

**Case Notes**

Denial of application to purchase additional service credit due to insufficient evidence affirmed. *Webb v. Public Employees' Retirement System*, 97 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 83.

Retiree's request to cancel and obtain refund of previously purchased prior service credit in the retirement system denied. *Chmieloweic v. Public Employees' Retirement System*, 94 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 73.

**17:2-5.6 Methods of payment**

(a) Methods of payment include the following:

1. Lump sum;
2. Partial lump sum of \$250.00 or more; balance by extra payroll deductions;
3. Extra deductions equal to at least one-half of the full regular pension deduction for a maximum period of 10 years;
4. Extra payroll deductions will include regular interest for the term of the installment.

Amended by R.1991 d.281, effective June 3, 1991.  
See: 23 N.J.R. 685(b), 23 N.J.R. 1800(a).  
Mandatory age requirement eliminated.

**17:2-5.7 Military leave**

Any active member purchasing credit for out-of-state public employment, may include in the maximum of 10 years credit to be purchased, his or her leave of absence for military service, provided he or she received credit for such leave in the State or local public retirement system, in which he or she was participating at the time he or she was in military service.

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Denial to purchase peacetime military service after eligibility expired confirmed. *Pagliarulo v. Public Employee's Retirement System*, 97 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 39.

**17:2-5.8 Per diem credit**

For the purpose of granting prior service credit for service performed on a per diem basis, credit shall be prorated and granted on the basis of 20 days equal one month of credit.

**17:2-5.9 Ineligible service**

(a) Members will not be granted prior service or membership credit for the following employment:

1. Honorary positions, without salary;
2. Leaves of absence without pay, except military leave;
3. Motor Vehicle Agents or as employees of the agent;

4. Licensing Agent of the Division of Fish, Game and Shellfisheries or as employee of the agent.

**17:2-5.10 Creditable service; law enforcement officers**

Two percent service credit for Law Enforcement Officer members is that service rendered in the capacity of a Law Enforcement Officer, for which the member has paid at the Law Enforcement Officer rate of contribution unless as otherwise provided by the statute.

**17:2-5.11 Service ineligible for purchase**

Service rendered outside of the United States, with the exception of eligible service rendered in certain instances in territories or possessions of the United States, Washington, DC and the Canal Zone, is not purchasable.

Amended by R.1999 d.289, effective August 16, 1999.  
See: 31 N.J.R. 1581(a), 31 N.J.R. 2368(a).  
Rewrote the section.

**17:2-5.12 Correction of errors**

Credit for all previous service established under the provisions of Chapter 104, P.L. 1974, shall be calculated on the basis of salaries received during the period of such service. The pension rate of contribution will be determined as of the member's compulsory date of enrollment. The members shall pay on the basis of his or her current salary at the full pension rate of contribution with regular interest.

**17:2-5.13 Lump-sum purchases**

If a purchase is paid in a lump sum, the member shall receive full credit for the amount of service covered by the purchase upon receipt of the lump-sum payment. The service may be used for any purpose for which it is authorized under the Public Employees' Retirement System Act (N.J.S.A. 43:15A-1 et seq.) and the rules of the retirement system.

New Rule, R.1989 d.516, effective October 2, 1989.  
See: 21 N.J.R. 1820(b), 21 N.J.R. 3176(b).

**SUBCHAPTER 6. RETIREMENT****17:2-6.1 Applications**

(a) Applications for retirement must be made on forms prescribed by the system. Such forms must be completed in all respects and filed with the system before the requested date of retirement.



(b) In the event a member files an incomplete application, the deficiencies shall be brought to his or her attention and he will or she will be required to file a completed application with the system to enable acceptance for processing.

(c) Before an application for retirement may be accepted for processing it must be supported by a certificate from the employer setting forth the employment termination date, the salaries reported for contributions in the member's final years of employment and proof of age, if none is already in the member's record.

(d) In addition to the foregoing requirement an application for disability retirement must be supported by a report of the member's personal or attending physician and a statement from the employer regarding the member's incapacity for further duty.

