IN THE OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS

In the Matter of:

No. 24F-H011-REL

SAMUEL T. PAPARAZZO,

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DECISION

Petitioner.

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CORONADO RANCH COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION,

Respondent.

HEARING: November 13, 2023

APPEARANCES: Petitioner Samuel Paparazzo appeared on his own behalf. Ashley Turner, Esq. represented Respondent Coronado Ranch Community Association. Kim Jackson appeared as a witness.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Sondra J. Vanella

FINDINGS OF FACT

- 1. On or about August 10, 2023, Samuel T. Paparazzo ("Petitioner") filed a Homeowners Association (HOA) Dispute Process Petition ("Petition") with the Arizona Department of Real Estate ("Department") alleging a violation of planned community statutes by Coronado Ranch Community Association ("Respondent"). Petitioner indicated a single issue would be presented, paid the appropriate \$500.00 filing fee, and asserted a violation of "A.R.S. 33-1804, Section A, Sentence 2."
- 2. On or about October 12, 2023, the Department issued a Notice of Hearing in which it set forth the issue for hearing as follows:

Petitioner alleged Respondent violated ARS § 33-1804(A) by, "entering into a contract with a new Community Association Management Company."

3. At hearing, Petitioner testified on his own behalf. Respondent presented the testimony of Kim Jackson, Treasurer.

- 4. Petitioner asserted at hearing that Respondent was in violation of A.R.S. § 33-1804(A) because its Board canceled its existing community management contract and entered into a contract with a new community management company without allowing open discussion and member comment, and then motioning and voting on the change. Petitioner asserted that issue regarding requests for bids for a new community management company was never placed on the monthly Board meeting agendas, and there was no formal discussion, motion, or vote regarding bids. Petitioner testified that the issue regarding contracting with a new community management company appeared on five (5) monthly Board meeting agendas, however, the Board did not allow for formal discussion, motion, and a vote before deciding on the change. Petitioner alleged that the Board violated the open meeting statute by the afore-described actions.
- 5. On August 10, 2023, Respondent contracted with Heywood Realty & Investment, Inc. ("Heywood") for community management.¹
- 6. The Board meeting minutes from November 2022, through March 2023, all list the community management contract as either "new business" or unfinished business."²
- 7. Petitioner testified that he attended every Board meeting either in person or virtually, and there was no discussion prior to the March 2023 meeting regarding obtaining proposals for a new community management company or entering into a contract with Heywood. Therefore, Petitioner assumed that discussion occurred outside of the open meetings.
- 8. Kim Jackson, Board Treasurer, testified that at the November 2022 Board meeting, under the subject of "New Business," "Community Management RFP Update" was listed. Ms. Jackson testified that she brought up her concerns and problems with the previous community management company. Ms. Jackson expressed her frustrations with the owner of the previous community management company, who was Respondent's previous community manager. The son of the owner of this company was subsequently assigned as the new community manager for Respondent. Ms. Jackson had engaged in

¹ See Petitioner's Exhibit A.

² See Petitioner's Exhibit 3, 4-8.

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productive discussions with the new community manager, and it was decided that Respondent would take a "wait and see approach."

- 9. Ms. Jackson testified that in the summer of 2022, as Treasurer, she noticed issues with Respondent's bookkeeping, in that Respondent's insurance was "double paid" by the previous community management company, and she discovered the \$23,000.00 error. Ms. Jackson credibly testified that she and the rest of the Board did not meet to discuss the issues, but rather, she put the matter on the November 2022 meeting agenda, and expressed during that meeting that she had "caught financial errors" by the previous community management company, and that it was becoming a "heavy burden" for her. Because of this, the November 2022 meeting was scheduled to be held at a local school to bring the conversation to the community. Ms. Jackson testified that she posted the meeting information to two Facebook groups to which the community had access.³ The goal was to get as many members of the community as possible to attend the meeting. Ms. Jackson testified that the decision to terminate the existing contract and enter into a new one was "stressful" and the Board wanted to include the community in the decision making process. An email was also sent to the members of the community on October 31, 2022, informing them of the meting details, which is how Petitioner was aware of the meeting.
- 10. Regarding the RFPs, Ms. Jackson explained that the members of the Board "went out for bids on their own" as they often obtain RFPs for various needs of the community. Ms. Jackson credibly testified that there was a thirty (30) minute discussion regarding the RFPs that were obtained by various Board members, as well as discussion pertaining to providing the previous community management company an opportunity to improve.
- 11. Ms. Jackson credibly testified that all three bids were brought to this meeting and have been available for the community to view at every meeting from then through the August 2023 meeting, and that she even invited the members of the community to her home to view the documents if they wished.

