NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

IN THE MATTER OF:

PUBLIC MEETING

DISCUSSION OF PERSONNEL MATTER

Place - Washington, D. C.

Date - Monday, 25 June 1979

Pages 1-40

280 177

Telephone: (202) 347-3700

ACE - FEDERAL REPORTERS, INC.

Official Reporters

444 North Capitol Street Washington, D.C. 20001 7907030309

10 CFR

NATIONWIDE COVERAGE - DAILY

CR5617

DISCLAIMER.

This is an unofficial transcript of a meeting of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission held on Monday, 25 June 1979 in the Commissions's offices at 1717 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. The meeting was open to public attendance and observation. This transcript has not been reviewed, corrected, or edited, and it may contain inaccuracies.

The transcript is intended solely for general informational purposes. As provided by 10 CFR 9.103, it is not part of the formal or informal record of decision of the matters discussed. Expressions of opinion in this transcript do not necessarily reflect final determinations or beliefs. No pleading or other paper may be filed with the Commission in any proceeding as the result of or addressed to any statement or argument contained herein, except as the Commission may authorize.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

13

14

16

17

19

18

20

21

22

23

24

Ace Fa. aral Reporters, Inc.

25

PUBLIC MEETING

DISCUSSION OF PERSONNEL MATTER

Room 1110 1717 H Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Monday, 25 June 1979

The Commission met, pursuant to notice, at 9:45 a.m.

BEFORE:

DR. JOSEPH M. HENDRIE, Chairman

VICTOR GILINSKY, Commissioner

RICHARD T. KENNEDY, Commissioner

PETER A. BRADFORD, Commissioner

JOHN F. AHEARNE, Commissioner

ALSO PRESENT:

Messrs. Bickwit, Schwartz, Collins, Gossick, and Ryan.

#1

-

PROCEEDINGS

(9:45 a.m.)

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: On a personnel matter, we have with us Mr. Schwartz and Mr. Collins who have asked to talk to the Commission about a decision which we made sometime ago with regard to grades, coming out of the Commission's review of the super grade audit.

I think the best approach is to let you go ahead and frame the proposition as you would like to put it to us.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Before you begin as petitioners, have you taken counsel? And if so, is your counsel present?

MR. SCHWARTZ: We have not taken counsel, sir. COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Thank you.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Mr. Chairman and Commissioners, we thank you for giving us the opportunity to meet with you today about a petition to the Commission for reconsideration and redress, which we filed with you on June 1, 1979, concerning the class fication of the positions we currently occupy.

In our view, the Commission has acted in an arbitrary and capricious manner because, on February 7th of this year, the Commission rejected the recommendations and validly made determinations on these classifications by

Acs-Federal Reporters, Inc.

3

4

5

6

7

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

25

one, the Director of the Office of State Programs; two, the Director of the Personnel Office; three, the report of damon and Associates of December 30th, 1977; four, the Director of the Office of Administration; and five, the Executive Director for operations.

These recommendations and determinations which were, in our judgment, arbitrarily and capriciously set by the Commission on February 7th, 1979, all came to the same conclusion, that the positions of Assistant Director for Emergency Preparedness and Assistant Director for Program Development in the Office of State Programs should be GS-16s.

This attempt by the Commission to upset this string of recommendations and determinations is personally damaging to Mr. Collins and myself. Because if these positions are not graded at GS-16, it denies Mr. Collins and myself the opportunity to consider joining the Senior Executive Service, which becomes effective on July 13th, 1979.

As you know, substantial benefits flow to the individuals who become members of the SES upon its creation, not only through bonuses and pay, but they are presumed qualified for membership without further investigation or certification by the Office of Personnel Management.

> We believe the two positions should be GS-16, and 280 181

we think there is ample justification for reaching such a conclusion. But it is not our intention today to make such an argument on the merits. In our judgment, there is no need to reach that question. Our belief is that the question has already been decided by the actions of Mr. Ryan, by the Damon study, by the Office of Personnel, by the Director of Office of Administration, and the Director of operations.

In setting aside the collective judgment of these individuals and organizations, the Commission, we believe, has acted in an arbitrary and capricious fashion and has denied us substantial rights to which we are entitled by virtue of the statutes under which the Commission operates.

And, more importantly, the rules under which the Commission currently functions.

In a nutshell, our argument is that the Commission lacks authority to set aside the determinations on these grade classifications made by your Office of Personnel, your own Office of Administration, and your own Executive Director for Operations.

We have prepared a booklet for each of the Commissioners which I would like to have distributed at this time.

(Distributing documents to Commissioners.)

The Commission should have some background on this whole matter. I am going to try to lay it out for you 280 182

in chronological order. Referring back to the documents contained in this booklet, I will be referring to the documents contained in it as we present our evidence.

The question of whether these positions should be classified as GS-16 antedates the Damon study by about three months. It goes back at least as far as April 13th, 1977. At that time, Mr. Ryan, Director of the Office of State Programs, wrote a letter to Mr. Tim Dircks, who was at that time the Personnel Management Analyst for the Office of State Programs.

