

Issue: Compliance – Grievance Procedure (5-Day Rule); Ruling Date; April 25, 2014; Ruling No. 2014-3870; Agency: Department of Juvenile Justice; Outcome: Grievant Not in Compliance.



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA
Department of Human Resource Management
Office of Employment Dispute Resolution

COMPLIANCE RULING

In the matter of the Department of Juvenile Justice
Ruling Number 2014-3870
April 25, 2014

The Department of Juvenile Justice (the “agency”) has requested a compliance ruling from the Office of Employment Dispute Resolution (“EDR”) at the Department of Human Resource Management in relation to the grievant’s October 15, 2013 grievance. The agency alleges that the grievant has failed to comply with the time limits set forth in the grievance procedure for advancing or concluding this grievance.

FACTS

On or about October 15, 2013, the grievant initiated a grievance with the agency. After advancing the grievance through the resolution steps, the grievant requested qualification of the grievance by the agency head. On or about January 13, 2014, the grievant was notified that the agency had denied his request. After the grievant failed to conclude his grievance or appeal the agency head’s determination to EDR, on or about February 26, 2014, the agency sent the grievant a notice of noncompliance by certified mail. In its notice of noncompliance, the agency requested a response from the grievant within five workdays of his receipt of the notice. Although the agency did not provide EDR with documentation showing that the notice was in fact received by the grievant, tracking data available through the United States Postal Service website shows that it was delivered on March 6, 2014. The agency seeks to close the October 15th grievance for the the grievant’s apparent failure to advance or conclude it.

DISCUSSION

The grievance procedure requires both parties to address procedural noncompliance through a specific process.¹ That process assures that the parties first communicate with each other about the noncompliance, and resolve any compliance problems voluntarily, without EDR’s involvement. Specifically, the party claiming noncompliance must notify the other party in writing and allow five workdays for the opposing party to correct any noncompliance.² If the opposing party fails to correct the noncompliance within this five-day period, the party claiming noncompliance may seek a compliance ruling from EDR, who may in turn order the party to

¹ *Grievance Procedure Manual* § 6.3.

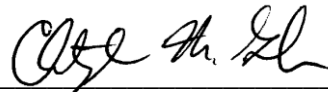
² *See id.*

correct the noncompliance or, in cases of substantial noncompliance, render a decision against the noncomplying party on any qualifiable issue. When an EDR ruling finds that either party to a grievance is in noncompliance, the ruling will (i) order the noncomplying party to correct its noncompliance within a specified time period, and (ii) provide that if the noncompliance is not timely corrected, a decision in favor of the other party will be rendered on any qualifiable issue, unless the noncomplying party can show just cause for the delay in conforming to EDR's order.³

In this case, the grievant appears to have failed to advance or conclude his grievance within five workdays of receiving the agency head's qualification determination, as required by the grievance procedure.⁴ Moreover, the agency notified the grievant of his noncompliance, but the grievant has not advanced or concluded his grievance.

As the grievant has apparently failed to advance or conclude his grievance in a timely manner, he has failed to comply with the grievance procedure. The Office of Employment Dispute Resolution (EDR) at the Department of Human Resource Management therefore orders the grievant to correct his noncompliance **within ten work days of the date of this ruling** by notifying his human resources office in writing that he wishes either to conclude the October 15, 2013 grievance or appeal the agency head's qualification determination to EDR. If he does not, the agency may administratively close the grievance without any further action on its part. The grievance may be reopened only upon a timely showing by the grievant of just cause for the delay (for example, a serious illness, or other circumstances beyond the grievant's control).

EDR's rulings on matters of compliance are final and nonappealable.⁵



Christopher M. Grab
Director
Office of Employment Dispute Resolution

³ While in cases of substantial noncompliance with procedural rules the grievance statutes grant EDR the authority to render a decision on a qualifiable issue against a noncompliant party, EDR favors having grievances decided on the merits rather than procedural violations. Thus, EDR will *typically* order noncompliance corrected before rendering a decision against a noncompliant party. However, where a party's noncompliance appears driven by bad faith or a gross disregard of the grievance procedure, EDR will exercise its authority to rule against the party without first ordering the noncompliance to be corrected.

⁴ See *Grievance Procedure Manual* § 4.3.

⁵ See Va. Code §§ 2.2-1202.1(5), 2.2-3003(G).