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MEMORANDUM FOR DISTRIBUTION

Subj: CIVILIAN HUMAN RESOURCES MANUAL SUBCHAPTER 752,
DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS

I have approved the release of Civilian Human Resources Manual Subchapter 752, Disciplinary Actions. This subchapter is effective immediately and its use by all Department of the Navy (DON) commands and activities is mandatory. Activities must satisfy bargaining obligations before changes are implemented with respect to those employees covered by a negotiated agreement.

Distribution of this subchapter will be made by posting it to the DON Human Resources website, www.donhr.navy.mil.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "W. Navas, Jr.", written in a cursive style.

William A. Navas, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy
(Manpower and Reserve Affairs)

Distribution:
Echelon I & II

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
CIVILIAN HUMAN RESOURCES MANUAL

SUBCHAPTER 752

DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS

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SUBCHAPTER 75:

Disciplinary Actions

- References:**
- (a) Title 5, United States Code (U.S.C.), Chapter 75.
 - (b) 5 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 752.
 - (c) DoD 5500.7-R, Standards of Conduct

Cancellation: OCPMINST 12752.1

1. Purpose. This subchapter establishes policy and assigns responsibility regarding disciplinary actions within the Department of the Navy (DON).

2. Policy. Officials within the DON will use discipline as a managerial tool to correct deficiencies in employee conduct and performance in compliance with references (a) and (b) and appendices A, B, and C. Discipline is not punitive; it should serve as a deterrent to unacceptable conduct or behavior and for correction of other situations that interfere with effective operations. In order to ensure high standards of government service and maintain public confidence in the DON, adverse actions, including performance-based adverse actions, may be taken only for such cause as will promote the efficiency of the service. Alternative Discipline Systems (ADS) must be consistent with these policies and must meet requirements for due process and progressive discipline. Additionally, officials are encouraged to utilize Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) services to enhance communication and seek collaborative resolution of concerns.

3. Definitions. Definitions are outlined in Appendix A.

4. Applicability

This subchapter applies to all DON employees as defined in Appendix A, except the following:

a. Individuals in the competitive service who are serving a probationary or trial period under an initial appointment (5 CFR 752.201(b)(1), 752.301(a)(1)(A)(i), and 752.401(c)(1)).

b. Individuals in the competitive service who have not completed 1 year of current continuous employment in the same or similar positions under other than a temporary appointment

limited to one year or less (5 CFR 752.201(b)(2), 752.301(a)(1)(A)(ii), and 752.402(c)(2)).

c. Non-preference eligible individuals in the excepted service who are serving a probationary or trial period under an initial appointment pending conversion to the competitive service (5 CFR 752.301(c)(i)).

d. Non-preference eligible individuals in the excepted service who have not completed two years of current continuous service in the same or similar positions (5 CFR 752.301(C)(ii) and 752.401(c)(5)).

e. Non-preference eligible individuals in excepted service positions within intelligence activities covered under 10 U.S.C. 1590 (5 CFR 752.301(b)(8) and 752.401(c)(9)).

f. Preference eligible individuals in the excepted service who have not completed one year of current continuous service in the same or similar position (5 CFR 752.301(B)(i) and 752.401(c)(3)).

g. Individuals in excepted service positions that have been determined to be of a confidential, policy-determining, policy-making or policy-advocating character by the President, the Office of Personnel Management, or the Secretary of the Navy (i.e., appointed under Schedule C, 5 CFR 213) (5 CFR 752.301(b)(2) and 752.401(d)(2)).

h. Individuals paid with nonappropriated funds (DoDINST 1401.1-M Chapter V paragraph A.7 and SECNAVINST 5300.22C par A(7)).

i. Reemployed annuitants (5 CFR 752.201(c)(4), 301.(b)(4), 752.401(d)(4) and 752.601(d)).

j. Individuals whose appointment is made by and with the advice and consent of the Senate (5 CFR 752.301(b)(1) and 752.401(d)(1)).

k. Individuals appointed by the President (5 CFR 752.301(b)(3) and 752.401(d)(3)).

l. Career appointees in the Senior Executive Service (SES) serving a probationary period, or who were not covered by 5 U.S.C. 7511, immediately before appointment to the SES (5 CFR 752.601(c)(1)).

m. Limited term or limited emergency SES appointees not described as a covered employee at 5 CFR 752.601(c)(2).

n. Non-citizens appointed to an **overseas** position under Civil Service Rule VIII (5 CFR 752.401 d)(10) and 8.3).

o. Civilian mariners covered under Civilian Marine Personnel Instruction 750.

5. Actions Covered. All appealable, grievable and noncontestable actions as defined in Appendix A that are not excluded in paragraph 4 below or by negotiated agreement.

6. Actions Not Covered

a. Suspensions of 14 days or less of a reemployed annuitant (5 CFR 752.201(c)(4), 752.401(d)(4), and 752.601(d)).

b. An action imposed by the Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB) under the authority of 5 U.S.C. 1206 (5 CFR 752.401(b)(1)).

c. The reduction in grade of a supervisor or manager who has not completed the probationary period under 5 U.S.C. 3321(a)(2) if such a reduction is to the grade held immediately before becoming a supervisor or manager (5 CFR 752.401(b)(2)).

d. A reduction-in-force action under 5 U.S.C. 3502 (5 CFR 752.401(b)(3)).

e. Performance-based reduction in grade or removal actions taken solely under procedures of 5 U.S.C. 4303 and 5 CFR 432 (5 CFR 752.401(b)(4)).

f. Suspension or removal taken in the interests of national security under 5 U.S.C. 7531 and/or 7532 (5 CFR 752.201(c)(2) and 752.401(b)(6)).

g. Actions taken under a provision of statute, other than one codified in 5 U.S.C., which exempts the action from subchapter I and/or II of 5 U.S.C. 75 (5 CFR 752.201(c)(3) and 752.401(b)(7)).

h. An action that entitles an employee to grade retention under 5 CFR 536, and an action to terminate this entitlement (5 CFR 752.401(b)(8)).

i. A voluntary action by the employee (5 CFR 752.401(b)(9)).

j. Action taken or directed by the Office of Personnel Management under 5 CFR 731 or 754 (5 CFR 752.401(b)(10)).

k. Termination of appointment on the expiration date specified as a basic condition of employment at the time the appointment was made (5 CFR 752.401(b)(11)).

l. Action that terminates a temporary or term promotion and returns the employee to the position from which temporarily promoted, or to a different position of equivalent grade and pay, if the employee was informed that it was to be of limited duration (5 CFR 752.401(b)(12)).

m. Cancellation of a promotion to a position not classified prior to the promotion (5 CFR 752.401(b)(13)).

n. Placement of an employee serving on an intermittent or seasonal basis in a temporary nonduty, nonpay status in accordance with conditions established at the time of appointment (5 CFR 752.401(b)(14)).

o. Reduction of an employee's rate of basic pay from a rate that is contrary to law or regulation (5 CFR 752.401(b)(15)).

p. Separations for suitability reasons taken under 5 CFR 731 (5 CFR 731.303(c)).

q. Reduction in grade of an employee who is given grade retention under 10 U.S.C. 1586.

r. Separation for performance or conduct during probation under 5 CFR 315.804 or separation during probation based in whole or in part on pre-appointment reasons under 5 CFR 315.805.

s. Denial of a within-grade increase (5 CFR 531, Subpart D).

t. A suspension of 14 days or less of an SES employee (5 CFR 752.601(b)(1)).

u. Removal or RIF action from an SES position taken under 5 U.S.C. 3595 (5 CFR 752.501 or 752.601(b)(2)).

