



In this case, the Commission's findings were not in dispute. Montez had failed to report two incidents of inmate abuse and had not been truthful in the Department's investigation. Peace officers are held to higher standards of conduct than civilian employees. Courts consider peace officer dishonesty to be highly injurious to the employing agencies and the public service. The court concluded that Montez's failure to report two incidents of abuse of an inmate constituted an "inexcusable neglect of his duty to safeguard the jail population," and his lies during the subsequent investigation "brought discredit upon his position and department, and forever undermined his credibility."

Moreover, Montez never recanted the false statements he made to the Department's investigators, and repeated them at the hearing before the Commission. The court found that honesty is not an isolated or transient behavior; instead, it is a continuing trait of character. The court found that the County did not need to retain deputies who lie to protect other deputies who harm inmates.

Thus, the court found that the Commission's decision to reduce Montez's discharge to a 30-day suspension was unsupported by its own findings.

*County of Los Angeles v. Civil Service Com. of County of Los Angeles*, 40 Cal.App.5th 871 (2019).

**NOTE:**

*This case is another in a long line of cases that finds that termination is an appropriate penalty for peace officer dishonesty. Also important to this decision was that the deputy continued to be dishonest at his appeal hearing.*

***Terminated Officers' Mandatory Hearing Before Board Of Rights Satisfied POBR Administrative Appeal Right.***

This case examined the administrative appeal rights of two former Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) sergeants under the Public Safety Officers Bill of Rights Act (POBR). Both sergeants were subject to separate investigations for unrelated allegations of misconduct. The trial court coordinated the hearing on both sergeants' cases because they presented an identical POBR issue.

The City of Los Angeles's charter mandates that any decision to remove a peace officer from duty requires a hearing before and decision by a Board of Rights

(Board). In 2010 and 2015, the LAPD initiated two separate internal investigations into two sergeants for alleged misconduct. Following the investigations, their commanding officers recommended termination of both, pending Board review in accordance with the City's charter. After complying with Skelly procedures, LAPD's Chief of Police also determined that both sergeants would be removed from their positions with the LAPD based upon the investigations' sustained findings, pending Board review.

After full evidentiary hearings, the Board found the sergeants were guilty of many of the sustained findings against them. The Chief then executed removal orders for both sergeants.

The sergeants then filed petitions for writ of mandate, alleging the City violated their POBR rights by failing to provide a fair administrative appeal, as required by Government Code section 3304(b). Notably, the sergeants did not argue that the Board hearings were insufficient to satisfy the POBR. Rather, they both argued that the Board hearings occurred before the agency issued its "final" sanction against them (i.e., the Board hearing was an interim step on the way to a final disciplinary action).

The trial court agreed, ordering the City to vacate the terminations and provide the sergeants with an opportunity for an administrative appeal as required by the POBR.

The Court of Appeal disagreed and reversed, holding that the hearing before the Board was the administrative appeal that Government Code section 3304(b) requires. Specifically, the Court of Appeal held that the Chief identified removal as the specific sanction against both sergeants before the Board hearing, and therefore the Board hearing constituted an administrative appeal that satisfied Section 3304(b). The Court of Appeal held that the City charter's requirement of a Board hearing is part of the procedure the POBR requires. The Court of Appeal declined to require the City to provide any more than what the POBR mandates.

*Gonzalez v. City of Los Angeles*, 42 Cal.App.5th 1034 (2019).

## DISABILITY

### *Case Dismissed Because Employee Presented No Evidence Of An Adverse Employment Action And Failed To Notify Employer Of A Disability.*

John Doe worked as a psychologist at Ironwood State Prison for the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR). Between 2013 and 2016, Doe submitted three accommodation requests to assist him with his concentration, including a quieter workspace, a thumb drive, and a small recorder. In support of his requests, Doe submitted medical notes from his physician, which indicated that Doe had a “learning disability,” a “chronic work related medical condition” and a “physical disability” that made him “easily distracted” and disorganized when under stress.

When CDCR could not accommodate Doe’s requests, he voluntarily took two paid medical leaves of absence. In 2016, during a third leave of absence, Doe submitted his resignation. Doe then sued CDCR, alleging discrimination, retaliation and harassment based on disability in violation of the Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA). Doe alleged he was diagnosed with two disabilities: asthma and dyslexia. Doe also alleged CDCR violated FEHA by failing to both accommodate his disabilities and engage in the interactive process.

