

No. _____

In the Supreme Court of the United States

JOHN B. LEPORE

Petitioner,

v.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT,

Respondent.

*On Petition for a Writ of Certiorari to the United
States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit*

APPENDIX

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November 15, 2019

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD
WASHINGTON REGIONAL OFFICE

JOHN B. LEPORE,
Appellant,

DOCKET NUMBER
DC-0831-17-0683-I-1

v.

OFFICE OF
PERSONNEL
MANAGEMENT,
Agency.

DATE: November 2, 2017

Norman Jackman, Lincoln, New Hampshire,
for the appellant.

Michael Shipley, Washington, D.C.,
for the agency.

BEFORE

Kasandra Robinson Styles
Administrative Judge

INITIAL DECISION

INTRODUCTION

On July 21, 2017, John B. Lepore filed an appeal of a reconsideration decision rendered by the

Office of Personnel Management (OPM) finding that his annuity under the Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS) would not be recalculated to include premium pay, also referred to as administratively uncontrollable overtime (AUO). Appeal File (AF), Tab 1. The Board has jurisdiction over this appeal. See 5 U.S.C. § 8347(d); 5 C.F.R. §§ 831.910 (2014). This decision is based on the parties written submissions because the appellant did not request a hearing. For the reasons further discussed below, OPM's reconsideration decision is AFFIRMED.

BACKGROUND

The following facts are undisputed.¹ The appellant was employed as a Criminal Investigator, GS-14, prior to his disability retirement which was effective on or about April 16, 1983. In his prior Board appeal, he filed an appeal of a reconsideration decision issued by OPM finding that he was ineligible for an enhanced disability annuity

¹ These facts are largely taken from a prior appeal filed by the appellant. *See Lepore v. Office of Personnel Management*, MSPB Docket No. DC-0831-16-0801-I-1 (Initial Decision, Feb. 28, 2017).

based upon his service as a law enforcement officer. In an Initial Decision dated February 28, 2017, the administrative judge determined that remand to OPM was required for further processing on the appellant's claim that OPM failed to include AUO in the computation of his high-3. See *Lepore v. Office of Personnel Management*, MSPB Docket No. DC-0831-16-0801-I-1 (Initial Decision, Feb. 28, 2017).

Upon remand, OPM issued a new reconsideration letter dated June 19, 2017, in which it determined that the appellant's high-3 salary computation was properly calculated and included AUO payments. AF, Tab 5, Subtab 2. OPM concluded that the appellant's high-3 average salary included varying premium pay amounts equal to 10%, 20% or 25% and it was properly included as basic pay in the calculation of his high-3 salary. *Id.* On July 21, 2017, the appellant filed an appeal with the Board in which he challenged OPM's reconsideration decision. AF, Tab 1.

ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

It is well settled that the burden of proving entitlement to an annuity benefit is on the applicant

for the benefits. E.g., *Cheeseman v. Office of Personnel Management*, 791 F.2d 138, 140-41 (Fed. Cir. 1980), cert. denied, 470 U.S. 1037 (1987); *De Laet v. Office of Personnel Management*, 70 M.S.P.R. 390, 394 (1996). One who asserts an entitlement to a retirement benefit under the federal retirement systems bears the burden of proving by preponderant evidence that he meets the applicable criteria for such entitlement. See 5 C.F.R. § 1201.56(a)(2) (2014); *Sanderson v. Office of Personnel Management*, 72 M.S.P.R. 311, 317 (1996), aff'd, 129 F.3d 134 (Fed. Cir. 1997) (Table), cert denied, 522 U.S. 1115 (1998); *Speker v. Office of Personnel Management*, 45 M.S.P.R. 380, 384 (1990), aff'd 928 F.2d 410 (Fed. Cir. 1989) (Table). A “preponderance of the evidence” standard is defined as the degree of relevant evidence which a reasonable person, considering the record as a whole, would accept as sufficient to find that a contested fact is more likely to be true than untrue. See 5 C.F.R. § 1201.56(c)(2) (2014).

