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**FILING FEE EXEMPT PURSUANT  
TO GOVERNMENT CODE § 6103**

6 Attorneys for Petitioner and Plaintiff  
CITY OF SAN DIEGO  
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8 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
9 COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

11 CITY OF SAN DIEGO,  
12 Petitioner and Plaintiff,  
13 v.  
14 SAN DIEGO POLICE OFFICERS  
ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED,  
15 DOES 1 through 100  
16 Respondent and Defendant

Case No.

**PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDATE  
(Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 1085); AND,  
COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY  
RELIEF (Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 1060)**

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18 Petitioner and Plaintiff, CITY OF SAN DIEGO (“City”) respectfully represents and  
19 alleges as follows against Respondent and Defendant, SAN DIEGO POLICE OFFICERS  
20 ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED, (“POA”) and DOES 1 THROUGH 100 as follows:

21 **NATURE OF ACTION**

22 1. This action arises from the refusal of POA to meet and confer with the City  
23 regarding the City’s proposal to eliminate an employment benefit, known as the Deferred  
24 Retirement Option Program, (“DROP”).

25 2. The City is faced with the challenge of resolving a budget deficit for the next fiscal  
26 year, 2010-2011, that could be as high as \$60 million. Additionally, the City is facing a funding  
27 gap in its pension system that has grown to \$2 billion due to investment returns. The City has  
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1 identified the unfunded pension liability as well as the costs related to employee benefits as issues  
2 requiring immediate resolution to restore financial strength to the City and the Retirement System  
3 Trust Fund. To meet this challenge, the City has embarked on a reform effort that includes the  
4 implementation of cost-cutting measures, benefit adjustments, and benefit controls.

5 3. A key element of the City's overall reform process is the elimination of DROP for  
6 those active employees who have not already enrolled in the program. DROP affords employees  
7 the right to remain employed, receiving all rights and benefits of full-time employment, while  
8 also collecting full pension benefits.

9 4. Commonly referred to as "double-dipping," other major public employee pension  
10 systems in California such as the California Public Employees Retirement System (CalPERS),  
11 and the State Teachers Employee Retirement System (CalSTRS) already prohibit, or limit such an  
12 opportunity for members of their retirement systems.

13 5. The City has presented its proposal to eliminate DROP to POA, and has demanded  
14 POA meet and confer with the City regarding its proposal. As a benefit of employment, DROP is  
15 a mandatory subject of bargaining under applicable labor relations laws. However, POA has  
16 consistently refused to meet and confer with the City regarding the proposal, thereby impeding  
17 the City's efforts to move forward with its reform process in an efficient manner.

18 6. POA's refusal to bargain with the City has resulted in deadlock at the bargaining  
19 table during the last three successive rounds of collective bargaining, including negotiations over  
20 the current contract that is set to expire on **June 30, 2009** at 12:00 a.m.

21 7. Unless and until the dispute over whether POA has a duty to meet and confer with  
22 the City regarding the proposed elimination of DROP for active employees is resolved, the  
23 deadlock will continue, undermining the City's ability to address a critical element of the City's  
24 reform program.

25 8. In accordance with the City Council's responsibilities to uphold the law and  
26 protect the interests of the City's taxpayers, this mandamus and declaratory relief action seeks a  
27 judicial determination of the parties' rights and responsibilities to bargain the City's proposal to  
28 eliminate DROP. The City seeks an order compelling POA to meet and confer with the City. The

1 City also seeks a judicial declaration that DROP is a term and condition of employment within  
2 the mandatory scope of bargaining, that POA has a mandatory duty to meet and confer with the  
3 City, and that POA's failure to do so is a *per se* violation of its obligations under the applicable  
4 Meyers-Milias-Brown Act (the "MMBA"). (Cal. Gov. Code §§ 3500, et. seq.)

5 ***Petitioner and Plaintiff***

6 9. The City of San Diego, is a municipal corporation with all the municipal powers,  
7 functions, rights, privileges and immunities authorized by the Constitution and the laws of the  
8 State of California. (City of San Diego Charter ("Charter"), art. I, § I.)

