This case concerns the Arbitrator’s application of the doctrine of collateral estoppel. The Arbitrator granted the Agency’s motion to dismiss the Union’s grievance on the ground that the Union was collaterally estopped from arguing that the grievants had been temporarily promoted to GS-12 positions. The Union argued that the award is based on a nonfact, is contrary to law, fails to draw its essence from the parties’ collective-bargaining agreement, and that the Arbitrator exceeded his authority. The Authority denied the Union’s first three exceptions because the Union did not demonstrate that the issue in this grievance differed from the issue in the prior grievance. The Authority denied the Union’s exceeded-authority exception because the award responds to the issue framed by the Arbitrator.

This case digest is a summary of a decision issued by the Federal Labor Relations Authority, with a short description of the issues and facts of the case. Descriptions contained in this case digest are for informational purposes only, do not constitute legal precedent, and are not intended to be a substitute for the opinion of the Authority.