I would like at this time to ask Mr. Ryan to explain to the Commission that letter, and subsequent correspondence. The letter is found in Tab A of the booklets.

MR. RYAN: Mr. Chairman, when I came to the Office of State Programs in 1976, Mr. Schwartz and Mr. Collins had an "acting" before their names. That "acting" was removed late in 1976, and partly on my own motion, and also partly in response to requests from Mr. Collins and Mr. Schwartz.

I inquire into the question of the grade classification for the slots which they occupy. On April 13th, 1977, I wrote a letter to Mr. Tim Dircks, who was the personnel fellow responsible for our office at that time. And I said: During the performance evaluations

Ace-Federal Reporters, Inc.

Ace-Federal Reporters, Inc.

recently concluded, I mentioned to Lee Gossick that it was my intention formally to urge Harold Collins and Sheldon Schwartz of this office to be promoted from GS-15 to GS-16.

"Mr. Cossick supports my intention, provided the resitions justify a Grade 16 from the personnel viewpoint, a provided the super grade slots are available.

"This then is a declaration on my part that these gentlemen deserve promotion, and that as far as I am concerned the offices which they occupy ought to be filled by Grade 16s.

"I wonder if you would advise me on what paperwork might be involved. We will assist you in any way, as you make your examinations of the functions, the benchmarks, et cetera. As usual, Ms. Janinek will help you if I am not available during the next few weeks."

On August 12th, 1977, I sent a note to Mr. Dircks and said, "I am enclosing the updated descriptions for the two Assistant Directors for the Office of State Programs, Harold E. Collins and Sheldon A. Schwartz. Would you have these reviewed and evaluated for appropriate classification. In my opinion, the responsibilities involved are such that both positions should properly be classified as GS-16 rather than the current GS-15. If Personnel's review bears this out. I would want it to be a matter of record so that both Mr. Collins and Mr. Schwartz would be considered for 280 184

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

promotion when supergrade slots become available."

There is a note on the top of that paper from Ms. Janinek in our office: "Returned by Tim Dircks to resubmit in supergrade format."

On November 7th, 1977, I wrote a memorandum to Calvin Jones which said: "As requested by Tim Dircks, the personnel analyst for this office, I am enclosing position descriptions in the supergrade format for the Assistant Director of State Programs for State Program Development, and the Assistant Director for Emergency Preparedness. I understand that these positions -- these two positions -will be included in the supergrade audit of this office which will be conducted within the next few days."

We had a handwritten note back from Tim Dircks to Marie Janinek dated 11/9/77, November 9, 1977: "Marie, thanks so much for your timely submittal of the supergrade position descriptions. They look good and should be helpful to the auditors."

During the third week of November 1977, I spent time with Damon Associates as part of their review of our office. I discussed for about two hours the -- with the Damon people, the position descriptions for Mr. Schwartz's and Mr. Collins' slots.

Damon came back the following week and we discussed it again for a short time. 280 185

ce-Federal Reporters, Inc.

2

3

4

5

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

MR. SCHWARTZ: Thank you, Mr. Ryan. Let me talk a minute about the Damon study.

Mr. Ryan said he spent, I guess, two hours with Damon. Mr. Collins and I also spent about two hours each with Damon's representatives during their first visit in November 1977.

On the second visit about two weeks later, we spent another hour each talking to Damon. The Damon study was completed December 30th, 1977, and was transmitted to the Commission on January 16th, 1978.

You will find this letter and pertinent excerpts from the study at Tab A in your book. Basically, the Damon study found that the positions in question should be classified as GS-16, after a rather extensive investigation.

I had hoped to have representatives from Damon Associates here today to qualify them as experts on personnel matters and to question them on how they arrived at their judgment, but unfortunately they are not able to be with us.

On June 22nd, I sent Mr. Casine, a partner of Damon's, a telegram, a copy of which is found at Tab C, inviting him to join us. He informed me that he was unable to attend. I have of course no subpoena power available to me at this time by which I could compel his attendance, but I presume that the Commission, having hired Damon's, is

- 14

prepared to stipulate to its expertise in the area of personnel management.

On February 14th, 1978, there was a Commission action paper, 78-97, found at Tab D in your books, which requested Commission approval for a plan to implement the supergrade audit report from Damon's. It discusses the need for additional supergrade positions, and recommends that NRC fill supergrade positions within the then-existing Office of Management and Budget ceiling of 210.

On page 4, I quote: "Priorities affecting these promotions will be established by the EDO." The positions we are talking about here today are included in that paper at page 3, "30 positions at GS-15 recommended for GS-16."

The paper also dealt with downgradings recomme ed by Damon's setting up positions evaluation review committee, PERC, to hear complaints from individuals who were aggrieved by the Damon's report, and ways to improve the supergrade evaluation system.

