1 2	Marilynne P. Leadon State Bar No. 144793 ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING PROGRAM	
3	110 West C Street, Ste. 2002 San Diego, CA 92101	
4	Administrative Hearing Officer	
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8	ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING	
9	FOR THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO	
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11	In the Matter of the Civil Penalty Notice and Order against SHAW ESLAMIAN	AHP Case No. 20150930.1-SD-CED-MPL
12	Order against SHAW ESLAWIAN	Agency Case No. 141176
13	(Property Location: 3901 Clairemont Drive)	ADMINISTRATIVE ENFORCEMENT DECISION AND ORDER
14	Respondent,	
15	Vs.	Date: October 26, 2015 Time: 9:30 a.m. Hearing Officer: Marilynne P. Leadon
16	CITY OF SAN DIEGO, DEVELOPMENTAL	_
17	SERVICES DEPARTMENT, CODE ENFORCEMENT DIVISION,	Hearing by Personal Appearance
18	Complainant.	Hearing by Written Declaration
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20	ADMINISTRATIVE ENFORCEMENT DECISION	
21	I. STATEMENT OF THE CASE	
22	I. STATEMENT OF THE CASE	
23	Marilynne P. Leadon, was assigned as the Administrative Hearing Officer for this matter, in accordance with San Diego Municipal Code (SDMC) §12.0405.	
24	On October 26, 2015, evidence was received, testimony was presented, the record	
25	was closed, and the matter submitted.	

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The purpose of this hearing was to determine the following issues related to the City of San Diego, Development Services Department (DSD), Code Enforcement Division's (CED¹) issuance of an Administrative Enforcement Decision and Order (Order) dated September 28, 2010, for the real property located at 3901 Clairemont Drive, San Diego, California. (hereinafter property).

A. Issues

- (1) Whether Respondent has failed to comply with the terms and conditions of the Order issued on September 28, 2010.
- (2) Whether the amount of additional or new civil penalties assessed by the Director pursuant to the procedures and criteria outlined in Section 12.0805 were reasonable.
 - (3) Whether the amount of cost recovery sought by the City is reasonable.

B. Parties

On behalf of the City, the following appeared and testified: Duke Fernandez, Senior Building Inspector; and Joyce Parani, Land Development Investigator.

Respondent Shaw Eslamian was not present, nor did he send a representative to the hearing.

Stephen Skinner, an interested party who lives near the property, was present and testified.

C. Witnesses and Evidentiary Exhibits

Individual witnesses and evidentiary exhibits are indexed and identified on the Exhibit/Witness List attached to this Administrative Enforcement Order. The evidentiary exhibits admitted into evidence on the record during the hearing are incorporated by reference as though set forth in full here².

II. FACTUAL FINDINGS

A. Procedural Background

1. On April 9, 2010, the City issued a Civil Penalty Notice and Order (CPNO) to Sharok Eslamian in accordance with SDMC §12.0804, for the real property located at 3901 Clairement Drive, San Diego, California. The violations were as follows: violating the

1. CED is a department within the City's DSD.

² Only exhibits with an "X" or other similar mark in the "EV" column of the Exhibit/Witness List were admitted into evidence during the hearing.

Conditional Use Permit (CUP) that was issued on August 16, 1984; allowing trailers to sell food on the premises using electrical extension cords in lieu of permanent wiring; and displaying unpermitted signs.

- 2. A hearing on the above CPNO took place on September 21, 2010, and an Order was issued on September 28, 2010 (hereinafter, "Order No. 1").
- 3. On August 31, 2015, Respondent was served with a Notice of Administrative Hearing, setting forth a hearing date of September 30, 2015.
- 4. The Respondent contacted the City and requested a continuance, as he would be out of town on September 30, 2015.
- 5. On October 13, 2015, a First Amended Notice of Administrative Hearing was served upon Respondent in accordance with SDMC §11.0301 in that Respondent was served with the date (October 26, 2015), time, and location of the hearing. The record contains evidence of proof of service, and although the certified mail receipt card has not been returned, the regular mail was not returned as undeliverable. Therefore service has occurred.

B. General Factual Background

- 6. On September 25, 1984, a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) was issued by the City of San Diego to Shell Oil Company for a 24-hour convenience food store and gas station. On September 8, 1998, Shell Oil Company sold the property to Sharok Eslamian, the Respondent's brother. Sometime between the purchase date and 2010, Mr. Eslamian abandoned the CUP and leased the premises to someone who began to operate a smog business. Additionally, a coffee cart and food truck were moved to the property, and there were non-permitted signs displayed. The City received a complaint in 2010, and a CPNO was issued on April 9, 2010. On May 25, 2010, Mr. Eslamian quit claim deeded the property to Respondent Shaw Eslamian.
- 7. On September 21, 2010, a hearing took place. Both brothers were present. The Order stayed \$36,000 in civil penalties, and ordered that Sharok Eslamian pay \$5,000.
- 8. The Respondent was ordered to cease operation of the smog business, remove the coffee cart, food truck, and the non-permitted signs. Respondent was also ordered to either obtain a demolition permit to remove all of the structures on the property, or submit and have deemed complete another Neighborhood Use Permit (NUP) to operate the property as a gas station and convenience store, in accordance with the CUP. If the second option was chosen, then the property must remain vacant, secure, and free of litter and graffiti. If the NUP was denied, or the project abandoned or withdrawn, then Respondent was required to immediately obtain the demolition permit per option one. Either option was to be completed by December 10, 2010.
- 9. Following the CPNO, Respondent complied with the first requirement. The smog business ceased operating, the coffee cart, food truck and non-permitted signs were

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removed. However, Respondent has not complied with the second requirement. Between the hearing date and August 2015, Respondent has been issued numerous Administrative Citations and a Notice of Abatement, because of unpermitted signs, graffiti, litter, trash and waste. The Respondent paints over the graffiti, but it gets vandalized over again. A Neighborhood Use Permit has not been obtained, nor has the Respondent obtained a demolition permit.