7. Responsibilities

a. The Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Manpower and Reserve Affairs) (ASN(M&RA)) has delegated responsibility to the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Civilian Human Resources) (DASN(CHR)) to develop and issue matters of personnel policy.

b. The Office of Civilian Human Resources (OCHR) will provide effective implementation, interpretation, and evaluation of the incentive awards policy.

c. Heads of Echelon 1 and 2 commands are responsible for ensuring implementation of this subchapter and for giving advice and guidance to their subordinate organizations. Each command employing civilian personnel is responsible for:

(1) Ensuring coverage of their civilian employees under the policies and procedures of this subchapter and any local implementing instruction or ADS, including a statement of activity/command policy on disciplinary actions and Appendix B of this subchapter. This may be done either as an instruction issued by an activity/command or through coverage under an appropriate instruction issued by a servicing Human Resources Office (HRO) (or other activity/command) supplemented by an activity/command policy statement and delegation of authority. Such instructions will encourage use of workplace ADR services to enhance communication and seek collaborative resolution of concerns when possible.

(2) Ensuring that all employees are apprised of their activity/command disciplinary action policy, including Appendix B of this subchapter.

(3) Proposing and deciding disciplinary/adverse actions under this subchapter. This authority may be delegated to subordinate managers and supervisors to the extent deemed appropriate. This authority may be withdrawn and re-delegated at any time during the disciplinary process as deemed necessary. To correct an error of fact or judgment made by a subordinate official, a proposed disciplinary/adverse action may be canceled or modified to propose a more severe remedy as long as due process rights are afforded to the employee.

(4) Ensuring that applicable Standards of Conduct information, as prescribed in the Joint Ethics Regulation,

reference (c), is available to all civilian employees for their review.

(5) Ensuring that all official disciplinary action records are maintained by the servicing HRO.

(6) Discharging their obligation under the Federal Service Labor-Management Statute 5 U.S.C. 71, to fulfill any requirement for collective bargaining prior to implementation.

(7) Establishing a detailed written process, as required under SECNAVINST 5300.26C, for reporting and investigating allegations of sexual harassment (i.e., misconduct of a sexual nature). This process must be separate from the Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) complaint process and made available to all civilian employees for their review. At a minimum, the process should require that the activity head be notified; that the appropriate management official begin an investigation as soon as practicable after notification; that the activity head be kept informed of the progress of the investigation; and that corrective action, as appropriate, be taken when the facts are known. Whether corrective action is required or not, allegations, investigation results, and any action taken must be documented for the record.

(8) Ensuring that disciplinary actions taken are consistent with established written policy on the official and/or authorized use of government communications equipment including use of the Internet, electronic mail, telephone equipment and facsimile machines.

d. Human Resources Office. Servicing HROs are responsible for providing advice and guidance to employees and managers of activities/commands they serve. Advice and guidance must be consistent with this subchapter. The servicing HRO will maintain the official disciplinary action records.

e. Managers and Supervisors are responsible for:

(1) Communicating requirements and expectations regarding standards of conduct and performance to employees.

(2) Setting a good example by own personal conduct.

(3) Monitoring employee conduct and taking or initiating appropriate corrective action as required.

(4) Referring employees to the Civilian Employee Assistance Program as required under 5 CFR 792 and CHRM Subchapter 792.

(5) Consulting with HRO as appropriate.

f. Employees who fail to comply with (1) through (4) below may be subject to discipline under this subchapter. They are responsible for:

(1) Conducting themselves, both on and off duty, in a manner that will ensure that their conduct does not reflect adversely on the DON.

(2) Complying with the standards of conduct prescribed in reference (c).

(3) Following on-the-job work rules, including reporting for work on time and in a condition that will permit safe and reliable performance of assigned duties.

(4) Performing their job duties at an acceptable level and in a safe and reliable manner.

8. Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR). Use of ADR is encouraged for resolution of any workplace dispute or concern. The DON Workplace ADR Program is located in the Office of Civilian Human Resources. ADR services, such as mediation, are available to management whenever employee conduct or performance raise concerns and the employee agrees to participate in the process. Usually this occurs during the earliest stages of management intervention when the employee may only require redirection. ADR may also be available under the provisions of a labor management agreement. When initiated by management the goal of ADR is for the parties involved in workplace concerns to exchange information and to develop appropriate collaborative methods to enable an employee to refocus on the purpose of his/her employment. With this cooperative effort, managers improve communications and productivity, gain employees who understand what is needed to achieve success in their duties, and reduce the need for disciplinary actions.

9. Noncontestable Actions. Oral admonishments and letters of caution are not grievable under the administrative grievance procedure (SECNAVINST 12771.1 paragraph 5(n)) and are not appealable to the MSPB under 5 CFR 1201. (Note: In some cases, such actions may be grievable under the provisions of a

Negotiated Grievance Procedure (NGP) for employees in an exclusively recognized bargaining unit). Neither an oral admonishment nor a letter of caution will be counted as a prior offense in determining a range of remedies under Appendix B. However, they may be considered in determining that the employee was clearly on notice that the behavior was inappropriate and in determining an appropriate remedy within the range for any subsequent offense should an offense later occur. A letter of caution must state:

a. The reason(s) for issuance.

b. That the action is neither grievable nor appealable to MSPB under 5 CFR 752.301 or 752.401. Activities/commands should review their collective bargaining agreements to determine if such actions may be grievable under a NGP and if so the letter should so state.

c. That a letter of caution will not be made a matter of record in the employee's Official Personnel Folder (OPF).

10. **Grievable Actions** include letters of requirement, letters of reprimand, and suspensions of 14 days or less.

a. A letter of requirement must state:

(1) The reason(s) for issuance.

(2) The specific requirement(s) the employee must meet.

(3) That failure to meet a requirement may lead to disciplinary action.

(4) The length of time a requirement is in effect.

(5) The employee's right to file a grievance under a NGP, as appropriate.

(6) That it will not be made a matter of record in the employee's OPF.

(7) That it will not be counted as a prior offense when determining a range of remedies under Appendix B, but may be considered in determining an appropriate remedy should an offense subsequently occur.

b. A letter of reprimand must state:

(1) The reason(s) for issuance.

(2) The employee's right to file a grievance under a NGP or administrative grievance procedure, as appropriate.

(3) The length of time (not less than one nor more than two years or as determined by the local instruction) that it will be retained in the employee's OPF, and during which time it may be counted as a prior offense for determining a range of remedies under Appendix B. (However, as with a letter of requirement or a noncontestable action, the letter of reprimand may continue to be considered when determining an appropriate remedy for a subsequent offense.)

c. A suspension of 14 days or less entitles the affected employee to:

(1) An advance written notice that includes:

(a) The specific reason(s) for the proposed action and any aggravating or mitigating factors considered in proposing this corrective action (5 CFR 752.203(b)).

(b) The name and title of the official designated to hear an oral reply and/or receive a written reply. The official so designated must have authority to either make or recommend a final decision on the proposed suspension (5 CFR 752.203(e)).

(c) The right to be represented by an attorney or other representative (5 CFR 752.203(d)).

(d) The right to review, or have a representative review, the material relied on to support the reason(s) for action given in the notice of proposed suspension (5 CFR 752.203(b)).

(e) The reasonable amount of time (not less than 24 consecutive hours, if the employee is otherwise in an official duty status), that the employee is allowed to answer orally and/or in writing, and to secure and furnish affidavits and other documentary evidence in support of the answer, including medical documentation (as defined in 5 CFR 339) to support any medical condition alleged to have caused the reason(s) for the proposed action (5 CFR 752.203(c)).

(2) A written decision at the earliest practicable date that (5 U.S.C. 7503 and 5 CFR 752.101):

(a) Considers only the reason(s) for the action specified in the advance written notice (5 CFR 752.203(e)).

