

affirmed Volousele v. DATCP & DER, 93-0098-PC-ER, 6-19-97

STATE OF WISCONSIN

CIRCUIT COURT **BRANCH 1**

WASHINGTON COUNTY

JUDITH VOLOVSEK,

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Petitioner,

v.

Case No. 97-CV-0287

PERSONNEL COMMISSION,

Respondent.

NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER

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SEP 0 9 1998

PERSONNEL COMMISSION

To: Helen Marks Dicks Boushea, Segall & Joanis 124 W. Broadway, Ste. 100 Monona, WI 53716-3902

> Jennifer Sloan Lattis Assistant Attorney General P.O. Box 7857 Madison, WI 53707

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that an Order affirming the decision of the Personnel Commission, of which a true and correct copy is hereto attached, was signed by the court on the 28th day of August, 1998, and duly entered in the Circuit Court for Washington County, Wisconsin, on the 28th day of August, 1998.

Notice of entry of this Order is being given pursuant to secs. 806.06(5) and 808.04(1), Stats.

Dated this 4th day of September, 1998.

JAMES E. DOYLE Attorney General ? Rice DAVID C. RICE

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Assistant Attorney General State Bar No. 1014323

Attorneys for Personnel Commission

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Wisconsin Department of Justice Post Office Box 7857 Madison, Wisconsin 53707-7857 (608) 266-6823

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STATE OF WISCONSIN

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PERSONNEL COMMISSION,

Respondent.

SEP 0 9 1998

PERSONNEL COMMISSION

ORDER

This proceeding having been commenced on June 30, 1997, under Wis. Stat. § 111.375(2) and ch. 227, to review a decision of the Wisconsin Personnel Commission under the Wisconsin Fair Employment Act, Wis. Stat. §§ 111.31-111.395; and

The petitioner having appeared by Helen Marks Dicks, Boushea, Segall, Joanis & Johnston, the Commission having appeared by Jennifer Sloan Lattis, Assistant Attorney General, and the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection and the Wisconsin Department of Employment Relations having appeared by David C. Rice, Assistant Attorney General; and

The court having reviewed the record and having considered the written and oral arguments of the parties; and

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The court having rendered a bench decision on August 19, 1998,

Now Therefore, IT IS ORDERED that the Commission's decision is affirmed.

Dated at West Bend, Wisconsin, this $\frac{387h}{1998}$ day of $\frac{249}{1998}$,

BY THE COURT:

/s/ LAWRENCE F. WADDICK

HONORABLE LAWRENCE F. WADDICK Circuit Judge --

CIRCUIT COURT : WASHINGTON COUNTY STATE OF WISCONSIN : BRANCH I JUDITH VOLOVSEK, Plaintiff, Case No. 97-CV-287 vs. PERSONNEL COMMISSION, Defendant. Stenographic Transcript of proceedings had upon MOTION FOR REVIEW HEARING in the above-entitled civil action, the Honorable LAWRENCE F. WADDICK, Circuit Judge, presiding, at West Bend, Wisconsin, on Wednesday, August 19, 1998, commencing at 11:00 o'clock in the forenoon. RECEIVED <u>A P P E A R A N C E S</u> SEP 0 9 1998 MS. HELEN MARKS DICKS, Attorney-at-Law, PERSONNEL COMMISSION 124 W. Broadway, Suite 100, Monona, WI, 53716-3902, of BOUSHEA, SEGALL & JOANIS, appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, who was present in person. MR. DAVID C. RICE, Assistant Attorney General, State of Wisconsin, Department of Justice, 123 W. Washington Avenue, P. O. Box 7857, Madison, WI, 53707-7857, appeared on behalf of defendants Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection and Department of Employment Relations. LORETTA JUSTMAN OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER, BR. 1 WASHINGTON COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT Registered WEST BEND, WISCONSIN Professional Reporter

