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COMPLIANCE RULING

In the matter of the Department of Corrections
Ruling Number 2019-4890
March 28, 2019

The Department of Corrections (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 April 21, 2018 grievance.¹ The agency alleges that the grievant has failed to comply with the time limits set forth in the grievance procedure for advancing or concluding his grievance.

FACTS

On or about April 21, 2018, the grievant initiated a grievance with the agency. On or about April 26, 2018, the agency states that it sent the grievant its second step response to the grievance. On February 21, 2019, the agency sent a letter of noncompliance to the grievant, via U.S. Mail, indicating that the agency had not received a response from him and would request closure of the grievance if he did not respond within five workdays of receipt of the letter.² Finally, on March 21, 2019, the agency requested a compliance ruling from EDR regarding the April 21, 2018 grievance.

DISCUSSION

The grievance procedure requires both parties to address procedural noncompliance through a specific process.³ 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.⁴ If the opposing party fails to correct the noncompliance within this five-day period, the party claiming

¹ The Office of Equal Employment and Dispute Resolution has separated into two office areas: the Office of Employment Dispute Resolution and the Office of Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion. While full updates have not yet been made to the *Grievance Procedure Manual* to reflect this change, this Office will be referred to as “EDR” in this ruling. EDR’s role with regard to the grievance procedure remains the same.

² The mailing of correspondence, properly addressed and stamped, raises a presumption of receipt of the correspondence by the addressee. E.g., *Washington v. Anderson*, 236 Va. 316, 322, 373 S.E.2d 712, 715 (1988).

³ *Grievance Procedure Manual* § 6.3.

⁴ *See id.*

noncompliance may seek a compliance ruling from EDR, who may in turn order the party to 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.⁵

In this case, the grievant appears to have failed to advance or conclude his grievance within five workdays of receiving the agency's second resolution step response, as required by the grievance procedure.⁶ 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. EDR therefore orders the grievant to correct this 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 April 21, 2018 grievance or proceed to the third resolution step. 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.⁷



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⁵ 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.

⁶ See *Grievance Procedure Manual* § 3.2.

⁷ See Va. Code §§ 2.2-1202.1(5), 2.2-3003(G).