



West Virginia
Division of Personnel

SUPERVISOR'S GUIDE
TO
PROGRESSIVE CORRECTIVE
and
DISCIPLINARY ACTION

Employee Relations Section
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DISCLAIMER

This Supervisor's Guide to Progressive Corrective and Disciplinary Action is intended to be used as a reference and procedural guide to corrective/disciplinary actions. The general information it contains should not be construed to supersede any law, rule, or policy. In the case of any inconsistencies, the statutory and regulatory provisions shall prevail. This guide is written with the understanding that the West Virginia Division of Personnel is not engaged in rendering legal services. If legal advice or assistance is required, the services of legal counsel should be sought. Supervisors should also refer to the policies, rules and regulations, as well as consult with the human resources office within his or her respective agency. For technical assistance concerning specific situations, employees and employers may contact the Division of Personnel's Employee Relations Section at (304) 558-3950, extension 57209.



PROGRESSIVE CORRECTIVE AND DISCIPLINARY ACTION

I. INTRODUCTION

As we know, in order to maintain an efficient and effective work environment, employers are often required to address inappropriate employee behavior and/or performance through corrective and/or disciplinary action. Corrective action is defined, in this context, as: coaching; verbal warning; and written warning (reprimand). Disciplinary action is defined as: suspension; demotion; and dismissal. We draw the distinction between corrective and disciplinary action in that corrective action consists of employer interventions on the lower end of the continuum, and disciplinary action consists of employer interventions on the upper end of the continuum. In disciplinary action, the employee's property interest in drawing an uninterrupted salary at a particular level is negatively affected, either by suspension, reduction (demotion), or termination (dismissal). It is important to note, however, that the West Virginia Public Employees Grievance Board has considered verbal and written warning disciplinary action when assigning burden of evidence in a grievance proceeding.

The West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals has determined that our State civil service statute (§29-6-1 *et seq.*) requires that disciplinary actions be only for cause, and that the employee be provided due process.

West Virginia Code §29-6-10(12) provides, in pertinent part,

“[f]or discharge or reduction in rank or grade only for cause of employees in the classified service. Discharge or reduction of these employees shall take place only after the person to be discharged or reduced has been presented with the reasons for such discharge or reduction stated in writing, and has been allowed a reasonable time to reply thereto in writing, or upon request to appear personally and reply to the appointing authority or his or her deputy.”

The Court has established that “[t]he basic purpose of the civil service law is to afford to covered employees security of tenure.” *Mackin v. Civil Serv. Comm’n*, 155 W.Va. 139, 181 S.E.2d 684, 1971 W.Va. LEXIS 183 (1971). More specifically, the Court has held that “[g]ood cause must exist for the dismissal of an employee in the classified service. Not only shall good cause be alleged in the dismissal of such employee but it must be proved in the event of an appeal from the dismissal.” *Yates v. Civil Serv. Comm’n*, 154 W.Va. 696, 178 S.E.2d 798, 1971 W.Va. LEXIS 230 (1971). Additionally, “...[A]ll the process that is due is provided by a pretermination opportunity to respond, coupled with post-termination administrative procedures.” *Swiger v. Civil Serv. Comm’r*, 179 W.Va. 133, 365 S.E.2d 797, 1987 W.Va. LEXIS 695 (1987).

Consequently, familiarity with the concepts of property interest, good cause, and due process are necessary to the administrator of disciplinary action in the classified service (civil service). Employer violations of employee liberty and/or property interests may create exposure to significant civil liability.

II. LIBERTY AND PROPERTY INTERESTS

The Due Process Clause, Article III, Section 10 of the West Virginia Constitution, requires procedural safeguards against State action which affects a liberty or property interest. The liberty interest includes



an individual's right to freely move about, live and work at his chosen vocation, without the burden of an unjustified label of infamy. A liberty interest is implicated when the State makes a charge against an individual that might seriously damage his standing and associations in his community or places a stigma or other disability on him that forecloses future employment opportunities.