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1	PROCEEDINGS
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3	(Whereupon, said proceedings in the above-
4	entitled civil action were recommenced in open court
5	at 11:56 o'clock a.m.)
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7	THE COURT: Be seated, please.
8	This Court having heard the arguments of
9	counsel, as well as having previously reviewed the
10	Briefs submitted and the file in this matter, I do
11	render the following Decision.
12	This case comes before the Court for
13	judicial review under Chapter 227, specifically .53
14	of that Statutory Chapter. And I believe that the
15	basic and rather extensive facts are ably set forth
16	in both the Order of the Commission and the Briefs
17	of counsel, all of which, as I said, I've read.
18	And I will say that the Order of the
19	Commission, I believe, was quite and extensively
20	detailed; much more so than the usual cases that I
21	have to review.
22	The standard of review and what deference
23	this Court must give to the Commission are set forth
24	in that Statutory Section, which, of course, is
25	entitled Scope of Review. And, of course, the

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parameters and limitations of this Court review are set forth Statutorily, confined to the record. And unless I find grounds for setting aside, modifying, remanding or ordering the Agency to take further action, this Court must affirm the Agency's action.

However, I must remand it if I find either the fairness of the proceedings or the correctness of the action has been impaired by a material error in procedure or failure to follow prescribed procedure. I don't believe that that existed in this case.

Furthermore, I must set it aside or modify it if I find that there has been an erroneous interpretation of a provision of law; and a correct interpretation compels a particular action. And I will discuss that later.

As has been stated in many cases, I am not to substitute my decision for that of the Agency where it's supported by substantial evidence. But, again, I should reverse or remand if the Agency's exercise of its discretion is beyond the range of such discretion delegated to it by Statute or by Administrative Rules; or if their discretion is contrary and inconsistent with an Agency rule.

This Court, as were the Court of Appeals if

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this case were to be appealed, must uphold the interpretation given by the Agency, as long as it is reasonable and consistent with the Statutory language, and regardless of whether other interpretations are reasonable. That's <u>St. Croix</u> <u>Falls School District v. Wisconsin Employment</u> <u>Relations Commission</u>, 1994 Appellate Court, 186 Wis. 2d 671.

Due weight must be accorded the Agency's decision; and the Agency's legal conclusions must be upheld if they are reasonable, even if an alternative view is also reasonable. That being in <u>Barnes v. Department of Natural Resources</u>, 1993 Court of Appeals, 178 Wis. 2d 290, which was affirmed on review in 184 Wis. 2d 645.

A further standard of review indicates that the reviewing court ought not reverse the Agency's interpretation of a Statute if there exists a rational basis for the Agency's conclusion, even if the reviewing court does not entirely agree with the rationale. <u>Luetzow Industries v. Wisconsin</u> <u>Department of Revenue</u>, Appellate Court 1995, in 197 Wis. 2d 916.

As to what may constitute substantial evidence to sustain the Commission's interpretation

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and conclusion necessary to support their Decision, it is such relevant evidence as reasonable minds might accept as adequate to support the conclusion. <u>Cadott</u>, C-a-d-o-t-t, <u>Education Association v.</u> <u>Wisconsin Employment Relations Commission</u>, Appellate Court 1995, in 197 Wis. 2d 46.

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Plaintiff's counsel has, in her Brief, asserted that the standard that this Court should apply as to deference to the Agency would be one of very low standard of the three levels; and, in support thereof, gives a number of cases that had been brought before the Equal Rights Appeals for, at least, Petition for Hearing.

And I recognize that those are not totally accurate for consideration of this purpose; but at least gives some benchmark of what they have heard in whole. Although, it's not disected as to how many are for age or sex discrimination.

The total appeals of 7,432 for 1978 to 1997 and ER cases constituted a total of 8,576. And ER cases were 1,144; 13 percent of the total. I don't think that is particularly helpful to this Court.

All I do know is that the Equal Rights Division, in all likelihood, hears tremendously more cases than certainly this Court; and probably more

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than any other Circuit Court in this state. I believe that they are in a unique position, with the technical and other expertise, to be accorded great weight deference.

They do have specialized knowledge, which would aid them in their interpretation of the Statutes. And I do not believe that the facts in this case are so unique that it would take them out of that technical expertise.