The trial court granted summary judgment for CDCR and Doe appealed. The California Court of Appeal affirmed summary judgment for CDCR on the following grounds.

The California Court of Appeal held that Doe’s discrimination and retaliation claims failed because he presented no evidence that he was subjected to an adverse employment action—an essential element of both claims. Doe alleged CDCR subjected him to adverse employment actions by (i) criticizing his work performance, (ii) ordering a wellness check when he was out sick, (iii) suspecting him of bringing his personal cell phone into work in violation of work policy, (iv) assigning him to a primary crisis position on the same day as a union meeting, and (v) forcing him to take medical leave when he did not receive his requested accommodations.

The Court of Appeal held that the CDCR’s alleged actions were minor conduct that upset Doe, but did not threaten to materially affect the terms and conditions of his job. Therefore, the actions did not

reach the level of an adverse employment action. Further, Doe’s decision to take medical leave was not an adverse employment action because the leave was voluntary and Doe requested it. The Court of Appeal also affirmed that CDCR’s failure to accommodate Doe’s alleged disability did not qualify as an adverse employment action for the purposes of a discrimination or retaliation claim.

As for Doe’s harassment claim, the Court of Appeal held that none of the alleged conduct was subjectively severe enough to constitute harassment. Rather, each incident involved a personnel decision by Doe’s supervisor within the scope of his supervisory duties. Simply because Doe felt his supervisor performed those duties in a negative or malicious way did not transform the conduct into disability harassment.

Finally, the Court of Appeal held that Doe’s accommodation and interactive process claims failed because he presented insufficient evidence to support that CDCR was on notice that he had a FEHA-covered disability. Doe’s medical notes indicated that he had a “chronic work related medical condition” and “physical disability,” but did not state that Doe had asthma or dyslexia. Further, the medical notes failed to describe the extent of limitations his disability caused, which rendered CDCR unable to determine whether it could reasonably accommodate Doe.

*Doe v. Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation*, 2019 WL 6907515 (2019).

#### **NOTE:**

*Employers should request employees provide reasonable documentation to support a request for accommodation for an alleged disability. This allows the employer to determine whether there is an FEHA-covered disability and to consider the full range of potential accommodations in the interactive process.*

## LEGAL IMMUNITY

### *Agency Not Liable For Collision Because Deputies Acknowledged Receipt Of Pursuit Policies.*

Vehicle Code section 17004.7 gives a public agency immunity from liability for collisions involving peace officer pursuits if the agency follows a written vehicular pursuit policy and provides annual trainings on the topic.

In April 2014, the Alameda County Sheriff's Office (Sheriff's Office) revised its vehicle pursuit policy (Policy). The lengthy Policy included guidelines on "initiating, continuing or terminating pursuits," which covered 15 of the 19 guidelines established by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST Commission). The Policy also included guidelines on "aircraft support procedures," which similarly outlined considerations established by the POST Commission. The Sheriff's Office also provided annual training on vehicular pursuits through a training video covering the same topics and guidelines addressed in the Policy.

The Sheriff's Office required its peace officers to certify electronically that they read and understood the agency's employment policies. Supervisors within the Sheriff's Office would audit these electronic certifications and follow up with those peace officers who failed to timely comply with the agency's policy certification requirements. By October 2014, the Sheriff's Office obtained electronic certifications from approximately 80% of its peace officers for the revised Policy.

In October 2014, a car fleeing from Sheriff's Office deputies struck William Riley. Riley then sued the Sheriff's Office. The trial court granted summary judgment for the Sheriff's Office, holding that the agency complied with the policy and training requirements under Section 17004.7. Therefore, the Sheriff's Office was immune from liability for Riley's injuries.

On appeal, Riley argued that (i) the Policy was not properly promulgated within the meaning of Section 17004.7 and (ii) the Policy failed to satisfy Section 17004.7's training requirements and minimum standards regarding speed and air support. The Court of Appeal disagreed with Riley's contentions, and affirmed the trial court's ruling that the Sheriff's Office was immune from liability.

Specifically, the Court of Appeal held that the Sheriff's Office properly promulgated its Policy. Riley argued that Section 17004.7 required the Policy to contain explicit certification language. But, the Court of Appeal held that the statute required only that all peace officers of an agency certify in writing that they received, read, and understood the policy. Therefore, the electronic signature page was sufficient under Section 17004.7. The statute did not require the Sheriff's Office to include similar certification language in the Policy itself.

