# STATE OF ARIZONA

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DEPT. OF INSURANCE

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

| - 1 | -                 |   |                        |
|-----|-------------------|---|------------------------|
| 3   | In the Matter of: | ) | Docket No. 99A-165-INS |
|     |                   | ) |                        |
| 4   | MARK JAMES COLBY, | ) | ORDER                  |
|     |                   | ) |                        |
| 5   | Petitioner.       | ) |                        |
| -   |                   | ) |                        |
| 6   |                   | ) |                        |

On October 6, 1999, the Office of Administrative Hearings, through Administrative Law Judge Casey J. Newcomb submitted a Recommended Decision of the Administrative Law Judge ("Recommended Decision"), a copy of which is attached and incorporated by this reference. The Director of the Arizona Department of Insurance has reviewed the Recommended Decision and enters the following Order:

- 1. The recommended findings of fact and conclusions of law are adopted.
- 2. The Department's denial of the Petitioner's Application is upheld.

#### NOTIFICATION OF RIGHTS

The aggrieved party may request a rehearing with respect to this Order by filing a written petition with the Office of Administrative Hearing within 30 days of the date of this Order, setting forth the basis for such relief pursuant to A.A.C. R20-6-114(B).

The final decision of the Director may be appealed to the Superior Court of Maricopa County for judicial review pursuant to A.R.S. § 20-166. A party filing an appeal must notify the Office of

| 1   | Administrative Hearings of the appeal within ten days after filing the complaint commencing the appeal,      |
|-----|--|
| 2   | pursuant to A.R.S. §41-1092.10.  |
| 3   | DATED this Hay of October, 1999.   |
| 4   |  |
| 5   | Clalites   |
| 6   | Charles R. Cohen Director of Insurance   |
| 7   |  |
| 8   | COPY of the foregoing mailed this <u>14th</u> day of October, 1999 to:                                       |
| 9   |  |
| 10  | Lewis D. Kowal, Administrative Law Judge   |
| 10  | Office of Administrative Hearings 1400 West Washington, Suite 101  |
| 11  | Phoenix, Arizona 85007   |
| 12  | Sara M. Begley, Deputy Director  |
| 13  | Gerrie L. Marks, Executive Assistant for Regulatory Affairs Catherine O'Neil, Consumer Legal Affairs Officer |
|     | John Gagne, Assistant Director   |
| 14  | Maureen Catalioto, Supervisor Department of Insurance  |
| 15  | 2910 North 44 <sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 210  |
| 1.0 | Phoenix, Arizona 85018   |
| 16  | Shelby L. Cuevas   |
| 17  | Assistant Attorney General   |
| 18  | 1275 West Washington Street Phoenix, Arizona 85007-2926  |
| 10  | Attorney for the Department  |
| 19  |  |
| 20  | Mark James Colby 610 East Mohave Road, Apartment #109  |
|     | Tucson, Arizona 85705  |
| 21  | Petitioner   |
| 22  |  |
| 22  | Betty Bygant   |

### IN THE OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS

In the Matter of:

MARK JAMES COLBY,

Petitioner.

Docket No. 99A-165-INS

RECOMMENDED DECISION
OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE
LAW JUDGE

On September 29, 1999, a hearing was held on the Petitioner's appeal of the Department's denial of the Petitioner's application for a property and casualty insurance agent's license. Assistant Attorney General Shelby Cuevas represented the Arizona Department of Insurance (the "Department"). Mark James Colby (the "Petitioner") appeared on his own behalf. Evidence and testimony were presented. Based upon a review of the entire record, the following Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Recommended Decision are made.

## **FINDINGS OF FACT**

- 1. On or about June 21, 1999, the Petitioner filed an application for a property and casualty insurance agent's license (the "Application") with the Department. See Department's Exhibit 1. The Petitioner disclosed several felony convictions on his Application. See Department's Exhibit 1a.
- 2. On or about November 25, 1974, the Pima County Grand Jury issued an indictment in State of Arizona v. Mark James Colby, Case No. A26818, accusing the Petitioner of the Unlawful Sale of Narcotics, to wit: Heroin. See Department's Exhibit 2a. The Petitioner subsequently pled guilty to a felony charge of possession of narcotics and received five years of probation. The Petitioner violated his probation twice by using drugs. On or about July 11, 1977, the Court entered a Minute Entry, in Case No. A26818, revoking the Petitioner's probation and sentencing him to serve a term of not less than two years nor more than three years in the Arizona State Prison. See

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Department's Exhibit 2c. The Petitioner served two years and was released on June 5, 1979.

