REED & DAVIDSON, LLP
DARRYL R. WOLD
Of Counsel
4199 Campus Drive - Suite 550
Irvine, California 92612
949-737-6835
Fax 949-737-6839
dwold@cox.net

FAX COVER SHEET

To: John W. Wallace

At Fax No.: 916-327-2026

Acting Executive Director,

Fair Political Practices Commission

Copy to: Neal P. Bucknell A

At Fax No.: 916-322-1932

Senior Commission Counsel

Original will follow: _____ By First Class Mail

_____ By:

__x_ No

Number of pages including this page: -7-

Date: April 4, 2012

Re: In the Matter of Chris Norby, et al.

Description: Letter to John W. Wallace.

Message: This letter is urgent, requesting immediate action for the Commission hearing on April 5, 2012. Please distribute copies of this letter to Chair Ravel and the Commissioners, for the hearing.

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REED & DAVIDSON, LLP

DARRYL R. WOLD

of counsel
suite 550
4199 CAMPUS DRIVE
IRVINE, CA 92612
TELEPHONE 949-737-6835
FACSIMILE 949-737-5839
dwold@cox.net

LOS ANGELES (213) 824-6200 (714) 641-1688

SACRAMENTO (916) 447-1888

WWW.POLITICALLAW.COM

April 4, 2012

John W. Wallace Acting Executive Director Fair Political Practices Commission By fax to 916-327-2026

Re:

In the Matter of Chris Norby, et al., FPPC No. 09/773 Commission Agenda April 5, 2012 Item 12 - Proposed Decision of Administrative Law Judge

Dear Mr. Wallace:

On behalf of my client, Chris Norby, Respondent in this matter, I am requesting the immediate correction of a factually erroneous statement in the description of Item 12 on the Commission's Agenda for the April 5, 2012 meeting. The error is material, and is very prejudicial to Respondent Norby's right to a fair and impartial hearing before the Commission.

I also request that you promptly provide Chair Ravel and each of the Commissioners with notice of the correction of the error, and copies of this letter, so that they are not misled by the description of this matter in the Agenda and have an erroneous opinion of the record – and the facts – of this matter when they consider whether to adopt the ALJ's proposed decision, which recommends that the Accusation in this matter be dismissed.

The factually incorrect statement is the following:

"At the administrative hearing of this matter [the Commission's attorneys] established that Respondent Norby checked into the Fullerton A Inn the same day that his marriage ended"

Neither the two Commission staff attorneys who represented the Commission at the hearing, nor any evidence admitted at the hearing, established any such thing; nor did the ALI's proposed decision include any such finding or conclusion.

John W. Wallace April 4, 2012 Page 2

It was undisputed at the hearing that Mr. Norby checked into that motel on August 1, 2007. His marriage, however, did not end at that time, but ended over one year later, when the judgment dissolving his marriage was filed on November 24, 2008 (see Attachment A to this letter, the first two pages of the Judgment of Dissolution, entered into evidence at the administrative hearing as Exhibit 11). That judgment, on the first page, recites the date on which the marriage ended, in the caption box:

"Date marital or domestic partnership status ends: Nov. 24 2008" [Underlining added.]

and further recites on the first page:

"The Court Orders, Good Cause Appearing
4. a. Judgment of dissolution is entered. Marital or domestic partnership status is terminated and the parties are restored to the status of single persons on Nov 24 2008." [Underlining added.]

These recitations in the judgment are required by Family Code section 2340:

"A judgment of dissolution of marriage shall specify the date on which the judgment becomes finally effective for the purpose of terminating the marriage relationship of the parties."

It in fact appears from the record that the dissolution proceedings were not even begun until March, 2008 (see the judgment, first page, item 3, reflecting that Mr. Norby's wife was not served with the dissolution papers until March 17, 2008), eight months after the August 1 date. Thus, it is factually erroneous to state in the description of this item on the agenda that Mr. Norby's marriage ended on August 1, 2007, the date he paid for the room at the Fullerton Inn.

That erroneous description must be corrected because it is misleading on what the Enforcement Division has argued is a material issue in this matter. The Enforcement Division contended in the administrative hearing that Mr. Norby rented a room at the motel on August 1 because that was the date that he separated from his wife Marsha, so he needed a place to stay, and he did not stay at the motel for the reason he testified to, of gaining first-hand experience with the conditions of the transient and homeless families that lived there. The erroneous description in the agenda, however, now attempts to turn that argument by those attorneys into a fact that Norby's marriage had just ended. The argument by the Enforcement Division's attorneys that Mr. Norby needed a place to stay because he separated from his wife on that date was only the attorneys' advocacy, and did not persuade the ALJ. (See Findings 5, 6, 8 and 9.) Their argument was based only on a recital in the Marital Settlement Agreement between the spouses (Exhibit 11 at the hearing, showing that the agreement itself was signed long after the fact, on September 30, 2008, as part of the settlement in the dissolution proceedings), which recited that the date of separation was August 1, 2007.

John W. Wallace April 4, 2012 Page 3

The primary effect of establishing a date of separation in a dissolution proceeding, of course (whether by litigation, or by agreement, as in the Norby case), is only to set the date on which community property interests in the earnings of each spouse end, and after which their respective earnings become their separate property. (See Family Code sections 771, 772.) Mr. Norby testified that the August 1 date was chosen for the 2008 agreement by his wife's attorney, and he agreed to it to accommodate her wishes. (See Finding 6.) The ALJ took into account that recital in the settlement agreement, but obviously did not find that persuasive on the reason that Mr. Norby rented the motel room. The ALJ's findings (5, 6, 8 and 9 in the proposed decision) included Mr. Norby's testimony that his wife was out of town at the time at a conference with his sister; that his stay at the motel had nothing to do with his marital difficulties; that he stayed at his home after August 1; that his wife was quoted as saying that she had not asked him to leave the house; that if he had needed a motel in which to stay he could have stayed at a nicer motel than the Fullerton Inn; that he in fact stayed at the Fullerton Inn for only three of the seven nights he had paid for; and that he in fact stayed the other nights that week at the home of his previous spouse, who was traveling out of the country at the time with their young son, which he did from time to time as a carctaker for her when she traveled. In short, the overwhelming weight of the evidence was that the date of separation recited in the later property agreement between the spouses did not establish the reason for Mr. Norby's stay at the motel. If the agenda description of this item is to make any reference to the Enforcement Division's argument based on the date of separation recited in the property agreement, it must in fairness also set out the foregoing findings by the ALJ.

After considering the preponderance of all of the evidence, the ALJ unequivocally concluded that:

"The only reasonable conclusion to be reached, based on all of the evidence, is that Norby's stay of a few nights at the motel was for the purpose he claimed it to be" (Conclusion 11.)

Please make the correction accordingly to the erroneous description of this matter in the agenda, and inform the Commissioners of that correction and provide them with a copy of this letter. Please also confirm to me today that you will be taking these steps, at least by the end of the day today.

Sincerely,

REED & DAVIDSON, LLP

DARRYL R. WOLD

Of Counsel

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John W. Wallace April 4, 2012 Page 4

cc: Enforcement Division

Att: Neal P. Bucknell, Senior Commission Counsel

Apr 04 2012 8:46AM

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