Payments of money from the civil service retirement fund are limited to those authorized by

statute. See *Office of Personnel Management v. Richmond*, 496 U.S. 414 (1990). Moreover, the requirements of eligibility for a retirement benefit are substantive legal requirements that allow for no administrative discretion by the OPM or the Board. See *Allen v. Office of Personnel Management*, 77 M.S.P.R. 212 (1998); *Andrada v. Office of Personnel Management*, 74 M.S.P.R. 226, 233 (1997).

Law enforcement officers may receive a special form of overtime compensation called “Administratively Uncontrollable Overtime” (AUO) which is used as compensation for employees who perform substantial amounts of irregular overtime work that cannot be controlled administratively. AUO provides compensation for irregular overtime hours—i.e., overtime that is not regularly scheduled in advance of the workweek. “Irregular, unscheduled overtime” is authorized under 5 U.S.C. 5545 (c)(2) for law enforcement officers, up to a maximum of 25 percent of the rate of basic pay. “Basic pay” under the CSRS generally includes premium pay under 5 U.S.C. § 5545. 5 U.S.C. § 8331(3).

The appellant contends that AUO is considered as “basic pay” for retirement purposes for recipients who are covered under the special retirement program provisions pertaining to law enforcement officers. He argues that the agency’s retirement calculation is erroneous because it failed to include AUO. AF, Tabs 1, 12. On the other hand, OPM argues that the rate of basic pay as listed on the appellant’s individual retirement record (IRR) includes the AUO. Thus, it believes that it has properly calculated the appellant’s high-3 salary. AF, Tabs 5, 11.

OPM provided an Average Salary Computation worksheet, which was based on the IRR certified by the Department of Justice (DOJ). AF, Tab 5, Subtab 2 at 8; AF, Tab 5, Subtab 4b. The IRR certifies that the appellant’s rate of basic pay included varying premium pay in amounts equal to 10%, 20% or 25%. AF, Tab 5, Subtab 4b; AF, Tab 11 at 5. The appellant provided copies of tables demonstrating the rates of pay under the General Schedule from October 1, 1978-October 1, 1982. AF, Tab 12 at 6-10. In comparing the rates of pay on the

tables provided by the appellant with the certified IRRs provided by OPM, it does appear that the IRR salary includes premium pay or AUO in the basic rate of pay. I have reviewed OPM's most recent calculations and found them to be accurate. The appellant has not referred to any law, rule or regulation that demonstrates OPM was incorrect in utilizing its method of calculating his annuity. As such, the appellant has failed to meet his burden as required. I therefore affirm OPM's reconsideration decision.

DECISION

OPM's reconsideration decision is
AFFIRMED.

FOR THE BOARD: _____ /S/

Kasandra Robinson Styles
Administrative Judge

NOTE: This disposition is nonprecedential.

**United States Court of Appeals
for the Federal Circuit**

JOHN B. LEPORE,
Petitioner

v.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT,
Respondent

2018-1474

Petition for review of the Merit Systems
Protection Board in No. DC-0831-17-0683-I-1.

Decided: January 9, 2019

NORMAN JACKMAN, Jackman & Roth, LLP,
Lincoln, NH, for petitioner.

REBECCA SARAH KRUSER, Commercial
Litigation Branch, Civil Division, United States
Department of Justice, Washington, DC, for
respondent. Also represented by REGINALD
THOMAS BLADES, JR., ROBERT EDWARD
KIRSCHMAN, JR., JOSEPH H. HUNT.

Before MOORE, REYNA, and WALLACH, *Circuit
Judges.*

PER CURIAM.

Petitioner John Lepore seeks review of a final decision of the Merit Systems Protection Board (“MSPB”), which affirmed the Office of Personnel Management (“OPM”)’s denial of his claim that it miscalculated his retirement annuity. *See Lepore v. Office of Pers. Mgmt. (Lepore III)*, No. DC-0831-17-0683-I-1, 2017 MSPB LEXIS 4665, at *1 (Nov. 2, 2017).¹ We have jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1295(a)(9) (2012). We affirm.