On May 4th, 1978, Mr. Donoghue wrote to Mr. Ryan. The exchange of correspondence is found at Tab E.

Mr. Donoghue told Mr. Ryan and other office directors that the Office of Personnel concurred in the contractor's recommendations to upgrade the two positions in question but that, "relatively low priority should be assigned to the recommended upgradings."

280 187

Ace-Federal Reporters, Inc.

aderal Neporters, In

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

Mr. Ryan wrote back to Mr. Donoghue on May 10th, "Thank you for your memo of May 4th, and for your support of the contractor's recommendations that the Assistant Director for Emergency Preparedness, Mr. Collins, and Assistant Director for State Program Development, Mr. Schwartz, deserves the classification of GS-16 rather wan GS-15." The memo goes on to state, "Relatively low priority should be assigned to the recommended upgradings."

Mr. Ryan went on to say, "Naturally, I do not support that recommendation. I am, however, unable to offer the best possible arguments in support of this recommendation because I do not have access to the priority rankings assigned to other positions. I understand that those rankings necessarily involve judgments on your part which are, and in my view ought to be, confidential in nature. Since I cannot then compare the merits of these upgradings with upgradings elsewhere in the agency, I must simply assert that the recommended upgradings for our office are important and are justifiable and ought to be assigned high priority."

At Tab F you will find Mr. Chilk's memo of June 5th, 1978, describing the Commission decision on SECY-78-97, which among other things, "deferred any personnel actions recommended in the Damon's report pending appropriate staff review."

200 180 The PERC was established on June 22nd, 1978.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

25

of the memos we know about concerning it are found at Tab G.

On July 20th, 1978, we wrote to Mr. Minogue as the Chairman of PERC about the supergrade audit. We said, "Your memo explaining the purpose of the Position Evaluation Review Committee, and inviting notices of intent to appeal, is most welcome. While we are not contesting the basic findings of the Damon Study and the organization and personnel concurrence, we are concerned about the low priority recommended for the position upgradings. It seems a little bit out of balance to recommend immediate upgradings of empty bullets and hold off on those positions currently held. The corrollary then would be that the Assistant Directors for Emergency Preparedness and Program Development would be GS-16s if we were not in these positions, which we are and, parenthetically, kind of like a Catch-22. "We therefore request, if it is the appropriate

"We therefore request, if it is the appropriate function of your Committee, that the Committee recommend that high priority be assigned to our upgradings."

This letter was never acknowledged or answered by Mr. Minogue. Our Freedom of Information Act request of June 4th, 1979, however, gave us access for the first time to a document dated September 11th, 1978, which does touch upon our letter.

Mr. Minague wrote to Mr. Gossick as follows:

24 Ace-Federal Reporters, Inc

b-2

8 9

Ace-Federal Reporters, Inc.

"Several other notices of intent to appeal were received where the appeals would have been based on questions involving organizational alignment, position management or timing of upgrades. These appeals were determined to be outside the scope of the Committee's review. A list of positions involved in such appeals is found in Attachment 3, along with the grounds for the appeal."

Mr. Collins' and my concerns were included in that category.

On September 22nd, 1978, Mr. Gossick sent forward a Commission Action Paper, SECY 78-97(A), which is found at Tab H in your books. This paper contains a curious anomaly. The paper formally requests Commission approval on the classification of "contested supergrade positions." It recommends the 23 positions currently at Grade 15 be Grade 16.

I say it contains a curious anomaly because the two positions at issue here today were not contested. In fact, we very much approved of the DAMANS recommendation, and the recommendation by Mr. Gossick contained in this paper, and the prior paper.

The paper also deals with the requirement for additional supergrade positions, and I quote, "It has now been determined and presumably by the Personnel Office and Mr. Gossick that 235 supergrade positions are required to meet the Agency's current and foreseeable supergrade and

SES needs. This would require an increase of 28 in the Agency's ceiling from OMB."

Mr. Gossick's recommendation is, "The Commission approved all proposed promotions resulting from the supergrade study which are possible within the supergrade ceiling."

On September 22nd, 1978, I had a conversation with Mr. Gossick about this same subject. I had just returned from an NRC Management Training Seminar at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, where the establishment of the SES was discussed.

I learned at that time that the Service would be put in place on January 1, 1979. My discussion with Mr. Gossick concerned the disposition of the supergrade audit, and the determination by DAMANS and Mr. Gossick that my position be upgraded to GS-16.

Mr. Gossick replied that he supported the upgradings in the Commission Action Paper, and the only issue was whether or not there were enough supergrade slots allocated to NRC by OMB.

Mr. Gossick, is that essentially the sum and substance of our conversation?

MR. GOSSICK: That's right.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Thank you.

On November 30th, 1978, Mr. Donoghue asked

Ace-Federal Reporters, Inc.