- 3. On or about September 5, 1980, the Pima County Grand Jury issued an indictment in State of Arizona v. Mark James Colby, Case No. CR-04196, accusing the Petitioner (and others) of the Unlawful Sale of a Dangerous Drug, to wit: LSD. See Department's Exhibit 2d. On or about December 9, 1981, the Petitioner was convicted of Possession of Marijuana, a misdemeanor; and the Facilitation of the Sale of a Dangerous Drug, LSD, an undesignated felony. See Department's Exhibit 2e. The Court placed the Petitioner on probation for a concurrent period of 3 years, ordered him to pay attorney costs, pay restitution in the amount of \$600.00 and pay for probationary services. Id. The Court further ordered the Petitioner to participate in a urine screening program. Id. The Petitioner ultimately violated the terms of his probation and was sentenced to 1.9 years in the Arizona State Prison. This sentence began on or about April 18, 1983. Furthermore, the above referenced undesignated felony was designated a felony.
- 4. In the early part of 1981, the Petitioner broke into a home in Stark County, Canton, Ohio. See Department's Exhibit 1a. The Petitioner was convicted of felony burglary and received a sentence of three years probation. <u>Id.</u> The Petitioner also served two months in the Mansfield Reformatory and was subsequently extradited back to Tucson, Arizona. <u>Id.</u> The Pima County Court found reasonable cause to believe that on or about March 1, 1983, the Petitioner had violated his probation by committing the offenses of Theft over \$1,000.00, Possession of Burglary Tools and Possession of Stolen Property. See Department's Exhibit 2f.
- 5. On or about March 11, 1983, the Pima County Grand Jury issued an Indictment in State of Arizona v. James Jonathon Ramirez and Mark James Colby, Cause No. CR-10309, accusing the Petitioner of 2 counts of Burglary in the Third Degree, a Class 5 Felony and 1 count of Theft, a Class 3 Felony. See Department's Exhibit 2g. The Petitioner was under the influence of drugs and alcohol when he was caught in the act.

- 6. In September of 1991, the Petitioner was arrested for forging his mother's checks to buy drugs. See Department's Exhibit 1a. A Complaint, Indictment or Information was filed in State of Arizona v. Mark James Colby, Cause No. CR-35663, charging the Petitioner with 5 counts of Forgery, a Class 4 Felony. See Department's Exhibit 2i. On or about February 25, 1992, the Court found the Petitioner guilty of 5 counts of Forgery, a Class 4 Felony, and placed him on probation for a period of 4 years. See Department's Exhibit 2j. On or about September 14, 1992, the Court modified its Order to require the Petitioner to complete a Salvation Army Residential Treatment Program. See Department's Exhibit 2j.
- 7. On or about August 17, 1994, the Pima County Grand Jury issued an Indictment in State of Arizona v. Mark James Colby, Cause No. CR-46569, accusing the Petitioner of one count of Burglary in the Second Degree, a Class 3 Felony and one count of Theft by Control and/or by Controlling Stolen Property, a Class 5 Felony. See Department's Exhibit 2k. On or about June 21, 1995, a Disposition Report was filed. See State's Exhibit 2m. The Disposition Report shows that the Petitioner was charged with Burglary, a felony, and Theft, a misdemeanor. Id. The Petitioner was convicted on the misdemeanor theft and was sentenced to serve a jail term of 6 months. Id.
- 8. In August of 1993, the Petitioner forged the checks belonging to Ms. Geraldine Davidson. See Department's Exhibit 1a. The Petitioner testified that Ms. Davidson allowed him to stay at her home when he was homeless. On or about July 18, 1995, the Pima County Grand Jury issued a Direct Indictment in <u>State of Arizona v. Mark</u>

<u>James Colby</u>, Cause No. CR-50105, charging the Petitioner with 3 counts of Forgery, a Class 4 Felony. See Department's Exhibit 2h. The Petitioner pled guilty to one felony count of attempted forgery. See Department's Exhibit 1a. The Petitioner was sentenced to serve a prison term of 2.5 years, pay to the Victim Fund the amount of \$100.00 and make restitution in the amount of \$700.00. See Department's Exhibit 2q. The Petitioner was ultimately released on July 31, 1997.