A property interest includes not only the traditional notions of real and personal property, but also extends to those benefits to which an individual may be deemed to have a legitimate claim of entitlement under existing rules or understandings. A State civil service classified employee has a property interest arising out of the statutory entitlement to continued uninterrupted employment. The extent of due process protection affordable for a property interest requires consideration of three distinct factors: first, the private interests that will be affected by the official action; second, the risk of an erroneous deprivation of a property interest through the procedures used, and the probable value, if any, of additional or substitute procedural safeguards; and finally, the government's interest, including the function involved and the fiscal and administrative burdens that the additional or substitute procedural requirement would entail.

III. GOOD CAUSE

The basic principle underlying disciplinary procedures is that management must have good cause to impose discipline. The definition of good cause may vary from situation to situation. To determine whether good cause is present, the following general principles should be considered:

- Were expectations identified and communicated to employees? (What was to be done, how it was to be done, and when it was to be done.)
- Are the agency's work rules and policies written and have they been effectively communicated to employees? (Except where conduct is self-evident.)
- Were the work rules in effect and uniformly enforced at the time of an alleged violation?
- Do the agency's work rules and expectations bear a rational relationship to the job and organizational needs?
- Were employees adequately warned of the consequences of violation of rules or failure to meet expectations?
- Did management investigate the alleged violation before issuing discipline?
- Was the investigation fair and objective and was the employee given an opportunity to respond to the charges?
- Did the investigation produce substantial evidence or proof of guilt?
- Was the employee's response during the predetermination conference given consideration?
- Was discipline imposed without discrimination?
- Was the discipline imposed reasonably related to the seriousness of the offense and did the employer take into account the employee's past disciplinary history, performance record, and perhaps the length of service with the agency?
- Was the discipline consistent with the past practices of the agency, that is, like penalties for like offenses?



IV. DUE PROCESS

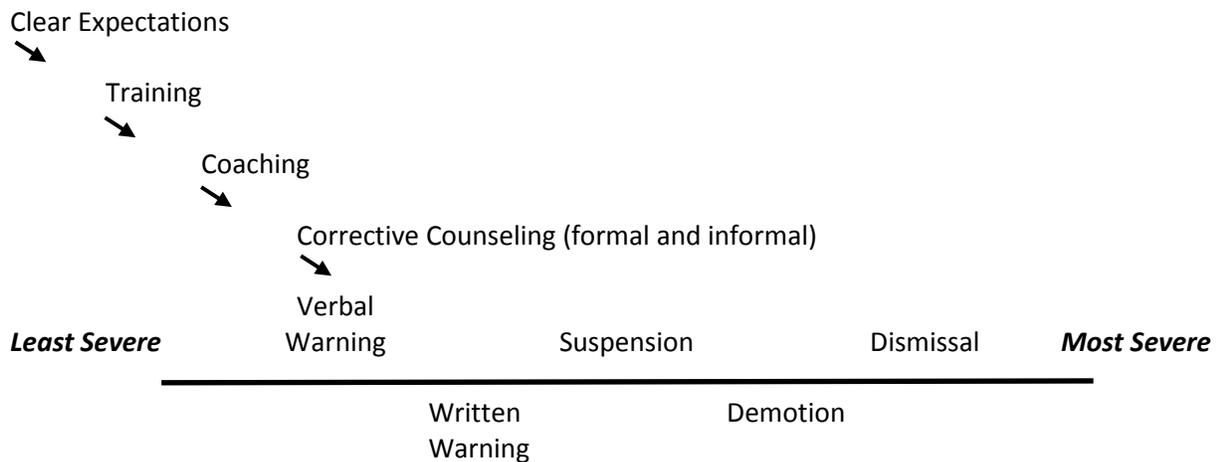
Due process is the substantive and procedural safeguard to a person's liberty and property interests, provided by both the U.S. and West Virginia Constitutions. Since continued, uninterrupted employment is a property interest for a classified (civil service) State employee, any employee who is suspended, demoted, or dismissed is entitled to substantive and procedural due process, which envisions the following essential components:

