### ATTACHMENT A

**RESPONDENT'S PETITION FOR RECONSIDERATION** 

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**CAL LAW APC** 

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Attorneys for Respondent Tiffany Goodson

### BEFORE THE BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION CALIFORNIA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM

In the Matter of the Appeal of Accepting the Application for Industrial Disability Retirement of

TIFFANY M. WAGNER,

Respondent,

and COUNTY OF PLUMAS;

Respondent.

OAH No. 2021010772

CalPERS Ref No. 2020-1100

### RESPONDENT'S PETITION FOR RECONSIDERATION OF THE BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION

Board Meeting Date: July 17, 2024

**Board Services Unit Coordinator** California Public Employees' Retirement System Post Office Box 942701

Sacramento, CA 94229-2701 Board@CalPERS.ca.gov

On July 17, 2024, the CalPERS Board members voted to rubber stamp CalPERS' staff 23 recommendations of the proposed decision of the administrative law judge ("ALJ") without discussion or consideration of Plaintiff's arguments ("Decision"). By doing so, each Board 25 Member is voting that a victim sexual harassment who is terminated by her CalPERS employer 26 for reporting sexual harassment, is not eligible to apply for industrial disability retirement

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> David Miller, Lisa Middleton, Eraina Ortega, Jose Luis Pacheco, Kevin Palkki, Ramón Rubalcava, Deborah Gallegos for Malia Cohen, Frank Ruffino for Fiona Ma, Yvonne Walker, Mullissa Willette, and Dr. Gail Willis.

("IDR") – even if the termination was ruled unlawful by a Court. While at the same time, a member who voluntarily resigns from employment can later apply for the same industrial disability retirement. Neither have a "right to reinstatement." This is Respondents central argument. The ALJ's proposed decision is conspicuously silent on Respondents central argument. The CalPERS' staff report is conspicuously silent on Respondents central argument. Even though Respondents central argument was repeated throughout this Appeal, staff will not analyze or even mention it in its staff recommendation before the Board. When Respondents central argument is put in writing – it strains logic and fundamental fairness to dispute the contradiction pointed out by Respondents central argument. Staff's position cannot withstand logical analysis and must be subject to reconsideration or judicial, stake holder, and public scrutiny. Respondent therefore respectfully requests the Board reconsider its Decision.

## I. THE DECISION CONTAINS ERRORS IN STATUTORY APPLICATION THAT REQUIRE RECONSIDERATION BY THE BOARD

The Decision supports an erroneous application of Government Code section 21154, subd. (c), which provides that: "The application shall be made only (a) while the member is in state service, or (b) while the member for whom contributions will be made under Section 20997, is absent on military service, or (c) within four months after the discontinuance of the state service of the member, or while on an approved leave of absence, or (d) while the member is physically or mentally incapacitated to perform duties from the date of discontinuance of state service to the time of application or motion." (Cal Gov Code § 21154, emphasis added).

Specifically, the deadline to apply is to fall within four months of the discontinued relationship of employment. The Board does not properly apply this section and does not address it at all in its Decision. Respondent applied within four months of her discontinuance from employment. Therefore, the Board should GRANT Respondent's Petition for Reconsideration and reconsider their Decision.

# II. THE DECISION CONTAINS ERRORS IN CASE LAW INTERPRETATION AND APPLICATION THAT REQUIRE RECONSIDERATION BY THE BOARD

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The Decision inappropriately applies the *Haywood* line of cases, regardless of the differences pointed out between this matter and those cases. (See Haywood v. American River Fire Protection District (1998) 67 Cal.App. 4th 1292, 1307). The Decision, by refusing to acknowledge or address Respondents central argument, considers a termination for misconduct as in the *Haywood* cases, to be the same as an unlawful termination ordered removed from a member's personnel record. The Decision is incompatible with the Public Employees Retirement Law "PERL," because it does not distinguish the *Haywood* line of cases that apply to disciplinary terminations - from unlawful terminations. In Respondent's central argument, Respondent contends that even though her relationship is severed with her employer, she was not fired for cause like in *Haywood*. Instead, her discharge had been ordered a Court to be removed from her record. With the severed employment relationship, disability retirees who resign are still able to apply if it is within the four months as stated in the Government Code section 21154. Put another way, a member who resigns for any reason – to get another job, or even to go fishing - can apply. Yet, a member who was unlawfully terminated as determined by a Court, which orders the termination removed from the record, - cannot apply. That is what the Decision stands for. The Decision does not address the differences and inappropriately applies the outcome of Haywood to this matter. Respondent was found to be discharged by her employer because of unlawful retaliation and she complied within the deadline of applying for the benefits, therefore, the Board should GRANT the Petition for Reconsideration.