9 10. The City is a charter city under Article IX of the California Constitution and is  
10 empowered to exercise exclusive authority over all municipal affairs, with such authority limited  
11 only to the extent provided in the City's Charter. (Cal.Const., art. IX §§ 2(a), 3(a).) Under Article  
12 IX, the City has the power to make and enforce all ordinances and regulations with respect to  
13 municipal affairs. (Cal.Const. art. IX, § 5(a).) Charter provisions have the effect of legislative  
14 enactments and charter city ordinances and regulations regarding municipal affairs prevail over  
15 state laws covering the same issues.

16 11. The City currently operates under a "Strong Mayor" form of governance.  
17 (Charter, art. XV, §250.) Under this form of governance, all executive authority, power and  
18 responsibility is vested in the Mayor. (Charter, art. XV, §260(b).) In addition, the Mayor is  
19 recognized as the official head of the City, serves as chief executive officer, and has the power  
20 and duty to execute and enforce all laws, ordinances, and policies of the City. (Charter, art. XV,  
21 §265.)

22 12. All legislative powers of the City (except those reserved to the people by the  
23 Charter and the California Constitution) are vested in the City Council ("the Council"), subject to  
24 the Mayor's veto powers. (Charter, art. XV, §§ 270, 280.) The Council is composed of eight full-  
25 time Council members who serve for staggered four-year terms: eight Council members who  
26 represent the City's eight districts. (Charter, art. XV, § 270.)

27 13. The Council of the City ("City Council") is authorized and empowered by the  
28 Charter, Article IX, section 141, to establish a retirement system for compensated public officers

1 and employees, and has done so by adoption of Ordinances codified in San Diego's Municipal  
2 Code ("SDMC") sections 24.0100, et seq.

3 14. The City is a "public agency" under the MMBA. (Cal. Gov. Code § 3501(c).)

4 15. Pursuant to Government Code section 3507, the City has adopted reasonable rules  
5 and regulations for the administration of employer-employee relations. (City Council Policy No.  
6 300-06.) (Exhibit "A.")

7 ***Defendant and Respondent San Diego Police Officers Association Incorporated***

8 16. The San Diego Police Officers Association Incorporated ("POA") is, and was at all  
9 times relevant to this action, a mutual benefit corporation organized and doing business as a  
10 sanctioned police union under the laws of the State of California, subject to the court's power to  
11 compel compliance with a legal duty under Code of Civil Procedure section 1085. (Cal. Civ.  
12 Proc. Code § 1085.)

13 17. The POA is a "recognized employee organization" within the meaning of the  
14 MMBA. (Cal. Gov. Code §§3501(b); 3503.).

15 18. The POA is the certified exclusive bargaining representative for all current  
16 employees in the San Diego Police Department employed in positions with the classification of  
17 Police Recruit, Police Officer I, Police Officer II, Police Officer III, Police Detective, Police  
18 Agent, Police Sergeant, Police Lieutenant, and Community Relations Assistant to the Police  
19 Chief. Article 2 of the 2008 POA MOU provides:

20 Management formally recognizes the P.O.A. as the exclusive  
21 representative for all employees in the Police Unit. This Memorandum  
22 applies to all classifications listed below except as the units may be  
amended in accordance with the City's Employer-Employee Relations  
Policy.

23 (Article 2 of the Memorandum of Understanding by and between the City of San Diego and the  
24 San Diego Police Officers Association, made and entered into on July 1, 2008, ("POA MOU")  
25 Exhibit B.").

26 19. The POA has the exclusive right and duty to represent all employees in the unit  
27 regarding matters within the scope of representation which includes all matters relating to  
28 employment conditions and employer/employee relations including (but not limited to) wages,





1 including the City Flexible Benefits Plan". (S.D. Muni. Code §24.1409.) For the POA, members  
2 are also eligible to receive disability retirements while participating in DROP. (S.D. Muni. Code  
3 §24.1403(b)(4).)