1. **Predetermination Conference** at which time the employee is informed that disciplinary action is being considered, and the employee is given the opportunity to articulate why the proposed action may be improper or inappropriate.
2. **Notice** of disciplinary action, including specific charges with facts to support assertions and dates (specific or approximate). It is the who, what, when, where, how with an explanation of the evidence in support of the charges, prior to the action taking place, unless there is a continuing danger to persons or property or to the orderly conduct of affairs of the agency. Prior notice is not required for:
 - **Verbal Suspension Without Prior Notice (only in limited situations)** - If the employer verbally suspends an employee because the employee poses a continuing danger to persons or property or to the orderly conduct of affairs of the agency, the employer must still provide written confirmation of the suspension, within three (3) working days, that complies with due process notice requirements stated above.
 - **Verbal Dismissal Without Prior Notice (only in limited situations)** - Do not confuse with immediate separation and severance pay, after appropriate notice) - If an employer verbally dismisses an employee and requires the employee's immediate separation from the workplace as a result of continuing danger to persons or property or to the orderly conduct of affairs of the agency, the employer must still provide confirmation of the dismissal, within three (3) working days, that complies with due process notice requirements stated above.
3. **Opportunity to respond** to the charges, in person or in writing. This is the final opportunity for the employee to tell his or her side of the story or offer any mitigating information before the suspension, demotion, or dismissal is effective. If an employee is verbally suspended or verbally dismissed, the employer must still provide the employee with an opportunity to respond to the charges in writing or in person.
4. **Appeal Rights** wherein an employee being suspended, demoted, or dismissed has not only a right to "face his accuser," but also the right to appeal this final action through the *Grievance Procedure for State Employees*, which is codified as West Virginia Code §6C-2-1 *et seq.* The West Virginia Public Employees Grievance Board has determined that the notice which advises the employee of the right to request a hearing must include instructions on where this request is to be filed and the time limits to appeal the action. The Grievance Procedure has three (3) procedural levels and the procedural level at which a grievance may be filed depends on the nature of the discipline.

V. PROGRESSIVE CORRECTIVE AND DISCIPLINARY ACTION



Progressive discipline is the concept of increasingly more severe actions taken by supervisors and managers to correct or prevent an employee’s unacceptable work behavior or performance, the level of discipline dictated by the relative severity of the infraction. Employees should be made aware of expectations either verbally or in writing and notice of any deficiencies should be documented and retained. Such documentation should be specific and should avoid conclusions unless supported by facts. When it becomes necessary for a supervisor or manager to take corrective action, the action may be precipitated by a wide variety of situations, each with a unique combination of circumstances. Consequently, disciplinary guidelines should be specific enough to ensure technically correct action, yet flexible enough to permit the supervisor or manager reasonable latitude to consider mitigating and/or aggravating circumstances when issuing constructive and progressive corrective and disciplinary action. Progressive and constructive corrective and disciplinary action will proceed, if appropriate and required, along a continuum from corrective counseling to dismissal, with incremental steps between, as shown below:



The point on the continuum at which the agency initiates corrective or disciplinary action should be determined by the concept of like penalties for like offenses and the relationship of the penalty to the conduct/violation. Subsection 12.5 of the West Virginia Division of Personnel *Administrative Rule*, West Virginia Code R. §143-1-1 *et seq.*, provides that, “ ... [i]n dismissals for cause and other disciplinary actions, appointing authorities shall impose like penalties for like offenses.” Although the stages of discipline can vary depending on the nature and seriousness of the infraction, progressive discipline typically involves some combination of the following stages:

Corrective Counseling

Corrective counseling should be done as soon as the supervisor or manager becomes aware of an employee’s work performance or behavior problems. While it may be natural to want to allow an employee the opportunity to correct deficiencies on his or her own without interference by an autocratic or hovering supervisor, problems left to self-correct rarely do. Corrective counseling should be done informally, with the supervisor/manager meeting with the employee to be certain that the employee realizes that his or her work performance or behavior is unsatisfactory and what is expected in terms of improvement is understood. A written plan of improvement, containing specific expectations and time frames in which to accomplish them, may be simultaneously implemented as a component of the corrective counseling session. Corrective counseling can also be provided more formally by a section

or department head and may be especially appropriate when alcohol, drugs, or personal problems are the source of an employee's work-related deficiencies. Ideally, corrective counseling is conducted before the misconduct or work performance deficiency reaches a serious level.