Amended by R.1986 d.432, effective October 20, 1986.

See: 18 N.J.R. 1451(a), 18 N.J.R. 2135(b).

Deleted subsections (b) and (d) and recodified accordingly.

Administrative Correction to (a): Deleted text "at least one month".

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Employee who sustained back injury which, at most, contributed to progression of arthritic condition by aggravation, held not to have disability which was a direct result of a traumatic event so as to entitle the employee to disability retirement benefits. *Gerba v. Bd. of Trustees, Public Employees' Retirement System*, 83 N.J. 174, 416 A.2d 314 (1980).

To be eligible for accidental disability retirement benefits where disability involved combined effect of traumatic event and underlying disease, traumatic source must constitute the essential significant or substantial contributing cause of resultant disability; employee's slip and fall against automobile tailgate held a traumatic event: remand to Appellate Division to determine whether traumatic event was of such nature as to allow benefits eligibility under enunciated standard. *Korelnia v. Bd. of Trustees, Public Employees' Retirement System*, 83 N.J. 163, 416 A.2d 308 (1980).

Special education teacher who suffered from numerous and unrelated ailments which rendered her unable to perform duties associated with her job was entitled to ordinary disability retirement allowance. *Daniels v. Public Employees' Retirement System*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 292.

Tick bite was not traumatic event for purpose of awarding accidental disability benefits. *Ackerman v. PERS*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 42.

Retirement application had to be executed and filed prior to effective date of the retirement. *Knabner v. Public Employees' Retirement System*, 94 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 85.

Former member was without standing to refile application for accidental disability retirement allowance. *Coleman v. Retirement System*, 93 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 265.

Breach of duty by city employees did not qualify nurse for modification of retirement date. *Kuehner v. Public Employees' Retirement System*, 93 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 190.

Retirement application; effectiveness; arrival at New Jersey Public Employees' Retirement System. N.J.S.A. 43:15A-47. *Phillips v. Public Employees' Retirement System*, 93 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 163.

Employee with diminished mental capacity due to alcoholism not entitled to retroactive effective retirement date. *Young v. Public Employees' Retirement System*. 93 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 53.

Agreement with employer did not entitle employee to retroactive requested effective date of retirement. *Epps v. Public Employees' Retirement System*. 93 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 45.

Approval of tax assessor's application for service retirement rescinded where tax assessor's close corporation was awarded contracts for essentially the same tax assessment work. *Board of Trustees v. Atkinson*, 92 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 8.

Decedent's signing of application for retirement and filing of support documents prior to his death held to constitute substantial compliance with regulatory requirements, in light of Division's failure to act on documents' deficiency in a timely fashion; survivors held eligible for insurance benefits. *Giaconia v. Bd. of Trustees, Public Employees' Retirement System*, 2 N.J.A.R. 304 (1980).

#### 17:2-6.2 Effective dates; change

(a) A member shall have the right to withdraw, cancel or change an application for retirement at any time before his retirement allowance becomes due and payable; thereafter the retirement shall stand as approved by the board.

(b) Except in the event of deferred retirement, if a member requests a change in his retirement application before his retirement allowance becomes due and payable, said change will require approval of the board and the revised retirement allowance shall not become due and payable until 30 days have elapsed following the effective date or the date the board met and approved the change in the member's retirement application, whichever is later.

(c) If the applicant should die within 30 days following the date the Board of Trustees approved the revised application, the member shall be considered to be retired on the basis of the originally approved application for retirement, provided that the initial 30-day requirement was satisfied.

(d) A deferred retirement shall become effective on the first of the month following the member's 60th birthday.

(e) In the case of deferred retirement, if an applicant desires to amend his retirement application, the amended application must be filed with the system a minimum of one month prior to his effective date of retirement.

(f) Should the member continue to receive a salary beyond the effective date of retirement after approval of the retirement by the Board of Trustees, no retirement benefits shall be paid for the period where the member received salary and no salary or service credit shall be provided for the service rendered after the approved effective date of retirement.

