CITY OF SEATTLE PUBLIC SAFETY CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

IN RE THE APPEAL OF:

GREGORY SCHMIDT Appellant,

VS.

SEATTLE POLICE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF SEATTLE

Respondent/Employer.

PSCSC No. 12-002

DECISION AND ORDER

I. INTRODUCTION

This case is before the Commission because of a notice of appeal filed by Lieutenant Schmidt on March 12, 2012. Lt Schmidt argues that he was improperly demoted from the rank of director to that of lieutenant.

The Commission held a full evidentiary hearing on October 24th and 25th, 2013, before Commissioners Terrence Carroll, Christian M. Halliburton, and Joel A. Nark. The Commission received and reviewed exhibits from the parties, all of which were admitted into evidence except for Appellant's Exhibit 2. The Commission heard the concluding arguments of the parties and enters the following Findings of Fact, Decision and Order.

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II. Findings of Fact

- 1. In December 1983, the Seattle Police Department and the Seattle Police Management Association (SPMA)(the bargaining representative for police lieutenants and captains) agreed to accrete the position of Director of Communications into the SPMA bargaining unit. The pay rate for the Communications Director was set as the same as that of a captain.
- 2. The practice from that point forward was to appoint either a lieutenant or a captain to that position.
- 3. No promotional exam for a director position has ever been developed or approved.
- 4. Lt. Gregory Schmidt was assigned to the position of Director of Communications on April 2, 2008.
- 5. A promotional ceremony was held, and Lt. Schmidt was given a certificate of appointment to "the Appointed Rank of Director of Police Communications."
- 6. On May 28, 2010, the Police Department and SPMA entered into a memorandum of agreement ("Agreement") that reflected the their understanding that the two Director positions in the Police Department, the Communications Director and the Community Relations Director, could be filled by a lieutenant or a captain. The Department argued that there was a common understanding that while the Director position could be filled with either a lieutenant or captain, the person filling the position would retain their original rank. This understanding was supported by the testimony of all witnesses with knowledge of the bargaining between the Department and SPMA.
- 4. The Agreement also mandated that one of the two Director positions become a permanent captain position.
- 5. The Department later requested that both positions be restructured as permanent captain

positions.

6. Subsequently, Lt. Schmidt was removed as Communications Director. On February 28, 2012 his salary was reduced from the equivalent of a captain's salary to a lieutenant's salary.

III. DECISION

Lt. Schmidt argues that he was unlawfully demoted without cause from the classified rank of Police Director, and in the alternative, that he was transferred for disciplinary reasons. The Seattle Police Department maintains that Lt. Schmidt's removal from his position as the Communications Director was a transfer for operational, not disciplinary, reasons and not a demotion.

The Commission may "hear appeals or complaints respecting the administration of the . . . [Public Safety Civil Service System]." SMC 4.08.070(J). The Commission's rules interpret the extent of this power to hear appeals. See SMC 4.08.070(A). Rule 6.01(a) provides that, "Any regular employee who is demoted, suspended, or terminated may appeal such action to the Commission." In Charles v. Seattle Police Department, PSCSC No. 05-008, this Commission extended the right of appeal to disciplinary transfers. Thus, in order for this Commission to have jurisdiction over this appeal, Lt. Schmidt must show that he has either been demoted or subjected to a disciplinary transfer.

A. Demotion

Much of the evidentiary hearing centered on documents and testimony concerning whether or not the director position was a classified rank in the Public Safety Civil Service System. It is clear to the Commission that the Police Department has been careless and inconsistent in how it has referred to the Director position and how it has maintained records with respect to that position. The Commission hopes that as a result of this appeal, the

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Department will take greater care in the future with respect to the manner in which it executes personnel decisions and maintains better records regarding those decisions. Unfortunately, with the record presented here, each side of this case could point to documents and testimony that support their respective positions. On balance, however, the Commission is persuaded that the Director position was never established as a separate rank or classification in the Public Safety Civil Service System.

The Police Department at times referred to a "promotion" to Director or used forms that appeared to show that "Director" was a classification. It is undisputed however that there was never a promotional exam for the position that would otherwise be required under state and local law for a merit based promotion. In order to prevail, Lt. Schmidt would need to prove that the labor agreement with SPMA obviated such a requirement. "The Legislature intended the [Labor Relations] Act to prevail over civil service rules. Pursuant to statute, case law, and PERC decisions, the Commission was bound to abide by the [Labor] Agreement." City of Spokane v. Spokane Civil Service Com'n, 98 Wn.App. 574, 585, 989 P.2d 1245, 1250 (1999). "The Commission reads the Charter, the PSCSC Ordinance, and its rules together with any applicable CBA language." Charles v. Seattle Police Department, supra.

Schmidt was unable to prove that SPMA and the Department had made an agreement that superseded the requirement to have a competitive promotional exam. Both the Department and SPMA representatives that testified stated that there was no intent to make the Director position a separate classification in the Public Safety Civil System. Instead, Assistant Chiefs Clark Kimerer and Nick Metz, former Police Chief John Diaz, former Police Legal Counsel Mark McCarty, and SPMA President Captain Eric Sano all testified that there was an agreement between SPMA and the Department that any lieutenant or captain could be transferred into or out

of the Director position. Some testified that the Director position was more comparable to other positions in the Police Department that have premium pay rates, but do not alter the individuals rank. The testimony from these individuals was consistent that the Director position was not a separate rank that once obtained would afford civil service protection. There is no basis here to treat the Director position as a separate rank or classification.

B. Transfer

Lt. Schmidt also asked this Commission to rule that his transfer from the Director position was a disciplinary transfer without cause. The Department readily admitted Lt. Schmidt had no performance issues and that there was no disciplinary reason to transfer him. Lt. Schmidt, therefore, needed to prove that there was a disciplinary motive for the transfer. While Lt. Schmidt testified that the Department handled his transfer badly and with little communication, he was unable to demonstrate a disciplinary motive for the transfer. Instead, Lt. Schmidt alleged that he was removed to satisfy the demands of the SPMA President. Even if true, that is not a disciplinary reason that would confer jurisdiction on this Commission to review the transfer. This commission has no jurisdiction to review a non-disciplinary transfer. See Charles, supra, and Vela v. Seattle Police Department, PSCSC No. 05-002.

¹ The only labor agreement that impacts this matter is the agreement entered into on May 28, 2010, which mandated that at least one Director position be filled with a captain. Police Exhibit No. 9. Lt. Schmidt was never promoted to the rank of captain.

IV. ORDER The Commission denies the appeal by Lieutenant Schmidt. Dated this 20th day of December 2013. PUBLIC SAFETY CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF SEATTLE Commissioner Christian Haliburton Commissioner Joel Nark

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