

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

BEFORE

THE OFFICE OF EMPLOYEE APPEALS

In the Matter of:)
)
Marian Dunmore) OEA Matter No. 2401-0101-10
Employee)
) Date of Issuance: April 30, 2012
v.)
) Senior Administrative Judge
D.C. Public Schools) Joseph E. Lim, Esq.
Agency)

Sarah White, Esq., Agency Representative
Marian Dunmore, Employee *pro se*

INITIAL DECISION

PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND AND FINDINGS OF FACT

On October 27, 2009, Employee filed a petition for appeal with this Office from Agency's final decision terminating her position as a Counselor at the Plummer Elementary School due to a Reduction-in-Force ("RIF"). The matter was assigned to the undersigned judge on February 6, 2012. I ordered the parties to submit legal briefs by March 7, 2012, but extended the deadline to March 15, 2012. Both parties have submitted their briefs. The record is closed.

JURISDICTION

This Office has jurisdiction in this matter pursuant to D.C. Official Code §1-606.03 (2001).

ISSUE

Whether Agency's action of separating Employee from service pursuant to a RIF was done in accordance with all applicable laws, rules, or regulations.

FINDINGS OF FACTS, ANALYSIS, AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

On September 10, 2009, former D.C. School Chancellor Michelle Rhee authorized a Reduction-in-Force ("RIF") pursuant to D.C. Code § 1-624.02, 5 DCMR Chapter 15, and Mayor's Order 2007-186. Chancellor Rhee stated that the RIF was necessitated for budgetary reasons, explaining that the 2010 DCPS fiscal year budget was not sufficient to support the current number of positions in the schools¹.

¹ See *Agency's Answer*, Tab 1 (December 9, 2009).

Although the instant RIF was authorized pursuant to D.C. Code § 1-624.02², which encompasses more extensive procedures, for the reasons explained below, I find that D.C. Official Code § 1-624.08 (“Abolishment Act or the Act”) is the more applicable statute to govern this RIF.

Section § 1-624.08 states in pertinent part that:

(a) *Notwithstanding any other provision of law, regulation, or collective bargaining agreement either in effect or to be negotiated while this legislation is in effect for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and each subsequent fiscal year, each agency head is authorized, within the agency head's discretion, to identify positions for abolishment (emphasis added).*

(b) Prior to February 1 of each fiscal year, each personnel authority (other than a personnel authority of an agency which is subject to a management reform plan under subtitle B of title XI of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997) shall make a final determination that a position within the personnel authority is to be abolished.

(c) *Notwithstanding any rights or procedures established by any other provision of this subchapter, any District government employee, regardless of date of hire, who encumbers a position identified for abolishment shall be separated without competition or assignment rights, except as provided in this section (emphasis added).*

(d) An employee affected by the abolishment of a position pursuant to this section who, but for this section would be entitled to compete for retention, shall be entitled to one round of lateral competition pursuant to Chapter 24 of the District of Columbia Personnel Manual, which shall be limited to positions in the employee's competitive level.

(e) Each employee selected for separation pursuant to this section shall be given written notice of at least 30 days before the effective date of his or her separation.

² D.C. Code § 1-624.02 states in relevant part that:

(a) Reduction-in-force procedures shall apply to the Career and Educational Services... and shall include:

(1) A prescribed order of separation based on tenure of appointment, length of service including creditable federal and military service, District residency, veterans preference, and relative work performance;

(2) One round of lateral competition limited to positions within the employee's competitive level;

(3) Priority reemployment consideration for employees separated;

(4) Consideration of job sharing and reduced hours; and

(5) Employee appeal rights.

In *Mezile v. D.C. Department on Disability Services*, the D.C. Superior Court found that “the language of § 1-624.08 is unclear as to whether it replaced § 1-624.02 entirely, or if the government can only use it during times of fiscal emergency.”³ The Court also found that both laws were current and that the government triggers the use of the applicable statute by using “specific language and procedures.”⁴

However, the Court of Appeals took a different position. In *Washington Teachers’ Union*, the District of Columbia Public Schools (“DCPS”) conducted a 2004 RIF “to ensure balanced budgets, rather than deficits in Fiscal Years 2004 and 2005.”⁵ The Court of Appeals found that the 2004 RIF conducted for budgetary reasons, triggered the Abolishment Act (“the Act”) instead of “the regular RIF procedures found in D.C. Code § 1-624.02.”⁶ The Court stated that the “ordinary and plain meaning of the words used in § 1-624.08(c) appears to leave no doubt about the inapplicability of § 1-624.02 to the 2004 RIF.”⁷

The Abolishment Act applies to *positions abolished for fiscal year 2000 and subsequent fiscal years* (emphasis added). The legislation pertaining to the Act was enacted specifically for the purpose of addressing budgetary issues resulting in a RIF.⁸ The Act provides that, “notwithstanding any rights or procedures established by any other provision of this subchapter,” which indicates that it supersedes any other RIF regulations. The use of the term ‘notwithstanding’ carries special significance in statutes and is used to “override conflicting provisions of any other section.”⁹ Further, “it is well established that the use of such a ‘notwithstanding clause’ clearly signals the drafter’s intention that the provisions of the ‘notwithstanding’ section override conflicting provisions of any other sections.”¹⁰

The Abolishment Act was enacted after § 1-624.02, and thus, is a more streamlined statute for use during times of fiscal emergency.¹¹ Moreover, the persuasive language of § 1-624.08, including the term ‘notwithstanding’, suggests that this is the more applicable statutory provision to conduct RIFs resulting from budgetary constraints. Accordingly, I am primarily guided by § 1-624.08 for RIFs authorized due to budgetary restrictions. Under this section, an employee whose position was terminated may only contest before this Office:

1. That she did not receive written notice thirty (30) days prior to the effective date of their separation from service; and/or
2. That she was not afforded one round of lateral competition within their competitive level.