Amended by R.1974 d.230, effective August 19, 1974.

See: 6 N.J.R. 32(a), 6 N.J.R. 361(a).

Amended by R.1979 d.399, effective October 9, 1979.

See: 11 N.J.R. 411(a), 11 N.J.R. 596(b).

Amended by R.1981 d.274, effective August 6, 1981.

See: 13 N.J.R. 244(f), 13 N.J.R. 525(b).

(f) added.

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Reversal and remand of denial of veteran's retirement benefits was warranted where initial approval of application was rescinded without

notice. *Galvano v. Board of Trustees of Public Employees' Retirement System*, 225 N.J.Super. 388, 542 A.2d 926 (A.D.1988).

Retirement allowance was available only for those months after filing application for retirement. *Kamin v. Retirement System*, 93 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 249.

Employee with diminished mental capacity due to alcoholism not entitled to retroactive effective retirement date. *Young v. Public Employees' Retirement System*, 93 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 53.

Agreement with employer did not entitle employee to retroactive requested effective date of retirement. *Epps v. Public Employees' Retirement System*, 93 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 45.

Applicant not entitled to change effective date of service retirement so as to qualify for early retirement incentive program with effective date after her retirement. *Pykon v. Board of Trustees of the Public Employees' Retirement System*, 92 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 144.

Absent a showing of a decedent's incompetence, mutual mistake, fraud or other compelling equitable considerations, a retirement application shall not be reformed; petition to change pension payment option denied. *Schaeffer v. Bd. of Trustees, Public Employees' Retirement System*, 8 N.J.A.R. 427 (1984).

### 17:2-6.3 Effective date; death prior thereto

(a) A member's retirement allowance shall not become due and payable until 30 days after the date the board approved the application for retirement or 30 days after the date of the retirement, whichever is later.

(b) A member who files an application for retirement and whose insurance coverage has not lapsed prior to filing the retirement application is covered under the insurance program as an active member in the event of death prior to the date the retirement allowance becomes due and payable.

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Employee who filed retirement application two days before he died was not retiree for death benefit purposes. *Estate of Dunn, Jr. v. Board of Trustees, Public Employees' Retirement System*, 93 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 211.

No substantial compliance with pension application statute; estate of public employee not entitled to ordinary disability survivorship benefits. *Estate of Earle v. Board of Trustees of the Public Employees' Retirement System*, 93 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 6.

Disability retirement not effective where applicant died within 30 days of application filing. *Estate of Petrillo v. Board of Trustees of the Public Employees' Retirement System*, 92 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 111.

Decedent's signing of application for retirement and filing of supporting documents prior to his death held to constitute substantial compliance with regulatory requirements, in light of Division's failure to act on documents' deficiency in a timely fashion; survivors held eligible for insurance benefits. *Giaconia v. Bd. of Trustees, Public Employees' Retirement System*, 2 N.J.A.R. 304 (1980).

### 17:2-6.4 Outstanding loan

(a) A member who has an outstanding loan balance at the time of retirement may repay the loan balance, with interest, as follows:

1. In full before the retirement allowance becomes due and payable as provided in N.J.A.C. 17:2-6.3; or

2. By retention of retirement benefit payments, excluding authorized deductions, by the retirement system until the loan balance, with interest, is repaid.

- i. Authorized deductions include Federal tax liens, health benefit premiums, and Federal income tax withholding. If the member does not request repayment in full, repayment is by retention of retirement benefits.

(b) A member who retires on a disability pension or because of medical illness or disability as determined by the board of trustees with an outstanding loan balance may repay the balance as follows:

1. In the manner prescribed in (a) above; or
2. By deductions from retirement benefit payments of the same monthly amount deducted from the member's compensation immediately preceding retirement until the loan balance, with interest, is repaid.
  - i. If a member who retires on a disability pension does not request another repayment option, repayment is by deductions in the same monthly amount deducted from the member's compensation immediately preceding retirement.