Verbal Reprimand / Warning

Again, depending on the seriousness of the infraction, if corrective counseling on at least one or two occasions fails to bring about the desired change in the employee's work behavior or performance, a supervisor or manager would generally proceed to a verbal warning/reprimand. As with a corrective counseling session, the supervisor, manager, or other appropriate agency official meets with the employee and discusses his or her failure to meet the required standards of work, and again explains what is expected. A verbal warning should include a clear explanation of the consequences of the employee's continued failure to correct deficiencies. A written plan of improvement containing specific expectations and time frames in which to accomplish them may be simultaneously implemented as a component of the verbal warning.

The verbal warning should be documented by a brief, written summary which is kept in the supervisor's/manager's administrative file; however, the summary is NOT to be placed in the employee's official agency personnel file or sent to the Division of Personnel. If deficiencies continue, the verbal warning may be utilized as a foundation for subsequent corrective action measures. If the employee's work performance or behavior issues are corrected and there are no recurrences, the supervisor should remove the documentation from his or her administrative file after six (6) to twelve (12) months, according to the agency's policy.

It is important to remember that a verbal reprimand's value as foundation for further discipline, absent any additional infractions, significantly diminishes after one (1) year.

Written Reprimand / Warning

Generally, if there is insufficient or no improvement in the employee's work performance/behavior within one to two months, or if new or more serious problems surface, a written reprimand/warning may be the appropriate next step. A brief history of the corrective counseling sessions and verbal warning(s) should be included in the document to the employee which may be in memorandum or letter form. As with corrective counseling and verbal warning, the employee should be advised, with specificity, of his or her failure to meet the required standards of work, and examples of deficiencies should be provided. Specific expectations and required time frames should be outlined and the consequences of continuing failure to meet the required standards of work should be clearly stated. The employee should also be given an opportunity to respond in person or in writing to the written reprimand/warning. A written plan of improvement containing specific expectations and time frames in which to accomplish them may be simultaneously implemented as a component of the written reprimand. A copy of the reprimand/warning should be placed in the employee's official agency personnel file and a copy should be sent to the Division of Personnel. If the employee's work performance/behavior issues are corrected and there are no recurrences or new problems, the supervisor may remove the written warning from the employee's personnel file after six (6) to twelve (12) months, according to the agency's policy; however, the document remains in the Division of Personnel file.



Suspension Without Pay

Suspension without pay is administered in accordance with subsection 12.3. of the *Administrative Rule* of the Division of Personnel, which states:

12.3. Suspension. -- An appointing authority may suspend any employee without pay for cause or to conduct an investigation regarding an employee's conduct which has a reasonable connection to the employee's performance of his or her job. The suspension shall be for a specific period of time, except where an employee is the subject of an indictment or other criminal proceeding. Accrued leave shall not be paid to employees during any period of suspension. Prior to the effective date of the suspension, the appointing authority or his or her designee shall:

12.3.a. meet with the employee in a predetermination conference and advise the employee of the contemplated suspension;

12.3.b. give the employee oral notice confirmed in writing within three (3) working days, or written notice of the specific reason or reasons for the suspension; and,

12.3.c. give the employee a minimum of three working days advance notice of the suspension to allow the employee being suspended a reasonable time to reply in writing, or upon request to appear personally and reply to the appointing authority or his or her designee.

A predetermination conference and three working days advance notice are not required for employees in certain cases when the public interests are best served by withholding the notice. The appointing authority shall file the statement of reasons for the suspension and the reply, if any, with the Director.

If an employee fails to correct deficiencies in work performance or behavior after appropriate corrective counseling, verbal warning(s), and written warning, or if a more serious singular incident occurs, a suspension of three (3) days to thirty days (depending on the seriousness of the infraction and prior disciplinary action) would be the next appropriate step. Specific expectations and required time frames should be outlined in the suspension letter which should also include a clear explanation of the consequences of the employees' failure to correct deficiencies. It is important to note that neither annual leave nor compensatory time may be used to substitute for a suspension without pay. A written plan of improvement containing specific expectations and time frames in which to accomplish them may be simultaneously implemented as a component of the suspension. Additionally, an employee may be suspended without pay while the agency conducts an investigation. Such suspensions should be imposed in only limited circumstances and only because the agency reasonably believes that the employee's presence presents a threat of continuing danger to persons or property, or because the agency believes the employee's presence may compromise the integrity of evidence. Suspensions pending investigation should typically be for a period not to exceed thirty (30) calendar days.