³ *Mezile v. District of Columbia Department on Disability Services*, No. 2010 CA 004111 (D.C. Super. Ct. February 2, 2012).

⁴ *Id.* at p. 5.

⁵ *Washington Teachers’ Union, Local #6 v. District of Columbia Public Schools*, 960 A.2d 1123, 1125 (D.C. 2008).

⁶ *Id.*

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ *Id.* at 1125.

⁹ *Burton v. Office of Employee Appeals*, 30 A.3d 789 (D.C. 2011).

¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹ *Mezile v. D.C. Department on Disability Services*, No. 2010 CA 004111 (D.C. Super. Ct. February 2, 2012.)

Parties' Positions

Employee states that Agency did not conduct the RIF in accordance with the D.C. laws and RIF regulations. Specifically, she claims that she did not receive her one round of lateral competition and that a month before the effective date of her RIF, she only received a verbal notice from the school's Principal. She received her written notice by mail on October 6, 2009.

Agency submits that it conducted the RIF in accordance with the applicable District of Columbia Municipal Regulations and the D.C. Official Code.

Round of Lateral Competition

Regarding the lateral competition requirement, pursuant to D.C. Official Code § 1-624.08, an employee is normally afforded one round of lateral competition. However, an exception is made in single person competition. This Office has consistently held that, when an employee holds the only position in her competitive level, D.C. Official Code § 1-624.08(e), which affords Employee one round of lateral competition, as well as the related RIF provisions of 5 DCMR 1503.3, are both inapplicable. An agency is therefore not required to go through the rating and ranking process described in that chapter relative to abolishing Employee's position.¹²

According to the Retention Register produced by Agency, Employee was the sole Counselor at Plummer Elementary School. Accordingly, I conclude that Employee was properly placed into a single-person competitive level and Agency was not required to rank or rate Employee according to the rules specified in D.C. Official Code § 1-624.08(e) pertaining to multiple-person competitive levels when it implemented the instant RIF.

Thirty (30) days written Notice

Title 5, §1506 of the DCMR provides the notice requirements that must be given to an employee affected by a RIF. Section 1506.1 states that "an employee selected for separation shall be given specific written notice at least thirty (30) days prior to the effective date of the separation. The notice shall state specifically what action is taken, the effective date of the action, and other necessary information regarding the employee's status and appeal rights." Additionally, the D.C. Official Code § 1-624.08(e) which governs RIFs provides that an Agency *shall* (emphasis added) give an employee thirty (30) days notice *after* such employee has been *selected* (emphasis added) for separation pursuant to a RIF.

Here, Employee's RIF notice was dated October 2, 2009, and the RIF effective date was November 2, 2009. Agency asserts that they sent the RIF notice to Employee on or before October 2, 2009, thereby fulfilling their requirement of a 30-day notice. However, Agency failed to submit any documentary evidence that Employee did indeed received his RIF notice at least

¹² See *Lyles v. D.C. Dept of Mental Health*, OEA Matter No. 2401-0150-09 (March 16, 2010); *Cabiness v. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs*, OEA Matter No. 2401-0156-99 (January 30, 2003); *Mills v. D.C. Public Schools*, OEA Matter No. 2401-0109-02 (March 20, 2003); *Bryant v. D.C. Department of Corrections*, OEA Matter No. 2401-0086-01 (July 14, 2003); and *Fagelson v. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs*, OEA Matter No. 2401-0137-99 (December 3, 2001).

30 days before its effective date. Employee claims that she received her written notice only on October 6, 2009. Although Employee, likewise, failed to submit any evidence to show she had only 26 days notice of her RIF; the fact remains that Agency had the burden of proving that it gave Employee the thirty (30) days written notice prior to the effective date of the RIF. I therefore find that Employee only received a 26-day notice of her RIF.

DPM 2405.6, 47 D.C. Reg. 2430 (2000) reads as follows:

An action which was found by...the Office of Employee Appeals to be erroneous as a result of procedural error shall be reconstructed and a re-determination made of the appropriate action under the provisions of this chapter.

Agency's failure to provide Employee with thirty (30) days written notice is considered procedural error, and thus, calls for a do-over or reconstruction of this process as opposed to a retroactive reinstatement of Employee. A retroactive reinstatement of employee is only allowed where there is a finding of harmful error in the separation of an employee.¹³ This section defines harmful error as an error with "such a magnitude that in its absence, the employee would not have been released from his or her competitive level." I find that Agency's failure to provide Employee with thirty (30) days written notice prior to the RIF effective date of termination was a procedural error. Such an error will not serve to negate or overturn Employee's termination and does not constitute harmful error.

CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing, I find that Employee's position was abolished after she properly received one round of lateral competition and a timely thirty (30) day legal notification was properly served. Therefore, I conclude that Agency's action of abolishing Employee's position was done so in accordance with D.C. Official Code § 1-624.08 and the Reduction-in-Force which resulted in her removal is upheld. I also conclude that Agency must pay Employee four days pay and benefits.

ORDER

It is hereby ORDERED that:

1. Agency reimburse the Employee four (4) days pay and benefits commensurate with her last position of record; and
2. Agency's action of abolishing Employee's position as a Counselor through a RIF is UPHELD; and
3. Agency shall file with this Office, within thirty (30) days from the date on which this decision becomes final, documents evidencing compliance with the terms of this Order.

¹³ DPM 2405.7, 47 D.C. Reg. 2430 (2000).

FOR THE OFFICE:

Joseph Lim, Esq.
Senior Administrative Judge