(c) A member whose retirement is other than a disability retirement and who wants to establish that the retirement is necessitated by medical illness or disability shall submit an application acceptable to the retirement system together with a report of the member's personal or attending physician and all other physician's reports, hospital records or other medical evidence which the member can supply pertaining to the illness or disability. The medical evidence shall be sufficient to show to the satisfaction of the board of trustees that the member is totally and permanently disabled and would qualify on a medical basis for ordinary disability retirement. The board may require the member to be examined by a physician designated by the retirement system, and may refer the medical evidence to the medical panel for its report on whether the member is totally and permanently disabled and retirement is necessitated by medical illness or disability.

(d) If a retirant dies before the loan balance, with interest, is repaid, the remaining balance is paid first from the group life insurance proceeds, and then from the proceeds of any other benefits payable on account of the retirant in the form of monthly payments or the balance of the Option I reserves or the balance of the retirant's accumulated deductions and regular interest that are due to the beneficiary or estate. If the retirant designated multiple beneficiaries to receive these benefits, each beneficiary shares in repaying the remaining balance in the same proportion in which they are entitled to the benefits.

As amended, R.1981 d.303, effective September 10, 1981. See: 13 N.J.R. 375(a), 13 N.J.R. 618(a).

Old text deleted, new text substituted therefor. Amended by R.1989 d.313, effective June 19, 1989. See: 21 N.J.R. 437(b), 21 N.J.R. 1743(b).

Repayment options clarified. Provisions of (a) deleted. New (a) added to permit repayment in full before retirement allowance is drawn, or repayment by retention of the benefits until the balance with interest is paid. New (b) added to permit members retiring on disability to follow (a) or continue the deductions in effect immediately before retirement. New (c) added, with conditions, to permit members to convert to disability retirement. Old (b) recodified to (d) and amended to clarify repayment upon death of retiree.

### 17:2-6.5 Willful negligence

(a) Willful negligence is defined as:

1. Deliberate act or deliberate failure to act; or,
2. Such conduct as evidences reckless indifference to safety; or,
3. Intoxication, operating as the proximate cause of injury.

### 17:2-6.6 Retirement credit

(a) A member shall receive credit toward retirement for any month or biweekly pay period in which a full normal deduction is received by the system.

(b) A member who appeals the suspension or termination of his or her employment and is awarded back pay for all or a portion of his or her employment for the period of such suspension or termination shall receive retirement credit for the period covered by the award, regardless of the amount of the back pay awarded, provided a full normal pension contribution is received from the member or deducted from the value of the award. The amount of the pension contribution will be determined by the provisions of the award. If the member receives full back pay, including normal salary increases, then the contribution will be computed on the base salaries that the employee would have earned for the reinstated suspended or terminated period. When the settlement is less than the full back pay, the pension contribution will be based upon the salary that the member was receiving for pension purposes prior to the suspension or termination of employment. In the event that the amount of back payment is insufficient to deduct the value of the normal pension contributions due, such contribution shall be paid by the member.

(c) It is the responsibility of the certifying officer to provide a letter attesting to the base salary or salaries to be used to compute pension contributions and to provide a copy of the resolution or legal document that details the terms of the settlement.

As amended, R.1974 d.230, effective August 19, 1974.

See: 6 N.J.R. 32(a), 6 N.J.R. 361(a).

As amended, R.1981 d.274, effective August 6, 1981.

See: 13 N.J.R. 244(f), 13 N.J.R. 525(b).

(b) added.

Amended by R.1991 d.98, effective February 19, 1991.

See: 22 N.J.R. 3321(a), 23 N.J.R. 417(a).

Amount of pension contribution clarified.

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Conviction for crime involving continuing course of conduct and breach of public trust defeats application for service credit during time crime committed. *De Angelo v. Public Employee's Retirement System*, 97 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 34.

Pension credit; time of dishonorable employment with county. *Calviere v. Board of Trustees of the Public Employees' Retirement System*, 93 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 178.