Mr. Ryan and other office directors for estimates of supergrade needs for the next 2-1/2 years. Mr. Ryan replied, on December 8th, as follows:

"At present, our projected needs will be three additional supergrades. As you know, Mr. Kerr and I are the only people in the office presently in supergrade categories. The DAMANS Study recommended supergrade status for Mr. Schwartz and Mr. Collins. I had previously recommended the promotion of both of these gentlemen, and naturally I support the DAMANS Study recommendations. Those recommendations presumably will be acted upon sometime before October 1981, and we will need two super de slots to accommodate them."

Mr. Ryan continued, "It is important, in my view, that each of these individuals become eligible for membership in the new Senior Executive Service. They are the kind of individuals who would serve with distinction in that Service. Each is a highly competent executive, seasoned by many years of experience and of responsible service to our country. Their presence in the SES would be a great credit to our agency."

These documents are found at Tab I in your books.

On March 26th, 1979, Mr. Collins and I received identical letters from Mr. Gossick, dated March 23rd, which said, "The Commission has now completed its newiew of

ce-Federal Reporters, Inc.

rederal reporters,

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

13

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

recommendations from DAMANS and Associates, the Division of Organization and Personnel, the Position Evaluation and Review Committee (established especially to hear appeals in contested cases), and the Executive Director for Operations.

"It has been determined that your present position is properly evaluated at its current grade level. Your patience and cooperation through this lengthy process has been appreciated."

This letter is found at Tab J.

This "decision of the Commission" was of course completely unexpected. Throughout this entire transaction at each stage, at each review, the various actors had supported Mr. Ryan's original contention back in April 1977 that the positions which we occupied should be graded at the level of GS-16.

The "Commission decision" was a clear repudiation of those judgments and those determinations. We had been led to believe that the only problem was the availability of supergrade positions which were or could be authorized by OMB or OPM.

We immediately tried to sort out those numbers and to determine on what basis the Commission reached its "decision."

We had a conversation with Mr. Donoghue on March 27th. We found out that the Office of Personnel 280 193

24 25

Management had allocated to the Agency 251 positions, supergrade positions. Mr. Donoghue did not believe that the Commission was aware of this allocation at the time it had passed on this matter on February 7th.

Mr. Donoghue was not aware of how the Commission had reached its decision, what criteria it had used, or whether a formal meeting had been held.

Mr. Donoghue told us that the "Commission decision" was transmitted to Mr. Gossick by memo sometime in Fabruary. He suggested we talk to Mr. Dorie, the Chairman's assistant.

I would like to ask Mr. Bird a question.

Mr. Bird, can you tell us how many unassigned supergrade slots are available right now, by virtue of the OPM allocation?

MR. BIRD: At this time, there are 10 allocated SES positions.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Thank you.

On the same day, I spoke to Mr. Dorie and asked for the "Chairman Hendrie-Gossick memo," and any records concerning Commission meetings or records of criteria employed by the Commission.

Mr. Dorie was not sure whether the Commission had had a meeting, but promised to get back with me with any information he could unearth.

On April 6, we received the February 13th memo from Chairman Hendrie to Mr. Gossick. This is found at

Tab K. It consists principally of lists, but does not show how the decisions -- "decisions" -- were made. We made an informal written request on May 4th to Chairman Hendrie for any or all records relating to the "Commission decisions." It is found at Tab L in your book.

As a result of this request, we were furnished edited copies of the transcripts of the Commission meeting of February 7th concerning the discussion of our two positions. They are also found at Tab L.

Mr. Chilk's memo transmitting the transcriptions on May 24th is also found at Tab L. It states, and I quote:
"It is my understanding that no documentation exists regarding the decision criteria used by the Commission."

Naturally, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Commission, we are upset by this communication. We began at once to inquire into the propriety of the "Commission decision." And we examined the rules and regulations under which the Commission operates to determine whether that "decision" was lawful.

The lawyers have a phrase, Mr. Chairman, "ultra vires." Black's Law Dictionary defines it as follows:

"The modern technical designation, in the law of corporations, of acts beyond the scope of the powers of a corporation, as defined by its charter or act of incorporation. ... The term has a broad application and includes not

only acts prohibited by the charter, but acts which are in excess of powers granted and not prohibited. ... [It is] generally applied either when a corporation has no power whatever to do an act, or when the corporation has the power but exercises it irregularly. ... [An] act is 'ultra vires' when [a] corporation is without authority to perform it under any circumstances or for any purpose." This definition is found at Tab M, with appropriate citations.

Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary defines
"ultra vires" as "beyond the scope or in excess of legal
power or authority."

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Commission, in rejecting the determinations and recommendations of the Director of the Office of State Programs, the Office of Personnel, the Director of the Office of Administration, and the Executive Director for operations, it is our contention that the Commission has acted ultra vires. That is, beyond its powers.

In short, the Commission had no authority under its statutes or its rules to do what it attempted to do.

Let me try and explain why.

