INTRODUCTION AND PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

On August 6, 2012, Wanda Shellington (“Employee”) filed a Petition for Appeal with the Office of Employee Appeals (“OEA” or “Office”) contesting the Department of General Service’s (“DGS”) decision to terminate her from her position as a Maintenance Mechanic Helper effective June 15, 2012. On September 4, 2012, DGS sent correspondence noting that the District of Columbia Department of Human Resources (“DCHR” or “Agency”) was the appropriate party to respond to this appeal. On October 1, 2012, Agency submitted its Answer to Employee’s Petition for Appeal.

After a failed mediation attempt, I was assigned this matter in October 2013. Thereafter, I issued an Order dated January 3, 2014, requiring the parties to attend a Status Conference on February 3, 2014. Both parties were in attendance at the Status Conference. On February 10, 2014, I issued a Post Status Conference Order (“February 10th Post SC Order”) wherein, the parties were required to submit briefs to address pending issues in this matter. Agency submitted its brief on March 4, 2014. However, Employee failed to submit her brief, which was due on or
before March 31, 2014. On April 3, 2014, the undersigned issued an Order for Statement of Good Cause ("April 3rd Show Cause Order") requiring Employee to explain her failure to submit a response to the February 10th Post SC Order on or before April 15, 2014. As of the date of this decision, Employee has not responded to either Order. The record is now closed.

JURISDICTION

The Office has jurisdiction in this matter pursuant to D.C. Official Code § 1-606.03.

ISSUE

Whether this appeal should be dismissed for failure to prosecute.

BURDEN OF PROOF

OEA Rule 628.1, 59 DCR 2129 (March 16, 2012) states:

The burden of proof with regard to material issues of fact shall be by a preponderance of the evidence. “Preponderance of the evidence” shall mean:

That degree of relevant evidence which a reasonable mind, considering the record as a whole, would accept as sufficient to find a contested fact more probably true than untrue.

OEA Rule 628.2 id. states:

The employee shall have the burden of proof as to issues of jurisdiction, including timeliness of filing. The agency shall have the burden of proof as to all other issues.

ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

OEA Rule 621.1 grants an Administrative Judge (“AJ”) the authority to impose sanctions upon the parties as necessary to serve the ends of justice. The AJ “in the exercise of sound discretion may dismiss the action or rule for the appellant” if a party fails to take reasonable steps to prosecute or defend an appeal.\(^1\) Failure of a party to prosecute or defend an appeal includes, but is not limited to, a failure to:

(a) Appear at a scheduled proceeding after receiving notice;
(b) Submit required documents after being provided with a deadline for such submission; or
(c) Inform this Office of a change of address which results in correspondence being returned.

\(^1\) Id. at 621.3.
This Office has consistently held that, failure to prosecute an appeal includes a failure to submit required documents after being provided with a deadline for such submission. Here, Employee was warned in the February 10th and April 3rd Orders that failure to comply could result in sanctions, including dismissal. Employee did not provide a written response to either Order. Both were required for a proper resolution of this matter on its merits. I find that Employee’s failure to prosecute her appeal is a violation of OEA Rule 621. Accordingly, I further find that Employee has not exercised the diligence expected of an appellant pursuing an appeal before this Office; therefore, the matter should be dismissed for her failure to prosecute.

ORDER

It is hereby ORDERED that the petition in this matter is DISMISSED for Employee’s failure to prosecute her appeal.

FOR THE OFFICE:

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STEPHANIE N. HARRIS, Esq.
Administrative Judge

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