- Mr. Skinner, a neighbor who walks his dog by the property daily, attended the 10. hearing and stated that the abandoned property is an eyesore. The homeowners and business owners in the rest of the neighborhood have worked hard at keeping their properties well maintained.
- On October 26, 2015, after waiting 20 minutes for the Respondent to appear at 11. the hearing, the record was open and the hearing proceeded without the Respondent. The case file did not contain a written declaration in lieu of personal appearance on behalf of Respondent. Nor did Respondent provide any explanation for his failure to appear.

C. Civil Penalties and Administrative Costs

- The CPNO contains a clause that explains the assessment of civil penalties, which is established at \$500.00 per day, not to exceed \$250,000 per parcel. The CPNO states that the civil penalty rate takes into consideration the case history, seriousness of the violation, and visual impact upon the community. The City stated that Respondent has not been in compliance since December 10, 2015, which is almost five years. A daily rate of \$500 per day exceeds the maximum penalty of \$250,000 per parcel. The City determined that a reduced penalty of \$75,000 would be more appropriate, and stated that they would stay \$35,000 as long as Respondent complies with the proposed timeframe. The City requested that the stayed penalty of \$36,000 from the September 2010 hearing be reinstated. Therefore the total civil penalties requested by the City are \$76,000.
- The City submitted a Request for Administrative Costs in connection with the 13. preparation for the administrative hearing. The costs are broken down into two categories: City Personnel costs totaling \$1,939.20, and Other City Costs, such as mailing, photos, copies, and mileage, totaling \$588.92. A progress chart was attached to the Request, outlining the time and date each inspector worked on this case. The total in administrative costs sought by the City is \$2,528.12.

DETERMINATION OF ISSUES AND LEGAL CONCLUSIONS III.

A. **Due Process Requirements**

"The Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment is the chief limitation on the exercise of police power. If the attempted exercise of power is unreasonable or arbitrary, i.e., not sufficiently justified by public necessity, or too drastic in its methods, it is a violation of due process." 8 Witkin, Summary of California Law § 983 (10th Ed. Thompson-West 2012).

2. An adjudicative (quasi-judicial) proceeding before an administrative officer or board is sufficient if basic due process requirements are met, including notice and an opportunity for hearing. See Anderson Nat. Bank v. Luckett, 321 U.S. 233 (1944); Mohilef v. Janovici, 51 Cal.App.4th 267, 276 (1996). The notice and opportunity to be heard must be given at a meaningful time and in a meaningful manner. See Armstrong v. Manzo, 380 U.S. 545, 552 (1965). This requirement has generally been interpreted to mean that the individual must at least be given notice of the impending deprivation and the facts on which it is based and some opportunity to present an argument against the administrative action. See Goss v. Lopez, 419 U.S. 565 (1975); Skelly v. State Personnel Bd., 15 Cal.3d 194 (1975); see also Ruth S. Astle, et al., California Administrative Hearing Practice, § 1.63 (2nd Ed. C.E.B. 2011).

B. Powers of Enforcement Hearing Officer

6. SDMC §12.0403 provides the Procedures for Notification of Enforcement Hearing. With regard to service, §12.0403(d), states that, "The notice of hearing shall be served

3. SDMC §12.0407(c) states, "The Enforcement Hearing Officer has continuing jurisdiction over the subject matter of an administrative enforcement hearing for the purposes of granting a continuance, ensuring compliance with an Administrative Enforcement Order, modifying an Administrative Enforcement Order, or where extraordinary circumstances exist, granting a new hearing. Thus, the Administrative Hearing Program retains jurisdiction under SDMC §12.0407(c) to determine compliance with Order No. 1.

C. Failure to Appear

- 4. SDMC §12.0410 states, "Any party whose property or actions are the subject of an administrative enforcement hearing and who fails to appear at the hearing is deemed to waive the right to a hearing and the adjudication of the issues related to the hearing, provided that proper notice of the hearing has been provided."
 - 5. The City Manager's Policies and Procedures (CMPP) §3.8 states as follows:

Pursuant to SDMC sections 12.0410 and 12.0503, failure of the appellant to appear or send a representative to the hearing shall be deemed a waiver of the right to a hearing, provided that proper notice of the hearing (as determined by the Hearing Officer) has been given by the City. In this event, the Hearing Officer shall issue an order stating that the hearing is waived and decided in the City's favor. Written declarations, signed under penalty of perjury, may be accepted by the hearing Officer in lieu of personal appearance and testimony.