

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD**

BARBARA J. BLACKMON,
Appellant,

DOCKET NUMBER
CH-0845-20-0028-I-3

v.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL
MANAGEMENT,
Agency.

DATE: September 11, 2024

THIS FINAL ORDER IS NONPRECEDENTIAL¹

Barbara J. Blackmon, Chicago, Illinois, pro se.

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

BEFORE

Cathy A. Harris, Chairman
Raymond A. Limon, Vice Chairman
Henry J. Kerner, Member

FINAL ORDER

The appellant has filed a petition for review of the initial decision, which dismissed this appeal as moot. For the reasons discussed below, we GRANT the appellant's petition for review and AFFIRM the initial decision AS MODIFIED to DISMISS the appeal for lack of jurisdiction.

¹ A nonprecedential order is one that the Board has determined does not add significantly to the body of MSPB case law. Parties may cite nonprecedential orders, but such orders have no precedential value; the Board and administrative judges are not required to follow or distinguish them in any future decisions. In contrast, a precedential decision issued as an Opinion and Order has been identified by the Board as significantly contributing to the Board's case law. *See* 5 C.F.R. § 1201.117(c).

If the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) completely rescinds a reconsideration decision, its rescission divests the Board of jurisdiction over the appeal in which that decision is at issue, and the appeal must be dismissed. *Moore v. Office of Personnel Management*, 114 M.S.P.R. 549, ¶ 4 (2010); *Rorick v. Office of Personnel Management*, 109 M.S.P.R. 597, ¶ 5 (2008). During the proceedings below, OPM submitted a copy of a new initial decision, dated June 3, 2021, indicating that it had conducted a new audit and determined that the appellant did not receive an overpayment, but instead received an underpayment of \$834.34, which it planned to reimburse in her next annuity payment. Initial Appeal File, Tab 16 at 4-5. OPM indicated that all previous requests to collect an overpayment were rescinded. *Id.* at 5. Based on OPM's submission, the administrative judge dismissed the appeal as moot.

We grant the appellant's petition for review for the sole purpose of addressing her argument that the administrative judge erred in dismissing her appeal as moot. Although the rescission of an OPM reconsideration decision can cause an appeal of that decision to become moot, for an appeal to be deemed moot, the appellant must have received all of the relief that she could have received if the matter had been adjudicated and she had prevailed. *Moore*, 114 M.S.P.R. 549, ¶ 5; *Rorick*, 109 M.S.P.R. 597, ¶ 6. Here, the appellant contends that her appeal is not moot because OPM has already taken deductions to collect the (nonexistent) overpayment and she has been underpaid more than \$834.34 as a result. The existing record is insufficient to determine whether appellant has in fact received all of the relief she could have received if the matter had been adjudicated and she had prevailed. Under these circumstances, the administrative judge erred in dismissing the appeal as moot. *See id.*

However, the appellant has not challenged the accuracy of OPM's statement that it rescinded its prior determinations regarding the alleged overpayment. Thus, although OPM's rescission of its reconsideration decision

did not render the appeal moot, it divested the Board of jurisdiction over this appeal. *See Moore*, 114 M.S.P.R. 549, ¶ 6; *Rorick*, 109 M.S.P.R. 597, ¶¶ 5-6.

Accordingly, we dismiss this appeal for lack of jurisdiction. If OPM issues a new reconsideration decision, and the appellant is dissatisfied with the result, she may appeal that decision to the Board. *See* 5 U.S.C. § 8461(e)(1); 5 C.F.R. § 841.308. Any future appeal must be filed within the time limits set forth in the Board's regulations. *See* 5 C.F.R. § 1201.22.

NOTICE OF APPEAL RIGHTS²

The initial decision, as supplemented by this Final Order, constitutes the Board's final decision in this matter. 5 C.F.R. § 1201.113. You may obtain review of this final decision. 5 U.S.C. § 7703(a)(1). By statute, the nature of your claims determines the time limit for seeking such review and the appropriate forum with which to file. 5 U.S.C. § 7703(b). Although we offer the following summary of available appeal rights, the Merit Systems Protection Board does not provide legal advice on which option is most appropriate for your situation and the rights described below do not represent a statement of how courts will rule regarding which cases fall within their jurisdiction. If you wish to seek review of this final decision, you should immediately review the law applicable to your claims and carefully follow all filing time limits and requirements. Failure to file within the applicable time limit may result in the dismissal of your case by your chosen forum.

Please read carefully each of the three main possible choices of review below to decide which one applies to your particular case. If you have questions about whether a particular forum is the appropriate one to review your case, you should contact that forum for more information.