BACKGROUND²

Mr. Lepore was employed with the U.S. Department of the Treasury and the U.S.

¹ An administrative judge (“AJ”) issued an initial decision on November 2, 2017, *see* J.A. 1–12, which became final when Mr. Lepore did not file a petition for review, *see* J.A. 5; *see also* 5 C.F.R. § 1201.113 (2018) (providing “[t]he initial decision of the [AJ] will become the [MSPB]’s final decision [thirty-five] days after issuance” unless, *inter alia*, “any party files a petition for review”). Therefore, we refer to the Initial Decision as the MSPB’s Final Decision.

² Unless otherwise noted, we refer to the relevant and undisputed facts of the case as put forth by the MSPB in *Lepore III*. *See* 2017 MSPB LEXIS 4665, at *1–3. *See generally* Pet’r’s Br.; Resp’t’s Br.

Department of Justice for more than twenty years, J.A. 28, 39, over seven of which were in “[l]aw [e]nforcement [s]ervice,” J.A. 39; Lepore III, 2017 MSPB LEXIS 4665, at *1. Effective on or about April 16, 1983, Mr. Lepore retired under the disability provisions under the Civil Service Retirement System (“CSRS”) as authorized by the Civil Service Retirement Act of 1920, which is administered by OPM. See *id.*; see also Pub. L. No. 66-215, 41 Stat. 614 (codified as amended at 5 U.S.C. §§ 1308, 2102, 2107, 3323, 8331–8348 (2012)); 5 U.S.C. § 8336(c)(1) (providing “entitle[ment] to annuity” for a federal “employee who is separated from the service after becoming [fifty] years of age and completing [twenty] years of service as a law enforcement officer”); see J.A. 42–48, 52–58 (Individual Retirement Records).³ Upon

³ CSRS was replaced by the Federal Employees’ Retirement System (“FERS”) Act of 1986. See Pub. L. No. 99-335, 100 Stat. 514 (codified at 5 U.S.C. §§ 8343a, 8349, 8350–8351, 8401–8479). “FERS was designed to improve upon CSRS, with the disability section in particular having minimal differences to CSRS.” *Springer v. Adkins*, 525 F.3d 1363, 1367 (Fed. Cir. 2008) (citing S. Rep. No. 99-166, at 21 (1985), as reprinted in 1986 U.S.C.C.A.N. 1405, 1426) (“To minimize differences from the CSRS, the majority of standards and procedures applicable to the [FERS] are identical to those of the CSRS.”).

his disability retirement, his title was that of Criminal Investigator. *See Lepore III*, 2017 MSPB LEXIS 4665, at *1; J.A. 31. Thereafter, Mr. Lepore received a federal retirement annuity. *See, e.g.*, J.A. 40–41 (providing OPM’s calculation of “[p]aid and [d]ue” annuity for Mr. Lepore).⁴

In April 2016, Mr. Lepore appealed OPM’s denial of his request to recalculate his retirement salary in favor of an enhanced annuity. *See Lepore v. Office of Pers. Mgmt. (Lepore D)*, No. DC-0831-16-0484-I-1, 2016 MSPB LEXIS 2659, at *1 (May 3, 2016). Shortly thereafter, OPM stated it “was rescinding its final decision at issue,” and the MSPB promptly dismissed *Lepore I* for lack

⁴ A former federal employee’s retirement annuity is based upon the employee’s length of service and average salary, where a federal employee’s average salary refers to the three highest paying years used to calculate the average pay. 5 U.S.C. § 8339 (outlining computation of annuity); *see id.* § 8331(4) (defining “average pay” as “the largest annual rate resulting from averaging an employee’s . . . rates of basic pay in effect over any [three] consecutive years of creditable service” (emphasis added)). “The three highest paying years” used to calculate average pay is also referred to as the “high-3.” *Killeen v. Office of Pers. Mgmt.*, 382 F.3d 1316, 1318 (Fed. Cir. 2004) (internal quotation marks omitted).

of jurisdiction. *Id.* Then, in August 2016, upon OPM's affirmance of its initial recalculation denial decision, Mr. Lepore again appealed to the MSPB for recalculation of the disability gross annuity, arguing that he should be afforded an enhanced disability annuity based upon his service as a law enforcement officer. *See Lepore v. Office of Pers. Mgmt. (Lepore II)*, No. 0831-16-0801-I-1, 2017 MSPB LEXIS 931, at *1-2 (Feb. 28, 2017).