(b) Considers any answer the employee and/or the employee's representative made to a designated official, medical or other documentation furnished under paragraph 7(c)(1)(e) above, and any entitlement to reasonable accommodation under the provisions of the Rehabilitation Act. Additional information on reasonable accommodation may be found in CHRM Subchapter 792 (Civilian Drug-Free Workplace Program in the Department of the Navy) and 29 CFR 1614.203 (5 CFR 752.203(e)).

(c) Specifies the reason(s) for the decision, considering appropriate "Douglas Factors" in Appendix C (5 CFR 752.203(e) and Douglas v. VA 5 MSPR 280, 5 MSPB 313(1981)).

(d) Is signed by an official in a higher position than the official who proposed the action, unless the activity head/commander issued the advance notice, in which case the activity head/commander may issue the decision (5 CFR 752.203(e)).

(e) Specifies the employee's right to file a grievance under SECNAVINST 12771.1 or under a NGP, as appropriate (5 CFR 752.203(f)).

(f) Is delivered to the employee on or before the effective date of the suspension (5 CFR 752.203(e)).

d. Extensions of reply time. An employee given an advance notice may request additional time to respond orally and/or in writing. The official designated to accept the oral or written reply will make the decision to grant or deny such an extension.

11. Appealable Actions. An activity may take an adverse action, including a performance-based adverse action, under adverse action procedures only for such cause as will promote the efficiency of the service. An activity may not take an adverse action on the basis of any reason prohibited by 5 U.S.C. 2302 (5 CFR 752.403).

a. Appealable actions (removal, suspension for more than 14 days or indefinite suspension, reduction in grade or pay, or furlough for 30 days or less) entitle the affected employee to:

(1) At least 30 days advance written notice, unless there is reasonable cause to believe the employee has committed a crime for which a sentence of imprisonment may be imposed (refer to paragraph 8.d.) or for furlough without pay due to unforeseeable circumstances. (5 CFR 752.404(d)) When the employee's whereabouts is unknown, the activity must show that it took 'intelligent and diligent' steps to serve the notice in order to avoid a finding of harmful procedural error. (Wright v. Dept. of Navy, 16 MSPR 408(1983)) In such instances, activities should send the notice via both certified and regular mail to the last known address that the employee provided to the activity.

(a) The specific reason(s) for the proposed action. Material may not be used that cannot be disclosed to the employee or his or her designated representative (under 5 CFR 297.204) or physician (under 5 CFR 297.205). If the action is a furlough, the notice must state the reason(s) for the furlough, and the basis for selecting the employee if all individuals in the employee's competitive level are not being furloughed (5 CFR 752.404(b)(1) and (2)).

(b) All factors, including prior discipline used in determining the appropriate penalty to propose and any aggravating factors relied upon for proposal of corrective action. In relying on past misconduct to enhance a penalty, the misconduct must be referenced in enough detail to permit an informed reply. (Westmoreland v. VA, 83 MSPR 625(1999))

(c) The name and title of the official designated to hear an oral reply and/or receive a written reply. The official so designated must have authority to either make or recommend a final decision on the proposed action (5 CFR 752.404(c)(2)).

(d) The right to be represented by an attorney or other representative (5 CFR 752.404(e)).

(e) The right to a reasonable amount of official time to review, or have a representative review, the material relied upon to support the reason(s) given in the notice and to prepare an answer and to secure affidavits, if the employee is otherwise in an active duty status (5 CFR 752.404(c)(1)).

(f) A reasonable amount of time (not less than seven days) to answer orally and/or in writing and to furnish affidavits and other documentary evidence in support of the answer, including medical documentation (as defined in 5 CFR 339), to support any medical condition alleged to have contributed to the reason(s) for the proposed action (5 CFR 752.404(c)(3) and 752.404(d)(1)).

(2) A written decision at the earliest practicable date that (5 U.S.C. 7513 and 5 CFR 752.301):

(a) Considers only the reason(s) specified in the advance written notice (5 CFR 752.404(f)).

(b) Considers any answer the employee and/or the employee's representative made to a designated official, any medical or other documentation furnished under paragraph 8a(1)(f) above, any entitlement to reasonable accommodation under the Rehabilitation Act, CHRM Subchapter 792 (Civilian Drug-Free Workplace Program in the Department of the Navy) and 29 CFR 1614.203, and the recommendation of the designated official (where applicable). Where applicable, based on medical issues raised by the employee, provides information on applying for disability retirement, with an offer to assist the employee in that effort (5 CFR 752.404(f)).

(c) Specifies the reason(s) for the decision, considering appropriate "Douglas Factors" in Appendix C (5 CFR 752.404(f) and Douglas v. VA, 5 MSPR 280, 5 MSPB 313(1981)).

(d) Is signed by an official in a higher position than the official who proposed the action, unless the activity head/commander issued the advance notice, in which case the activity head/commander may issue the written decision (5 CFR 752.404(f)).

(e) Specifies the employee's right to appeal to the MSPB and, when applicable, to file a grievance under a NGP, but not both (5 CFR 752.405).

(f) Provides the time limits and address for filing an appeal to MSPB, a copy of the MSPB regulations found in 5 CFR 1201 and 1209, a copy of the MSPB Appeal form (Optional Form 283), and specifies the time limits for filing a grievance under the NGP, if applicable. Current MSPB regulations and appeal

form can be downloaded from the MSPB website at <http://www.mspb.gov> (5 CFR 752.405).

(g) Is delivered to the employee on or before the effective date of the action (5 CFR 752.404(e)).

b. Hearings. Deciding officials may, on a case-by-case basis, grant an SES member a hearing with examination of witnesses in place of or in addition to the opportunity for written and oral reply (5 CFR 752.406(g)). Hearings for other employees are not authorized (5 CFR 752.404(g)).

c. Duty status during the notice period. It is recommended that information about the employee's duty status be included in any notice of proposed action. Under ordinary circumstances, employees will remain in a duty status in their regular positions during the advance notice period. In those rare circumstances where the agency determines that the employee's continued presence in the workplace during the notice period may pose a threat to the employee or others, result in loss of or damage to Government property, or otherwise jeopardize legitimate Government interests, the agency may elect one or a combination of alternatives. Other options include (5 CFR 752.404(b)(3)):

(1) Assigning employee to other duties (i.e., reassignment, detail) where he or she is no longer a threat to safety, the agency mission, or to Government property;

(2) Exploring leave flexibilities including approving employee's voluntary request to take sick, annual, or leave without pay or charging "absent without leave" if the employee has absented himself or herself from the worksite without requesting leave (NOTE: If available evidence supports a conclusion that an employee is incapacitated for normal work, the enforced sick leave procedures described in CHRM Subchapter 630 may be used);

(3) Curtailing the notice period when the "crime provision" can be invoked.

