IN THE COURT OF APPEAL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FIFTH APPELLATE DISTRICT

RANDELL JOHNSON, Plaintiff and Appellant

vs.

ARVIN-EDISON WATER STORAGE DISTRICT, Defendant and Respondent.

Appeal from the Superior Court of Kern County The Honorable Arthur Wallace, Judge Presiding Case No. CV-261871

APPLICATION FOR PERMISSION TO FILE AMICUS CURIAE BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF RESPONDENT and BRIEF OF AMICUS CURIAE EDUCATION LEGAL ALLIANCE OF THE CALIFORNIA SCHOOL BOARDS ASSOCIATION

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TO BE FILED IN THE COURT OF APPEAL

APP-008

COURT OF APPEAL, FIFTH APPELLATE DISTRICT, DIVISION	Court of Appeal Case Number: F 056201
ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, State Bar number, and address):	Superior Court Case Number:
Richard L. Hamilton [SBN 037495] — EDUCATION LEGAL ALLIANCE/CA SCHOOL BOARDS ASSOCIATION	ON CV-261871
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ATTORNEY FOR (Name): Amicus Curiae ELA/CSBA	
APPELLANT/PETITIONER: Randell Johnson	
ALL ELEMANN ETHIONER. TRAILED I SOMMON	
RESPONDENT/REAL PARTY IN INTEREST: Arvin-Edison Water Storage	District
CERTIFICATE OF INTERESTED ENTITIES OR PERSONS	
(Check one): INITIAL CERTIFICATE SUPPLEMENTAL CERT	TIFICATE
Notice: Please read rules 8.208 and 8.488 before completing this form. You may use this form for the initial certificate in an appeal when you file your brief or a prebriefing motion, application, or opposition to such a motion or application in the Court of Appeal, and when you file a petition for an extraordinary writ. You may also use this form as a supplemental certificate when you learn of changed or additional information that must be disclosed.	
This form is being submitted on behalf of the following party (name): Amic	us Curiae ELA/CSBA
3, ,, , <u>———</u>	
2. a. There are no interested entities or persons that must be listed in this	s certificate under rule 8.208.
b. Interested entities or persons required to be listed under rule 8.208	are as follows:
Full name of interested entity or person	Nature of interest (Explain):
(1)	
(2)	
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Continued on attachment 2.	
The undersigned certifies that the above-listed persons or entities (corp association, but not including government entities or their agencies) ha more in the party if it is an entity; or (2) a financial or other interest in the should consider in determining whether to disqualify themselves, as de-	ve either (1) an ownership interest of 10 percent or e outcome of the proceeding that the justices
Date: February 23, 2009	De Balle
RICHARD L. HAMILTON	provious -
(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)	(SIGNATURE OF PARTY OR ATTORNEY)

APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO FILE AMICUS CURIAE BRIEF AND PROPOSED AMICUS CURIAE BRIEF OF EDUCATION LEGAL ALLIANCE OF THE CALIFORNIA SCHOOL BOARDS ASSOCIATION IN SUPPORT OF DEFENDANT/ RESPONDENT

I.

INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to California Rules of Court, Rule 8.200(c), the Education

Legal Alliance of the California School Boards Association ("Amicus Curiae")

respectfully requests permission to file the accompanying amicus curiae brief

("Amicus Curiae Brief") in support of Defendant/Respondent Arvin-Edison

Water Storage District (hereinafter, "Respondent"). Amicus Curiae will

address the question of general application of Labor Code provisions and

California Industrial Welfare Commission ("IWC) Wage Orders to public

entities as sought by Plaintiff/Appellant Randall Johnson ("Appellant").

II.

INTEREST OF AMICUS CURIAE CALIFORNIA SCHOOL BOARD ASSOCIATION'S EDUCATION LEGAL ALLIANCE

The California School Boards Association (CSBA) is a California non-profit corporation. CSBA is a member-driven association composed of nearly 1,000 K-12 school district governing boards and county boards of education throughout California. CSBA supports local school board governance and advocates on behalf of school districts and county offices of education. As part of CSBA, the Education Legal Alliance (the "Alliance") helps to ensure that

local school boards retain the authority to fully exercise the responsibilities vested in them by law to make appropriate policy and fiscal decisions for their local educational agencies. The Alliance represents its members, just under 800 of the state's 1,000 school districts and county offices of education, by addressing legal issues of statewide concern to school districts. The Alliance's activities include joining in litigation where the interests of public education are at stake.

In the case at bench, Appellant seeks to reverse long-established case law and Attorney General opinions relied upon by public entities, including members of Amicus Curiae, determining that Labor Code provisions and IWC Orders only apply when there is specific Legislative directive that is the case.

III.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Amicus Curiae respectfully request the Court to accept for filing the attached Amicus Curiae Brief.