### 17:2-6.7 Disability determination

(a) A member for whom an application for accidental disability retirement allowance has been filed by the member, by his employer, or by one acting in behalf of the member, will be retired on an ordinary disability retirement allowance if the board finds that:

1. The member was under the age of 60 at the time of filing application for a disability retirement allowance; and
2. The member is physically or mentally incapacitated for the performance of duty; and
3. The member is not eligible for accidental disability since the incapacity is not a direct result of a traumatic event occurring during and as a result of the performance of his regular or assigned duties; and
4. The member meets the service requirement for ordinary disability.

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To be eligible for accidental disability retirement benefits where disability involved combined effect of traumatic event and underlying disease, traumatic source must constitute the essential significant or substantial contributing cause of resultant disability; employee's slip and fall against automobile tailgate held a traumatic event; remand to Appellate Division to determine whether traumatic event was of such nature as to allow benefits eligibility under enunciated standard (citing former rule). *Korelnia v. Bd. of Trustees, Public Employees Retirement System*, 83 N.J. 163, 416 A.2d 308 (1980).

Nurse entitled to accidental disability pension due to traumatic injury at work. *Mullen v. Board of Trustees of the Public Employees' Retirement System*, 97 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 110.

Incident's lack of traumatic event defeats application for accidental disability retirement benefits. *Ming v. Board of Trustees, Public Employees' Retirement System*, 97 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 90.

Denial of accidental disability benefits due to employee's failure to establish total and permanent disability affirmed. *Oliver v. Board of Trustees of the Public Employees' Retirement System*, 97 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 77.

Electrical installer suffering personal injury from falling air conditioner unit entitled to accidental disability pension. *Zillante v. Board of Trustees of the Public Employee's Retirement System*, 97 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 44.

Permanent injuries not arising from great rush of force or uncontrollable power fail to meet test to receive accidental disability benefits. *DiBlashi v. Public Employee's Retirement System*, 97 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 36.

Failure to prove great rush of force or uncontrollable power defeats claim for accidental disability benefits. *Pino v. Public Employee's Retirement System*, 97 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 21.

Ordinary disability retirement benefits granted bus driver who sustained shoulder injury after fall in parking lot. *Hessler v. Public Employees' Retirement System*, 97 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 13.

Bus driver who sustained lower back injury when stack of tires fell on him did not suffer traumatic event and thus was not entitled to accidental disability retirement benefits. *Pino v. Public Employees' Retirement System*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 298.

Motor vehicle operator who sustained arm and shoulder injuries when van door malfunctioned, and who later reinjured her arm while maneuvering client's wheelchair, was not entitled to accidental disability retirement benefits; neither incident constituted qualifying traumatic event. *McDaniel v. Public Employees' Retirement System*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 284.

Survivors of maintenance worker whose blood alcohol level was in excess of legal limit at time he died in work-related automobile collision could not recover accidental death benefits; employee who drives automobile while intoxicated is willfully negligent and thus ineligible to receive such benefits. *Komiskey v. Public Employees' Retirement System*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 271.

Housing inspector who experienced chest pains after climbing eight flights of stairs did not suffer traumatic event, and thus was not eligible for accidental disability retirement benefits. *Cartagena v. Public Employees' Retirement System*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 266.

Clerk who tripped and fell down flight of stairs failed to establish that injuries she suffered rendered her unable to perform her regular employment duties, and thus she was not eligible for accidental disability retirement benefits. *Bonomo v. Public Employees' Retirement System*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 261.

Injuries sustained by clerk stenographer when she fell over several boxes after being frightened by rat in workplace lunchroom were not caused by requisite "great rush of force or uncontrollable power," and thus clerk was not entitled to accidental disability retirement benefits. *Hunter v. Public Employees' Retirement System*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 252.

Laborer who injured himself while attempting to lower entire man-hole casing by himself was not entitled to accidental disability retirement benefits; injury was not caused by requisite "great rush of force or uncontrollable power." *Tomasi v. Public Employees' Retirement System*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 239.