Elements of a suspension are:

1. **Predetermination conference** - The predetermination conference should be an initial check against mistaken decisions — essentially a determination of whether there are reasonable grounds to believe that the allegations against the employee are accurate and support the proposed action. Prior to giving the employee written notice of suspension, the supervisor or manager should meet with the employee to advise him or her of contemplated disciplinary action. This conference provides the employee the opportunity to offer any reason(s) why he or she believes the contemplated discipline is not appropriate. In some instances, the employee may provide facts not previously known or considered by the supervisor, or evidence of mitigating circumstances which, when discovered, cause the supervisor to change his or her mind regarding the level of discipline or the number of days of suspension that are appropriate. As provided in the West Virginia Public Employees Grievance Board statute, West Virginia Code §6C-2-1 *et seq.*, an employee is permitted to have a representative at a predetermination conference meeting.
2. **A minimum of three (3) working days written notice prior to the effective date of the suspension** - If the supervisor or manager believes a suspension is appropriate, a suspension letter is prepared and presented or mailed to the employee; however, the suspension may not begin until at least three (3) working days after the date of the suspension letter.

Important Note: The three (3) working day notice is not required for employees in circumstances when the public interests are best served by withholding the notice. Circumstances include, but are not limited to, those limited and specific occasions where the agency reasonably believes that the employee's presence presents a threat of continuing danger to persons or property, or because the agency believes the employee's presence may compromise the integrity of evidence in an investigation. If an employee is suspended by verbal notice, without prior written notice, a written confirmation of the verbal notice should be mailed to the employee within three (3) working days. Contact the Division of Personnel at (304) 558-3950, extension 57209, for specific instructions.

3. **Specific written reason(s) for the suspension** - The suspension letter should cite the appropriate section of the *Administrative Rule* establishing authority to suspend and must contain the specific reasons for the suspension along with dates and examples of the employee's performance and/or behavior deficiencies. Additionally, a brief history of the corrective counseling sessions, verbal warning(s), and written reprimand/warning should be included to demonstrate past and continuing inability or unwillingness to meet expectations. Consequences of the employee's failure to correct deficiencies should also be clearly stated.
4. **Specific period of time for the suspension** (except where the employee is the subject of an investigation, criminal proceeding, or indictment) - Depending on the severity of the infraction and prior disciplinary action, a suspension should be generally, no less than three (3) days and no more than thirty (30) days. A suspension of less than three (3) days would probably not be an adequate deterrent and is administratively costly, and a suspension of more than thirty (30) days is excessive (if the infraction is so egregious as to cause an agency to contemplate more than a 30-day suspension, a demotion or dismissal may be the more appropriate action). The notice should inform the employee that the period of suspension may be shortened or renewed, as needed.



5. **Written notice of opportunity to respond, either in person or in writing, prior to the effective date of the suspension** - Although a predetermination conference is held prior to issuing a suspension letter and the employee has had an opportunity to respond to contemplated discipline, he or she must be notified in the suspension letter of the opportunity to respond to the final determination of disciplinary action.
6. **Notice of appeal rights** - The suspension letter must contain specific information notifying the employee of the person(s) to whom any appeal should be directed and the time limits to appeal the suspension.

Demotion

Demotions are administered in accordance with Section 11.4. of the *Administrative Rule* of the Division of Personnel, which states:

11.4. Demotions. -- There are two types of demotion, demotion with prejudice and demotion without prejudice. A demotion with prejudice is a reduction in pay and/or a change in job class to a lower job class due to the inability of an employee to perform the duties of a position or for improper conduct. A demotion without prejudice is a change in job class of an employee to a lower job class, a transfer of an employee to a lower job class, or a reduction in the employee's pay due to business necessity. Prior to the effective date of the demotion, the appointing authority or his or her designee shall: meet with the employee in a predetermination conference and advise the employee of the contemplated demotion; give the employee oral notice confirmed in writing, or written notice of the specific reason or reasons for the demotion; and, give the employee a minimum of fifteen (15) calendar days advance notice of the demotion to allow the employee a reasonable time to reply to the demotion in writing, or upon request to appear personally and reply to the appointing authority or his or her designee. The appointing authority shall file the reasons for the demotion and the reply, if any, with the Director. A predetermination conference and fifteen (15) days notice are not required when the demotion is requested by the employee, voluntarily and without duress, such as to accept a posted position for which the employee has applied. An appointing authority may demote a probationary employee as provided for in subsection 10.3. of this rule.

