

Issue: Compliance – Grievance Procedure (5-Day Rule); Ruling Date: January 12, 2012; Ruling No. 2012-3214; Agency: Department of Corrections; Outcome: Grievant Not in Compliance.



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA
Department of Employment Dispute Resolution

COMPLIANCE RULING OF DIRECTOR

In the matter of the Department of Corrections
EDR Ruling No. 2012-3214
January 12, 2012

The Department of Corrections (“agency”) has requested a compliance ruling related to the grievant’s June 8, 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 her grievance.

FACTS

The grievant’s June 8, 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 September 26, 2011 qualification ruling that if the grievant wanted the circuit court to qualify her grievance for hearing, she 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 certified letter on November 22, 2011, indicating that she was out of compliance with the grievance procedure. The postal records indicate the certified letter of noncompliance was returned to the agency as unclaimed on December 21, 2011. Because the grievant has not advanced or concluded her grievance, the agency now seeks this compliance ruling.

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 this Department’s (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 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

¹ See EDR Ruling No. 2012-3082.

² *Id.*

³ *Grievance Procedure Manual* § 6.3.

⁴ *See Id.*

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

As the grievant has apparently failed to advance or conclude her grievance in a timely manner, she 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 she wishes to either conclude the grievance or appeal this Department's qualification decision to circuit court. If she 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.⁶

Claudia T. Farr
Director

⁵ 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.

⁶ See Va. Code §§ 2.2-1001(5); 2.2-3003(G).