ATTACHMENT C

**RESPONDENT'S ARGUMENT** 

## FAX COVER SHEET

ТО	BOARD SERVICE UNIT COORDINATOR
COMPANY	CALPERS
FAXNUMBER	19167953972
FROM	Larry Watkins
DATE	2023-10-1918:32:14 GMT
RE	MONROE, RANDY oah 2023030282 CALPERS NO. 2022-
0654	

#### COVER MESSAGE

OPPOSITION TO DECISION OF ALJ FOR SUBMISSION TO THE BOARD AT REGULAR MEETING 11-15-2023

3

5

Ó

8

9

10

11

12

13

1.4

-15

16

17

18

3.0

20

21

22

23

24

25

V

LARRY WATKINS 188725 4788 Rawhide Street Montclair, California 91763 Office: 310 603-0300 Cell 310 925-1600 FAX: 310 603-0400

Attorney for Randy Monroe

### STATE OF CALIFORNIA

# CAL PERS BOARD STATE OF CALIFORNIA

RANDY MONROE

APPELLANT

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION (CDCR) RESPONDANT ) Case No. OAH 2023030282 ) CALPERS REF NO. 2022-0654

APPELLANTS RANDY MONROE
WRITTEN ARGUMENT IN
OPPOSITION TO PROPOSED
DECISION OF ALJ

The ALJ's Proposed Decision is completely out of line with Haywood and its progeny.

The ALJ in this case attempts to litigate a dismissed case. There is no case upon which a decision can be made. There was no agreement between CDCR and Monroe to forgo an appeal of disciplinary action. There was no agreement to swap disciplinary action for retirement. There was no act of retirement intended to contravene disciplinary action.

The application for disability retirement is an "Application" "Only" and not a decision as to whether Monroe is entitled to disability retirement. Therefore, the decision as to whether to accept the "Application" is one based only on Monroe's conduct with his initial employer. In this case, if the employer withdrew all charges without any condition's precedent, there is no

RANDY MONROE - Opposition to Proposed Decision by ALJ

~1 ...

2

3

 $\sim$ 

5

6

7

8

9

employer/employee action upon which to base denial of the application itself for disability retirement.

The ALJ misreads and misinterprets the circumstances of the charges before CDCR dismissed and fails to give Monroe equal representation.

Under no circumstances can the ALJ resurrect charges that have been dismissed and withdrawn. They are what they are and that is DISMISSED and

WITHDRAWN.

Dictionary

Data from Oxford Languages

10	Look it up
lana Ang sang sa	dis·miss
11	[dəˈsmis]
12	dismissed (past tense) · dismissed (past participle)
14 19	<ol> <li>order or allow to leave; send away: "she dismissed the taxi at the corner of the road"</li> </ol>
14	SIMILAR
15	telease free disband disperse dissolve discharge
16	discharge from employment or office: "CBS Records dismissed another 120 people"
17	SIMILAR: throw out get rid of discharge lay off oust expel
18	<ul> <li>treat as unworthy of serious consideration;</li> </ul>
19.	"it would be easy to dismiss him as all brawn and no brain"
2.0	<ul> <li>SIMILAR: banish put away set aside lay aside abandon drop</li> <li>deliberately cease to think about:</li> </ul>
	"he suspected a double meaning in her words, but dismissed the thought"
21	SIMILAR: banish put away set aside lay aside abandon drop
22	<ul> <li>(of a group assembled under someone's authority) disperse: "he told his company to dismiss"</li> </ul>
23	1. 2. 이 가슴의 * (LAW Self 2. 1) 이 것 같은 것이 있다는 이 가슴 공장의 감정하는 이 가슴이 가슴을 가지 않네.
24	refuse further hearing to (a case): "the judge dismissed the case for lack of evidence"
	i de la compara de la comp La compara de la compara de La compara de la compara de
25	
	A Judge's Decision
	사는 것은
	为了,我们的人们就是一个人的人,我们们的人,我们们的人,我们就能能做了你的人,我们就能是你的人,我们就能能了。""你不能是你,你们就是你们的人,你能能

RANDY MONROE - Opposition to Proposed Decision by ALI

2

3

4

5

5

7

8

9

11 Q

11

12

13

14

15

16

1.7

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

The other case when something is withdrawn in court is when a decision is made to remove the charges entirely for someone that is accused of committing a crime. In other words, this isn't simply removing an objectionable line of questioning, this is erasing the crime itself. There are two ways that this can work, with charges being withdrawn, or stayed.

In the case of charges being stayed, this means that the court is no longer actively pursuing a conviction in a case and will stop prosecuting *for the time being*. It is, in one sense, considered a "dormant" case, but it is not outright canceled. When a court case has been stayed, this simply means that the court and the resolution of a verdict, are being put aside for now, but it is legally possible to revive the case and continue it at a later date.

Under normal circumstances, stayed charges may be "revived" within one year of the court decision, especially if another crime occurs by the defendant during that year. When a charge is withdrawn, however, this means that the court has made the decision to drop the charges permanently, and no longer seek prosecution.