(4) Placing employee in a paid, nonduty status for such time as is necessary to effect the action. If all other options have been explored and found not feasible, an activity head/commander may excuse an employee from duty, without charge to leave or loss of pay, during the notice period of that

employee's removal or indefinite suspension effected under this subchapter. Excused absence for this purpose should be used only in those rare circumstances where the retention of the employee in an official duty status during the notice period may pose a threat to the employee or others, result in loss of or damage to Government property, or otherwise jeopardize Government interests (5 CFR 752.404(b)(3)). Care should be exercised to use the minimum amount of excused absence necessary in any individual situation.

d. Shortened notice period. Under 5 CFR 752.404(b)(3) (iii), 752.404(d)(1), 752.604(b)(3)(iv) and 752.604(d) (the "crime provision"), the notice period required in paragraph 8a(1) may be shortened when there is reasonable cause to believe that an employee has committed a crime for which a sentence of imprisonment may be imposed. Judicial action is not required. Activities/commands may effect such an action, including an indefinite suspension, in less than 30 days following the issuance of the advance written notice. In such cases, the employee may be required to furnish an answer to the proposed action, and any affidavits or other documentary evidence in support of the answer, within such time as under the circumstance would be reasonable, but not less than 7 days. When the circumstances require immediate action, an activity/command may place the employee in a nonduty status with pay for such time, not to exceed 10 days, as is necessary to effect the action.

e. Extensions of reply time. An employee given an advance notice may request additional time to respond orally and/or in writing. The official designated to accept the response will make the decision to grant or deny such a request.

f. Medical examinations. After reviewing medical documentation supplied by the employee in reply to a proposed action, the activity/command may, if authorized, require a medical examination or, at its option, offer a medical examination following the procedures in 5 CFR 339 (5 CFR 752.404 (c)(3)).

g. Disability Retirement. When the Civil Service Retirement System employee has 5 years or more of civilian service, or the Federal Employees Retirement System employee has 18 months or more of civilian service, and asserts or documents impairment or disability, the activity/command shall provide information to him/her concerning disability retirement. An

employee's application for disability retirement shall not preclude or delay any other appropriate personnel action (5 CFR 752.404(h)).

12. Performance-Based Actions. Performance-based actions may be effected using Subchapter 432 or this subchapter. Before initiating a performance-based disciplinary action, an activity/command should consider the differences between the requirements of the two as they apply to the potential action.

13. Senior Executive Service (SES) Actions

a. Suspensions of SES employees of 14 days or less are prohibited (5 CFR 752.601(b)(1)).

b. Suspension of SES employees for more than 14 days, and removals of such employees from Federal Civilian service, may only be taken for misconduct, neglect of duty, malfeasance, or failure to accept a directed reassignment or to accompany a position in a transfer of function (5 U.S.C. 7543(a)). Procedures applicable to such actions are described in paragraph (8) above (5 CFR 752.603(a)).

14. Disallowance of an Employee's Choice of Representative

a. Activity heads/commanders may disallow an employee's choice of representative if such representation would result in a conflict of interest or position, conflict with priority needs of the activity/command, or would give rise to unreasonable cost to the Government. The terms of any applicable collective bargaining agreement govern representation for unit employees (5 CFR 752.203(d), 752.404(e), and 752.604(e)).

b. Activity heads/commanders may delegate authority to make a determination to disallow the choice of an employee's representative to an appropriate level no lower than the level of the official designated to make the final written decision.

c. Activity/command instructions shall establish an expedited process for resolving an employee's disagreement with a determination to disallow a choice of representative. At a minimum, the review process shall require the final decision to be made by an official higher than the one who made the disputed determination.

15. Records for Suspension, Removals, Reductions in Grade or Pay, or Furloughs for 30 Days or Less (5 CFR 752.203(g), 752.406, and 752.606).

- a. As applicable, the record shall contain copies of:
- (1) The advance written notice of proposed action.
 - (2) The employee's written answer, if any.
 - (3) A written summary of the employee's oral reply, if an oral reply was made.
 - (4) The reason(s) for and written notice of decision.
 - (5) Any order affecting the action.
 - (6) Any evidence and supporting material.
 - (7) The Notification of Personnel Action, Standard Form (SF)50, effecting the decision.

b. If an employee appeals to MSPB, the record shall be furnished to the employee and to the MSPB as directed in the MSPB's Acknowledgement Order (5 CFR 752.405(a) and 752.605).

c. Records required by this subchapter shall be retained and disposed as described in SECNAVINST 5212.5D. Records that may be required for further administrative or judicial litigation may be retained until no longer necessary (SECNAVINST 5212.5D).

d. Records must comply with the requirements outlined in Subchapter 772 (Appeals to the Merit Systems Protection Board).

16. Action. Commands, activities, and individuals with responsibilities shall take necessary actions to implement the provisions outlined in this subchapter.

SUBCHAPTER 752

Disciplinary Actions

APPENDIX A-DEFINITIONS

Activity. A field installation, headquarters command, or office.

Adverse Action. Term generally used in reference to an appealable disciplinary action (i.e., suspension of 15 days or more, removal, reduction in grade or pay, or furlough for 30 days or less).

Alternative Discipline Systems. ADSs seek to maintain good order and discipline within the work environment through a process that; (1) focuses on the work-related problems caused by an employee's conduct and, (2) creates an environment in which an employee can acknowledge and correct the problem without the adversarial confrontations or impact normally associated with traditional discipline systems.

MSPB case law indicates that ADS must be structured to meet the requirements of progressive discipline. This includes documenting in writing prior offenses/counseling; placing the employee on notice that it intends to rely on the record of those actions in assessing future penalties; and, when using prior offenses to enhance a penalty, citing the previous actions/counseling in proposal letters thereby allowing employees to dispute their validity. Within the DON, ADS may be established as an alternative to formal discipline under the requirements of this subchapter. Before ADS may be used, the activity must first establish a written plan, consistent with the requirements for due process and progressive discipline established in this subchapter.

Appropriate penalty/reasonable remedy. These terms are used interchangeably to refer to the corrective action determined to be appropriate after consideration of the facts of the case, the employee's response, and relevant "Douglas Factors" contained in Appendix C.

Appealable action. A removal; suspension for more than 14 days, including an indefinite suspension; a reduction in grade or pay; or a furlough of 30 days or less.

Burden and Degree of Proof. In making a decision on a proposed action, there are different degrees of proof required for different types of actions. This degree of proof is the same level as required to support cases before the MSPB. The two degrees of proof are: substantial evidence and preponderance of the evidence. Each is defined below. (5 CFR § 1201.56)

Current continuous employment. A period of employment or service immediately preceding an action under 5 CFR § 752 in the same or similar positions without a break in Federal civilian employment of a workday.

Day. Calendar day.

Disability. With respect to an individual, disability means (1) a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities of such individual; (2) a record of such an impairment; or (3) being regarded as having such an impairment (29 CFR 1630.2(g)). The terms *disability* and *qualified individual with a disability* (see definition number 26 below) do not include individuals currently engaging in the illegal use of drugs when the activity acts on the basis of such use. For a complete listing of exceptions read 29 CFR 1630.3.

Disciplinary Action. Action taken by a supervisor or manager to correct employee misconduct or other situations that interfere with effective operations. Such action is not intended to be punitive but it serves as a deterrent to unacceptable conduct or behavior, promotes high standards of government service, and maintains public confidence in the DON. Disciplinary action may only be taken for such cause as will promote the efficiency of the service.

Drugs. A controlled substance included in Schedules I - V established by section 202 of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (84 Stat 1256) as updated and republished under the provisions of that Act.

Drug paraphernalia. Equipment, products, or materials used, intended for use, or designed for use in injecting, ingesting, or otherwise introducing drugs into the human body in violation of the law.

Employee. An individual who for:

- a. Grievable actions (5 CFR 752.201(b)):

(1) Is in the competitive service (5 CFR 212) and has completed a probationary or trial period.

(2) Is in the competitive service, is serving on an appointment that requires no probationary or trial period, and has completed one year of current continuous employment in the same or similar positions under other than a temporary appointment limited to one year or less.

(3) Has competitive status and occupies a position in Schedule B of 5 CFR 213.

(4) Was in the competitive service at the time his or her position was first listed under Schedule A, B, or C of the excepted service (5 CFR 213) and still occupies that position.

b. Appealable actions (5 CFR 752.301 or 315.804):

(1) Is in the competitive service and has completed a probationary or trial period under an initial appointment.