When the NRC was created on January 1st, 1975, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission adopted the Atomic Energy Commission Management Directive System, including a document known as "Part 4100," which deals with personnel action,

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

25

authorities and responsibilities. I direct your attention to NRC Announcement No. 4, January 20th, 1975, found at Tab N. On February 11th, this was further clarified by NRC Announcement No. 17, found at Tab O, which says that, "The personnel management authorities and responsibilities assigned to the former AEC General Manager were now the authorities and responsibilities of the NRC Executive Director for Operations."

The personnel management authorities and responsibilities of the former Assistant General Manager of AEC were assigned to the NRC Director of the Office of Administration. And the personnel management authorities and responsibilities of the AEC Director of the Division of Personnel were assigned to the NRC Director of the Division of Organization and Personnel.

These assignments of responsibility have never been amended or superceded. Mr. Donoghue, is that correct? MR. DONOGHUE: Yes, that's correct.

MR. SCHWARTZ: The former AEC Manual, Chapter 4100, includes Appendix 41.30, and is currently operative, and has never been superceded. Is that also correct?

MR. DONOGHUE: Yes.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Section 41.30 is contained in your book at Tab P. Under this section, the final arbiter of personnel actions, including job classifications, is the AEC

3

4

5

6

e-2

b-3

7

8 9

10

12

11

13

14

15

16

17

19

18

20

21

22

25

23

24 Ace-Federal Reporters, Inc. General Manager. Mr. Gossick has succeeded to these responsibilities by virtue of Announcement No. 17 of February 11th, 1975.

Therefore, Mr. Gossick is the final arbiter of personnel actions under the rules currently in force in this agency. No role of any sort is described under these regulations for the Commission as a Commission, as "the Commission."

Mr. Gossick has made a decision. He has told the Commission that these positions shall be graded at the level of GS-16. In doing so, he has accepted the recommendations of Mr. Ryan, Mr. Bird's predecessor, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Donoghue.

We put it to you, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Commission, that the Commission under its own rules has no authority or right to reject this decision. To do so would be a violation of its own rules that would cause Mr. Collins and myself irreparable injury.

The attempt of the Commission to set aside these determinations was an ultra vires act.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: If we accept the point, we would simply drop all the Commission actions and leave EDO's actions in effect; not just as to you?

> MR. SCHWARTZ: Could I get to that later, sir? COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Yes.

MR. JCHWARTZ: Further, it seems to us that since
there is no role for the Commission itself in determining
personnel position classifications, or in overruling the
determinations of those charged with this responsibility under
NRC personnel regulations, there should — there never should
have been Action Papers submitted to the Commission implying
that the Commission had a role in these matters. At best,
only Information Papers informing the Commission —

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Could I interrupt you,
there?

MR. SCHWARTZ: Yes, sir.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: How, then, does one explain that the very person your thesis alleges has been vested with all responsibility apparently believed that the Commission retained some, since he is the one who sent the paper forward?

MR. SCHWARTZ: Could we hold that until I get finished with this?

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Certainly.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Perhaps it is a question that someone else would like to address, because I had no part in putting that paper together.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Certainly.

MR. SCHWARTZ: At best, only information papers informing the Commission of the personnel classification

Ace-Federal Reporters, Inc.

actions should have been sent to you. The Commission could very well affirm personnel actions taken by Mr. Gossick, but the Commission lacks any authority to overrule such determinations under its own rules.

The idea of a collegial body such as the Commission voting on individual personnel position classifications as determined by those charged with this responsibility under its rules is in our view absurd on its face.

Undoubtedly it was for this reason that the AEC vested this responsibility in the former AEC General Manager, not in the AEC Commissioners. This authority is now Mr. Gossick's authority in the NRC.

Our Freedom of Information requested dated June 4, 1979 -- and this is found at Tab Q -- has produced no document which in any way alters our view. Presumably, if such a document were in existence, it would have been produced pursuant to our request.

Further, even if the Commission had a role to play in the matters we have been discussing, the transcript of the Commission's deliberations on all position classifications is, in our view, superficial and cursory.

On June 1, 1979, Mr. Collins and I filed a petition for reconsideration and redress with the Commission. This is found at Tab R.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Could I ask a question

3

4

5

6

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

25

here? If in fact the Commission has no authority here, why aren't you filing -- raising the entire matter with Mr. Gossick? There seems to be an inconsistency here.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Can I take that question after we go through this, sir? There is only a short amount of time, and I want to make sure I get through the statement, first.

This is found at Tab R. The petition reads as follows, starting at paragraph 18, "Your petitioners at this time do not wish to go to the trouble and expense of litigation. Before seeking a remedy of the courts, your petitioners believe that the Commission should have the opportunity to correct its mistake.

"Your petitioners have no desire to embarrass the Commission, nor do your petitioners wish to be forced into a position of deposing the individual Commissioners and staff members under oath to probe their motives, rationale, or decision making for prejudicial misconduct.

"Your petitioners do not intend at this time to bring this matter before the Office of Personnel Management. On the contrary, your petitioners believe that this matter can and should be disposed of by the Commission, and that this mistake can best be ractified in-house.