In October 2016, OPM notified Mr. Lepore that he was "entitled to enhanced disability retirement benefits," *id.* at *2; *see* J.A. 38-39 (letter from OPM), "in view of a series of court cases that have changed the way a disability annuity is calculated when employees have performed service in positions that are usually tied to higher retirement deduction rates and to higher annuity accrual rates," J.A. 38. Accordingly, OPM calculated a new, increased annuity gross rate and authorized issuance of a one-time retroactive adjustment payment of \$99,054.03 "for the amounts [Mr. Lepore] should have been receiving since [his] earned annuity commenced as of September 2, 1982." J.A. 38. Mr. Lepore unsuccessfully sought reconsideration of OPM's October 2016 recalculation, arguing he was entitled to (1) interest on the one-time retroactive payment and (2) payment for administratively uncontrollable overtime ("AUO") in the recalculation of his "high-3"

average salary. *See Lepore II*, 2017 MSPB LEXIS 931, at *2.

In February 2017, the AJ remanded the matter to OPM because the AJ was “unable to ascertain from the record whether AUO should have been included in the agency’s determination of [Mr. Lepore]’s high-3 salary.” *Id.* at *9. On remand, OPM issued a June 2017 reconsideration decision affirming its October 2016 decision. J.A. 23–26. OPM determined that Mr. Lepore’s “high-3 . . . average salary was computed correctly, and accurately, and in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.” J.A. 24; *see* J.A. 24 (finding that “during [Mr. Lepore’s] high-3 average salary period[, his] pay rate included varying premium pay in amounts equal to 10%, 20%, or 25%,” and concluding that therefore the “premium pay was properly included as basic pay in the calculation of [Mr. Lepore’s] high-3 salary”), 26 (including, by OPM, an “Average Salary Computation” as “Prepared for: [Mr.] Lepore” for the relevant years of 1979–82).⁵

⁵ While the June 2017 Reconsideration Decision initially incorrectly stated that the time period used to compute Mr. Lepore’s average salary was “February 1, 2010, through January 13, 2010,” J.A. 23, this mistake was immediately corrected by amendment such that the “correct period is September 2, 1979 through September 1, 1982,” J.A. 30; *see* J.A. 26 (employing the

In July 2017, Mr. Lepore appealed OPM's June 2017 Reconsideration Decision to the MSPB. J.A. 16–22. Specifically, he asserted that OPM had “miscalculated” his retirement annuity because “[h]e was not given credit . . . in the amount of [25%⁶] for *each* of his years of law enforcement service for AUO overtime.” J.A. 20 (emphasis added); *see* J.A. 28 (stating, in Mr. Lepore's affidavit, that “during all of my [high]-3' years I worked what is called [AUO], more than [nine] hours per week”). Mr. Lepore further argued that nothing on the record “show[s] the addition of AUO to the base pay,” J.A. 60, and that “[b]ecause the AUO always exceeded 25%, that percentage is what *must be added* to [his] ‘rate of basic pay,’” J.A. 61 (emphasis added).

In November 2017, the MSPB affirmed OPM's June 2017 Reconsideration Decision, *Lepore III*, 2017 MSPB LEXIS 4665, at *1, determining that OPM's recalculation of Mr. Lepore's federal annuity was “accurate,” *id.* at *6, in light of OPM's previously provided

correct 1979–82 time period in OPM's Average Salary Computation table).

