Order upon the parties.

Done this day, November 19, 2018.

/s/ Velva Moses-Thompson Administrative Law Judge

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2	Transmitted electronically to:				
3	Judy Lowe, Commissioner Arizona Department of Real Estate				
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5	Transposittant through LLC Mail to				
6	Transmitted through U.S. Mail to:				
7	Rogelio A. Garcia 2402 E. 5 <sup>th</sup> Street, Unit 1567				
8	Tempe, Arizona 85281				
9 10	Nathan Tennyson				
10	Brown Olcott, PLLC 373 S. Main Ave.				
12	Tucson, Arizona 85701				
13	5201 North 7 <sup>th</sup> Avenue				
14	Phoenix, Arizona 85013				
15	Villagio at Tempe Homeowners Association				
16	c/o Amanda Shaw AAM LLC				
17	1600 W. Broadway Rd., Suite 200				
18	Tempe, Arizona 85282				
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