If an employee fails to correct deficiencies in work performance or behavior after appropriate corrective counseling, warning(s), and suspension, or a more serious singular incident occurs (depending on the seriousness of the infraction and prior disciplinary action), demotion may be the final attempt at corrective action prior to dismissal.

Elements of a demotion are:

1. **Predetermination conference** to advise employee of *contemplated* disciplinary action unless the demotion is voluntarily requested by the employee (refer to discussion under "Suspension Without Pay");



2. **Fifteen (15) calendar day written notice** to the employee prior to the effective date of the action and which includes the citation of the appropriate section of the *Administrative Rule* establishing authority to demote;
3. **Specific** written **reason(s)** for demotion and specific **expectations** of the new position should be outlined in the demotion letter along with **consequences** of failure to meet the required standards of work;
4. **Opportunity** for the employee **to respond** either in person or in writing prior to the effective date; and,
5. Written notice of **appeal rights** specifying to whom the appeal should be directed and the time limits to appeal the demotion.

Dismissal

Dismissal is administered in accordance with subsection 12.2. of the *Administrative Rule* of the Division of Personnel, which states:

12.2. Dismissal.

12.2.a. An appointing authority may dismiss any employee for cause. Prior to the effective date of the dismissal, the appointing authority or his or her designee shall:

12.2.a.1. meet with the employee in a predetermination conference and advise the employee of the contemplated dismissal;

12.2.a.2. give the employee oral notice confirmed in writing within three (3) working days, or written notice of the specific reason or reasons for the dismissal; and,

12.2.a.3. give the employee a minimum of fifteen (15) calendar days advance notice of the dismissal to allow the employee a reasonable time to reply to the dismissal in writing, or upon request to appear personally and reply to the appointing authority or his or her designee.

The appointing authority shall file the reasons for dismissal and the reply, if any, with the Director. A predetermination conference and fifteen (15) days notice are not required when the public interests are best served by withholding the notice or when the cause of dismissal is gross misconduct.

12.2.b. An appointing authority may require that a classified employee dismissed for cause immediately vacate the workplace, or a classified employee dismissed for cause may elect to do so. If the appointing authority requires a dismissed employee to immediately vacate the workplace in lieu of working during the notice period, or if an employee who receives notice of dismissal elects to immediately vacate the workplace, the employee is entitled to receive severance pay attributable to the time he or she



otherwise would have worked, up to a maximum of fifteen (15) calendar days after vacating the workplace. Receipt of severance pay does not affect any other right to which the employee is entitled with respect to the dismissal.

12.2.c. An appointing authority may dismiss an employee for job abandonment who is absent from work for more than three consecutive workdays or scheduled shifts without notice to the appointing authority of the reason for the absence as required by established agency policy. Consecutive scheduled workdays or scheduled shifts are determined without regard to scheduled days off that occur during the period of sick leave. Thus, annual leave, holidays, modified holiday observance, compensatory time, regularly scheduled days off, or any other time for which the employee was not scheduled to work during the period of absence shall not constitute a break when determining the three consecutive scheduled work days. The dismissal is effective fifteen (15) calendar days after the appointing authority notifies the employee of the dismissal. Under circumstances in which the term job abandonment becomes synonymous with the term resignation, an employee dismissed for job abandonment is not eligible for severance pay.

12.2.d. In providing any employment verification or reference for a dismissed employee, or an employee who resigns in lieu of dismissal, the appointing authority must disclose that the separation was due to dismissal, or resignation in lieu of dismissal, and that the employee did not leave employment in good standing, and must comply with the disclosure requirements of W. Va. Code §55-7-18a.

In most cases, a dismissal is imposed only when other attempts to correct the problem and less severe forms of discipline have failed. Dismissals may be issued when (1) infractions/deficiencies in performance and/or behavior continue after the employee has had adequate opportunity for correction, or (2) the employee commits a singular offense of such severity (such as assault of a supervisor or co-worker, bringing a weapon to the workplace, patient abuse, inmate abuse, etc.) that dismissal is warranted.

