1	STATE OF ARIZONA	STATE OF ARIZONA FILED	
2	DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE	OCT 8 1996	
3		DEPT. OF INSURANCE BYKHL.	
4	In the Matter of:) Docket No. 96A-106-I	NS	
5	MERLIND J. PERUMEAN, JR., Applicant. ORDER		
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10	On October 4, 1996, the Office of Administrative Hearings, through Administrative Law		
11	Judge Robert I. Worth submitted "Recommended Decision of Administrative Law Judge", a copy of		
12	which is attached and incorporated by this reference. The Director of the Arizona Department of		
13	Insurance has reviewed the recommendation, and enters the following order:		
14	The recommended findings of fact and conclusions of	law are adopted.	
15	2. The application for a resident life and disability agent	license submitted by Merlind	
16	J. Perumean, Jr., is denied.		
17	NOTIFICATION OF RIGHTS		
18	The aggrieved party may request a rehearing with respect to this Order by filing a written		
19	petition with the Office of Administrative Hearings within 30 days of the date of this Order, setting forth		
20	the basis for such relief pursuant to A.A.C. R20-6-114(B).		
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2	The final decision of the Director may be appealed to the Superior Court of Maricopa
3	County for judicial review pursuant to A.R.S. § 20-166
4	EFFECTIVE this day of October, 1996.
5	
6	Ja Xin
7	John Ming Director of Insurance
8	
9	A copy of the foregoing mailed this 3 day of October, 1996
10	
11	Charles R. Cohen, Deputy Director Catherine O'Neil, Assistant Director
12	John Gagne, Assistant Director Scott Greenberg, Business Administrator
13	Maureen Catalioto, Supervisor Department of Insurance
14	2910 North 44th Street, Suite 210 Phoenix, AZ 85018
15	Office of Administrative Hearings
16	1700 West Washington, Suite 602 Phoenix, AZ 85007
17	Kathryn Leonard
18	Assistant Attorney General 1275 West Washington, Room 259
19	Phoenix, AZ 85007
20	Merlind J. Perumean 843 S. Longmore, #2157
21	Mesa, AZ 85202
22	- Kally Lindes

IN THE OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS

In the Matter of:

MERLIND J. PERUMEAN, JR.

Applicant.

No. 96A-106-INS

RECOMMENDED DECISION
OF ADMINISTRATIVE
LAW JUDGE

The above-entitled matter came on for hearing on September 26, 1996 pursuant to advance notice duly sent to all parties. The Arizona Department of Insurance (herein called the "Department") was represented by Assistant Attorney General, Kathryn Leonard, and the named Applicant was represented by his attorney, Randy J. Hurwitz. Evidence and testimony were presented, and based upon the entire record, the following Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Recommended Order have been prepared and are hereby submitted by the undersigned Administrative Law Judge for review, consideration, approval and adoption by the Director of the Department (herein called the "Director").

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. Merlind J. Perumean, Jr. (herein called "Perumean") filed an application for a resident individual life and disability agent license with the Department. His answer to a specific question on the application disclosed that he previously had a license from another jurisdiction suspended or revoked.

Office of Administrative Hearings 1700 West Washington, Suite 602 Phoenix, Arizona 85007 (602) 542-9826

- 2. After Mr. Perumean had provided the Department with copies of most all pertinent documents relating to a certain sequence of incidents in the State of California, the Department denied the pending application, following which the Applicant had timely requested the convening of the instant hearing seeking to overturn the prior denial action.
- 3. Mr. Perumean had been engaged in the active practice of law, having been duly admitted to the Bar of the State of California in December, 1976. A series of client complaints filed against the Applicant resulted in the institution of formal disciplinary proceedings before the State Bar Court.
- 4. The specific instances of unprofessional conduct upon which the aforesaid disciplinary action was based occurred between 1979 and 1982, and they encompassed a variety of circumstances reflecting unfavorably upon the manner in which Mr. Perumean had discharged or failed to discharge his legal representation duties owed to several of his clients.
- 5. The first of three separate but related proceedings was concluded after Mr. Perumean had expressly stipulated to certain findings as to some but not all of the violations of professional conduct which were charged at that time. The admitted wrongful conduct consisted, in large part, of not performing legal services for which he had been retained and his failure to return previously paid but unearned legal fees. Those actions were further stipulated to constitute willful violations of applicable Rules of Professional Conduct and of specified sections of the Business and Professions Code.