- 9. On or about July 7, 1999, the Department denied the Petitioner's Application. On or about August 5, 1999, the Petitioner appealed the Department's denial and requested a hearing in this matter.
- 10. At the hearing in this matter, the Petitioner testified that he has had a long history of drug abuse. The Petitioner admitted that he has hurt numerous friends and family members. However, the Petitioner testified that he decided to turn his life around in July of 1997. The Petitioner testified that he applied for assistance with the Department of Economic Security's Vocational Rehabilitation Services Program (the "Program") in September of 1997. The Petitioner testified that the Program required that he participate in group counseling, attend 12 step meetings and remain drug free.
- 11. The Petitioner testified that he entered into a training and development program at Pima Community College. The Petitioner successfully earned an Office Specialist degree and an Office Assistant II degree in January of 1999. The Petitioner testified that he desires one more opportunity to change his life around for the better. The Petitioner testified that obtaining an insurance license would allow him to be a more productive member of society.
- 12. The Petitioner admitted that he had a drug relapse in March of 1998. The Petitioner testified that he relapsed because he had difficulty accepting his success at the Program. The Petitioner testified that he now has a counselor and support system

to deal with successes and failures. The Petitioner testified that he is still required to take random urinalysis tests.

- 13. Mike Brown is a licensed insurance agent with AllState. Mr. Brown testified that he entered into an agreement with the Arizona Department of Economic Security, Rehabilitation Services Administration to provide training for the Petitioner as an insurance agent. Mr. Brown testified that he initially was apprehensive about hiring the Petitioner because of the Petitioner's extensive criminal history. However, Mr. Brown testified that he met with the Petitioner and realized that the Petitioner was sincere about rehabilitating his life. Mr. Brown testified that he can usually determine if a person is sincere about recovering from a drug problem because he is a sponsor in several recovery or rehabilitation programs.
- 14. Mike Brown testified that he hired the Petitioner in February of 1999. Mr. Brown testified that the Petitioner had some difficulties in the beginning but he rose to the challenge. Mr. Brown testified that the Petitioner is a very good employee. Mr. Brown testified that the Petitioner is reliable, dependable, competent and knowledgeable about the insurance industry. Mr. Brown further testified that the Petitioner interacts well with the public and can be trusted with large sums of money. Mr. Brown testified that he would hire the Petitioner for a licensed insurance agent position.

## **CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

1. The Petitioner has the burden of proof, and the standard of proof on all issues is by a preponderance of the evidence. <u>Culpepper v. State</u>, 187 Ariz. 431, 930 P.2d 508 (App. 1996). A "preponderance of the evidence is such proof as convinces the trier of fact that the contention is more probably true than not." Morris K. Udall, *Arizona Law of Evidence*, §5 (1960). It "is evidence which is of greater weight or more convincing than the evidence which is offered in opposition to it; that is, evidence which as a whole shows that

the fact sought to be proved is more probable than not." *Black's Law Dictionary*, 1182 (6th ed. 1990).

- 2. The Petitioner has a criminal history that includes six felony convictions for forgery, burglary, theft, possession of drugs, and the facilitation of the sale of a dangerous drug. The undersigned Administrative Law Judge concludes that the Petitioner's extensive criminal history is a "record of conviction by final judgment of a felony involving moral turpitude" within the meaning of A.R.S. §§ 20-290(B)(6) & 20-316(A)(6).
- 3. The Petitioner has made a remarkable turnaround in the past two years (except for one drug relapse). He has attended college, earned two degrees, and has flourished at his current employment. More importantly, the Petitioner has retained the services of a counselor and has created a therapeutic support system to deal with his drug problem. However, the undersigned Administrative Law Judge cannot ignore that the Petitioner is only a few years removed from a lifetime of criminal behavior and illegal drug use that has emotionally and financially damaged numerous members of the public. Furthermore, the Petitioner's last relapse occurred only 1.5 years ago. Accordingly, the undersigned Administrative Law Judge concludes that valid grounds do exist for the Department to deny the Petitioner's Application.

#### RECOMMENDED DECISION

Based upon the foregoing, it is recommended that the Department's denial of the Petitioner's Application be upheld.

Done this day, October 6, 1999.

Casey J. Newcomb

Administrative Law Judge

Original transmitted by mail this day of October, 1999, to:

Mr. Charles R. Cohen Department of Insurance ATTN: Curvey Burton 2910 North 44th Street, Ste. 210 Phoenix, AZ 85018

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