In addition to subsection 12.2., dismissal of probationary employees is administered in accordance with subsections 10.1. and 10.5. of the *Administrative Rule* of the Division of Personnel, which states:

§143-1-10. Probationary Period.

10.1. Nature, Purpose, and Duration.

10.1.a. The probationary period is a trial work period designed to allow the appointing authority an opportunity to evaluate the ability of the employee to effectively perform the work of his or her position and to adjust himself or herself to the organization and program of the agency. It is an integral part of the examination process and the appointing authority shall use the probationary period for the most effective adjustment of a new employee and the elimination of those employees who do not meet the required standards of work.



10.5. Dismissal during Probation.

10.5.a. If at any time during the probationary period, the appointing authority determines that the services of the employee are unsatisfactory, the appointing authority may dismiss the employee in accordance with subsection 12.2. of this rule. If the appointing authority gives the fifteen (15) calendar days notice on or before the last day of the probationary period, but less than fifteen (15) calendar days in advance of that date, the probationary period shall be extended fifteen (15) days from the date of the notice and the employee shall not attain permanent status. This extension shall not apply to employees serving a twelve-month probationary period.

NOTE: A probationary employee is not entitled to the usual protections enjoyed by a permanent State employee as the probationary period is used by the employer to ensure that the employee will provide satisfactory services. Therefore, the burden of evidence in a grievance proceeding is upon the employee if the dismissal is for unacceptable performance as such dismissals are not considered disciplinary in nature but the burden of evidence rests with the employer if the cause for dismissal is misconduct.

Generally, elements of a dismissal are:

1. **Predetermination conference** to advise employee of *contemplated* disciplinary action (refer to discussion under “Suspension Without Pay”);
2. **Fifteen (15) calendar day written notice** to the employee prior to the effective date of the action which includes the citation of the appropriate section of the *Administrative Rule* establishing authority to dismiss;
3. **Specific**, written **reason(s)** for dismissal;
4. **Option of working out the notice period or receiving severance pay** up to a maximum of fifteen (15) calendar days after vacating the workplace or the **requirement of immediate separation** and severance pay, except in dismissal for job abandonment;
5. **Opportunity** for the employee **to respond** either in person or in writing prior to the effective date of the dismissal;
6. Written notice of **appeal rights** specifying to whom appeal should be directed and time limits to appeal the dismissal; and,
7. **Continuance of insurance** coverage statement.

NOTE: An employee who has been absent for more than three (3) consecutive work days or scheduled shifts without notice of the reason to the employer (according to agency policy) may be dismissed for job abandonment; however, fifteen (15) calendar days’ written notice is still required. For obvious reasons, the predetermination conference and option of working out the notice period or electing severance pay are not applicable in a dismissal for job abandonment when synonymous with resignation.



Immediate Separation (Dismissal) and Severance Pay

The opportunity to work out the notice period is not required when either:

1. The employer requires immediate separation from the workplace, or
2. The employee elects immediate separation following written or verbal notice of dismissal for cause.

Nevertheless, the employer is still obligated to provide the employee with a predetermination conference and written notice of dismissal as described above.

If the employer requires or the employee elects immediate separation, the employee is entitled to receive severance pay for the work days that he or she would have been scheduled to work during the fifteen (15) calendar day notice period, up to a maximum of fifteen (15) calendar days. During the time for which severance is received, the employee shall not be paid for holidays and shall not accrue annual leave, sick leave, tenure, and increment pay. The predetermination conference and fifteen (15) calendar day notice is not required when the public interests are best served by withholding the notice or when the cause of dismissal is gross misconduct.

The employer should meet with the employee and hand deliver the dismissal letter. The employer may request that the employee verify receipt of the letter. The following acknowledgment may be typed at the bottom of the letter:

I have received a copy and am aware of the contents of the foregoing letter

Employee Signature

Date

If the employer mails the dismissal letter/notification, such should be accomplished by first-class, regular U.S. Postal Service delivery, as well as by certified mail, return receipt requested. If an employer wishes to certify that the letter was mailed, he or she may consider typing the following certification of service at the bottom of the letter:

The undersigned certifies that the above letter/notification was mailed to **[name]** by first-class and certified mail, return receipt requested, on the _____ day of _____, 20____.

[Signature]
[typed name and title]