(2) Is in the competitive service, is serving on an appointment that requires no probationary or trial period, and has completed one year of current continuous employment in the same or similar positions under other than a temporary appointment limited to one year or less.

(3) Is a preference eligible in the excepted service, as defined at 5 U.S.C. 2103, and has completed one year of current continuous service in the same or similar positions.

(4) Is a non-preference eligible in the excepted service who is not serving a probationary or trial period under an initial appointment pending conversion to competitive service or who has completed two years of current continuous service in the same or similar position under other than a temporary appointment limited to two years or less.

(5) Has competitive status and occupies a position in Schedule B of 5 CFR 213.

(6) Occupies a Student Career Experience Program position in Schedule B of 5 CFR 213, provided that s/he has completed a probationary or trial period pending conversion to the competitive service or has completed two years of current

continuous service in the same or similar positions in an executive agency under other than a temporary appointment limited to two years or less.

(7) Was in the competitive service at the time his or her position was first listed under Schedule A, B, or C of the excepted service (5 CFR 213) and still occupies that position.

(8) Is any nonprobationary SES career appointee or any limited term or limited emergency SES appointee covered under 5 CFR 752.601(c).

(9) Is a probationer who is terminated for unsatisfactory performance or conduct under 5 CFR 315.804 and who is alleging discrimination based on partisan political reasons or marital status or that the termination was not effected in accordance with procedural requirements of that section. Allegations of discrimination because of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, or disability as defined in 29 CFR 1613.702(a) may only be appealed to MSPB if such discrimination is raised in addition to one of the above issues.

Furlough. Temporary status without duties and pay because of lack of work or funds or for other nondisciplinary reasons.

Grade. A level of classification under a position classification system.

Grievable action. A letter of reprimand or requirement or a suspension of 14 days or less.

Harmful Error. Error by the agency in the application of its procedures that is likely to have caused the agency to reach a conclusion different from the one it would have reached in the absence or cure of the error. The burden is upon the appellant to show that the error was harmful, i.e., that it caused substantial harm or prejudice to his or her rights. MSPB will not take cognizance of errors not alleged by appellants to be harmful.

Illegal (or unlawful) use or possession of a drug. Use or possession of a drug without a valid medical prescription for the use of that drug or controlled substance for which use or possession violates law or regulation.

Indefinite suspension. The placing of an employee in a

temporary status without duties and pay pending investigation, inquiry, or further agency action. The indefinite suspension continues for an indeterminate period of time and ends with the occurrence of the condition(s) set forth in the notice of action that may include the completion of any subsequent administrative action.

Letter of caution. A non-disciplinary written notification issued by a superior to an employee concerning unacceptable conduct and warning the employee that a disciplinary action may be imposed unless the conduct improves.

Letter of reprimand. A written disciplinary action issued by a superior to an employee based on specific unacceptable conduct deficiencies.

Letter of requirement. A written notification (order) issued by a superior to an employee concerning conduct deficiencies, such as sick leave abuse or tardiness, which sets forth requirements and procedures to be followed by the employee to avoid a future disciplinary action for similar deficient conduct.

Naval activity/Marine Corps commands. Activities included on the Standard Navy Distribution List, OPNAV NOTICE 5400, enclosure (4), at echelon 2 and below.

Nexus. The connection or link between the misconduct and the employee's or activity's performance that establishes that the adverse action will promote the efficiency of the service. (See Appendix B for further discussion.)

Noncontestable action. An oral admonishment or a letter of caution. These actions are not recorded in an employee's OPF. While not grievable under SECNAVINST 12771.1 (dated 12 April 1999), they may be grievable under the provisions of a NGP for employees in an exclusively recognized bargaining unit.

Oral admonishment. An oral notification given by a superior to an employee concerning conduct deficiencies and warning the employee that a disciplinary action or letter of requirement may be imposed for continued deficiencies.

Pay. The rate of basic wage or salary fixed by law or administrative action for the position held by an employee (i.e., the rate of pay before any deductions and exclusive of additional pay of any kind).

Preponderance of the Evidence. The degree of relevant evidence that a reasonable person, considering the record as a whole, would accept as sufficient to find that a contested fact is more likely to be true than untrue (5 CFR § 1201.56(c)(2)). This is a higher burden of proof than substantial evidence and it is the level that applies when an appealable action is proposed under 5 CFR § 752 or this subchapter. Compare this definition with "substantial evidence."

Qualified individual with disabilities. With respect to employment, an individual with disabilities who, with or without reasonable accommodation, can perform the essential functions of the position in question without endangering the health and safety of self or others and who, depending upon the type of appointing authority being used:

(a) Meets the experience and/or education requirements (which may include passing a written test) of the position in question, or

(b) Meets the criteria for appointment under one of the special appointing authorities for individuals with disabilities.

Reasonable accommodation. Reasonable accommodation is accommodation to the known physical or mental limitations of an employee who is a qualified individual with disabilities that will not impose an undue hardship on the operations of the agency's program. Reasonable accommodation can include, but is not limited to, making facilities readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities, job restructuring, part-time or modified work schedules, acquisition or modification of equipment or devices, appropriate adjustment or modification of examinations, provision of readers and interpreters, reassignment of a non-probationary employee, and other actions (29 CFR 1614.203). Reasonable accommodation may also include referral to the Civilian Employee Assistance Program (CEAP) for diagnostic counseling and referral for treatment or rehabilitation or other assistance; granting of leave for treatment, rehabilitation or assistance; and a reasonable opportunity to demonstrate an acceptable level of performance or conduct. A decision to provide reasonable accommodation does not preclude concurrent disciplinary action.

Removal. Involuntary separation of an employee from the Federal

service except when taken as a reduction-in force action.

Safe Harbor. A provision of the Drug Free Workplace Program (DFWP) that gives an employee a one-time opportunity to voluntarily identify himself or herself as a user of illegal drugs, to willingly undertake counseling and, as necessary, rehabilitation. Safe harbor insulates the employee from discipline for these admitted, but otherwise unknown, past acts of illegal drug use. It does not protect the employee from discipline for admitting to drug trafficking or other drug-related offenses. Also, it does not insulate the employee from removal based on loss of security clearance.

Similar positions. Positions in which the duties performed are similar in nature and character and require substantially the same or similar qualifications, so that the incumbent could be interchanged between the positions without significant training or undue interruption of the work.

Substantial Evidence. The degree of relevant evidence that a reasonable person, considering the record as a whole, might accept as adequate to support a conclusion, even though other reasonable persons might disagree (5 CFR 1201.56(c)(1)). This is a lower standard of proof than preponderance of evidence. This is the level that applies when the action is proposed under 5 U.S.C. 3592(a)(3), 4303 or 5335 (these actions are not covered in this subchapter). Compare this definition with "preponderance of the evidence."

Suspension. Placing an employee in a temporary status without duties and pay for disciplinary reasons, including pending inquiry. Also see "indefinite suspension."

Trafficking (drugs). Unlawful manufacture, distribution, sale, or transfer of drugs and/or the unlawful possession of drugs with the intent to distribute, sell, or transfer.