⁶ Mr. Lepore originally identified “2.5%” in his MSPB appeal. J.A. 20. However, based upon the record below and the briefings on appeal, the parties do not dispute that Mr. Lepore actually intended to request 25%. *See, e.g.,* Pet'r's Br. 9; Resp't's Br. 6–7.

“Average Salary Computation worksheet,” *id.* at *5 (citing J.A. 26). Specifically, the MSPB found that the Individual Retirement Records “certified by the Department of Justice” prove that the “rate of basic pay” listed on Mr. Lepore’s Individual Retirement Records “*includes* premium pay or AUO.” *Id.* at *5–6; *see* J.A. 42–48, 51–58 (Individual Retirement Records). The MSPB concluded that Mr. Lepore did not meet his burden, because, *inter alia*, he “ha[d] not referred to any law, rule, or regulation that demonstrates OPM was incorrect in utilizing its method of calculating his annuity.” *Id.* at *6.

DISCUSSION

I. Standard of Review and Legal Standard

We will uphold a decision of the MSPB unless it is “arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law” or “unsupported by substantial evidence.” 5 U.S.C. § 7703(c)(1), (3); *see Grover v. Office of Pers. Mgmt.*, 828 F.3d 1378, 1382 (Fed. Cir. 2016) (applying § 7703(c) to review an MSPB decision). Findings of fact are reviewed for substantial evidence. *See Crawford v. Dep’t of the Army*, 718 F.3d 1361, 1365 (Fed. Cir. 2013). Substantial evidence is “such relevant evidence as a reasonable mind might accept as adequate to support a conclusion.” *Shapiro v. Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 800 F.3d 1332, 1336 (Fed. Cir. 2015) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). “The petitioner bears the

burden of establishing error in the [MSPB]’s decision.” *Harris v. Dep’t of Veterans Affairs*, 142 F.3d 1463, 1467 (Fed. Cir. 1998).

In accordance with statutory authority, a former federal employee’s monthly retirement annuity is calculated using “average pay,” which is defined as “the largest annual rate resulting from averaging an employee’s . . . rates of basic pay in effect over any [three] consecutive years of creditable service,” commonly referred to as the high-3 average salary years. 5 U.S.C. § 8331(4) (internal quotation marks omitted); see *Killeen*, 382 F.3d at 1318. “[B]asic pay” is defined by § 8331(3), which states that basic pay may include, inter alia, certain types of premium pay provided for under 5 U.S.C. § 5545(c). 5 U.S.C. § 8331(3) (internal quotation marks omitted).

Law enforcement officers are eligible to receive a special form of overtime compensation, defined as a type of premium pay under § 5545(c)(2), referred to as AUO. See 5 U.S.C. § 5545(c)(2) (describing AUO and providing that an employee “in a position in which the hours of duty cannot be controlled administratively, and which requires substantial amounts of irregular, unscheduled overtime duty[,] . . . shall receive premium pay for this duty”). This AUO premium pay is “an appropriate percentage, *not less than [ten] percent nor more than [twenty-five] percent*, of the rate of basic pay for the position, as

determined by taking into consideration the frequency and duration of irregular, unscheduled overtime duty required in the position.” *Id.* (emphasis added).

II. The MSPB Correctly Affirmed OPM’s
Recalculation of Mr. Lepore’s Federal
Retirement Annuity Because OPM’s June 2017
Recalculation Decision Took into Account the
Premium Pay for AUO

The MSPB determined that OPM properly recalculated Mr. Lepore’s rate of basic pay to include AUO using the Department of Justice’s certified salary rates. *Lepore III*, 2017 MSPB LEXIS 4665, at *5–6 (citing J.A. 23). Mr. Lepore’s main contention is that OPM improperly calculated his high-3 average salary by not including AUO as part of his basic pay. *See* Pet’r’s Br. 8–10. Mr. Lepore asserts that there was “no evidence that AUO was included in the annuity calculation.” *Id.* at 8 (formatting modified). We disagree with Mr. Lepore.