² Since the issuance of the initial decision in this matter, the Board may have updated the notice of review rights included in final decisions. As indicated in the notice, the Board cannot advise which option is most appropriate in any matter.

(1) Judicial review in general. As a general rule, an appellant seeking judicial review of a final Board order must file a petition for review with the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, which must be received by the court within **60 calendar days** of the date of issuance of this decision. 5 U.S.C. § 7703(b)(1)(A).

If you submit a petition for review to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, you must submit your petition to the court at the following address:

U.S. Court of Appeals
for the Federal Circuit
717 Madison Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20439

Additional information about the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit is available at the court’s website, www.cafc.uscourts.gov. Of particular relevance is the court’s “Guide for Pro Se Petitioners and Appellants,” which is contained within the court’s Rules of Practice, and Forms 5, 6, 10, and 11.

If you are interested in securing pro bono representation for an appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, you may visit our website at <http://www.mspb.gov/probono> for information regarding pro bono representation for Merit Systems Protection Board appellants before the Federal Circuit. The Board neither endorses the services provided by any attorney nor warrants that any attorney will accept representation in a given case.

(2) Judicial or EEOC review of cases involving a claim of discrimination. This option applies to you only if you have claimed that you were affected by an action that is appealable to the Board and that such action was based, in whole or in part, on unlawful discrimination. If so, you may obtain judicial review of this decision—including a disposition of your discrimination claims—by filing a civil action with an appropriate U.S. district court (*not* the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit), within **30 calendar days** after you

receive this decision. 5 U.S.C. § 7703(b)(2); *see Perry v. Merit Systems Protection Board*, 582 U.S. 420 (2017). If you have a representative in this case, and your representative receives this decision before you do, then you must file with the district court no later than **30 calendar days** after your representative receives this decision. If the action involves a claim of discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, national origin, or a disabling condition, you may be entitled to representation by a court-appointed lawyer and to waiver of any requirement of prepayment of fees, costs, or other security. *See* 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-5(f) and 29 U.S.C. § 794a.

Contact information for U.S. district courts can be found at their respective websites, which can be accessed through the link below:

http://www.uscourts.gov/Court_Locator/CourtWebsites.aspx.

Alternatively, you may request review by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) of your discrimination claims only, excluding all other issues. 5 U.S.C. § 7702(b)(1). You must file any such request with the EEOC's Office of Federal Operations within **30 calendar days** after you receive this decision. 5 U.S.C. § 7702(b)(1). If you have a representative in this case, and your representative receives this decision before you do, then you must file with the EEOC no later than **30 calendar days** after your representative receives this decision.

If you submit a request for review to the EEOC by regular U.S. mail, the address of the EEOC is:

Office of Federal Operations
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
P.O. Box 77960
Washington, D.C. 20013

If you submit a request for review to the EEOC via commercial delivery or by a method requiring a signature, it must be addressed to:

Office of Federal Operations
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
131 M Street, N.E.
Suite 5SW12G
Washington, D.C. 20507

(3) Judicial review pursuant to the Whistleblower Protection Enhancement Act of 2012. This option applies to you only if you have raised claims of reprisal for whistleblowing disclosures under 5 U.S.C. § 2302(b)(8) or other protected activities listed in 5 U.S.C. § 2302(b)(9)(A)(i), (B), (C), or (D). If so, and your judicial petition for review “raises no challenge to the Board’s disposition of allegations of a prohibited personnel practice described in section 2302(b) other than practices described in section 2302(b)(8), or 2302(b)(9)(A)(i), (B), (C), or (D),” then you may file a petition for judicial review either with the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit or any court of appeals of competent jurisdiction.³ The court of appeals must receive your petition for review within **60 days** of the date of issuance of this decision. 5 U.S.C. § 7703(b)(1)(B).

If you submit a petition for judicial review to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, you must submit your petition to the court at the following address:

U.S. Court of Appeals
for the Federal Circuit
717 Madison Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20439

³ The original statutory provision that provided for judicial review of certain whistleblower claims by any court of appeals of competent jurisdiction expired on December 27, 2017. The All Circuit Review Act, signed into law by the President on July 7, 2018, permanently allows appellants to file petitions for judicial review of MSPB decisions in certain whistleblower reprisal cases with the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit or any other circuit court of appeals of competent jurisdiction. The All Circuit Review Act is retroactive to November 26, 2017. Pub. L. No. 115-195, 132 Stat. 1510.

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http://www.uscourts.gov/Court_Locator/CourtWebsites.aspx.

FOR THE BOARD:

Washington, D.C.

Gina K. Grippando

Gina K. Grippando
Clerk of the Board