SUBCHAPTER 752

Disciplinary Actions

APPENDIX B-SCHEDULE OF OFFENSES AND RECOMMENDED REMEDIES

1. Instructions for use of this schedule

a. This schedule is a guide. Discipline is not punitive in nature, is expected to be progressive for subsequent offenses, and normally falls within the range shown in this Appendix or those established in an Alternative Discipline System. Mitigating or aggravating factors can justify a remedy outside the range. For example, remedies greater than those shown can be appropriate when the facts of an aggravated offense, frequent infractions, or simultaneous multiple offenses are established.

b. Consistent with DON policy in this subchapter, the schedule generally provides for a range of remedies (e.g., Reprimand to Removal) to provide management with flexibility in correcting conduct deficiencies. Selection of a reasonable remedy from such a broad range should be made with good judgment, including consideration of any appropriate "Douglas Factors," Appendix C. Excessive, arbitrary or capricious remedies and remedies selected without consideration of mitigating factors may be reversed by third parties, if challenged.

c. Some of the offenses listed in this schedule combine several offenses in one statement connected by the word "or." Use only the portion of the statement of offense that accurately describes the employee's conduct; leave out all parts that do not apply. In choosing a charge, it may be better to describe the offense, rather than select a charge from the schedule that does not accurately describe the offense, and then to refer to similar offenses in the schedule when selecting the remedy.

d. The schedule does not cover every possible offense. When specifying an offense not listed in the schedule, be careful when using terms such as "theft" or "fraud," which require establishing the element of intent and should only be used when the element of intent can be proven. Management officials should contact their servicing HRO for assistance in framing appropriate charges.

e. Due to the nature of their positions, offenses by

supervisors or managers may warrant more severe remedies than the same offense committed by a non-supervisory employee.

f. All disciplinary actions are to be taken following the provisions of law.

g. All adverse action cases, whether based on off-duty or on-duty misconduct, require establishment of a nexus or link between the conduct and its effect upon the efficiency of the service. Nexus is normally assumed when the misconduct is sustained in on-duty misconduct cases. In taking adverse actions for off-duty misconduct, the deciding official must show, by preponderant evidence, that the adverse action will promote the efficiency of the service by establishing a nexus between the off-duty misconduct and the employee's or activity's performance. The activity should not rely on a presumption of nexus but should make its strongest possible argument and introduce evidence showing the relationship between the misconduct and the employee's or activity's performance. The Merit Systems Protection Board generally recognizes three independent means by which an agency may show a nexus linking an employee's off-duty misconduct with the efficiency of the service: (1) a rebuttable presumption of nexus that may arise in certain egregious circumstances based on the nature and gravity of the misconduct; (2) a showing by preponderant evidence that the misconduct affects the employee's or his co-workers' job performance, or management's trust and confidence in the employee's job performance; and (3) a showing by preponderant evidence that the misconduct interfered with or adversely affected the agency's mission. Actual impairment need not be shown, but the agency can establish that the off-duty misconduct is "directly opposed to the agency's mission." Some of the means for showing nexus include but are not limited to establishing: the probability that off-duty misconduct could happen at work; the misconduct caused such notoriety it has affected the activity's ability to accomplish its mission; the misconduct impacted the work of the supervisor or other employees in the work area.

h. Servicing HROs can provide advise and assistance with issues such as establishing the required nexus between off-duty misconduct and the efficiency of the service, appropriate wording of the charge(s), application of mitigating factors, consistency of remedies, etc., based on current case law. Activity heads/commanders, managers, and supervisors delegated authority to propose and/or decide disciplinary actions are

encouraged to take advantage of such assistance to ensure conformance with this subchapter.

2. Past offenses

a. When used to select a range of remedies or remedy, a past offense must be described in sufficient detail to enable the employee to understand and respond to it. Past offenses may be used in determining a range of remedies or remedy when:

(1) The employee was disciplined in writing;

(2) The employee was provided the opportunity to dispute the action to a higher level; and

(3) The action was made a matter of record in the employee's OPF.

b. Any past offense may form the basis for proposing a remedy from the next higher range of remedies for a subsequent offense. The offenses need not be identical or similar (Lewis v. Dept. of Air Force, 51 MSPR 475, 484(1991)).

c. In its decision in U.S. Postal Service v. Gregory, 102 FMSR 7004, No. 00-758 (S. Ct.) the Supreme Court held that the Board may independently review prior disciplinary actions which are pending in grievance proceedings in order to determine the reasonableness of the penalty under appeal. You are cautioned to carefully examine any prior disciplinary actions that are being challenged if they are a factor in determining the reasonableness of the penalty.

d. The following actions may not be counted as past offenses for determining a range of remedies (however, actions discussed in (1) and (2) of this paragraph may be considered in determining an appropriate remedy within a range for any subsequent offense):

(1) Oral admonishments and letters of caution or requirement.

(2) Letters of reprimand dated more than 2 years before the date of any advance written notice required under this subchapter.

(3) Actions using 752 procedures that are not

disciplinary in nature (i.e., reductions in grade or pay not effected for disciplinary reasons).

3. Other statutory and regulatory offenses. For information concerning other offenses for which employees may be disciplined by removal, fine or imprisonment, including offenses which require minimum mandatory remedies (such as misuse of government vehicles, Hatch Act violations, and giving gifts to superiors), see 5 CFR 734, 735, and 2635, and DoD 5500.7-R.

4. Drug and alcohol abuse offenses. Any employee who engages in misconduct involving drugs and/or alcohol shall be disciplined according to this Appendix, except when covered under safe harbor as defined in Appendix A. The range of remedies is broad for the various drug abuse first offenses. To determine the appropriate corrective action, you will consider the Douglas Factors in Appendix C. In doing so, you must also recognize that some positions are so sensitive that the conduct affects the employee's or his co-workers' job performance or negatively impacts management's trust and confidence in the employee's job performance. Thus, while counseling is always offered, a higher penalty than the minimum is appropriate in such cases.

5. Reasonable Accommodation

Guidance on providing reasonable accommodation is found at the EEOC web site (<http://www.eeoc.gov>) entitled Enforcement Guidance: on Reasonable Accommodation and Undue Hardship Under the Americans with Disabilities Act. You should also check with Office of Counsel to ensure you apply this guidance in a manner consistent with DON Policy.

a. Under the Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1992, the standards applied under Title I of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) are applicable to Federal employees. Section 104(c)(4) of the ADA permits a covered employer to hold employees who have drug and alcohol problems to the same qualification standards for employment or job performance and behavior as other employees, even if any unsatisfactory performance or behavior is related to the employee's alcoholism (29 U.S.C. 12114(c)(4)).

(1) An agency is no longer required to offer an alcoholic employee who engages in misconduct a firm choice between treatment and discharge. While the ADA requires

employers to consider other forms of reasonable accommodation for employees with alcoholism, for example, a flexible schedule or leave to accommodate an employee's treatment, employers do not have to excuse the violation of uniformly applied conduct or job performance standards by offering firm choice as a form of reasonable accommodation (Johnson v. Dept. of Interior, EEOC 03940100(1996)).

(2) To be considered a request for reasonable accommodation, the employee must request accommodation before s/he has committed the misconduct that violates one of the agency's qualification standards for employment or job performance and behavior under which the agency uniformly imposes discipline (Walsh v. USPS, 74 MSPR 627(1997)).

(3) An individual who is currently engaging in the illegal use of drugs, when the agency acts on the basis of such use, is excluded from the definition of "individual with disabilities" in accordance with 29 CFR § 1614.203(h).

(4) Trafficking in drugs is misconduct that does not normally entitle an employee to reasonable accommodation. Accordingly an employee who traffics in drugs will be subject to remedies as provided for in this Appendix.

b. Undue hardship on an activity/command. 29 CFR 1614.203 provides that reasonable accommodation is not required when it would impose an undue hardship on the operation of the program of the employee's activity/command. Undue hardship must be based on an individualized assessment of current circumstances that show a specific reasonable accommodation would cause significant difficulty or expense.

c. Conduct that takes an employee outside the protection of the Rehabilitation Act. Similar to paragraph b above, the MSPB has held that there are "...certain acts of misconduct which when committed by an employee who is an alcoholic or drug addict, take that employee outside the scope of the protecting legislation because the misconduct renders that person not a 'qualified' individual with disabilities." Egregious or notorious misconduct that hampers an employee's ability to perform his or her duties or to represent the agency, or which strikes at the core of the job or the agency's mission, can, standing alone, disqualify a Federal employee from his or her position (see Hougens v. USPS, 38 MSPR 135(1988)).