On the promulgation issue, the Court of Appeal also held that the Sheriff's Office showed that it had a system in place reasonably designed to apprise all peace officers of the Policy, and that supervisors followed up with officers who failed to certify electronically that they read and understood the Policy. The Sheriff's Office failed to obtain certifications from approximately 20% of peace officers at the time of Riley's injury, but the Court of Appeal held that while the agency could improve its follow-up process, the current procedures were nonetheless adequate under Section 17004.7.

The Policy satisfied minimum standards relating to speed and air support under Section 17004.7. Although the Policy failed to include a section that specifically addressed speed, the Policy did address the relevant POST Commission's guidelines. Similarly, the Policy's section on air support sufficiently addressed the POST Commission's guidelines. The Court of Appeal declined to require explicit reference to each POST guideline when the Policy as a whole furthered the Legislature's goal of encouraging fewer and safer pursuits. Similarly, the Sheriff's Office driver training video was sufficient under Section 17004.7 because it presented the same guidelines outlined in the Policy.

*Riley v. Alameda County Sheriff's Office*, 2019 WL 6872466 (2019).

**NOTE:**

*This case illustrates the importance of having updated written policies that peace officers timely acknowledge, either in writing or electronically.*

## LABOR RELATIONS

### *Union Not Required To Exhaust Administrative Remedies Because MOU Did Not Provide For Class Grievances.*

The Association for Los Angeles Deputy Sheriffs (ALADS) represents non-management deputy sheriffs and peace officers employed in the County of Los Angeles District Attorney's office. In 2017, the memorandum of understanding (MOU) between ALADS and the County contained provisions requiring the County to match compensation increases given to other safety employee unions. The MOU also contained a grievance procedure that

ended in binding arbitration, to resolve any alleged violations of the MOU's terms. However, the MOU did not provide for class grievances.

During the MOU's effective period, the County approved a salary adjustment for another County safety employee union. ALADS thereafter initiated two grievances concerning the County's alleged failure to increase the salaries of ALADS's members to match the salary adjustment approved for other safety employees. As part of the grievance procedure, ALADS sent written requests for arbitration to the Employee Relations Commission (ERCOM). The County objected to the requests on the grounds that ALADS could not initiate a grievance on behalf of the individuals it represents. According to ALADS, the County also refused to comply with a discovery order from ERCOM. As a result, the arbitrator handling the grievances took the scheduled arbitrations off calendar.

ALADS then sued the County; its lawsuit requested a writ of mandate requiring the County to comply with the MOU's compensation provisions. The County filed a demurrer because ALADS failed to exhaust the administrative remedies provided by the MOU. The trial court agreed and sustained the demurrer without leave to amend.

The California Court of Appeal reversed and remanded the case back to the trial court for further proceedings. The failure to arbitrate in accordance with the grievance procedures in a MOU is a failure to exhaust administrative remedies. The Court of Appeal examined an exception to the exhaustion of remedies requirement. Under that exception, exhaustion of administrative remedies is not required if the available remedy is inadequate, or if pursuing that remedy would be futile.

ALADS argued that because class-wide relief was not available through the MOU's grievance process, it would need to prosecute separate individual grievance actions on behalf of each of its 7,800 members. The Court of Appeal agreed that would be an onerous, time-consuming process. The Court of Appeal decided that remedy was inadequate and that the exception to the exhaustion requirement applied. There is no need to exhaust administrative remedies if the judicial action seeks relief on behalf of a class, and the available administrative procedures do not provide class-wide relief. Although ALADS's action against the County was a representative action on behalf of its members and not a class action, that

distinction was immaterial because ALADS sought relief on behalf of a designated group of persons (its members), which was similar to a class action.

*ALADS v. County of Los Angeles*, 2019 WL 6463183 (2019).

**NOTE:**

*This case illustrates why an agency may not always rely on a failure to exhaust administrative remedies defense despite a failure to use an MOU grievance procedure. Accordingly, agencies should closely examine their grievance procedures and consider whether to provide for class grievances.*

***County And Privately-Owned Medical Clinics Were Joint Employers.***

Ventura County owns and operates Ventura County Medical Center (VCMC). VCMC contracts with a number of privately-owned clinics to provide medical services throughout the County.