Substantial evidence supports the MSPB’s decision that OPM properly recalculated Mr. Lepore’s retirement salary and annuities to include AUO. *See Lepore III*, 2017 MSPB LEXIS 4665, at *5–6; *see also* J.A. 26 (OPM’s Average Salary Computation worksheet). The parties agree that Mr. Lepore was a “law enforcement officer” as defined in § 8331 (20), *see generally* Pet’r’s Br.; Resp’t’s Br., and as such, was entitled to receive AUO as a type of premium pay when warranted, *see* 5 U.S.C. §§

5545(c)(2), 8331(3)(D); 5 C.F.R. § 550.141 (providing authorization of premium pay on an annual basis). On relevant pages of Mr. Lepore's retirement records during the period of his high-3 average salary years, there are numerous notations in the "remarks" column of the tables expressly stating that Mr. Lepore obtained percentage adjustments of "10%," "20%," or "25%" of premium payment included. *See, e.g.*, J.A. 54 (including an action, on January 10, 1982, with the notation "20% PRM PY INCL"), 55 (awarding, on October 4, 1981, a "MERIT INCREASE" and noting "25% PRM PY INCL"). These are the same range of percentages that an employee can receive as AUO. *See* 5 U.S.C. § 5545(c)(2) (stating that AUO "premium pay" is "an appropriate percentage, *not less than [ten] percent nor more than [twenty-five] percent*, of the rate of basic pay for the position" (emphasis added)). Therefore, substantial evidence supports the MSPB's decision to affirm OPM's June 2017 Reconsideration Decision that found its calculations already included AUO as part of Mr. Lepore's basic pay.

Mr. Lepore's counterarguments lack merit. First, Mr. Lepore contends that these rates are somehow incorrect or that he did not actually receive premium pay as part of his basic pay. *See* Pet'r's Br. 9 (referencing J.A. 62-66, which provide rates of pay in a document that he offered as supporting evidence and is titled the "Rates of Pay

Under the General Schedule” for the years 1978 to 1982). We disagree. The *generalized* rates of pay that Mr. Lepore would prefer we rely upon, as found in the “Rates of Pay Under the General Schedule” for the years 1978 to 1982, do not contradict or inform our understanding of the evidence of the Government-*certified* premium pay rates that were awarded specifically to Mr. Lepore, as discussed above. *See* J.A. 62–66; *cf. Grover*, 828 F.3d at 1384 (finding that OPM relied upon “internally contradictory” Individual Retirement Records, and therefore remanding to the MSPB for further evidentiary gathering and determination of overtime pay). Rather, the MSPB properly considered all evidence of record related to Mr. Lepore’s annuity recalculation, including when it specifically compared the salary rates in the Government-certified Individual Retirements Records with the General Schedule pay rates provided by Mr. Lepore, and found the former to be the only correct and “accurate” evidence of Mr. Lepore’s pay rate. *Lepore III*, 2017 MSPB LEXIS 4665, at *6; *see id.* (“[T]he [Individual Retirement Records] salary includes premium pay or AUO in the basic rate of pay.”). We have previously approved such reliance upon internally consistent individual retirement records as proper. *See Thomas v. Office of Pers. Mgmt.*, 350 F. App’x 448, 450 (Fed. Cir. 2009) (affirming the MSPB’s decision that OPM could rely only on certified individual

retirement records, rather than petitioner's evidence of tax forms, emails, and pay stubs).

Second, Mr. Lepore argues OPM's decision is contrary to our opinion in *Springer*. Pet'r's Br. 10; see 525 F.3d at 1367. However, *Springer* is inapposite. *Springer* involved the resolution of whether the plain language of "FERS [§] 8415 concerning firefighters' annuities . . . in view of the legislative intent disallow[ed] incorporation of the age and years of service requirements of [§] 8412(d)" when calculating an enhanced annuity retirement. *Id.* at 1367. Here, Mr. Lepore did not raise, and does not raise on appeal, a similar statutory argument; instead, he challenges the factual finding regarding the calculation of his high-3 average salary. See J.A. 20 (asserting that OPM had "miscalculated [Mr. Lepore's] retirement annuity" because "[h]e was not given credit . . . in the amount of [25%] for each of his years of law enforcement service for AUO overtime"). Moreover, OPM found that Mr. Lepore met all necessary requirements under the relevant CSRS statutory scheme and related case precedent, and awarded enhanced annuity *in his favor* in the sum of \$99,054.03. See J.A. 38. We find OPM's recalculated annuity in favor of Mr. Lepore does not violate our precedent in *Springer*.