The ALJ cannot refer to the charges because once withdrawn, they are gone. They cannot be revived. CDCR's Employee Relations Officer believed and testified that if Monroe returned to work, CDCR could revive the charges. This is also patently wrong. If CDCR as a condition of withdrawal, indicated or noticed that if Monroe returned to work, and in consideration of withdrawing the charges, they could by reinstated, this possibly would be a viable argument. The problem is that the Withdrawal and Dismissal of charges carried no conditions and No Agreements (See Withdrawal Exhibit).

CDCR and likely the ALJ seem to believe that since CDCR served Monroe with the NOAA (Notice of Adverse Action) after he retired, somehow, this error can be remedied but it cannot. Haywood and its progeny based their cases on the NOAA and the appellants knowledge of having **TIMELY** received the NOAA. All of the cases then rely on what the Appellant did after he received the NOAA. In essence, the Board said "No Cheating". There was none here.

RANDY MONROE - Opposition to Proposed Decision by AL

·-- 3 ---

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

.9

10

11

3.2

33

14

15

1.6

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

CDCR and this ALJ seem to want the Board to make new law eviscerating the NOAA as a condition of disciplinary action and allow the employing department to make up its own reasons for disciplinary action at any time it chooses.

If this was to be the case, every retired person retiring or having retired from State Service could be served a NOAA at any time after their retirement and be forced to defend charges that may have been brought up years after they retired, thereupon dissolving them of any retirement they receive, had received, or will receive.

A NOAA (Notice of Adverse Action) says you did something while working in State Service and we intend to discipline you for it and this is the discipline we are imposing. (For Monroe) removal from State Service. Here, they could not do it because Monroe has already retired and applied for his disability. PERS did their due diligence and sent CDCR a request to give notice of any pending disciplinary action. The Back to Work Officer checked the box stating that Monroe is retiring and applying for disability in "GOOD STANDING".

The ALJ says Monroe was sent a letter after he had retired telling him his retirement was "Under Unfavorable Circumstances". This also cannot legally be done after Monroe retired. If the letter was created before and sent before Monroe retired, CDCR might have had an argument, although a losing one but the letter was sent clearly after his retirement and before any NOAA was delivered.

At ALJ paragraph 17, the ALJ writes that on April 12, 2022, after Monroe had retired, the Return-to-Work Coordinator marked on the Cal Pers

RANDY MONROE – Opposition to Proposed Decision by ALI

2

3

4

5

6

-7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

-15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Certification form "The member resigned in lieu of termination". Even though this was a paper outright lie, the form clearly contravenes what she wrote on the Cal Pers Certification form in March of 2022 that Monroe was in good standing.

ALJ's paragraph 18, should never have been included in the report because it contained clearly false information to Pers by the Assistant Employee Relations Officer who was only an assistant as no true Employee Relations Officer had been hired. This person "Lopez" admitted in the hearing that she was only a Parole Agent II Assistant Supervisor and had no management authority to speak for CDCR or espouse CDCR policy. ALJ's paragraph was proved untrue by the Attorney who represented and signed the Dismissal and Withdrawal of charges.

The ALJ reciting of the alleged circumstances of the incident resulting in the charges that were withdrawn and dismissed is little more than an attempt to inflame the reader because the charges were withdrawn and dismissed. The

ALJ did not even exclude those charges that were not filed against Monroe. The ALJ was given the response by Monroe to those charges but conveniently missed and omitted them. The ALJ failed to list that Monroe was at the Settlement Conference to set a date for his formal appeal hearing when his attorney heard language of retirement prior to the NOAA and brought that issue to the floor.

These charges were not dismissed by the State Personnel Board but dismissed and withdrawn by CDCR and signed by the Attorney representing CDCR.

RANDY MONROE - Opposition to Proposed Decision by ALJ

- 5 -

2

3

á

- 53

6

. 7

8

9

10

11

12

1,4

15

16

17

18

2.9

20

21

22

23

24

2.5

CDCR withdrew their charges and dismissed the case against Monroe at the "Settlement Conference". The ALJ mentions that a Skelly hearing was held. At Skelly, the employee has an opportunity to tell his side but may not call witnesses to prove his case. Skelly provides for a hearing but leaves the decision to the Employing Head who simply happens to be the person who charged the employee in the first instance. Likely, Ms Lopez. The minimum constitutional standard is "Notice and Opportunity to be heard and Opportunity to be heard includes ability to call witness in one's defense.

For CDCR to say that Monroe retired in lieu of termination requires that Monroe have had some say in denying or some conduct which shows he has abandoned his right to be heard and call witnesses.

#### APPLICABLE CASE LAW

Haywood was terminated for cause after receiving his NOAA

Vandergoot was terminated for cause after receiving his NOAA

Smith was terminated for cause after receiving his NOAA.

Martinez received a **NOAA** but settled termination for cause and agreed never to return to that employment.

MacFarland was served with his **NOAA** while still employed and dismissed for reasons not involving disability and found not eligible because he was scheduled to be fired the next day.

Our employee Monroe **was not** served with a **NOAA** until 10 days **after** he retired. Monroe's injury was service related.

None of these cases step one iota into our circumstances or case and they definitely do not mimic Haywood or its progeny.

Larry Watkins – Attorney on behalf of RANDY MONROE

RANDY MONROE - Opposition to Proposed Decision by ALI

10/19/2023 2:43PM (GMT-04:00)