## III. THE BOARD ERRED IN DISREGARDING RESPONDENT WAS ILLEGALLY TERMINATED AND A VICTIM OF SEXUAL HARRASSMENT AND ASSAULT FROM HER EMPLOYMENT

The Board's Decision does not take into consideration Respondent's illegal termination and her being a victim of sexual harassment. Respondent was not fired for cause, and her termination is removed from her personnel record. Respondent was sexually assaulted and harassed by her supervisor at her employment - which directly resulted in her retaliatory and illegal termination. The termination was "retaliatory on its face" according to Chief U.S. District Judge Kimberly Mueller. These facts need to be considered in the application of the *Haywood* 

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line of cases. Indeed, none of the *Haywood* line of cases upon which the construct of right to reinstatement prevents a member who severs their employment by resignation from afterwards applying – even though such a member who resigns does not have a right of reinstatement. A member whose employment is severed because they are unlawfully terminated similarly does not have a right of reinstatement. It is error to engraft a requirement for the right to reinstatement that is not in the PERL, to require a condition of applying - that Respondent must be reinstated in order to apply. Why would such an impossible requirement be added as an additional hurdle to the victim of sexual harassment – who is disabled and unable to reinstate to such a retaliatory workplace that would result in certain further retaliation - when a member who simply resigned need not be required to reinstate before applying. The Board should GRANT Respondent's Petition for Reconsideration.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

The central argument of the Respondent's appeal was ignored: why if a member can first resign and later apply for IDR within the time limit allowed, can Respondent, who was illegally terminated and a victim of sexual assault and harassment as a direct result of her employment, not also apply for IDR? Neither have a right to reinstatement. This must be answered.

The Board of Administration has ample grounds to RECONSIDER the Decision, including:

- a. An erroneous application of Government Code section 21154, which fails to consider that Respondent applied within the deadline stated by the statute;
- b. Erroneous interpretation and application of *Haywood* as it applies to the Respondent by disregarding the difference between a disciplinary termination and an unlawful separation; and
- c. The disregard of important policy implication of a misapplication of the *Haywood* line of cases to the unlawful and retaliatory termination and victim of sexual assault and harassment.

Respondent was unlawfully separated from her employment as an act of unlawful

retaliation from the employer and should then be permitted to apply for IDR because she was
within the time limit allowed and her separation from her employment was not by any fault of
her own. For these reasons and based on the arguments set forth in this Petition as well as
previous submissions, Respondent asks that the Board RECONSIDER the Decision and instead
enter Judgment in favor of Respondent, to allow her to apply for IDR as is within her right to do.

Dated: August 14, 2024

CAL LAW APC



### CAL LAW APC 500 Capitol Mall, Suite 2350 Sacramento, California 95814

#### PROOF OF SERVICE

I am a resident of the State of California, over eighteen years of age, and not a party to this action. My business address is 500 Capitol Mall, Suite 2350, Sacramento, California 95814.

On the date set forth below, I served the following document(s):

### RESPONDENT'S PETITION FOR RECONSIDERATION OF THE BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION

BY ELECTRONIC SERVICE: Pursuant to court order, regulation, or agreement with opposing counsel to accept service of documents electronically, I caused the documents to be sent to the persons at the email addressed listed below by the ordinary practice of the firm from cal@callawapc.com

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I declare that I am employed in the office of a member of the Bar of, or permitted to practice before this Court, and declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on August 14, 2024 at Sacramento, California.