The contracts between VCMC and the clinics are almost identical. Each clinic is owned by a physician, who serves as the clinic's medical director. Under the contracts, the clinics manage day-to-day operations and provide physicians and staff. However, the County provides and maintains the facilities, equipment, and furnishings for the clinics to operate; approves the operating budget for each clinic; and owns all revenues and accounts payable that the clinics generate. The County also trains clinic employees on VCMC policies. Clinic employees must attend a VCMC orientation and wear a badge that affiliates them with VCMC. Further, the County periodically reviews the work of clinic employees and conducts audits. Clinic employees could be disciplined if they did not follow VCMC policies.

SEIU, Local 721 (SEIU) sought to represent clinic employees. However, the County refused to process the representation petition. The County said it was not the "employer, joint or otherwise, of the persons SEIU purports to represent." Subsequently, SEIU filed an unfair practice charge with the Public Employment Relations Board (PERB) alleging that the County violated the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act by denying the petition.

The Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) dismissed the unfair practice charge. The ALJ found that PERB did not have jurisdiction because the County was not a single or joint employer of the clinic employees. SEIU challenged the ALJ's decision, and PERB reversed the

ruling. PERB found that SEIU had met its burden of proof under both the single and joint employer doctrines. The County then petitioned the California Court of Appeal to review PERB's decision.

The court affirmed PERB's decision and concluded that the County and the private medical clinics are joint employers. A joint employer relationship exists when two or more employers exert significant control over the same employees so as to share or co-determine essential terms and conditions of employment. A joint-employer relationship is established if an entity retains the right to control and direct the activities of the person rendering service, or the manner and method in which the work is performed. The court found that substantial evidence supported PERB's finding that the County was a joint employer of clinic employees.

For example, the clinic employees' salaries and benefits were part of the clinic's annual operating budget, which the County had to approve. The County also owned all revenues and accounts payable that a clinic generates. Moreover, the County had a right to control patient care and personnel policies, training, and other employment conditions. Finally, the County indicated that it had a right to control clinic operations on its various federal and state reporting forms. Thus, the court determined PERB correctly found the County was a joint employer of the clinic employees.

*County of Ventura v. Public Employment Relations Bd.*, 254 Cal. Rptr.3d 902 (2019).

**NOTE:**

*Many agencies believe that contracting for services prevents a joint employment relationship. This case shows that significant control can create a joint employment.*

## WAGE AND HOUR

### *Judge Not Required To Approve FLSA Litigation Settlement.*

Mei Xing Yu worked as a sushi chef at a restaurant owned and operated by Hasaki Restaurant, Inc. Yu sued Hasaki in New York State, on behalf of other similarly situated employees, for violating the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) overtime provisions

and New York labor laws. About three months later, Hasaki sent Yu a settlement offer for \$20,000 plus reasonable attorneys' fees pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 68 (Rule 68 offer).

Within a month, Yu sent the court notice that he was accepting the Rule 68 offer. The judge did not enter judgment. Instead, the judge directed the parties to submit a joint letter explaining why the settlement was fair and reasonable. Alternatively, the judge allowed the parties to argue why they believed that the judge was not required to approve their Rule 68 settlement.

The parties submitted a joint letter stating their opinion that the judge was not required to approve their settlement. The US Secretary of Labor submitted an amicus brief stating that judicial approval was required for FLSA settlements. Although Rule 68 contains mandatory language requiring the clerk of the court to enter judgment without judicial approval, the judge noted that there were narrow exceptions to that rule for bankruptcy and class action settlements. The judge decided that FLSA settlements also fell within that narrow exception of Rule 68 offers that require judicial approval. The parties appealed to the US Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

The Second Circuit reviewed whether a Rule 68 offer of judgment that disposes of a FLSA claim in litigation needs to be reviewed by a district court or the US Department of Labor (DOL) for fairness before the clerk of the court can enter judgment.

The Second Circuit found that although FLSA authorizes the DOL to bring FLSA actions and to supervise the payment of unpaid wages or overtime pay, nothing in the FLSA commands that FLSA litigation can only be settled with a judge's approval. Conversely, the bankruptcy law, for example, explicitly requires judicial approval of settlements.

