



# MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD (MSPB)

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#### MSPB – WHY SHOULD I CARE?







#### 1. BECAUSE THIS AFFECTS YOU AS SUPERVISORS

 Get it wrong on the front end and you could have a very unpleasant day in court

# 2. BECAUSE THIS COULD AFFECT THE HING BOTTOM LINE

- Get it wrong and this could cost the HING hundreds of thousands of dollars



#### CURRENT MSPB LAW





#### **2017 NDAA, Section 512**

- Overturns prohibition on appeals beyond the TAG
  - Previously:
  - NG techs could not appeal to the MSPB;
- Allows technicians to appeal adverse actions that:
  - do not concern activity occurring while the member is in a military pay status, or
  - that does not concern fitness for duty in the reserve components.



#### 2017 NDAA, Section 512 (Cont.)



- Applies to <u>ALL</u> technicians since 23 DEC 2016
- TAGs subject to MSPB
  - MSPB
    - Termination/Removal
    - Suspension for more than 14 Days
    - Reduction in Grade/Pay
    - Furlough of 30 Days or less
  - Can Order
    - Reinstatement
    - Mitigation
    - Award damages (back pay and attorney fees)
  - WHO PAYS???

# Why Care??? 2017 NDAA, Section 932





- (3) Administrative actions
  - (A) The adjutant general of the jurisdiction concerned shall be considered the <u>head of the agency</u> and the National Guard of the jurisdiction concerned shall be considered the employing agency of the individual and the <u>sole defendant</u> or respondent in any administrative action.
  - (B) The National Guard of the jurisdiction concerned shall defend any administrative complaint, grievance, claim, or action, and <u>shall promptly implement all</u> <u>aspects</u> of any final administrative order, judgment, or decision.

#### Why Care???







- (3) Administrative actions (Continued)
  - (E) Any settlement, judgment, or costs arising from an action described in subparagraph (A) or (C) shall be paid from appropriated funds allocated to the National Guard of the jurisdiction concerned.

#### MSPB Jurisdiction





#### MSPB Appealable Actions – 5 U.S.C. § 7512

- Removal
- Suspension for more than 14 days
- A reduction in grade
- A reduction in pay; and
- A furlough of 30 days or less











#### Adverse Actions Pitfalls



#### **Adverse Actions Pitfalls**

- Proposing (Charging) Official:
  - Don't over investigate (Time is the enemy, Collateral Attacks, Worker's Comp,...)
  - Don't overcharge (KISS)
  - Nexus?
  - Don't Wait for a Criminal Conviction
  - Preponderance v. Reasonable Doubt
- Deciding Official Fails to Apply Douglas Factors



#### Douglas Factors



- 1. The nature and seriousness of the offense, the relation of the offense to the employee's duties, whether the offense was intentional or inadvertent, or whether or not the offense was committed for gain, with malice, or repeatedly;
- 2. The employee's job level and type of employment supervisory or fiduciary, contact with the public, prominence of the position;
- 3. The employee's past disciplinary record;
- 4. The employee's past work record: length of service, quality of performance, and dependability;
- 5. The effect of the offense upon the employee's ability to continuing performing at a satisfactory level, and the effect on the supervisor's confidence in the employee after the misconduct;
- 6. The consistency of the penalty with those imposed upon other employees for the same or similar offenses:
- 7. Consistency of the penalty with the Agency's Table of Penalties (if any);
- 8. The notoriety of the offense and the impact on the reputation of the Agency;
- 9. The clarity with which the employee was on notice of the rules violated in committing the offense, including warnings about the conduct;
- 10. The potential for the employee's rehabilitation;
- 11. Mitigating circumstances surrounding the commission of the offense (unusual job tensions, personality conflicts, bad faith issues, mental impairment, harassment, etc.);
- 12. The adequacy and effectiveness of alternative sanctions to deter such conduct in the future by this employee or others.



#### Douglas Factors



- All 12 Douglas Factors must be considered
- If any factor does not apply to offense charged simply notate "Not Applicable to the Charge."







#### MSPB PROCESS

#### **Discovery**





#### 5 C.F.R. § 1201.71 – Purpose

- Discovery is designed to enable a party to obtain relevant information needed to prepare the party's case.
- The regulations are intended to provide a <u>simple method</u> of discovery.
- The regulations will be interpreted and applied to avoid delay and facilitate adjudication.
- The parties are expected to complete discovery with a minimum of Board intervention.

#### Prehearing Conference and Hearings





#### Prehearing Conference

- Usually set about 1 week prior to hearing
- Parties must submit any agreed upon facts in advance, as well as requests to call witnesses and introduce exhibits not already in the record (i.e., not in the agency file)
- Administrative judge will approve witnesses; may rule on admissibility of exhibits at this time, or may address at the hearing
- Final settlement efforts

#### Settlement





 Settlement is highly encouraged and can be reached either while the initial appeal is with the administrative judge or while the case is with the full Board on Petition for Review











#### MSPB HEARING

#### The Hearing





- Agency presents its case first because it bears the burden of proving the charge, nexus, and penalty (see 5 C.F.R. § 1201.58)
- Witnesses subject to direct and cross examination; possible questioning by the administrative judge during the examination or when the parties have completed their examination
- Court reporter present taking down testimony in audio recording, which is made part
  of the record
- Record typically closes at the conclusion of the hearing, i.e., no further evidence taken or admitted



#### The Initial Decision





- Contains findings of fact and conclusions of law
- Will address the agency's charge and specifications (if any); nexus; and penalty determination
- If agency action is mitigated or overturned, may include an award of interim relief pending the initial decision becoming final following a Petition for Review filed with full Board
- Will include a date (35 days from date of issuance) when Petition for Review must be filed; otherwise, Initial Decision becomes Board's final decision, and appellant may file an appeal in U.S. Court of Appeals or U.S. District Court
  - See 5 C.F.R. 1201.114(e)



#### Beyond the Initial Decision





- Both the appellant and the agency have the right to file a Petition for Review with the full Board – see 5 C.F.R. § 1201.114-120
- Full Board may affirm, modify, or vacate and remand the appeal to the administrative judge
- If Board either affirms or modifies the initial decision, the appellant has option of seeking judicial review in U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit; in U.S. District Court (for appeals involving claims of discrimination); or in any U.S. Court of Appeals of competent jurisdiction if the appeal involves an allegation of whistleblower reprisal
- The agency, however, has no right to seek judicial review in the federal courts without the Office of Personnel Management's (OPM) approval
  - With OPM approval, an agency can appeal a final Board decision to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit on important issues of civil service law impacting the entire Federal workforce









#### FINAL EXAM



#### WHY DO WE CARE?



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### **QUESTIONS?**



"We only have a few rules around here, but we really enforce them."