6. The originally proposed penalties under the initial stipulation were subsequently increased by amendment following a determination that the seriousness of the Applicant's improper actions warranted heavier penalties and also that applicable law mandated a shorter time frame for his compliance with other specified conditions. The entry by Mr. Perumean into an arrangement pursuant to which an agreed extent of disciplinary sanctions would be imposed based upon a stipulated set of facts effectively cut short the formal proceedings and eliminated the potential probability of more adverse findings and more stringent penalties. Any violation of obligations assumed under such a stipulated arrangement should, therefore, be accorded substantial weight in any future evaluation of fitness or entitlement to secure a professional license privilege in another jurisdiction.

7. An amended Order was entered by the Bar Court, ultimately confirmed by Order of the State's Supreme Court on May 23, 1986, which became the effective date for the commencement of the stated sanctions. Such Order suspended Mr. Perumean from the practice of law for twelve months, but also provided that after serving three months of such suspension, he was to be placed on probation for a period of three years. Some of the specific conditions of the probation entailed the following:

(i) the re-taking of the professional responsibility examination within the first twelve months; (ii) the prompt formulation and submission of a comprehensive plan for the management of his law office; and (iii) the periodic reporting to an assigned probation monitor. In addition, Mr. Perumean belatedly, and somewhat begrudgingly, had made monetary restitution to several of the parties who had filed formal complaints with the California Bar, as also required under the Order.

- 8. Numerous and varied explanations for the underlying charged misconduct were advanced by the Applicant, most all of which tended to shift the blame to the complaining client and away from his own acts or omissions as their legal representative. A significant degree of suspicion must necessarily linger as to the sincerity of Mr. Perumean's expressed admission that he had behaved in a wrongful manner as an individual or as a lawyer, and it remains somewhat questionable as to whether his attitude is consistent with that of a person having genuine remorse or sympathy for those of his former clients who were victims of his unprofessional conduct.
- 9. After a few initial contacts by Mr. Perumean with his probation monitor (not confirmed and, in fact, disputed by such individual in subsequently filed pleadings), the Applicant decided to cease practicing law on the date that the California Supreme Court's Order became effective and he elected to disregard the terms of his probation, including not re-taking the professional responsibility examination, not filing or updating an office plan and not reporting to the probation monitor. However, his tendered written letter of resignation from Bar membership allegedly sent in August 1986 was not timely received or recorded by the Bar's offices nor has Applicant retained a copy thereof. In any event, further formal proceedings seeking probation revocation were initiated, of which Mr. Perumean remained unaware, and that portion of the originally imposed suspension duration which had been part of the overall probation period was converted to active suspension from practice by a decision entered on March 4, 1987.

Shortly before the inception and conclusion of the probation 10. revocation proceedings, a separate action had been commenced by the State Bar pending the outcome of such proceedings, to immediately cause the involuntary enrollment of Mr. Perumean as an inactive member of the Bar, which would be the substantial equivalent of summarily suspending his license to actively practice law in California. A decision was filed which effectuated such involuntary enrollment into inactive status effective on January 22, 1987. Mr. Perumean, claiming his nonreceipt of notice, did not participate in either of these further proceedings. nor did he seek any review or modification of the decisions that were entered, and therefore, he may not properly collaterally attack the prior findings or results in this administrative proceeding challenging the denial of his application for a license in another State. It may also be noted that one of the terms of his probation, through the stipulation and Order, as amended, imposed a specific duty upon the Applicant to verify the continued accuracy of both his business and residence addresses on file with the State Bar and to promptly notify them in writing of any address changes.

11. The above-described further proceedings included seventeen additional counts of charged misconduct on the part of Mr. Perumean involving eighteen former clients and covering events through late-1985 consisting, in part, of abandonment, accepting funds but failing to perform the services for which retained and/or to reasonably communicate with his clients as well as failures to account or to release files. Moreover, there were instances involving Mr. Perumean's making of misrepresentations to various individuals to whom professional duties were owed and his issuance of at least five checks which were tendered in purported

payment of necessary court filing fees that were subsequently dishonored by the bank.