Dated: February 23, 2009

Respectfully submitted,

EDUCATION LEGAL ALLIANCE OF THE CA SCHOOL BOARDS ASSOCIATION

By:

RICHARD L. HAMILTON
Associate General Counsel and Director

PROPOSED AMICUS CURIAE BRIEF OF THE EDUCATION LEGAL ALLIANCE OF THE CALIFORNIA SCHOOL BOARDS ASSOCIATION IN SUPPORT OF DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT

COMES NOW Amicus Curiae, the Education Legal Alliance of the California School Boards Association, to offer the following Argument in the above captioned matter.

I.

INTRODUCTION

The Education Legal Alliance of the California School Boards

Association ("Amicus Curiae") submits this amicus curiae brief ("Amicus

Curiae Brief") in support of Defendant/Respondent Arvin-Edison Water

Storage District (hereinafter, "Respondent") pursuant to California Rules of

Court, Rule 8.200(c).

The California School Boards Association (CSBA) is a California non-profit corporation. CSBA is a member-driven association composed of nearly 1,000 K-12 school district governing boards and county boards of education throughout California. CSBA supports local school board governance and advocates on behalf of school districts and county offices of education. As part of CSBA, the Education Legal Alliance (the "Alliance") helps to ensure that local school boards retain the authority to fully exercise the responsibilities vested in them by law to make appropriate policy and fiscal decisions for their local educational agencies. The Alliance represents its members, just under

800 of the state's 1,000 school districts and county offices of education, by addressing legal issues of statewide concern to school districts. The Alliance's activities include joining in litigation where the interests of public education are at stake.

II.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

A. Facts and Procedural History

Plaintiff/Appellant Randall Johnson ("Appellant") has filed this class action complaint for overtime wages, meal and rest periods, statutory penalties and other wage and hours claims against the Respondent. Appellant asserts the Respondent has violated the Labor Code and a Wage Order promulgated by the California Industrial Welfare Commission ("IWC").

The trial court sustained Respondent's Demurrer to the Complaint without leave to amend on the grounds that a public entity, like Respondent, is not covered by the Labor Code provisions and IWC Order cited by Appellant.

B. Summary of the Parties' Arguments on Appeal

As pertinent for purposes of this Amicus Curiae Brief, in summary, Appellant argues that:

"First, under established legal precedent, public employers are subject to generally applicable statutory provisions unless expressly made exempt or where the statute would infringe on the public entity's sovereign powers. As Labor Code sections 201 [immediate payment of wages upon discharge or layoff], 202

[immediate payment of wages upon resignation], 203 [failure to make payment/penalties], 510 [overtime] and 512 [meal periods] do not infringe on the District's [Respondent's]] sovereign powers, the District is subject to these Labor Code sections.

Second, the Legislature granted the IWC with the authority to govern the wages and hours of all employees within the state of California, regardless of whether public or private, and to exempt categories of employers from the overtime and meal period requirement of Labor Code sections 510 and 512. As the IWC has not exempted public employers from Wage Order 17, which is applicable to the District, the District is subject to Labor Code sections 510 and 512." (Reply Brief, pg 3).

As pertinent to these arguments of Appellant, in summary, Respondent argues:

"The trial court correctly sustained the District's [Respondent's] demurrer without leave to amend for three reasons. First, Labor Code sections 510 and 512 are inapplicable to public agencies like the District. Under longstanding rules of statutory construction, statutes are presumed not to apply to governmental agencies unless they expressly say so. (See, e.g., Regents of the University of California v. Superior Court (1976) 17 Cal.3d 533, 536). Sections 510 and 512 concern the terms and conditions of public employment, which are powers specifically reserved to the District. (County of Riverside v. Superior Court, supra 30 Cal.4th at 285; Sonoma County Organization of Public Employees v. County of Sonoma, supra 23 Cal.3d at 316). Accordingly, courts have refused to apply Labor Code provisions as against public entities. (See, e.g. Curcini v. County of Alameda, supra, 164 Cal. App.4th at 638; Kistler v. Redwoods Community College District (1993) 15 Cal.App.4th at 1326.)

Second, Wage Order 17 does not apply to public agencies like the District. The IWC's enabling statute does not confer the IWC with the authority to regulate public agencies. Moreover, the legislative history reveals the Wage Order 17 was not designed to expand meal period obligations to public employees; rather is was intended to carry forward the preexisting exemption for public entities that existed in 1997.

...." (Respondent's Brief, pg 7-8)

III.

ARGUMENT

LABOR CODE PROVISIONS AND IWC WAGE ORDERS DO NOT GENERALLY APPLY TO PUBLIC ENTITIES

As the representative of the vast majority of school districts and county offices of education in the state of California, Amicus Curiae agrees with the arguments made by Respondent in its Brief as to the general non-applicability of these Labor Code provisions and the IWC Wage Order to public entities, which includes California's school districts and county offices of education.

