

Issue: Group III Written Notice with Termination (Fraternization); Hearing Date: 04/17/13; Decision Issued: 04/22/13; Agency: DOC; AHO: Carl Wilson Schmidt, Esq.; Case No. 10048; Outcome: No Relief – Agency Upheld.



# ***COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA***

## ***Department of Human Resource Management***

### **OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT DISPUTE RESOLUTION**

#### **DECISION OF HEARING OFFICER**

In re:

**Case Number: 10048**

Hearing Date: April 17, 2013

Decision Issued: April 22, 2013

#### **PROCEDURAL HISTORY**

On February 14, 2013, Grievant was issued a Group III Written Notice of disciplinary action with removal for fraternization with an inmate.

On February 23, 2013, Grievant timely filed a grievance to challenge the Agency's action. The matter proceeded to hearing. On March 19, 2013, the Office of Employment Dispute Resolution assigned this appeal to the Hearing Officer. On April 17, 2013, a hearing was held at the Agency's office.

#### **APPEARANCES**

Grievant  
Agency Party Designee  
Agency Representative  
Witnesses

#### **ISSUES**

1. Whether Grievant engaged in the behavior described in the Written Notice?
2. Whether the behavior constituted misconduct?

3. Whether the Agency's discipline was consistent with law (e.g., free of unlawful discrimination) and policy (e.g., properly characterized as a Group I, II, or III offense)?
4. Whether there were mitigating circumstances justifying a reduction or removal of the disciplinary action, and if so, whether aggravating circumstances existed that would overcome the mitigating circumstances?

### **BURDEN OF PROOF**

The burden of proof is on the Agency to show by a preponderance of the evidence that its disciplinary action against the Grievant was warranted and appropriate under the circumstances. Grievance Procedure Manual ("GPM") § 5.8. A preponderance of the evidence is evidence which shows that what is sought to be proved is more probable than not. GPM § 9.

### **FINDINGS OF FACT**

After reviewing the evidence presented and observing the demeanor of each witness, the Hearing Officer makes the following findings of fact:

The Virginia Department of Corrections employed Grievant for approximately 3.5 years as a Corrections Officer at one of its facilities until his removal effective February 14, 2013. No evidence of prior active disciplinary action was introduced during the hearing.

On August 1, 2012, Grievant presented the Agency with an Employee Personal Data Sheet containing his contact information including his address and cell phone number. He had moved to a new address and wished to update his contact information with the Agency.

The Inmate had an address book containing Grievant's personal contact information. The Inmate wrote in his address book Grievant's first initial and last name, Grievant's mailing address, and Grievant's cell phone number. The Inmate had the written the same address Grievant had provided the Agency on August 1, 2012. The Inmate claimed to have received the information before Thanksgiving of 2012. The Investigator obtained a statement from the Inmate who wrote, in part:

I got the address from [Grievant] because I kept asking him about it to keep up with him because he's my role model since I've been in [the Facility]. He's kept me out of trouble. He advised me to go into the program and volunteer for different classes and gave me advice on how to be a parent when I got home.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Agency Exhibit 4.

Inmates are prohibited by the Agency from having possession of personal information of employees.

## CONCLUSIONS OF POLICY

Unacceptable behavior is divided into three groups, according to the severity of the behavior. Group I offenses “include types of behavior less severe in nature, but [which] require correction in the interest of maintaining a productive and well-managed work force.”<sup>2</sup> Group II offenses “include acts and behavior that are more severe in nature and are such that an accumulation of two Group II offenses normally should warrant removal.”<sup>3</sup> Group III offenses “include acts and behavior of such a serious nature that a first occurrence normally should warrant removal.”<sup>4</sup>

Group III offenses include, “[f]raternization or non-professional relationships within 180 days of the date following their discharge from DOC custody or termination from supervision, whichever occurs last. Exceptions to this section must be reviewed and approved by the respective Regional Operations Chief on a case by case basis.”<sup>5</sup>

Fraternization is defined as:

Employee association with offenders, or their family members, outside of employee job functions, that extends to unacceptable, unprofessional, and prohibited behavior. Examples include non-work related visits between offenders and employees, non-work related relationships with family members of offenders, discussing employee personal matters (marriage, children, work, etc.) with offenders, or engaging in romantic or sexual relationships with offenders.<sup>6</sup>

Black's Law Dictionary (6th edition) defines "associate", in part, "Signifies confederacy or union for a particular purpose, good or ill." Webster's New Universal Unabridged Dictionary defines "associate", in part:

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<sup>2</sup> Virginia Department of Corrections Operating Procedure 135.1(V)(B).

<sup>3</sup> Virginia Department of Corrections Operating Procedure 135.1(V)(C).

<sup>4</sup> Virginia Department of Corrections Operating Procedure 135.1(V)(D).