Third, Mr. Lepore also raises three additional arguments on appeal. See Pet'r's Br. 11 (arguing that correction of the "starting

date of [his] retirement should be accepted as April 16, 1983,” and that he is entitled to “pre-judgment interest on the [back] payment made to [him] after a wait of 34 years”), 13 (arguing that “[Mr. Lepore] should be reimbursed for his attorney’s fees”). Regarding Mr. Lepore’s starting date, this argument was never raised before the MSPB in the proceedings below, *see generally* J.A. 16–22 (Mr. Lepore’s appeal form), and is therefore waived, *see Bosley v. Merit Sys. Prot. Bd.*, 162 F.3d 665, 668 (Fed. Cir. 1998) (“A party in an MSPB proceeding must raise an issue before the administrative judge if the issue is to be preserved for review in this court.”). Regarding Mr. Lepore’s pre-judgment interest claim, we have held that “where the payment of interest by the government is not authorized, it is barred.” *Maurer v. Office of Pers. Mgmt.*, 236 F.3d 1352, 1356 (Fed. Cir. 2001). Mr. Lepore cites no law, statute, or case authority that would allow prejudgment interest in his case. Mr. Lepore also cites no authority to support his claim for attorney fees, which he makes for the first time in the conclusion section of his opening brief. We deem this claim waived. *See* Pet’r’s Br. 11, 13. The MSPB properly upheld OPM’s retirement annuity recalculation.

CONCLUSION

We have considered Mr. Lepore’s remaining arguments and conclude that they are without

merit. For the reasons stated above, the Final Decision of the Merit Systems Protection Board is

AFFIRMED

CORRECTED

18-1474

United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit

JOHN B. LEPORE

Petitioner,

v.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT,

Respondent.

**PETITION FOR REVIEW FROM THE MERIT SYSTEMS
PROTECTION BOARD IN DC-0831-17-0683-I-1**

PETITIONER'S PETITION FOR PANEL REHEARING

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Attorney for Petitioner

January 19, 2019

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT

John B. Lepore v. Office of Personnel Management

Case No. 18-1474

CERTIFICATE OF INTEREST

Counsel for the:

(petitioner) (appellant) (respondent) (appellee) (amicus) (name of party)

certifies the following (use "None" if applicable; use extra sheets if necessary):

1. Full Name of Party Represented by me	2. Name of Real Party in interest (Please only include any real party in interest NOT identified in Question 3) represented by me is:	3. Parent corporations and publicly held companies that own 10% or more of stock in the party
John B. Lepore	None	None

4. The names of all law firms and the partners or associates that appeared for the party or amicus now represented by me in the trial court or agency or are expected to appear in this court (**and who have not or will not enter an appearance in this case**) are:

Norma Roth, Esq.
JACKMAN & ROTH LLP

FORM 9. Certificate of Interest

Form 9
Rev. 10/17

5. The title and number of any case known to counsel to be pending in this or any other court or agency that will directly affect or be directly affected by this court's decision in the pending appeal. *See* Fed. Cir. R. 47.4(a)(5) and 47.5(b). (The parties should attach continuation pages as necessary).

None

1/19/2019

Date

/s/ Norman Jackman

Signature of counsel

Please Note: All questions must be answered

Norman Jackman

Printed name of counsel

cc: _____

Reset Fields

APPX 25

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I. THE POINTS OF LAW OVERLOOKED OR MISAPPREHENDED BY THE COURT

This Petition for Panel Rehearing is based upon the panel's having erred in its finding, at page 10 of its opinion, that Petitioner waived his argument that the starting date of his retirement should be Accepted as April 16, 1983, because

this argument was never raised before the MSPB in the proceedings below . . . and is therefore waived.