"In order to preserve their rights," the petition continues, "your petitioners are making a formal request under the Freedom of Information Act for access to material

previously requested but not yet supplied." 2 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Can you tell me to what that specifically referred? MR. SCHWARTZ: Sir? COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: To what did that refer? 5 MR. SCHWARTS: The petition? 6 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: No, no, the formal request 7 for access to material previously requested but not yet 8 supplied. 9 10 MR. SCHWARTZ: In the May 4th memo, sir, to 11 Mr. Hendrie, we asked for all records, transcripts, tapes, 12 and anything having to do with the decision by the Commission. 13 After reviewing the tapes and transcripts that 14 we received, it seemed obvious to us there were other 15 documents that we had not received. And at that time, we 16 decided to put in a Freedom of Information Act request. COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Did you compile a list of 17 18 those other documents? 19 MR. COLLINS: We couldn't do it because we didn't 20 know what they were. MR. SCHWARTZ: /e didn't know what those other 21 22 documents were. 23 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I see. Thank you. 24 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: You knew enough to know ce-Federal Reporters, Inc. 25 that there were documents you hadn't received, so you must

have described them. You did in fact describe them. Are you referring to a list of Commissioner Ahearne's and Commissioner Mennedy's?

MR. SCHWARTZ: That's correct.

"In order to preserve their rights, your petitioners are making a formal request under the Freedom of Information Act for access to material previously requested but not yet supplied.

"Now, therefore, your petitioners respectfully petition the Commission to: (1) overturn and reverse forthwith the decision of February 7th, 1979, which we believe arbitrarily and capriciously denied your petitioners the position classification to which they are entitled -- that is, GS-16 -- and which decision has had the effect of denying your petitioners the opportunity to consider m.mbership in the Senior Executive Service;

- (2) Alternatively grant your petitioners the opportunity to be heard to present evidence on their behalf"-- and I thank the Commission for this meeting.
- "(3) Your petitioners pray for speedy disposition of this matter. That is, the decision on this petition, by June 30, 1979. Time is of the essence, since decisions concerning entry into the Senior Executive Service must be made within the week of July 13th, 1979, the day on which the Service comes into formal existence 280 203

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Commission, we are now renewing our petition to -- quote -- "We are now renewing our petition by bringing this matter to your attention. We have no intention of impeaching any other action the Commission may have taken on February 6th or 7th regarding personnel upgradings or downgradings."

Of course the Commission may, on its own motion, want to inquire into that atter based on the evidence we have presented here today, but basically our purpose is to seek redress on what we regard as a wrongful act by the Commission on the positions which we now occupy.

We therefore ask you again today to set aside your "decision" of February 7th as they apply to the positions we now occupy in a timely fashion. We know from Mr. Bird's statement that the Commission has the supergrade slots available. We are calling upon you now forthwith to correct your mistakes and allow Mr. Gossick's determination to stand.

We ask you to instruct him forthwith to assign supergrade slots to the positions we now occupy.

Thank you for your time and attention.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Okay. We have several pending questions. Let me ask the Commissioners to remember the queries they had, and let me start with Peter. I think yours was the earliest.

Ace-Federal Reporters, Inc.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: You touched on it.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Yes, sir.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: My question was: If we accepted your logic, it did seem as though the effect of whatever action we took would have to -- would be to leave the EDO decisions in effect agencywide, and not just as with your two positions.

MR. SCHWARTZ: We are suggesting, based on what we presented, that you might want to look into that. Our main purpose here is only our two positions.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Len, would you care to comment on the decision that the Commission is --

MR. BICKWIT: I wouldn't care to comment on the rule, because I haven't read the rule. Would you read it --

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I was intrigued to note some language which says, "February 11th Announcement No. 17, This memorandum interprats how the delegation of personnel action authority and assignments of responsibility as stated in Part 41 are to be implemented throughout the Commission."

So when you do look at it -- which I request you do -- would you interpret that specific language, as well?

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: We have had EDO or ELD examine that?

MR. GOSSICK: We have not discussed this. We haven't been approached by Mr. Schwartz prior to this

3

4

5

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

15

16

18

19

20

21

22

23

meeting. It is a new argument, as far as I am concerned.

I hadn't really questioned the authority of the Commission to review such actions.

I certainly agree that it should be examined from a legal standpoint, and the validity of the argument be assessed.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: The question I asked, it seems to me that your argument has two aspects: One, the argument that the Commission acted improperly -- that is, ultra vires?

MR. SCHWARTZ: That is correct.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: On the other hand, I think it was indicated that, aside from that, were it to be determined that it did act within its powers, it did so capriciously.

MR. SCHWARTZ: That is exactly our point.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: That is a different point.

MR. SCHWARTZ: That's correct, sir.

MR. COLLINS: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: If not capriciously, at least failed to understand all of the aspects of the jobs which you hold, and the arguments which you have presented to support supergrade level titles for these positions.