6. Domestic Violence. Individuals whose positions include

duties, activities, or responsibilities such as selling or disposing of firearms and ammunition; or receiving, possessing, shipping, or transporting any firearm or ammunition in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce are in covered positions subject to the mandatory requirements of the Gun Control Act of 1968 (18 U.S.C. 922(d)(9) and (g)(9)). Employees who have been convicted of a "misdemeanor crime of domestic violence" may not be retained in a covered position. As a matter of Department of Defense policy a conviction for an offense meeting the definition of a "felony crime of domestic violence" on or after the Under Secretary of Defense memorandum of November 27, 2002 shall also be considered a qualifying conviction and the employee may not be retained in a covered position. Options may include redesigning the position so that it is no longer a covered position, reassigning an employee with a qualifying conviction, or taking an adverse action (e.g., a reduction in grade or removal). Adverse actions taken as a result of the requirement to remove convicted employees from covered positions must be taken under the provisions of this subchapter and the requirements of the Under Secretary of Defense memorandum of November 27, 2002. The DON has issued implementing guidance which can be accessed on the DONHR website at http://www.donhr.navy.mil/managers/dealing_with_problem_employees.asp.

SCHEDULE OF OFFENSES AND RECOMMENDED REMEDIES

OFFENSES

RANGE OF REMEDIES

	FIRST OFFENSE	SECOND OFFENSE	THIRD OFFENSE
ALCOHOL ABUSE			
Unauthorized possession, sale or transfer of alcohol on duty or on a military ship, aircraft, submarine, activity, or command	Reprimand to removal	14-day suspension to removal	30-day suspension to removal
*Use of, or being under the influence of alcohol on duty or on a military ship, aircraft, submarine, activity or command	14-day suspension to removal	30-day suspension to removal	Removal
ATTENDANCE	FIRST OFFENSE	SECOND OFFENSE	THIRD OFFENSE
Excessive unauthorized absence (more than 5 consecutive workdays)	Reprimand to removal	10-day suspension to removal	Removal
Leaving job to which assigned or leaving DON premises at any time during working hours without proper authorization	Reprimand to 5-day suspension	Reprimand to 10-day Suspension	Reprimand to removal
Unexcused or unauthorized absence on one or more scheduled days of work or assigned overtime	Reprimand to removal	5-day suspension to removal	10-day suspension to removal
Unexcused tardiness	Reprimand	Reprimand to 5-day suspension	Reprimand To removal
DISCRIMINATION	FIRST OFFENSE	SECOND OFFENSE	THIRD OFFENSE
Discrimination against an employee or applicant based on race, color, religion, sex, disability, national origin, or age, or any reprisal or retaliation action against a complainant, representative, witness, or other person involved in the EEO complaint process	Reprimand to removal	14-day suspension to removal	30-day suspension to removal
Discrimination based on sexual orientation	Reprimand to removal	14-day suspension to removal	30-day suspension to removal
Sexual harassment	Reprimand To removal	14-day suspension to removal	30-day suspension to removal

SCHEDULE OF OFFENSES AND RECOMMENDED REMEDIES

OFFENSES

RANGE OF REMEDIES

DRUG ABUSE	FIRST OFFENSE	SECOND OFFENSE	THIRD OFFENSE
**unlawful use, being under the influence, or possession of drugs or drug paraphernalia on or off duty	14-day suspension to removal	Removal	
**Unlawful use, being under the influence, or possession of drugs or drug paraphernalia on a military ship, aircraft, or submarine	30-day suspension to removal	Removal	
Refusal to obtain counseling and rehabilitation after having been found to use illegal drugs	Reprimand to removal	Removal	
Unlawful distribution, sale, or transfer of drugs or drug paraphernalia on or off duty	Removal		
DRUG TESTING	FIRST OFFENSE	SECOND OFFENSE	THIRD OFFENSE
Refusal to provide a urine sample when required	14-day suspension to removal	Removal	
Failure to appear for testing when directed, without a deferral	Reprimand to removal	Removal	
Substituting, adulterating or otherwise tampering with a urine sample, testing equipment or related paraphernalia	14-day suspension to removal	Removal	
Attempted or actual falsification, misstatement or concealment of a material fact, record, correspondence or other communication prepared in connection with the collection, handling, transportation or testing of urine samples	Reprimand to removal	14-day suspension to removal	30-day suspension to removal

SCHEDULE OF OFFENSES AND RECOMMENDED REMEDIES

OFFENSES

RANGE OF REMEDIES

MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES	FIRST OFFENSE	SECOND OFFENSE	THIRD OFFENSE
Betting, gambling or the promotion thereof on duty or on DON premises	Reprimand to removal	5-day suspension to removal	10-day suspension to removal
Careless workmanship resulting in delay in production or spoilage or waste of materials	Reprimand to removal	5-day suspension to removal	10-day suspension to removal
Criminal, dishonest, infamous or notoriously disgraceful conduct	Reprimand to removal	14-day suspension to removal	30-day suspension to removal
Disobedience to constituted authorities; deliberate refusal or failure or delay in carrying out any proper order, work assignment or instruction; insubordination, including failure to follow local or higher level policy	Reprimand to removal	5-day suspension to removal	10-day suspension to removal
Discourteous conduct to the public confirmed by an immediate supervisor's report of four such instances within any one-year period	Reprimand to 14-day suspension		
Excessive discourteous conduct to the public within any one-year period or any other pattern of discourteous conduct	Reprimand to 14-day suspension	7-day suspension to 14-day suspension	14-day suspension to removal
Disrespectful conduct, use of insulting, abuse or obscene language to or about other personnel	Reprimand to removal	5-day suspension to removal	10-day suspension to removal
Falsification (or aiding or assisting in falsification) or time and attendance records or claims against the government	Reprimand to removal	14-day suspension to removal	30-day suspension to removal
Falsification, misstatement or concealment of material fact in connection with any official record	Reprimand to removal	14-day suspension to removal	30-day suspension to removal

SCHEDULE OF OFFENSES AND RECOMMENDED REMEDIES

OFFENSES

RANGE OF REMEDIES

MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES	FIRST OFFENSE	SECOND OFFENSE	THIRD OFFENSE
False testimony or refusal to testify in an inquiry, investigation or other official proceeding	Reprimand to removal	14-day suspension to removal	30-day suspension to removal
Loafing, wasting time, inattention to duty or sleeping on duty	Reprimand to 5-day suspension	5-day suspension to removal	10-day suspension to removal
Making threats to other employees or supervisor; fighting; engaging in dangerous horseplay	Reprimand to removal	14-day suspension to removal	30-day suspension to removal

SCHEDULE OF OFFENSES AND RECOMMENDED REMEDIES

OFFENSES

RANGE OF REMEDIES

MISUSE OR UNAUTHORIZED USE	FIRST OFFENSE	SECOND OFFENSE	THIRD OFFENSE
***Misuse of a Government vehicle	Reprimand to removal	30-day suspension to removal	Removal
Reckless driving or improper operation of motor vehicle:			
Causing personal injury to self or others or damage to Government property	Reprimand to removal	14-day suspension to removal	30-day suspension to removal
No personal injury to self or others or damage to Government property	Reprimand to 5-day suspension	Reprimand to 10-day suspension	14-day suspension to removal
****Unauthorized possession, use, loss, theft or damage to Government property or the property of others	Reprimand to removal	14-day suspension to removal	30-day suspension to removal
Misuse of Government equipment (e.g., unauthorized use of electronic mail, Internet, phones, or facsimile equipment)	Reprimand to removal	14-day suspension to removal	30-day suspension to removal
Misuse of Government sponsored travel charge card (e.g., use for unauthorized personal expenses, failure to pay charge card bill in a timely manner, or failure to use card for required expenses arising from official travel)	Reprimand to removal	5-day suspension to removal	10-day suspension to removal
Unauthorized use of or failure to appropriately monitor use of Government purchase card	Reprimand to removal	14-day suspension to removal	30-day suspension to removal