Public works employee injured in slip and fall on bus steps did not suffer traumatic event entitling him to accidental disability retirement benefits. *Yodice v. Public Employees' Retirement System*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 210.

Slipping on running board of van and lifting potted plants were not traumatic events for purposes of accidental disability retirement benefits. *Malvossi v. Public Employees' Retirement System*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 179.

Accidental disability retirement benefits were properly denied to warehouseman whose disability resulted from willful negligence due to intoxication. *Dale v. Public Employees' Retirement System*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 172.

Dispatcher who was hit in the head when file cabinet toppled over on her did not suffer traumatic event entitling her to accidental disability retirement benefits. *Scholl v. Public Employees' Retirement System*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 150.

Injuries sustained in slow-moving automobile did not constitute traumatic event entitling claimant to accidental disability retirement benefits. *Fawcett v. Public Employees' Retirement System*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 138.

Physical education teacher's collision with two opening doors was not traumatic event entitling her to accidental disability retirement benefits. *Kamal v. Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 124.

School employee permanently injured by slip and fall on icy steps did not experience traumatic event entitling him to accidental disability retirement benefits. *Winslow v. Public Employees' Retirement System*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 122.

Sudden attack on police officer by three assailants constituted traumatic event entitling officer to award of accidental disability retirement benefits. *Tribuzio v. Public Employees' Retirement System*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 114.

Employee's fall down staircase was not traumatic event entitling her to either accidental or ordinary disability benefits. *Rankin v. Public Employees' Retirement System*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 98.

Carpenter who dropped block of wood on his own hand did not qualify for accidental disability benefits because injury did not result from traumatic event. *Powell v. Public Employees' Retirement System*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 97.

Car seat shooting was not "traumatic event" for purposes of accidental disability retirement benefits. *Hall v. Public Employees' Retirement System*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 89.

Dispatcher's fall from table was not traumatic event warranting award of accidental disability retirement benefits. *Zaranka v. PERS*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 76.

State Police officer was properly denied accidental disability retirement benefits for migraine condition which was not direct result of traumatic injury. *Chippendale v. State Police Retirement System*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 70.

School bus driver disabled by tendinitis and carpal tunnel syndrome caused by stress and strain of normal work effort was not entitled to accidental disability benefits. *Smith v. PERS*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 67.

Fall from chair was not traumatic event for purpose of awarding accidental disability benefits. *Eglow v. PERS*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 60.

Neck injury sustained when elevator fell one foot was not traumatic event warranting accidental disability retirement benefits. *Knoster v. PERS*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 53.

Developmental center employee's severe health problems entitled her to disability retirement allowance. *Hawkins v. PERS*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 46.

Bus driver not eligible for accidental disability retirement benefits when disabling knee injury not result of traumatic event. *Santana v. Public Employees' Retirement System*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 16.

Injury to corrections officer's back, resulting from fall in which he was landed on by three other men, constituted traumatic event for purposes of accidental disability retirement benefit eligibility. *D'Ippolito v. Public Employees' Retirement System*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 9.

Multiple dwelling inspector struck by falling door entitled to accidental disability retirement benefits. *Salerno v. Public Employees' Retirement System*, 95 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 11.

Public employee is not entitled to accidental disability retirement; three and one half foot fall did not constitute traumatic event. *Flores v. Public Employees' Retirement System*, 95 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 6.

Clerk typist who failed to prove that she was unemployable due to carpal tunnel impairment was denied ordinary disability retirement. *Morgan v. Public Employees' Retirement System*, 94 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 212.

Failure to show that injuries were work related. *Catrambone v. Public Employees' Retirement System*, 94 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 199.

Failure to prove chemical fumes at work place; accidental disability retirement. *Boychuk v. Public Employees' Retirement System*, 94 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 193.

Denial of petitioner's application for accidental disability retirement allowance was appropriate. *Post v. Public Employees' Retirement System, Board of Trustees*, 94 N.J.A.R.2d (TYP) 122.