I would point out to you that I doubt that the

24 ce-Federal Reporters, Inc.

e-3 21

b-4 22

Ace-Federal Reporters, Inc.

totality of Commissioner consideration and the recommendations of the DAMANS report, and various staff documents, for ording and reviewing these determinations, is review of a collegial media. That is, Commissioners, to greater or lesser degrees, studied the audit reports and the recommendations of the Executive Director as to the DAMANS study results, formed various opinions as to the evaluation of various positions. When we meet collegially after sometime on the matter, then the thrashing out of where the Commission collegially stands on each of those matters doesn't by any manner or means necessarily exercise all of the arguments and considerations which individual Commissioners have put into the matter in forming their own views.

As is not infrequently the case with a long list of individual positions which Commissioners wanted to go over one by one rather than deal with en bloc, we moved through this list simply seeing where the majority of votes lay.

As I say, but that does not imply, as I say, that the merits of the arguments as lail out in the DAMANS report in subsequent documents by the staff were not considered by Commissioners.

It seems to me the proposition that the head or heads -- "head" speaking collegially, or "heads" as to individual Commissioners -- have no power or influence with regard to the grades of senior officers of the agencies, that

'n

Ace-Federal Reporters, Inc.

is likely to be 2 difficult one to sustain. I would not have expected Commissioners generally to have come -- to have held that view. My perception is, most of the Commissioners, all of the Commissioners read the language in the statutes which establishes -- which say things like the personnel actions of the agency, that the power to make those flows from the collegial action of the body to be a pretty correct establishment of authority.

However, it seems to me it is also possible that there is a body of regulation adopted by the Commission which fails perhaps to deal explicitly with Commission actions, or even in fact erects a structure which you believe you find there, which would say that the Commission has violated its own rules.

But I think whether we would agree with you on the legal proposition or not depends upon some study and advice by the General Counsel. I think the question of whether that argument stands or falls can be set apart from whether the Commission decision in any case was a wise and correct one, all things taken into account, or whether it failed to consider some of the things that you present here and that you believe make a perfectly valid case for the upgrading which was recommended by Mr. Ryan and so on.

MR. SCHWARTZ: May I say something? 280 208 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Of course.

Ace-Federal Reporters, Inc.

MR. SCHWARTZ: You indicated that perhaps there were other documents and other views prepared by each of the individual Commissioners?

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: No, that is not quite what I said. What I pointed out to you was that a few lines of discussion in a collegial meeting, which lead to a division of the Commission and a finding where the majority vote lies on one of the positions, does not represent the totality of the study which individual Commissioners have given to that matter, is what I have said.

Now I don't know what other Commissioners'

practice is, but I must say I find for myself that it is

impossible for me to prepare documents when I study a paper,

this kind of Action Paper, or anyone of the others that

compose the daily 12 inches through which I work, so that in

fact in my files there is no private, to-himself, memorandum

of Joe Hendrie's that says, "well, I studied the DAMANS audit

on the Collins and Schwartz, and I think that this argument

is good, and this argument is bad, and I come out as follows,"

I just don't have anything like that."

The lists which are referred to in the transcripts are -- were the 97(A) paper, as I recall them -- at least that is the list I was working from. And in fact, the one which-- the marked up one which is attached to my February 13th memorandum to the Secretary is simply a straight-off copy of 200 200

1 the one I worked down during the Commission meeting, in 2 saying "where does the vote lie on this one? on this one?" and 3 so on. 4 So you already have in that memorandum my mark. I think John had a list on which he made some notes, and I 6 assume that is forthcoming in response to the request, and 7 others may have had --8 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I can't recall, but did I not write a short memorandum covering the entire list? I 10 simply don't recall. 11 MR. SCHWARTZ: We have not received it, sir. 12 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I thought you did, as a matter 13 of fact. 14 · COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: If so, that must be what 15 is referred to here. 16 MR. SCHWARTZ: It was referred to in the 17 transcript. 18 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I thought you went with the 19 EDO recommendations? 20 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I can't recall. 21 MR. COLLINS: We know from the transcript that 22 the Chairman did have --23 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: You haven't received --MR. COLLINS: We didn't receive Mr. Kennedy's

vote. He was absent from the meeting, because you asked the 280 210

other Commissioners whether or not you could count his vote, even though he is not here, and they all say "yes."

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I will look forward to the

reporter's version of those two conversations -(Laughter.)

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: -- carried on simultaneously, with some interest in how the reporter might manage to get them down. It seems to me that, because of the divergence of views on individual cases, that the Commission had some difficulty in finally arriving at collegial decisions on the matter.

And I can recall circulating and talking to Commissioners to see what the opportunity might be for action, at some length, as a matter of fact.

So I guess I would -- had in advance an idea where people's views lay with regard to the positions, particularly the positions in the 97(A) paper.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Joe, you are still working on questions?

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I sure am.

Vic has one.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I have two questions.

First, as far as the flow of logic is concerned, could you go through again why, if we accept the logic that you raise, we should not therefore refer all of the decisions

Ace-Federal Reporters, Inc.