But, the issue was raised in Mr. Lepore's appeal form in his response to question 3 (J.A. 19) listing his retirement date as April 16, 1983, and question 4, (J.A. 20) (responded to in the continuation sheet) complaining that

. . .his "high three was not calculated in accordance with the applicable statute.

And the MSPB Judge stated at page 2 of her opinion that:

The following facts are undisputed. The appellant was Employed as a Criminal Investigator, GS-14, prior to his disability retirement which was effective on or about April 16, 1983.

It is therefore clear that, not only did Mr. Lepore raise the issue before the MSPB, but that the judge found that the issue of the date of Mr. Lepore's disability retirement being April 16, 1983 was not disputed.

II. ARGUMENT

The above shows, conclusively, that OPM failed to calculate Mr. Lepore's

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Hi-3 properly because it used the dates from 9/2/79 to 9/1/82 when the proper dates for said Hi-3 are from 4/15/1980 to 4/15/1983. Basically, it is clear that the difference is that his latest "Basic Pay" for the time period starting 9/1/1982 when his admitted salary was \$53,232.00 is larger than it was three years earlier starting 9/1/1979 when his admitted salary was \$42,230.00.

As this court stated at page 7 of its decision:

...a former federal employee's monthly retirement annuity is calculated using "average pay," which is defined as "**the largest annual rate** resulting from averaging an employee's . . . rates of basic pay in effect over **any** [three] consecutive years of creditable service," commonly referred to as the high-3 average salary years. 5 U.S.C. 8331(4). (emphasis added).

The date from which OPM began its calculation of Mr. Lepore's High-3, 9/02/1979 results in a lower figure than if it started its calculation on the three years before 4/16/1983 the date stated by the MSPB judge to be the undisputed date of his retirement. Therefore, OPM did not calculate Mr. Lepore's annuity in accordance with the applicable statute, exactly what Mr. Lepore raised in his appeal form to MSPB, J.A.20.

II. CONCLUSION

For the above reasons it is clear that this case must be reconsidered because the issued opinion contained an error of law since Mr. Lepore's Hi-3 was not waived and because the decision of the MSPB judge states that his correct retirement date

was 4/16/1983 and Mr. Lepore's Hi-3 was calculated incorrectly by OPM as though Mr. Lepore had retired on 9/02/1979.

/s/ Norman Jackman.
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Attorney for Petitioner

January 19, 2019

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Norman Jackman, attorney for Petitioner, hereby certify that I served a copy of the above document on representatives of the opposing party via the court's CM/ECF system this 19th day of January, 2019.

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

Pursuant to Rule 32(a)(7)(C) of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure, I hereby certify that the foregoing document contains 694 words as determined by the word counting feature of Microsoft Word, and therefore complies with Rule 32(a)(7)(B).

/s/ Norman Jackman.
Norman Jackman

Attached hereto is a copy of this court's decision in this matter, dated January 9, 2019.

/s/ Norman Jackman
Norman Jackman

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NOTE: This order is nonprecedential.

**United States Court of Appeals
for the Federal Circuit**

JOHN B. LEPORE,
Petitioner

v.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT,
Respondent

2018-1474

Petition for review of the Merit Systems Protection Board in No. DC-0831-17-0683-I-1.

ON PETITION FOR PANEL REHEARING

Before MOORE, REYNA, and WALLACH, *Circuit Judges*.
PER CURIAM.

O R D E R

Petitioner John B. Lepore filed a petition for panel rehearing.

Upon consideration thereof,

IT IS ORDERED THAT:

The petition for panel rehearing is denied.

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The mandate of the court will issue on February 13, 2019.

FOR THE COURT

February 6, 2019
Date

/s/ Peter R. Marksteiner
Peter R. Marksteiner
Clerk of Court

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