It is also important to note the technical areas that we're talking about in determining whether this particular employee would be suitable for advancement or placement in a different position. The Currie case, that's <u>Currie v. DILHR</u>, as well as <u>St. Joseph's Hospital</u>, in some of the standard cases, clearly indicate that an employer's motivation is a question of fact, which, if supported by substantial evidence, must be affirmed.

If there be conflicts as to the testimony, it is up to the Agency, not the Court, to make the differentiation, particularly where sustained upon the weight and the credibility of the evidence. That has been set forth in the <u>Bucyrus-Erie</u> case.

And a finding is conclusive if there is more than one inference. That's set forth in <u>Vocational</u>

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Technical College v. Industry, Labor and Human Relations. And the Court is not making this independent determination; nor am I here to second guess the Commisson's fact finding.

There are several issues that have been raised; and there were a number of days of testimony at the Hearing and evidence. There was, I firmly believe, substantial evidence to support the conclusions and Finding of the Commission.

This is not a case in which there are specific facts which are supporting age or sex discrimination in any blatant form; but that's not the standard. The real issue here is what inferences can be drawn by the various actions that had occurred as to the, particularly, the reclassification of the job position.

And this one had, for a number of years, been two positions. The bargaining unit was a fact to consider. The decision was made, which was within the right of these Agencies, between DILHR and Employee's Relations, to consolidate certain things and to have them within the same bargaining units.

The question is, also, whether there has been any reason shown by the employer for any

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nondiscriminatory action, which would support the actions between the employer and the employee. And I do find that there is reasonable and substantial evidence, which is credible, to support nondiscriminatory reasons for such decision.

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I am not here to substitute my decision for that of the tribunal. But I would, if this were before me ab initio, I would probably not find probable cause on any of these assertions.

There is reasonable-- It is reasonable to conclude that there has not been proved--probable cause shown for discrimination based on age or sex; as would be the standard set forth in <u>Boldt v. LIRC</u>, 173 Wis. 2d 469. Insufficient evidence was presented to show such.

The same is true as to the change in selection of job classifications and this employee not being selected for the senior position, as a newly-created function, or the senior specialist.

I have read, again, the facts that are being asserted for support of age or sex discrimination on the incident involving the herbicide denominated command. And I find not a shred of credible evidence that was presented to the Commission that their actions would support any such kind of

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There had been ample evidence of some concerns about the fulfillment of the job requirements, including the understanding of rules, of industry practice and lack of understanding of herbicides. And this Court finds that that evidence supports the Findings of the Commission.

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As to the reclassification, it's basically, I think, purported that this reclassification was a subtle and intentional action, which would eliminate the plaintiff from advancement in position. I find no evidence that that's true; nor such that was presented to the Commission, nor reasonable inferences that could be gleaned therefrom.

This is not a civil service appeal. And I note the statements of counsel as to the propriety of a civil service appeal or the opportunity of the plaintiff to assert that.

It did give me concern, however, that there was not strict compliance with the Civil Service Rules. And the Court feels that the Agency, certainly, could have given greater consideration in that regard. But that, in and of itself, nor when combined with other actions by the Agency, do not give rise to evidence of discrimination on the basis

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1	of age or sex.
2	For these reasons, this Court does affirm
3	the Decision and Order of the Personnel Commission.
4	And I ask the Attorney General's office, Mr. Rice or
5	your colleagues, to draft an appropriate Order
6	commensurate with this Decision.
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9	(Whereupon, said proceedings in the above-
10	entitled civil action were concluded at 12:15
11	o'clock p.m.)
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CERTIFICATE

I, Loretta Justman, Official Court Reporter in and for Branch I of the Circuit Court of Washington County, Wisconsin, hereby certify that as such reporter I attended the proceedings held in the above-entitled civil action on Wednesday, August 19, 1998, the Honorable LAWRENCE F. WADDICK, Circuit Judge, presiding, commencing at 11:00 o'clock a.m., and reported by machine shorthand the proceedings held at said time and place.

I further certify that the foregoing typewritten transcript has been carefully compared by me with my original stenographic notes thereof, so taken at said time and place; and that the foregoing is a full, true and complete transcript of said portion of proceedings held at said time and place, and is the original transcript thereof.

Louetta Justina

Loretta Justman, RPR Official Court Reporter

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