SCHEDULE OF OFFENSES AND RECOMMENDED REMEDIES

OFFENSES

RANGE OF REMEDIES

PROHIBITED PERSONNEL PRACTICE	FIRST OFFENSE	SECOND OFFENSE	THIRD OFFENSE
Committing a prohibited personnel practice (see 5 U.S.C. 2302)	Reprimand to removal	14-day suspension to removal	30-day suspension to removal
SAFETY	FIRST OFFENSE	SECOND OFFENSE	THIRD OFFENSE
Failure to observe posted smoking prohibitions	Reprimand to removal	5-day suspension to removal	10-day suspension to removal
Failure to use protective clothing or equipment	Reprimand to removal	5-day suspension to removal	10-day suspension to removal
Violation of safety or traffic regulations on duty or on an installation (on or off duty):			
Causing injury to self or others or damage to property or endangering the safety of self or others	Reprimand to removal	14-day suspension to removal	30-day suspension to removal
No injury or property damage; not endangering the safety of self or others	Reprimand to 5-day suspension	Reprimand to 10-day suspension	Reprimand to removal
SECURITY	FIRST OFFENSE	SECOND OFFENSE	THIRD OFFENSE
Failure to safeguard classified material:			
Security compromised	Reprimand to removal	14-day suspension to removal	Removal
Security not Compromised	Reprimand to 5-day suspension	Reprimand to 14-day suspension	30-day suspension to removal
UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OR USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL	FIRST OFFENSE	SECOND OFFENSE	THIRD OFFENSE
Unauthorized disclosure or use of information or other protected material [e.g., records covered by the Privacy Act or under 42 CFR § 2 (CEAP records)]	Reprimand to removal	14-day suspension to removal	30-day suspension to removal

* See paragraphs 4 and 5 of this Appendix.

** Mandatory referral to CEAP is required. For additional guidance see paragraphs 4 and 5 of this Appendix.

*** 31 U.S.C. § 1439(b) requires a minimum suspension of 30 calendar days even for the first offense, if the misuse was willful, i.e., employee acted either with knowledge that the intended use would be characterized as unofficial or with reckless disregard of whether such use was unofficial.

**** Under Miguel v. Depart. of Army, 727 F.2d 1081 (Fed. Cir. 1984), the Federal Circuit held that activities must consider the value of items stolen when determining a penalty for "unauthorized possession" or "theft" of government property. In the absence of aggravating factors, a removal based on de minimis theft will likely result in mitigation of the penalty, even when the activity can show that the employee was on notice that discipline, including removal, could result from theft of government property.

SUBCHAPTER 752

Disciplinary Actions

APPENDIX C-FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED IN SELECTING
THE APPROPRIATE ADVERSE ACTION
(THE "DOUGLAS FACTORS")

In Douglas v. VA, 5 MSPR 280, 5 MSPB 313 (1981), the Merit Systems Protection Board set out guidelines (or factors) that agencies should consider in selecting an appropriate penalty. Factors include:

1. The nature and seriousness of the offense, and its relation to the employee's duties, position and responsibilities, including whether the offense was intentional or technical or inadvertent, or was committed maliciously or for gain, or was frequently repeated;

2. The employee's job level and type of employment, including supervisory or fiduciary role, contacts with the public, and prominence of the position;

3. The employee's past disciplinary record;

4. The employee's past work record, including length of service, performance on the job, ability to get along with fellow workers, and dependability;

5. The effect of the offense upon the employee's ability to perform at a satisfactory level and its effect upon supervisors' confidence in the employee's ability to perform assigned duties;

6. Consistency of the penalty with those imposed upon other employees for the same or similar offenses;

7. Consistency of the penalty with any applicable agency table of penalties;

8. The notoriety of the offense or its impact upon the reputation of the agency;

9. The clarity with which the employee was on notice of any rules that were violated in committing the offense, or had been warned about the conduct in question;

10. Potential for the employee's rehabilitation;

11. Mitigating circumstances surrounding the offense such as unusual job tensions, personality problems, mental impairment harassment, or bad faith, malice or provocation on the part of others involved in the matter; and

12. The adequacy and effectiveness of alternative sanctions to deter such conduct in the future by the employee or others.

****NOTE:** Not all of these factors apply in every case. In an individual case, some of the pertinent factors will weigh in the employee's favor; others may not or may even constitute aggravating circumstances. The deciding official should make notes about the factors as they are considered. Selection of an appropriate penalty involves a responsible balancing of the relevant factors in the individual case. All aggravating factors, such as prior disciplinary record, relied upon to enhance the penalty should be included in the advance notice of charges so that the employee has a fair opportunity to respond to those alleged factors before the deciding official. The decision notice should explain what weight was given to those factors.

ACRONYMS

ADR - Alternative Dispute Resolution
ADS - Alternative Discipline System
ASN - Assistant Secretary of the Navy
ASN (M&RA) - Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Manpower and
CFR - Code of Federal Regulations
CHR - Civilian Human Resources
CHRM - Civilian Human Resources Manual
DASN - Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy
DoDINST - Department of Defense Instruction
DON - Department of the Navy
EEO - Equal Employment Opportunity
HRO - Human Resources Office
M&RA - Manpower and Reserve Affairs
MSPB - Merit Systems Protection Board
MSPR - Merit Systems Protection Report
NGP - Negotiated Grievance Procedure
OCHR - Office of Civilian Human Resources
OPF - Official Personnel Folder
OPM - Office of Personnel Management
Reserve Affairs)
SECNAV - Secretary of the Navy
SES - Senior Executive Service
U.S.C. - United States Code

Background Notes and Coordination
CHRM Subchapter 752
Disciplinary Actions

- This subchapter establishes policy and assigns responsibility for administration of disciplinary actions within the Department of the Navy (DON).
- This subchapter has been coordinated with the DON echelon 1 organizations, echelon 2 organizations under the Chief of Naval Operations, the civilian human resources community, and unions having National level recognition with the DON. Comments have been considered, and appropriate modifications have been made. A summary of the comments and the action taken is provided below.
- There are no significant changes to DON policy. It does provide clarification of DON policy in response to frequent questions from the field.
- This Subchapter incorporates the latest guidance from various laws, regulations, and applicable case law into one directive.
- The policy requires that Alternative Discipline Systems (ADS) must be consistent with policies in this subchapter and meet requirements for due process and progressive discipline.
- Consistent with the requirements of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR), the policy also encourages officials to utilize available ADR services to enhance communication and seek collaborative resolution of concerns.
- New charges were included with the table of penalties for misuse of the government travel card and the purchase card in response to new Department of Defense guidance and concerns from the financial community.
- The subchapter was sent out for comments as a draft SECNAV and Implementing Directive. A few editorial comments were suggested and adopted when appropriate. A commenter suggested that a table format be used to ensure that the table of penalties would be properly formatted despite disparities in printer set up and that suggestion was adopted. A commenter suggested that a definition of "nexus" be provided and this was adopted.
- No comments were received from the unions having National level recognition with the DON. Implementation bargaining will be done at the local level.