In furtherance of those arguments with a specific focus on public school employers it should be observed that the Legislature has plenary power over public school districts subject only to constitutional restraints. (*Wilson v. State Bd. of Education* (1999) 75 Cal.App.4th 1125, 1134-1135) The Legislature, in exercising this authority, provides extensive statutory direction concerning school operations, including Title 2, Division 3, Part 25 of the Education Code ("Part 25"), entitled "Employees." Part 25 sets out a myriad of provisions relative to wage and hour issues pertinent to both certificated and classified employees.

Moreover, the Legislature has enacted broad rights of public school employees to collectively bargain with their public school employers who are members of Amicus Curiae. (Government Code section 3540 et seq.) The

scope of representation includes inter alia, wages and hours. (Government Code section 3543.2.)

For these reasons the general assertion that the Labor Code provisions here at issue or the IWC Wage Order should be rejected not only on the points of law raised by Respondent but also by reason that the Legislature has taken care of public employees on such matters through other means.

Furthermore, it is absurd that the Labor Code provisions and IWC Order would be deemed to apply to public entities under a theory of "general applicability unless made expressly exempt" when it is considered that the Legislature, at least with respect to public school employers, has specifically designated in the Education Code when provisions of the Labor Code and IWC due apply. They are numerous but two references applicable to the employment of school employees are pertinent: (1) Education Code section 44031, pertaining to the right of an employee to inspect personnel records pursuant to Labor Code section 1198.5 and (2) Education Code section 51769 wherein the school district providing the training mentioned in the section is considered the employer under Division 4 (commencing with section 3200) of the Labor Code.

Thus the Legislature has demonstrated when provisions of the Labor Code apply a specific Education Code provisions is the vehicle.

Likewise it is with IWC Orders. Education Code section 49116 regulates the maximum work hours of minors, and incorporates Wage Order

15. When an IWC Wage Order is to apply, the Legislature knows that a specific reference is necessary under established law, statutes are presumed not to apply to governmental agencies unless they expressly say so.

Finally, it would create fiscal chaos, particularly in these extremely difficult fiscal times for school districts, should long-established case law and Attorney General Opinions be deemed a nullity by a new court ruling that the Labor Code provisions and Wage Order here at issue were deemed applicable to public entities and not infringe on their sovereign powers.

IV.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the decision of the trial court should be affirmed.

Dated: February 23, 2009

Respectfully submitted,

EDUCATION LEGAL ALLIANCE OF THE CA SCHOOL BOARDS ASSOCIATION

Bv

RICHARD L. HAMILTON
Associate General Counsel and Director

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE WITH RULE 8.208 (c) (1) OF CALIFORNIA RULES OF COURT

Dated: February 23, 2009

EDUCATION LEGAL ALLIANCE/ CA SCHOOL BOARDS ASSOCIATION

Bv∙

RICHARD L. HAMILTON

DECLARATION OF SERVICE

Case Name

Johnson v. Arvin-Edison Water Storage District

Case No:

F056201

Court

Court of Appeal, Fifth Appellate District

I declare: I am a citizen of the United States, over the age of 18, and not a party to the within action. My business address is 555 Capitol Mall, Suite 1425, Sacramento, California, 95814. On February 23, 2009, I served a true and correct copy of the following entitled documents:

APPLICATION FOR PERMISSION TO FILE AMICUS CURIAE BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF RESPONDENT and BRIEF OF AMICUS CURIAE EDUCATION LEGAL ALLIANCE OF THE CALIFORNIA SCHOOL BOARDS ASSOCIATION

on the parties in said action as follows:

_<u>X</u>__

BY MAIL: By placing the envelope(s) for collection and mailing on the date and at the place shown in items below, following our ordinary business practices. I am readily familiar with this business' practice for collecting and processing correspondence for mailing. On the same day that correspondence is placed for collection and mailing, it is deposited in the ordinary course of business with the United States Postal Service in a sealed envelope with postage fully prepaid.

Daniel Jay Palay Palay Law Firm 1484 E. Main Street, 2nd Floor Ventura, CA 93001 Counsel for RANDELL JOHNSON, Plaintiff and Appellant

Nathan Joseph Kowalski Atkinson Andelson, et al 17871 Park Plaza Drive, Suite 200 Cerritos, CA 90703-8597 Counsel for ARVIN-EDISON WATER STORAGE DISTRICT, Defendant and Respondent

Jerry W. Pearson Young Wooldridge, LLP 1800 30th Street, 4th Floor Bakersfield, CA 93301-5298

Counsel for ARVIN-EDISON WATER STORAGE DISTRICT, Defendant and Respondent

Clerk of the Court, Attention: Appeals Unit Kern County Superior Court 1415 Truxtun Avenue Bakersfield, CA 93301

Supreme Court of California 350 McAllister Street San Francisco, CA 94102

Provided electronically in accordance with Cal Rules of Court, Rule 8.212 (c)(2)

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct and that this declaration was executed on February 23, 2009 in Sacramento, California.

ANN BARNER