³ See Respondent's Exhibit G.

- 12. Ms. Jackson credibly testified that no decisions were made regarding the contract until the August 2023 meeting.
- 13. Ms. Jackson credibly testified that Petitioner was present virtually for the August 2023 meeting and that a "lengthy" discussion ensued regarding the contract change after she made a motion for such. Ms. Jackson testified that because Petitioner was present virtually, he typed his comments, and then was given the opportunity to speak for ten (10) minutes at that meeting. After Petitioner spoke for ten (10) minutes, the community manager stepped in to give other homeowners an opportunity to speak. However, Ms. Jackson requested permission to address Petitioner's questions and concerns, and reiterated the issues that had been experienced with the previous community management company. Ms. Jackson credibly testified that *after* homeowner comments, the Board voted unanimously to terminate the previous community management company's contract, and to contract with Heywood. A notice of termination to the previous community management company was handed out at the August 2023 meeting and read aloud at the meeting for those appearing virtually.⁴
- 14. The August 2023 meeting minutes do not reflect this discussion and decision because the secretary inadvertently left the information off of those minutes.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

- 1. Arizona statute permits an owner or a planned community organization to file a petition with the Department for a hearing concerning violations of planned community documents or violations of statutes that regulate planned communities.⁵ That statute provides that such petitions will be heard before the Office of Administrative Hearings.
- 2. Petitioner bears the burden of proof to establish that Respondent committed the alleged violation by a preponderance of the evidence.⁶ Respondent bears the burden to establish affirmative defenses by the same evidentiary standard.⁷

⁴ See Respondent's Exhibit L.

⁵ A.R.S. § 32-2199.

⁶ See ARIZ. REV. STAT. section 41-1092.07(G)(2); A.A.C. R2-19-119(A) and (B)(1); see also Vazzano v. Superior Court, 74 Ariz. 369, 372, 249 P.2d 837 (1952).

⁷ See A.A.C. R2-19-119(B)(2).

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that the contention is more probably true than not." A preponderance of the evidence is "[t]he 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." A.R.S. § 33-1804(A) sets forth the following:

"A preponderance of the evidence is such proof as convinces the trier of fact

Notwithstanding any provision in the declaration, bylaws or other documents to the contrary, all meetings of the members' association and the board of directors, and any regularly scheduled committee meetings, are open to all members of the association or any person designated by a member in writing as the member's representative and all members or designated representatives so desiring shall be permitted to attend and speak at an appropriate time during the deliberations and proceedings. The board may place reasonable time restrictions on those persons speaking during the meeting but shall permit a member or member's designated representative to speak once after the board has discussed a specific agenda item but before the board takes formal action on that item in addition to any other opportunities to speak. The board shall provide for a reasonable number of persons to speak on each side of an issue.

5. Petitioner failed to prove by a preponderance of the evidence that Respondent violated A.R.S. § 33-1804(A) as alleged in the Petition. The credible evidence of record established that the meetings held by Respondent's Board were open to the public, that the issue regarding the termination of the previous contract, RFPs, and entering into the new contract were discussed at the November 2022 meeting, and voted on at the August 2023 meeting, *after* a motion and member comment, during which time Petitioner provided comment for ten (10) minutes. Thus, Petitioner failed to sustain his burden to establish a violation of A.R.S. § 33-1804(A).

ORDER

IT IS ORDERED that Petitioner's Petition is dismissed.

⁸ MORRIS K. UDALL, ARIZONA LAW OF EVIDENCE § 5 (1960).

⁹ BLACK'S LAW DICTIONARY at page 1220 (8th ed. 1999).

1 **NOTICE** 2 Pursuant to A.R.S. §32-2199.02(B), this Order is binding on the parties 3 unless a rehearing is granted pursuant to A.R.S. § 32-2199.04. Pursuant to A.R.S. § 41-1092.09, a request for rehearing in this matter 4 must be filed with the Commissioner of the Department of Real Estate 5 within 30 days of the service of this Order upon the parties. 6 7 Done this day, November 22, 2023. 8 9 /s/ Sondra J. Vanella 10 Administrative Law Judge 11 12 Transmitted by either mail, e-mail, or facsimile November 22, 2023 to: 13 Susan Nicolson, Commissioner 14 Arizona Department of Real Estate SNicolson@azre.gov 15 AHansen@azre.gov 16 vnunez@azre.gov djones@azre.gov 17 labril@azre.gov 18 Ashley N. Turner, Esq. 19 Goodman Law Group 20 ashley@goodlaw.legal 21 Samuel T. Paparazzo 22 stp02@hotmail.com 23 24 By: OAH Staff 25 26 27 28 29

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