The Second Circuit also reviewed and dismissed several arguments that the amici parties raised to support their contention that judicial review and approval was required for FLSA settlements. The Second Circuit decided that no implied requirement for judicial approval can be read into Supreme Court or other court precedents, the FLSA's legislative history, or the remedial purpose of the FLSA.

*Mei Xing Yu, et al v. Hasaki Restaurant, et al.*, 2019 WL 6646618 (2nd Cir. 2019).

**NOTE:**

*This case is limited to FLSA cases that are filed in the Second Circuit and settled through Rule 68 offers of compromise. It is unknown if the Ninth Circuit, which covers California, would follow this precedent. Because this case is thorough and well-reasoned, however, it is persuasive.*

## CALIFORNIA PUBLIC RECORDS ACT

### *Attorneys’ Fees Awarded To Newspaper That Defeated A Reverse-CPRA Action.*

The Metropolitan Water District (MWD) is a cooperative water wholesaler with 26 members including the City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (DWP). In 2014, following then-Governor Brown’s declaration that California was in a drought, MWD began a Turf Removal Rebate Program. The Program provided money or rebates to customers of its member agencies who replaced their grass with drought tolerant landscaping. MWD paid \$370 to \$450 million in rebates. There were about 40,000 participants in the Program, 7,800 of whom were DWP customers. The City of Los Angeles’s Controller questioned the utility of the Program and observed that the rebates were concentrated in certain neighborhoods and certain businesses.

On May 19, 2015, a reporter for the San Diego Union Tribune (Tribune) made a California Public Records Acts (CPRA) request to MWD for information related to the participants in the Program including their names, addresses, and rebate amounts.

Before responding to the Tribune’s request, the MWD provided a copy of the request to DWP. DWP objected to revealing its customers’ names and addresses. DWP and MWD thereafter agreed that MWD’s disclosure would be limited and redacted.

On July 31, 2015, DWP sued to prevent MWD from releasing information about anyone (even individuals who were not DWP customers) who participated in the Program. This type of lawsuit is referred to as a “reverse CPRA” action. Reverse CPRA actions are viewed as necessary to protect the privacy rights of individuals whose personal information may be contained in government records. The trial court issued a temporary restraining order to prevent the

disclosure of DWP customer information. The West Basin Municipal Water District, Foothill Municipal Water District, and the Upper San Gabriel Municipal Water Districts (Utility Intervenor) thereafter joined DWP’s lawsuit and sought similar retraining orders for their own customers.

On August 6, 2015, the Tribune intervened in DWP’s lawsuit against MWD and at the same time, filed a CPRA cross-petition against MWD to compel the disclosure of the names and addresses of Program recipients.

On January 15, 2016, the trial court denied DWP’s writ petition and granted the Tribune’s cross-petition to compel disclosure of the records from MWD. The trial court also awarded the Tribune’s attorneys’ fees for intervening in the reverse CPRA lawsuit. However, the trial court declined to award the Tribune attorneys’ fees for the legal briefing on the Tribune’s fee motion.

The California Court of Appeal upheld the trial court’s decision to award attorneys’ fees to the Tribune on the reverse CPRA action. The Court of Appeal found that the Tribune meet the requirements of Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5, which is known as the “private attorney general” exception to the general rule that parties bear their own attorneys’ fees. The court reasoned that the Tribune was attempting to enforce the public’s right to know how the government uses public money, and that disclosure of the records sought would confer a significant benefit to the public.

The Court of Appeal overturned the trial court’s decision to deny the Tribune its fees for work related to briefing on its motion for attorneys’ fees. The Court of Appeal found that the attorney work was not duplicative, and the Tribune was entitled to those fees as the prevailing party.

*City of Los Angeles v. Metropolitan Water District*, 42 Cal.App.5th 290 (2019).

**NOTE:**

*Agencies considering bringing a reverse CPRA action must consider the possibility of an attorneys’ fee award against the agency if the party seeking the records intervenes in that action, and receives a ruling ordering disclosure of the records at issue.*

## NEW TO THE FIRM



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## FIRM PUBLICATIONS

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Congratulations to San Francisco Partner [Linda Adler](#) for being quoted in a *Law360* article about AB 5 and the new Independent Contractor test and how businesses should take a close look in light of the new law.

Fresno Partner [Che Johnson](#) and Sacramento Attorney [Lars Reed](#) authored an article for the *Daily Journal* on the looming pension reform for public agencies.

