

**THE WEST VIRGINIA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES GRIEVANCE BOARD**

**AARON T. CARTER,  
Grievant,**

**v.**

**Docket No. 2021-2536-MISC**

**RALEIGH CENTER NURSING HOME,  
Respondent.**

**DISMISSAL ORDER**

On June 30, 2021, Grievant filed a grievance against Respondent protesting his termination from employment. By letter dated July 1, 2021, the undersigned notified the parties that the "Raleigh Center Nursing Home" did not appear to be an employer subject to the grievance procedure. The undersigned instructed Grievant to respond, in writing, by July 16, 2021, stating why the grievance should not be dismissed for lack of jurisdiction. Grievant did not respond.

**Synopsis**

Grievant is employed by the Raleigh Center Nursing Home. The Raleigh Center Nursing Home is a facility owned by Genesis Healthcare and registered with the Secretary of State as a foreign for-profit corporation. A foreign for-profit corporation and is not an employer subject to the grievance procedure. The Grievance Board lacks jurisdiction in this matter. Accordingly, the grievance is dismissed.

The undersigned makes the following Findings of Fact:

**Findings of Fact**

1. Grievant is employed by the Raleigh Center Nursing Home and grieves his termination from employment.

2. The Raleigh Center Nursing Home is a facility owned by Genesis Healthcare and registered with the Secretary of State as a foreign for-profit corporation.

### **Discussion**

"Each administrative law judge has the authority and discretion to control the processing of each grievance assigned such judge and to take any action considered appropriate consistent with the provisions of W. VA. CODE § 6C-2-1 *et seq.*" W.VA. CODE ST. R. § 156-1-6.2 (208). The administrative law judge may dispose of a grievance through an appealable dismissal order. W.VA. CODE ST. R. § 156-1-6.19.3.

"Administrative agencies and their executive officers are creatures of statute and delegates of the Legislature. Their power is dependent upon statutes, so that they must find within the statute warrant for the exercise of any authority which they claim. They have no general or common-law powers but only such as have been conferred upon them by law expressly or by implication." Syl. Pt. 4, *McDaniel v. W. Va. Div. of Labor*, 214 W. Va. 719, 591 S.E.2d 277 (2003) (citing Syl. Pt. 3, *Mountaineer Disposal Service, Inc. v. Dyer*, 156 W. Va. 766, 197 S.E.2d 111 (1973)). "The purpose of [the grievance statute] is to provide a procedure for the resolution of employment grievances raised by the public employees of the State of West Virginia, except as otherwise excluded in this article." W. VA. CODE § 6C-2-1(a). "'Employer' means a state agency, department, board, commission, college, university, institution, State Board of Education, Department of Education, county board of education, regional educational service agency or multicounty vocational center, or agent thereof, using the services of an employee as defined in this section." W. VA. CODE § 6C-2-2(g).

Grievant is an employee of the Raleigh Center Nursing Home and filed this grievance to protest his termination from employment. The Raleigh Center Nursing Home is a facility owned by Genesis Healthcare and registered with the Secretary of State as a foreign for-profit corporation. It is not an “employer” as defined by West Virginia Code § 6C-2-2(g). The Raleigh Center Nursing Home is not subject to the grievance procedure. Therefore, the Grievance Board lacks jurisdiction in this matter, and the grievance must be dismissed.

The following Conclusions of Law support the dismissal of this grievance:

### **Conclusions of Law**

1. “Each administrative law judge has the authority and discretion to control the processing of each grievance assigned such judge and to take any action considered appropriate consistent with the provisions of W. VA. CODE § 6C-2-1 *et seq.*” W.VA. CODE ST. R. § 156-1-6.2 (2018).

2. “Administrative agencies and their executive officers are creatures of statute and delegates of the Legislature. Their power is dependent upon statutes, so that they must find within the statute warrant for the exercise of any authority which they claim. They have no general or common-law powers but only such as have been conferred upon them by law expressly or by implication.” Syl. Pt. 4, *McDaniel v. W. Va. Div. of Labor*, 214 W. Va. 719, 591 S.E.2d 277 (2003) (citing Syl. Pt. 3, *Mountaineer Disposal Service, Inc. v. Dyer*, 156 W. Va. 766, 197 S.E.2d 111 (1973)).

3. “The purpose of [the grievance statute] is to provide a procedure for the resolution of employment grievances raised by the public employees of the State of West Virginia, except as otherwise excluded in this article.” W. VA. CODE § 6C-2-1(a).

"'Employer' means a state agency, department, board, commission, college, university, institution, State Board of Education, Department of Education, county board of education, regional educational service agency or multicounty vocational center, or agent thereof, using the services of an employee as defined in this section." W. VA. CODE § 6C-2-2(g).

4. As Grievant's employer is a foreign for-profit corporation not subject to the grievance procedure, the Grievance Board lacks jurisdiction in this matter, and the grievance must be dismissed.

Accordingly, this Grievance is **DISMISSED**.

Any party may appeal this Order to the Circuit Court of Kanawha County. Any such appeal must be filed within thirty (30) days of receipt of this Order. See W. VA. CODE § 6C-2-5. Neither the West Virginia Public Employees Grievance Board nor any of its Administrative Law Judges is a party to such appeal and should not be so named. However, the appealing party is required by W. VA. CODE § 29A-5-4(b) to serve a copy of the appeal petition upon the Grievance Board. The Civil Action number should be included so that the certified record can be properly filed with the circuit court. See *also* W. VA. CODE ST. R. § 156-1-6.20 (2018).

**DATE: October 15, 2021**



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**Billie Thacker Catlett**  
**Chief Administrative Law Judge**