

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
PERSONNEL BOARD
APPEAL NO. 2024-010

BRANDON WARD

APPELLANT

VS. **FINAL ORDER
SUSTAINING HEARING OFFICER'S
FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW
AND RECOMMENDED ORDER**

FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION CABINET

APPELLEE

*** *** *** *** ***

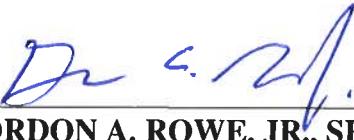
The Board, at its regular June 2025 meeting, having considered the record, including the Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Recommended Order of the Hearing Officer dated April 28, 2025, and being duly advised,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Recommended Order of the Hearing Officer are approved, adopted, and incorporated herein by reference as a part of this Order, and the Appellant's appeal is therefore **DISMISSED**.

The parties shall take notice that this Order may be appealed to the Franklin Circuit Court in accordance with KRS 13B.140 and KRS 18A.100.

SO ORDERED this 24th day of June, 2025.

KENTUCKY PERSONNEL BOARD



GORDON A. ROWE, JR., SECRETARY

Copies hereof this day emailed and mailed to:

Brandon Ward
Hon. Shan Dutta
Hon. Cary Bishop
Hon. Ashley Daily
Hon. Rosemary Holbrook (Personnel Cabinet)
Laura Sharp

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FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW
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FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION CABINET

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** * * * *

This matter is before the Hearing Officer on the appellee Finance and Administration Cabinet's (the "Appellee") Motion to Dismiss. The appeal last came before the Hearing Officer in a pre-hearing conference on November 14, 2024, which was held at 3:00 p.m., ET, at 1025 Capital Center Drive, Suite 105, Frankfort, Kentucky, before the Hon. Gordon A. Rowe, Jr. The proceedings were recorded by audio/video equipment and were authorized by virtue of KRS Chapter 18A.

The appellant, Brandon Ward (the "Appellant"), was present at the pre-hearing conference, appearing by Zoom videoconferencing, and was not represented by legal counsel. The Appellee, Finance and Administration Cabinet, was present via Zoom videoconferencing and was represented by the Hon. Cary Bishop, the Hon. Shan Dutta, and the Hon. Ashley Daily.

During the November 14, 2024 pre-hearing conference, the parties discussed the Appellee's Motion for Summary Judgment, which was filed on September 23, 2024. The Hearing Officer noted that Appellant did not file a response to the Appellee's Motion for Summary Judgment and asked during the pre-hearing conference whether the Appellant wanted to raise any arguments or cite to any facts that might preclude judgment as a matter of law on the issue of jurisdiction. The Appellant provided no material facts or legal arguments to refute the Appellee's arguments regarding the lack of jurisdiction. The Hearing Officer informed the parties that he was considering the motion for summary judgment and would render a decision based on the arguments in the motion and any material facts which had become part of the record. For the reasons set forth herein, the Hearing Officer finds the Appellee's Motion for Summary Judgment well-taken and recommends the Appellant's claims be dismissed by the Personnel Board for lack of jurisdiction.

PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

1. The appeal was filed by appellant on January 14, 2024. The Appellant alleged in his appeal form that the Appellee violated his rights under KRS 18A.095 by hiring employees in the same classification and in lower grade classifications within the Department of Revenue who are paid a higher rate of compensation than the Appellant.

2. On September 23, 2024, the Appellee filed a Motion for Summary Judgment, in which it argued that the Personnel Board did not have jurisdiction to hear the appeal essentially because no action had been taken against the Appellant that violated KRS 18A.095 or any other provision of KRS Chapter 18A.

3. The Appellant did not file a response to the Appellee's Motion for Summary Judgment. Pursuant to the Hearing Officer's prior Interim Order of July 23, 2024, any response to the Motion for Summary Judgment was due to be filed within thirty (30) days of the date the Motion for Summary Judgment was filed, or no later than October 23, 2024. As of the November 14, 2024 pre-hearing conference, no response had been filed by the Appellant and the deadline for filing had elapsed. The Appellant did not raise any arguments opposing the motion for summary judgment at the November 14, 2024 pre-hearing conference.

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. The Appellant is employed as a Revenue Auditor IV (Grade 15) by the Department of Revenue, which is part of the Finance and Administration Cabinet. The Appellant has been an employee of the Revenue Department since September 1, 2009. His current annual salary is \$58,757.76.

2. The Appellant filed this appeal with the Personnel Board on January 13, 2024. In his appeal form (the "Appeal Form"), the Appellant alleged that his employer, the Appellee, violated KRS 18A.095 and checked the "Other/Claim not listed" box for the type of personnel action he was appealing. The Appellant did attach to his Appeal Form a statement in which he explained the basis for his appeal:

"It had been insinuated since September 29, 2023 that salaries would be raised to midpoint. A fellow Revenue Auditor IV in my office signed a Resign to Reinstate letter effective October 16, 2023. This form was supposed to be used to raise the Auditor IV employee salaries to mid-point. There were updates over the past few months that the raises were going to happen, but the process was moving slower than expected."