Sacramento Partner [Gage Dungey](#) and Associate [Savana Manglona](#) authored an article for *Bloomberg Law* on the new lactation accommodation requirements that take effect Jan. 1, 2020.

Sacramento Partner [Gage Dungey](#) and Associate [Savana Manglona](#) authored an article for Law.com's *The Recorder* on "What Employers Should Know About California's New Lactation Accommodation Requirements."

Los Angeles Partner [Oliver Yee](#) and Associate [Kaylee Feick](#) authored an article for the *Daily Journal* on "Navigating the Impacts of AB5 for Public Agency Employers."



**Firm Activities**

Consortium Training

- Jan. 8**            **“Managing the Marginal Employee”**  
 North State ERC | Webinar | Michael Youril
- Jan. 9**            **“Public Sector Employment Law Update” & “Navigating the Crossroads of Discipline and Disability Accommodation”**  
 East Inland Empire ERC | Fontana | Geoffrey S. Sheldon
- Jan. 9**            **“Finding the Facts: Employee Misconduct & Disciplinary Investigations”**  
 Gateway Public ERC | Lakewood | James E. Oldendorph
- Jan. 9**            **“Legal Issues Regarding Hiring and Promotion”**  
 San Mateo County ERC | Brisbane | Lisa S. Charbonneau
- Jan. 15**          **“Public Sector Employment Law and Legislative Update”**  
 Bay Area, NorCal & San Diego ERC | Webinar | Richard S. Whitmore
- Jan. 16**          **“Labor Code 101”**  
 South Bay ERC | Webinar | Stephanie J. Lowe
- Jan. 16**          **“Public Service: Understanding the Roles and Responsibilities of Public Employees” & “Preventing Workplace Harassment, Discrimination and Retaliation”**  
 West Inland Empire ERC | Diamond Bar | Ronnie Arenas
- Jan. 29**          **“Exercising Your Management Rights”**  
 Gold Country ERC | Webinar | Richard Bolanos
- Jan. 30**          **“Managing the Marginal Employee”**  
 L.A. County Human Resources Consortium | Webinar | Melanie L. Chaney
- Feb. 5**            **“Nuts & Bolts: Navigating Common Legal Risks for the Front Line Supervisor” & “Navigating the Crossroads of Discipline and Disability Accommodation”**  
 Central Valley ERC | Clovis | Jesse Maddox
- Feb. 5**            **“Finding the Facts: Employee Misconduct & Disciplinary Investigations” & “Public Sector Employment Law Update”**  
 Coachella Valley ERC | Palm Desert | Geoffrey S. Sheldon
- Feb. 6**            **“Addressing Workplace Violence” & “Iron Fists or Kid Gloves: Retaliation in the Workplace”**  
 Imperial Valley ERC | El Centro | Stefanie K. Vaudreuil
- Feb. 6**            **“Administering Overlapping Laws Covering Discrimination, Leaves and Retirement”**  
 North San Diego County ERC | Rancho Santa Fe | Frances Rogers & Jeremiah Heisler
- Feb. 12**          **“Navigating the Crossroads of Discipline and Disability Accommodation” & “Management Guide to Public Sector Labor Relations”**  
 Central Coast ERC | Arroyo Grande | Che I. Johnson
- Feb. 12**          **“Disaster Service Workers - If You Call Them, Will They Come?” & “The Future is Now - Embracing Generational Diversity and Succession Planning”**  
 NorCal ERC | Pleasant Hill | Lisa S. Charbonneau