2

3 4

5

6

7 8

9

10

11

12

13 14

15

16

17

18 19

20 21

22

23

24 Ace-Federal Reporters, Inc.

25

back to the original EDO's decisions?

MR. SCHWARTZ: I did not mean t 'mply that you should not do that. I think the implication in the evidence we presented is that you might want to look at that. YOu might want to make an investigation of whether you should or you shouldn't.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I see.

You were then raising that it appears to you that on the legal grounds, the EDO is the final authority on those issues?

MR. SCHWARTZ: That's correct.

MR. COLLINS: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: And if the legal review bears that out, then his decision would be final on all of those, not just yours?

MR. SCHWARTZ: That's correct, sir.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: The second question, I don't recall --

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: must say, if that turns out to be the case, I will feel some considerable chagrin. The matter, as I recall it, went on for some time, and discussions around the floor and in meetings, and I would have been passing grateful to have been relieved of the need to bring the Commission to a decision.

MR. SCHWARTZ: May I just expand on my answer to

4 5

Ace-Federal Reporters, Inc.

you? There may be one thing that may be different. And that is, that Mr. Ryan initiated the event in asking that our positions be evaluated as it is in the manual chapter. I don't have any knowledge about the other positions as to whether those positions were requested to be evaluated. So that could be a slightly different story.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I see.

The second question, I don't recall -- perhaps you did -- but did either of you ask me for an explanation of my position?

MR. SCHWARTZ: No, sir.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Perhaps I might then review it for you, because it has -- it's obvious -- the list that was referred to is my list, that was -- we were working through.

And since you had pointed out in your petition some of your background, I thought it might be useful to reiterate some of my background.

Before I came here, I spent two years as the principal Deputy in the Office of Manpower in the Defense Department. And one of the areas of responsibility was the Civilian Manpower System for the Department of Defense, which was fairly substantial.

I also spent about a year on a commission which was called the Rockefeller Commission as the Department of

Ace-Federal Reporters, Inc.

Defense's representative, and worked probably about six ranmonths of effort on that.

The Rockefeller Commission's recommendations have ended up in many ways becoming the SES system, in a lot of the President's proposals for reform in the Civil Service System.

so that in coming here, I did not come with an absence of fairly detailed background.

In addition, one of the studies that we did when

I was there for me was the use of factor analysis in the

ability to use factor analysis for position manpower classification system.

(Commissioner Bradford returns to the room.)

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: And DAMANS factor analysis approach to grading positions.

After I came here, I spent the first few months trying to understand the operations of the Commission and meeting with a number of people.

I did spend sometime with Mr. Ryan, and I remember with Mr. Collins. I don't recall Mr. Schwartz whether I spent time with you.

I also went back over the thrust of why there was a review going on. At least my interpretation, as I think is clear in my memo that I wrote, was there was considerable

interest on some elements of the Congress in having a review done of the NRC in the number of supergrades we had in, sort of my view, the hard look that at least I was familiar with trying to be taken at the Defense Department.

As a result of that, it appeared to me, after having gone through the DAMANS review, that I ought to spend a little more time with the DAMANS people, and I spent many hours, just as you did, but in the other way. I was asking them -- I read their reports and then spent several hours with them trying to understand as best I could both the approach they used, the rationals they used, and the balancing across the NRC, the perspective they took.

My net judgment after that kind of a review was that, for whatever reasons, the Office of State Programs did not have the major responsibilities laid on it in the Commission that some of the other offices did. And as a result, that — and again, I was not familiar with the ckground of the AEC/NRC, but it did not seem to have the kind of thrust and high interest and high responsibility area that some of the other Commission offices did.

Now there is some irony to this, clearly, because as a result of the recent accident at Harrisburg, obviously all of that is going to change. The world will be substantially different. But that is separate from the question of what were the functions of the office.

Earleral Separate II

e-Federal Reporters, Inc

It was based upon that sort of balancing judgment that I made my recommendations. And I thought at least you ought to have the opportunity to hear that.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Commissioner Ahearne, I appreciate that. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Peter?

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: No.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: The Commissioners don't seem to have anymore questions.

I take it your argument is made here, as you wish to make it. I think the Commission would like to have counsel's views on the procedural question, and then we will --

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I believe we owe these two gentlemen a response no later than the 30th, which was their request.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: We ought to be able to do better than the 30th, since it is only the 25th.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: We will see what we can do.

We have some other opportunities during the week. We have

a meeting scheduled for the 28th on personnel matters. Perhaps

we can deal with it there.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Mr. Chairman, if there is anytime that you think you would like more information or any further discussion with Mr. Collins and myself, we are on call.

Ace-Federal Reporters, Inc.

much. was adjourned.)

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Okay, we appreciate that very MR. SCHWARTZ: Thank you very much. MR. COLLINS: Thank you, sir. (Whereupon, at 10:45 a.m., the Commission meeting