4 33. In addition receiving a regular bi-weekly paycheck and other rights and benefits of  
5 employment, the employee also earns a series of additional benefits, including *the payment of the*  
6 *employee's service retirement allowance*, a 3.05% employee and employee pre-tax contribution  
7 on the salary the employee earns while in DROP, supplemental benefits, and cost of living  
8 adjustments, all of which earn interest. (S.D. Muni. Code §24.1404.) These benefits are accrued  
9 and accounted for in a separate account that is established for the DROP participant, known as the  
10 DROP Participation Account. (S.D. Muni. Code §24.1404.).

11 34. When an employee elects to enter DROP, SDCERS treats the employee as retired  
12 and the employee's participation in DROP does not result in the accrual of additional pension  
13 benefits. The employee's service retirement allowance is frozen and SDCERS calculates the  
14 service retirement allowance based on the age, creditable service, final compensation, and the  
15 selected retirement option of the employee on the day the employee enters DROP. (S.D. Muni.  
16 Code §24.1402(4).) Although the DROP participant receives service retirement payments, during  
17 the DROP participation period, SDCERS makes the payments into the DROP Participation  
18 Account. Further, the employee and employer are no longer required to make contributions to the  
19 retirement plan. (S.D. Muni. Code §24.1405(1).)

20 35. When the employee completes the DROP participation period and the employee  
21 actually retires, the DROP Participation Account becomes immediately available to the retiree.  
22 (S.D. Muni. Code §24.1407(a), (b).) The retiree may receive all of the additional benefits accrued  
23 during the DROP Participation Period in a lump sum or in monthly payments, or some other  
24 actuarially equivalent form approved by the retirement board. (S.D. Muni. Code §24.1407(a),  
25 (b).) The retiree also starts to receive the service retirement allowance payments directly.

26 36. Although DROP is intended to be cost neutral under Municipal Code section  
27 24.1401(b), the City is informed and believes that the program is not, and that the elimination of  
28 DROP will bring about significant cost savings. The City is informed and believes that if the City

1 eliminates DROP, effective July 1, 2009, the City's Annual Retirement Contribution ("ARC")  
2 will be reduced by \$16 million in FY11 and by \$22.5 million in FY12. Further, by July 1, 2012,  
3 the UAAL will be reduced between \$250 million and \$350 million.

4 ***POA's Obligation To Meet and Confer With The City***

5 37. The City is a public employer and the POA is an employee organization within the  
6 meaning of the MMBA. (Cal. Gov. Code §§ 3500, et. seq.)

7 38. Pursuant to Government Code section 3507, the City has adopted reasonable rules  
8 and regulations for the administration of employer-employee relations and "to provide procedures  
9 for meeting and conferring in good faith with Recognized Employee Organizations regarding  
10 matters that directly affect and primarily involve wages, hours and other terms and conditions of  
11 employment of employee in appropriate units and that are not preempted by Federal and State law  
12 or the City Charter." (City Council Policy No. 300-06, Section I(A.) (Exhibit "A"))

13 39. The POA and the City have a negotiated MOU which has been in effect since July  
14 1, 2008. (POA MOU.)

15 40. The current MOU between the City and the POA covers DROP and makes DROP  
16 available for the term of the MOU. (POA MOU, Art. 43, § 6(D).) The 2008-09 POA MOU is set  
17 to expire by its own terms on June 30, 2009 at 12:00 a.m.

18 41. The City has an obligation to give written notice of any proposed ordinance, rule,  
19 resolution, or regulation directly relating to matters within the scope of representation to POA and  
20 give POA an opportunity to meet with the agency. (Cal. Gov. Code § 3504.5.)

21 42. The City and POA have a mutual obligation to meet and confer in good faith  
22 promptly upon request by either party on matters regarding wages, hours, and other terms and  
23 conditions of employment. (Cal. Gov. Code § 3505.)

24 ***POA's Refusal To Meet And Confer With The City***

25 43. The City's proposal to eliminate DROP is a matter within the scope of  
26 representation under the MMBA, which includes, wages, hours and other terms and conditions of  
27 employment. (Cal. Gov. Code §§ 3504-05.) DROP involves wages and other key terms and  
28



1 conditions of employment, including method of benefit accrual, eligibility for benefit accrual, and  
2 length of participation. (S.D. Muni. Code §§ 24.1400, et. seq.)