<sup>5</sup> Virginia Department of Corrections Operating Procedure 135.1(V)(D)(2)(ee).

<sup>6</sup> Virginia Department of Corrections Operating Procedure 130.1(III), Rules of Conduct Governing Employees' Relationships with Offenders.

2. to join as a companion, partner, or ally: *to associate oneself with a clause.* \*\*\* 5. To keep company, as a friend, companion, or ally: *He was accused of associating with known criminals.* 6. to join together as partners or colleagues. \*\*\* 8. a companion or comrade: *my most intimate associates.* 9. a confederate; an accomplice or ally: criminal associates.

Grievant fraternized with the Inmate. He established a non-work relationship by providing the Inmate with his home address and personal cell phone number. The Agency has presented sufficient evidence to support the issuance of a Group III Written Notice. Upon the issuance of a Group III Written Notice, an agency may remove an employee. Accordingly, the Agency's decision to remove Grievant must be upheld.

Grievant denied giving his address to the Inmate. He did not testify and, thus, the credibility of his denial could not be determined by the Hearing Officer. The Agency kept Grievant's Employee Data Sheet in a location that the Inmate could not have accessed without being detected. Grievant argued that the Inmate may have obtained his personal information from another officer or retrieved an index card containing Grievant's information that Grievant may have dropped inside the Facility. No credible evidence was presented to show that the Inmate obtained the information from someone other than Grievant or by retrieving a card dropped by Grievant.

Grievant argued that the Investigator was biased against him. The outcome of this case is based on the evidence presented during the hearing and not on any bias the Investigator might have displayed.

*Va. Code § 2.2-3005.1* authorizes Hearing Officers to order appropriate remedies including "mitigation or reduction of the agency disciplinary action." Mitigation must be "in accordance with rules established by the Department of Human Resource Management ...."<sup>7</sup> Under the *Rules for Conducting Grievance Hearings*, "[a] hearing officer must give deference to the agency's consideration and assessment of any mitigating and aggravating circumstances. Thus, a hearing officer may mitigate the agency's discipline only if, under the record evidence, the agency's discipline exceeds the limits of reasonableness. If the hearing officer mitigates the agency's discipline, the hearing officer shall state in the hearing decision the basis for mitigation." A non-exclusive list of examples includes whether (1) the employee received adequate notice of the existence of the rule that the employee is accused of violating, (2) the agency has consistently applied disciplinary action among similarly situated employees, and (3) the disciplinary action was free of improper motive. In light of this standard, the Hearing Officer finds no mitigating circumstances exist to reduce the disciplinary action.

## DECISION

For the reasons stated herein, the Agency's issuance to the Grievant of a Group III Written Notice of disciplinary action with removal is **upheld**.

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<sup>7</sup> Va. Code § 2.2-3005.

## APPEAL RIGHTS

You may file an administrative review request within **15 calendar** days from the date the decision was issued, if any of the following apply:

1. If you believe the hearing decision is inconsistent with state policy or agency policy, you may request the Director of the Department of Human Resource Management to review the decision. You must state the specific policy and explain why you believe the decision is inconsistent with that policy. Please address your request to:

Director  
Department of Human Resource Management  
101 North 14<sup>th</sup> St., 12<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Richmond, VA 23219

or, send by fax to (804) 371-7401, or e-mail.

2. If you believe that the hearing decision does not comply with the grievance procedure or if you have new evidence that could not have been discovered before the hearing, you may request that EDR review the decision. You must state the specific portion of the grievance procedure with which you believe the decision does not comply. Please address your request to:

Office of Employment Dispute Resolution  
Department of Human Resource Management  
101 North 14<sup>th</sup> St., 12<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Richmond, VA 23219

or, send by e-mail to [EDR@dhrm.virginia.gov](mailto:EDR@dhrm.virginia.gov), or by fax to (804) 786-1606.

You may request more than one type of review. Your request must be in writing and must be **received** by the reviewer within 15 calendar days of the date the decision was issued. You must provide a copy of all of your appeals to the other party, EDR, and the hearing officer. The hearing officer's **decision becomes final** when the 15-calendar day period has expired, or when requests for administrative review have been decided.

You may request a judicial review if you believe the decision is contradictory to law. You must file a notice of appeal with the clerk of the circuit court in the jurisdiction in which the grievance arose within **30 days** of the date when the decision becomes final.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> Agencies must request and receive prior approval from EDR before filing a notice of appeal.

[See Sections 7.1 through 7.3 of the Grievance Procedure Manual for a more detailed explanation, or call EDR's toll-free Advice Line at 888-232-3842 to learn more about appeal rights from an EDR Consultant].

*/s/ Carl Wilson Schmidt*

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Carl Wilson Schmidt, Esq.  
Hearing Officer