

Issue: Compliance – Grievance Procedure (5-Day Rule); Ruling Date: July 22, 2011;
Ruling No. 2012-3033; Agency: Virginia Department of Transportation; Outcome:
Grievant Not in Compliance.



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA
Department of Employment Dispute Resolution

COMPLIANCE RULING OF DIRECTOR

In the matter of the Department of Transportation
EDR Ruling No. 2012-3033
July 22, 2011

The Department of Transportation (“agency”) has requested a compliance ruling related to the grievant’s January 6, 2011 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 his grievance.

FACTS

The grievant’s January 6, 2011 grievance advanced through the management resolution steps and when the agency failed to qualify the grievance for hearing, the grievant asked this Department to do so.¹ This Department declined to qualify the grievance and informed the grievant in a June 7, 2011 qualification ruling that if the grievant wanted the circuit court to qualify his grievance for hearing, he needed to request qualification within five workdays of receipt of the ruling.² Because the grievant apparently failed to pursue such a claim to circuit court, the agency sent the grievant a letter by certified and first class mail, dated June 16, 2011, indicating that he was out of compliance with the grievance procedure. It appears from the agency’s postal records that delivery was attempted on June 17, 2011, but the certified letter was returned to the agency as unclaimed on July 6, 2011.³ Because the grievant has not advanced or concluded his grievance, the agency now seeks this compliance ruling.

DISCUSSION

The grievance procedure requires both parties to address procedural noncompliance through a specific process.⁴ That process assures that the parties first communicate with each other about the noncompliance, and resolve any compliance problems voluntarily, without this Department’s (EDR’s) involvement. Specifically, the party claiming noncompliance must notify

¹ See EDR Ruling No. 2011-2986.

² *Id.*

³ The notice of noncompliance was also sent via regular U.S. First Class mail, which was presumably received. *E.g.*, *Washington v. Anderson*, 263 Va. 316, 322 (1988).

⁴ *Grievance Procedure Manual* § 6.3.

the other party in writing and allow five workdays for the opposing party to correct any noncompliance.⁵ If the opposing party fails to correct the noncompliance within this five-day period, the party claiming noncompliance may seek a compliance ruling from the EDR Director, 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.⁶

As the grievant has apparently failed to advance or conclude his grievance in a timely manner, he appears to have failed to comply with the grievance procedure. This Department therefore orders the grievant to correct this noncompliance **within ten work days of the date of this ruling** by notifying the agency's human resources office in writing that he wishes to either conclude the grievance or appeal this Department's qualification decision to circuit court. 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).

This Department's rulings on matters of compliance are final and nonappealable.⁷

Claudia T. Farr
Director

⁵ *See Id.*

⁶ While in cases of substantial noncompliance with procedural rules the grievance statutes grant the EDR Director the authority to render a decision on a qualifiable issue against a noncompliant party, this Department favors having grievances decided on the merits rather than procedural violations. Thus, the EDR Director 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, this Department will exercise its authority to rule against the party without first ordering the noncompliance to be corrected.

⁷ *See* Va. Code §§ 2.2-1001(5); 2.2-3003(G).