- 12. The evidence of record tended to establish that Mr. Perumean's past improprieties did not consist of a single or a very few isolated instances or events, but rather were indicative of a repeated pattern of willful misconduct which, when considered in its totality, is found and determined to constitute a record of dishonesty. Any previously tendered resignation from Bar membership after commission of such wrongdoing and after a decision is reached to terminate his law practice does not serve to eradicate the adverse impact of the prior disciplinary proceedings upon the good character requisite for licensure which was being evaluated by the Department with respect to his application for the insurance license now sought in Arizona.
- 13. With respect to the Department's overall review of the instant application filed by Mr. Perumean, it was apparent that strong consideration was given to the fact that Applicant had been operating in capacities based upon trust and professionalism, often involving a fiduciary relationship. A significantly long-lasting adverse effect may properly be given in this case based upon the quantity, nature and gravity of the prior wrongful acts or omissions attributable to Applicant, some of which were established by express stipulation with other instances being deemed admitted by his default in appearance at the subsequent actions involving the probation revocation and the involuntary conversion to inactive membership status and his ensuing failure to appeal or otherwise seek to modify the results of such actions. These factors serve to counter-balance the elapsed period of time since the commission of these improprieties most all of which are indicative of a disregard by Mr.

Perumean of the entitlements of his clients as well as of his own duties as a practicing attorney and counselor at law.

- 14. Mr. Perumean urged, by way of mitigating circumstances, that during the overall time span during which client complaints were generated, he was consistently under extreme mental and emotional stress as a result of his father's business and health problems (his father subsequently died on April 10, 1985) and also his marital difficulties that eventually led to a separation and divorce. Applicant was shown to have always complied with his child support obligations with respect to the two children of his marriage.
- 15. For over eighteen years, Mr. Perumean has held and presently still holds a real estate license in California which has been renewed several times by that State even after the actions before the State Bar Court relating to his law practice problems were concluded and disclosed. His operations under such real estate license were admittedly not complaint-free, but Mr. Perumean asserted that the few complaints filed were based upon allegedly improper actions of individual agents in Applicant's employ for which he had supervisory or ownership responsibilities. That license remains in good standing at the present time.
- 16. In addition to his California real estate license, Mr. Perumean fairly recently had obtained a California resident insurance license in November, 1994, but canceled same in May, 1995 upon making application for the instant license in Arizona. He did not seek to convert his prior California insurance license to a non-resident license.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

- 1. The Director has jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to the provisions of A.R.S. §§ 20-161 and 20-290.
- 2. The Director is empowered by statute with discretion to issue or deny insurance licenses to applicants after reviewing and evaluating the entire record of the matter, as presented at an administrative hearing.
- 3. The continued renewal of Mr. Perumean's real estate license and the issuance of an insurance license by the State of California after the incidents and the formal actions taken with respect to his license to practice law in that State are not binding upon the Director in determining eligibility for licensure in the State of Arizona.
- 4. It is concluded from all the documentary and testimonial evidence of record that the within Applicant has not sustained his burden of proving his entitlement to receive the license sought from the Department. On the contrary, it was sufficiently demonstrated that those instances of established acts of impropriety, considered together with the basis of subsequent actions by the California tribunal in finding a violation of the terms of probation and involuntarily converting his status to inactive membership, constitute a record of dishonesty in business or financial matters on the part of Applicant. Such record provided grounds for and a reasonable basis for the Department to have denied Mr. Perumean's application pursuant to the express language of A.R.S. § 20-290(B)(2).

5. The prior denial action cannot be and is not held to have been an abuse of the Department's discretion nor was such denial otherwise arbitrary, unjustified or unwarranted under all the circumstances.

RECOMMENDED ORDER

In view of the foregoing, it is recommended that the denial action by the Department be affirmed and that the Director enter his Order denying the application for a resident life and disability agent license submitted by Merlind J. Perumean, Jr.

Dated: October 4, 1996.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS

ROBERT I. WORTH
Administrative Law Judge

Original/transmitted on

by (MAIA)

John King, Director Department of Insurance

ATTN: Curvey Burton

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