3 44. The City has proposed modifications to DROP, including its elimination, during  
4 the past several rounds of collective bargaining with POA.

5 45. During the 2005 negotiations with all five unions, the parties reached agreement to  
6 eliminate DROP for all future hires. However, POA refused to bargain the terms and conditions  
7 of DROP for current employees.

8 46. During the 2008 contract negotiations with POA, the City proposed the  
9 elimination of DROP for all active employees hired on or before July 1, 2005, who had not  
10 already opted to participate in DROP. However, the parties were unable to reach any agreement  
11 as the parties deadlocked over whether DROP was a proper subject of bargaining.

12 47. Recognizing the disputed status of DROP would likely continue to impede future  
13 negotiations, the 2008-09 MOU between the City and POA acknowledged the City's right to  
14 institute litigation, at the appropriate time to secure a determination of the parties' rights and  
15 obligations regarding the negotiability of DROP. (POA MOU, Article 44, § 12.)

16 ***The Current Deadlock***

17 48. The City is currently engaged in a new round of contract negotiations with the  
18 POA over a contract that will expire on **June 30, 2009 at 12:00 a.m.**

19 49. During the contract negotiations regarding the successor to the 2008-09 MOU that  
20 is set to expire on June 30, 2009, the City notified POA of its desire to eliminate DROP.

21 50. On or about **March 4, 2009**, the City provided a list of core issues and negotiation  
22 proposals to the POA, which included a proposal to eliminate DROP, and requested POA meet  
23 and confer with the City. The City proposed the elimination of DROP for all current employees,  
24 estimating the elimination of the program would result in savings to the City's ARC between  
25 2.5% - 3.5% of covered payroll, or \$16 million – 22.5 million in the City's ARC by 2012.

26 51. The City has insisted, and continues to insist, that POA has an obligation to meet  
27 and confer with the City regarding the proposed elimination of DROP. The POA has continued  
28 to resist the City's demand and has refused to meet and confer with the City regarding DROP.





1 (c) Whether DROP, which affords employees the right to remain employed  
2 while collecting pension benefits, is a term and condition of employment within the scope  
3 of representation under the MMBA.

4 68. A judicial declaration is necessary and appropriate at this time under the  
5 circumstances in order that the City may ascertain its rights and duties and break the deadlock  
6 that is preventing the parties from bargaining over the future of the DROP and impeding the  
7 City's ability to implement much needed reforms.

8 69. There are no administrative remedies available to the City to compel the relief  
9 sought herein. Therefore, the City has exhausted all available administrative remedies.

10 70. The City has no plain, speedy or adequate remedy at law.

11 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

12 WHEREFORE, the City prays for judgment against Respondent and Defendant POA as  
13 follows:

14 1. That the court issue a peremptory writ of mandate in the first instance  
15 directing POA to comply with its obligations under the MMBA, including, but not limited to:

16 a. Directing POA to meet and confer with the City regarding the  
17 City's proposal to eliminate DROP;

18 2. For a judicial declaration regarding the rights and obligations of the parties,  
19 including, but not limited to:

20 a. POA has a legal obligation to meet and confer with the City  
21 regarding the City's proposal to eliminate DROP;

22 b. The refusal of POA to meet and confer with the City regarding its  
23 proposal to eliminate DROP is a *per se* violation of its obligation under the  
24 MMBA; and,

25 c. DROP, which affords employees right to remain employed, while  
26 collecting pension benefits, is a term and condition of employment within the  
27 scope of representation under the MMBA.


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- 3. For costs of suit and attorneys' fees incurred herein; and
- 4. For such other and further relief as the court may deem proper.

Dated: April 1, 2009

Burke, Williams & Sorensen, LLP  
Daphne M. Anneet  
Timothy L. Davis

By:   
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Attorneys for Petitioner and Plaintiff  
CITY OF SAN DIEGO