- Feb. 12**      **“The Future is Now - Embracing Generational Diversity and Succession Planning” & “Disaster Service Workers - If You Call Them, Will They Come?”**  
North State ERC | Redding | Gage C. Dungy
- Feb. 12**      **“Navigating the Crossroads of Discipline and Disability Accommodation” & “Privacy Issues in the Workplace”**  
Ventura/Santa Barbara ERC | Simi Valley | T. Oliver Yee
- Feb. 13**      **“A Guide to Implementing Public Employee Discipline”**  
Gateway Public ERC | Long Beach | Mark Meyerhoff
- Feb. 13**      **“Management Guide to Public Sector Labor Relations”**  
San Mateo County ERC | Webinar | Richard Bolanos
- Feb. 13**      **“12 Steps to Avoiding Liability” & “Nuts & Bolts: Navigating Common Legal Risks for the Front Line Supervisor”**  
West Inland Empire ERC | Diamond Bar | Laura Drottz Kalty
- Feb. 19**      **“Finding the Facts: Employee Misconduct & Disciplinary Investigations” & “Management Guide to Public Sector Labor Relations”**  
San Gabriel Valley ERC | Alhambra | Melanie L. Chaney
- Feb. 19**      **“Prevention and Control of Absenteeism and Abuse of Leave”**  
South Bay ERC | Palos Verdes Estates | Danny Y. Yoo
- Feb. 20**      **“The Future is Now - Embracing Generational Diversity and Succession Planning”**  
LA County Human Resources Consortium | Los Angeles | Christopher S. Frederick
- Feb. 20**      **“Legal Issues Regarding Hiring” & “File That! Best Practices for Document and Record Management”**  
Napa/Solano/Yolo ERC | Napa | Jack Hughes

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- Jan. 7**      **“Key Legal Principles for Public Safety Managers - POST Management Course”**  
Peace Officer Standards and Training - POST | San Diego | Frances Rogers
- Jan. 8**      **“Communications”**  
City of San Bernardino Municipal Water Department | San Bernardino | Kristi Recchia
- Jan. 8**      **“Preventing Workplace Harassment, Discrimination and Retaliation and Maximizing Supervisory Skills for the First Line Supervisor”**  
Mono County | Mammoth Lakes | Gage C. Dungy
- Jan. 15**      **“Nuts & Bolts Navigating Common Legal Risks for the Front Line Supervisor”**  
City of Westminster | Danny Y. Yoo
- Jan. 15**      **“Labor Negotiations from Beginning to End!”**  
Port of Stockton | Stockton | Gage C. Dungy
- Jan. 16**      **“Preventing Workplace Harassment, Discrimination and Retaliation”**  
City of Mountain View | Heather R. Coffman
- Jan. 30**      **“The Future is Now - Embracing Generational Diversity & Succession Planning”**  
Employment Risk Management Authority | Merced | Michael Youril

**Feb. 4**      **“Maximizing Performance Through Evaluation, Documentation, and Corrective Action”**  
City of Ventura | Kristi Recchia

**Feb. 5**      **“Legal Issues Update”**  
Orange County Probation Department | Santa Ana | Christopher S. Frederick

**Feb. 6**      **“Inclusive Leadership”**  
San Diego County Water Authority | San Diego | Kristi Recchia

**Feb. 11**     **“Maximizing Supervisory Skills for the First Line Supervisor”**  
City of Clovis | Shelline Bennett

**Feb. 11**     **“Legal Aspects of Violence in the Workplace”**  
Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District | Los Altos | Heather R. Coffman

**Feb. 13,18,20** **“Legal Aspects of Violence in the Workplace”**  
Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District | Los Altos | Heather R. Coffman

**Feb. 19**     **“Preventing Workplace Harassment, Discrimination and Retaliation”**  
City of La Habra | Christopher S. Frederick

**Speaking Engagements**

**Jan. 9**      **“2020 Public Sector Employment Law Updates”**  
International Public Management Association for HR (IPMA-HR) Sacramento-Motherlode Chapter | Auburn | Gage C. Dungy

**Jan. 16**     **“2020 Legislative Update”**  
Inland Empire Public Management Association for Human Resources (IEPMA-HR) | Rancho Cucamonga | Laura Drottz Kalty

**Jan. 16**     **“2020 Public Sector Employment Law Updates”**  
IPMA-HR Sacramento-Motherlode Chapter | West Sacramento | Gage C. Dungy

**Jan. 22**     **“Public Safety Legal Update”**  
Alameda County Police Chiefs Association Executive Seminar | Bodega Bay | Morin I. Jacob

**Feb. 20**     **“Labor Relations in 2020”**  
Southern California Public Labor Relations Council (SCPLRC) Annual Conference | Lakewood | Laura Drottz Kalty

**Feb. 20**     **“Legal Trends”**  
SCPLRC Annual Conference | Lakewood | J. Scott Tiedemann

**Seminars**

**Jan. 22**     **“Costing Labor Contracts”**  
LCW Conference 2020 | San Francisco | Kristi Recchia & Che I. Johnson

**Jan. 23-24**   **“LCW Conference”**  
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