"Then on Thursday, December 21, 2023, at approximately 11:35 AM EST, I received an email from my District Manager (Linda Bird) informing that they received news from a meeting with Latonia Dooley and the regional mangers (sic) that the raise to midpoint was not going to happen due to budgetary constraints and that they acknowledged the disparity in salaries for the same position, but did not know if it would be corrected or not. It was at that point that I felt an injustice had been done."

3. The Appellant also alleged that several employees in the Department of Revenue... make more than him even though he has a higher job classification: "There are Auditor II (Grade 13) and Auditor III (Grade 14) employees have received mid-point salaries for their grades that

are now making more than myself, a Revenue Auditor IV with over 14 years of experience. These higher-paid employees are in a lower position and lower grade than me, a Revenue Auditor IV with over 14 years of experience, yet are paid more. The same can be said regarding Taxpayer Specialists II (Grade 13) and Taxpayer Specialist III (Grade 14) employees that have received mid-point and are being compensated more than myself, a Revenue Auditor IV (Grade 15)." The Appellant alleged that "[B]y giving some employees raises to mid-point, which has caused lower grade/position employees to be paid more than higher grade employees, along with paying employees in the same position that received the midpoint substantially more, and hiring Revenue Auditor I employees at mid-point salaries and not raising salaries of senior Revenue Auditor IV employees like myself to mid-point, the Kentucky Finance and Administration Cabinet and Kentucky Department of Revenue have made the salary compression and salary inequity issues worse than they were before."

4. The Appellant has not been demoted, suspended, involuntarily transferred, or dismissed by the Appellee nor has the Appellant's salary been reduced by the Appellee.

5. The Appellant has not alleged (nor has any evidence been presented to show) that the salary inequity/salary compression issue he has raised is based upon his membership in any protected class or otherwise constitutes any type of prohibited discrimination.

6. The Appellant requested that his salary be raised to the midpoint salary (\$71,685.12) to fix salary inequity/salary compression within the Department of Revenue.

7. The Appellee has not disputed the facts asserted by the Appellant. Instead, the Appellee contends that the basis of the appeal, a request for a salary adjustment to midpoint, is outside the jurisdiction of the Personnel Board due to the passage of Senate Bill 153 in 2023. As the Appellee has argued, Senate Bill 153 eliminated the Board's jurisdiction to hear appeals of "other penalizations" and limited the Board's jurisdiction (primarily) under KRS 18A.095 to appeals of demotions, suspensions, involuntary transfers, dismissals, and discrimination actions. *See KRS 18A.095.*

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. Summary judgment should be entered when there is no genuine issue of material fact and the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. Kentucky Rules of Civil Procedure ("CR") 56.03; *Steelvest, Inc. v. Scansteel Service Center, Inc.*, 807 S.W.2d 476, 482 (Ky. 1991). The movant should only be granted summary judgment when the right to judgment as a matter of law is "shown with such clarity that there is no room left for controversy." *Steelvest*, 807 S.W.2d at 482.

2. A party opposing a motion for summary judgment must present "at least some affirmative evidence showing that there is a genuine issue of material fact for trial." *Id.* at 482.

3. There is no genuine issue of material fact in this case. The facts are not disputed at all. The only question before the Personnel Board at this juncture is whether the Board has jurisdiction to hear the appeal, which is a question of law.

4. The Appellant has not established that the Appellee has violated any part of KRS 18A.095 in regard to his employment. The Appellant has not been subjected to any of the personnel actions specifically listed under KRS 18A.095 for review by the Board, which include: dismissal, demotion, suspension, involuntary transfer, and protected class discrimination.

5. Under the version of KRS Chapter 18A in effect at the time the Appellant filed his appeal,¹ the Personnel Board only has jurisdiction over the following types of action involving state employees: an “employee who is dismissed, demoted, suspended without pay, or involuntarily transferred may, within thirty (30) calendar days” of those specific personnel actions, appeal the action to the Personnel Board. KRS 18A. 095(9). In addition, an employee who has been subjected to a discriminatory action based on their protected class status may appeal any such action to the Personnel Board within thirty (30) calendar days of the action. KRS 18A.095(11).

6. The Personnel Board does not have authority to hear any appeal not specifically authorized by KRS Chapter 18A. In fact, the Personnel Board is **required** to dismiss any appeal in which it determines “it lacks jurisdiction to grant relief.” KRS 18A.095(16)(a).

7. The Appellant has not been dismissed, demoted, suspended without pay, involuntarily transferred, or denied any other rights he is entitled to under KRS 18A.095. The Appellant has not claimed any type of protected class discrimination and no evidence has been presented to show that any such discrimination exists in relation to the Appellee’s denial of the requested salary adjustment.

8. The Appellee’s failure to raise the Appellant’s salary after he resigned and was reappointed does not constitute an impermissible, adverse personnel action against the Appellant since his salary was not reduced or otherwise affected. *See Allen v. Justice and Public Safety Cabinet, Department of Corrections*, Appeal No. 2022-146, 2023 WL 4404751 at *3 (KY PB June 13, 2023).

9. The Appellant does not have the right to challenge the denial of a salary increase subsequent to his resign and reappoint notification. The Appellee had the discretion to raise the Appellant’s salary but was not required to do so.

10. Senate Bill 153 (“SB153”) of the 2023 Kentucky legislative session expressly removed the Personnel Board’s authority to hear appeals involving “salary adjustments” and the catch-all category of “other penalizations” under KRS 18A.095.

¹ KRS Chapter 18A was amended by the Kentucky Legislature, effective June 29, 2023. Among other changes, the category of other penalizations was removed from KRS 18A.095 as a basis for the Personnel Board’s jurisdiction.

11. After passage of SB 153, it is clear the Personnel Board cannot hear appeals involving salary claims, salary adjustments, or other salary disputes, unless otherwise specifically authorized. *Christopher Banks, Appellant v. Justice and Public Safety Cabinet, Department of Juvenile Justice, Appellee*, 2024 WL 1765101, at *2 (KY PB 2023-0134).

12. Even prior to SB 153 and the modification of KRS 18A.095, the Personnel Board held that it had no jurisdiction to hear appeals based on an agency granting salary adjustments to some employees that other agency employees did not receive, even when the adjustments seemed to lead to an unfair result. *See Allen v. Justice and Public Safety Cabinet, Department of Corrections*, 2023 WL 4404751 at *3 (KY PB 2023) (holding that Appellant did not suffer a penalization or an adverse employment action when other co-employees, some in lower grade classification, received raises while she did not); and *see Chris Southworth et al. v. Finance and Administration Cabinet*, 2020 WL 7426176 at *7, 8 (KY PB 2020) (Board found no penalization when some employees were allowed to resign and reinstate, which triggered salary increases, and other employees were not allowed to do so); and *see Scott Huddleston et al. v. Transportation Cabinet and Personnel Cabinet*, 2018 WL 4037967 at *4, 5 (KY PB 2018) (no penalization where Appellants failed to show any statute or regulation entitled them to a raise, even though other employees received raises through resign and reinstate personnel actions).

13. The Appellee's failure to give the Appellant the salary adjustment he requested does not amount to the type of impermissible employment action the Personnel Board can review under KRS 18A.095. Therefore, the Personnel Board is without jurisdiction in this appeal and the Appellee is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.

RECOMMENDED ORDER

Based upon the foregoing Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, the Hearing Officer recommends to the Personnel Board that the appeal of **BRANDON WARD V. FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION CABINET (APPEAL NO. 2024-010)** be DISMISSED.

NOTICE OF EXCEPTION AND APPEAL RIGHTS

Pursuant to KRS 13B.110(4), each party shall have fifteen (15) days from the date this Recommended Order is mailed within which to file exceptions to the Recommended Order with the Personnel Board. In addition, the Kentucky Personnel Board allows each party to file a response to any exceptions that are filed by the other party within fifteen (15) days of the date on which the exceptions are filed with the Kentucky Personnel Board. 101 KAR 1:365, Section 8(1). Failure to file exceptions will result in preclusion of judicial review of those issues not specifically excepted to. On appeal, a circuit court will consider only the issues a party raised in written exceptions. *See Rapier v. Philpot*, 130 S.W.3d 560 (Ky. 2004).

The Personnel Board also provides that each party shall have fifteen (15) days from the date this Recommended Order is mailed within which to file a Request for Oral Argument with the Personnel Board. 101 KAR 1:365, Section 8(2).

The parties are strongly encouraged to send any exceptions and/or requests for oral argument by email to: PersonnelBoard@ky.gov.

Each party has thirty (30) days after the date the Personnel Board issues a Final Order in which to appeal to the Franklin Circuit Court pursuant to KRS 13B.140 and KRS 18A.100.

Any document filed with the Personnel Board shall be served on the opposing party.

SO ORDERED at the direction of the Hearing Officer this 28th day of April, 2025.

KENTUCKY PERSONNEL BOARD



GORDON A. ROWE, JR.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A copy hereof was emailed and mailed to the following persons at their respective addresses as provided to the Personnel Board on this 28th day of April, 2025:

Brandon Ward, Appellant
Hon. Shandeep Dutta, Counsel for Appellee
Hon. Cary Bishop, Counsel for Appellee
Hon. Ashley Daily, Counsel for Appellee