

- DECISION -

Claimant:
DANIEL M LOPEZ II

Decision No.: 2339-BR-14

Date: December 17, 2014

Appeal No.: 1412289

S.S. No.:

Employer:
ECOLOGY SERVICES CURBSIDE

L.O. No.: 64

Appellant: Claimant

Issue: Whether the claimant was discharged for misconduct or gross misconduct connected with the work within the meaning of Maryland Code, Labor and Employment Article, Title 8, Section 8-1002 or 1003.

- NOTICE OF RIGHT OF APPEAL TO COURT -

You may file an appeal from this decision in the Circuit Court for Baltimore City or one of the Circuit Courts in a county in Maryland. The court rules about how to file the appeal can be found in many public libraries, in the Maryland Rules of Procedure, Title 7, Chapter 200.

The period for filing an appeal expires: January 16, 2015

REVIEW OF THE RECORD

The claimant has filed a timely appeal to the Board from an Unemployment Insurance Lower Appeals Division Decision issued on June 19, 2014. That Decision held the claimant was discharged for misconduct within the meaning of *Md. Code Ann., Lab. & Empl. Art., §8-1003*. Benefits were denied for the week beginning March 9, 2014, and for the following nine weeks.

On appeal, the Board reviews the evidence of record from the Lower Appeals hearing. The Board reviews the record *de novo* and may affirm, modify, or reverse the hearing examiner's findings of fact or conclusions of law of the hearing examiner on the basis of evidence submitted to the hearing examiner or

evidence that the Board may direct to be taken. *Md. Code Ann., Lab. & Empl. Art., §8-510(d)*. The Board fully inquires into the facts of each particular case. *COMAR 09.32.06.03(E)(1)*. Only if there has been clear error, a defect in the record, or a failure of due process will the Board remand the matter for a new hearing or the taking of additional evidence. Under some limited circumstances, the Board may conduct its own hearing, take additional evidence or allow legal argument.

The General Assembly declared that, in its considered judgment, the public good and the general welfare of the citizens of the State required the enactment of the Unemployment Insurance Law, under the police powers of the State, for the compulsory setting aside of unemployment reserves to be used for the benefit of individuals unemployed through no fault of their own. *Md. Code Ann., Lab. & Empl. Art., §8-102(c)*. Unemployment compensation laws are to be read liberally in favor of eligibility, and disqualification provisions are to be strictly construed. *Sinai Hosp. of Baltimore v. Dept. of Empl. & Training, 309 Md. 28 (1987)*.

In this case, the Board has thoroughly reviewed the record from the Lower Appeals hearing. The record is complete. Both parties appeared and testified. Both parties were given the opportunity to cross-examine opposing witnesses and to offer and object to documentary evidence. Both parties were offered the opportunity to present closing statements. The necessary elements of due process were observed throughout the hearing. The Board finds no reason to order a new hearing, to take additional evidence, to conduct its own hearing, or allow additional argument. Sufficient evidence exists in the record from which the Board may make its decision.

The Board finds the hearing examiner's Findings of Fact are supported by substantial evidence in the record. Those facts, however, are insufficient to support the hearing examiner's Decision. The Board adopts the hearing examiner's findings of fact, but concludes that those facts warrant a reversal of the hearing examiner's decision.

Md. Code Ann., Lab. and Empl. Art., Title 8, Section 1002 provides:

- (a) Gross misconduct...
 - (1) Means conduct of an employee that is:
 - i. deliberate and willful disregard of standards of behavior that an employing unit rightfully expects and that shows gross indifference to the interests of the employing unit; or
 - ii. repeated violations of employment rules that prove a regular and wanton disregard of the employee's obligations...

In determining whether an employee has committed gross misconduct, "[t]he important element to be considered is the nature of the misconduct and how seriously it affects the claimant's employment or the employer's rights." *Dept. of Econ. & Empl. Dev. v. Jones, 79 Md. App. 531, 536 (1989)*. "It is also proper to note that what is 'deliberate and willful misconduct' will vary with each particular case. Here we 'are not looking simply for substandard conduct...but for a willful or wanton state of mind accompanying the engaging in substandard conduct.'" *Employment Sec. Bd. v. LeCates, 218 Md. 202, 207 (1958)*(internal citation omitted); also see *Hernandez v. DLLR, 122 Md. App. 19, 25 (1998)*.

Md. Code Ann., Lab. and Empl. Art., Title 8, Section 1003 provides:

- (a) Grounds for disqualification – an individual who otherwise is eligible to receive benefits is disqualified from receiving benefits if the Secretary finds that unemployment results from discharge or suspension as a disciplinary measure for behavior that the Secretary finds is misconduct in connection with employment but that is not:
- (1) Aggravated misconduct...or
 - (2) Gross misconduct...

The term "misconduct" as used in the statute means a transgression of some established rule or policy of the employer, the commission of a forbidden act, a dereliction from duty, or a course of wrongful conduct committed by an employee within the scope of the employment relationship, during hours of employment or on the employer's premises, within the meaning of *Md. Code Ann., Lab. and Empl. Art., Title 8, Section 1003*. (See, *Rogers v. Radio Shack*, 271 Md. 126, 314 A.2d 113).

Simple misconduct within the meaning of §8-1003 does not require intentional misbehavior. *DLLR v. Hider*, 349 Md. 71 (1998); also see *Johns Hopkins University v. Board of Labor, Licensing and Regulation*, 134 Md. App. 653, 662-63 (2000)(psychiatric condition which prevented claimant from conforming his/her conduct to accepted norms did not except that conduct from the category of misconduct under §8-1003). Misconduct must be connected with the work; the mere fact that misconduct adversely affects the employer's interests is not enough. *Fino v. Maryland Emp. Sec. Bd.*, 218 Md. 504 (1959). Although not sufficient in itself, a breach of duty to an employer is an essential element to make an act connected with the work. *Empl. Sec. Bd. v. LeCates*, 218 Md. 202 (1958). Misconduct, however, need not occur during the hours of employment or the employer's premises. *Id.*

Without sufficient evidence of a willful and wanton disregard of an employee's obligations or gross indifference to the employer's interests, there can be no finding of gross misconduct. *Lehman v. Baker Protective Services, Inc.*, 221-BR-89. Where a showing of gross misconduct is based on a single action, the employer must show the employee demonstrated gross indifference to the employer's interests. *DLLR v. Muddiman*, 120 Md. App. 725, 737 (1998).

In his appeal, the claimant reiterates his testimony from the hearing and contends "misconduct" is an inaccurate description of the reason for his discharge.

The Board, in general, agrees with the claimant's appeal contentions. The claimant did violate the employer's last-chance agreement when he was tardy on March 13, 2014. He did not do so intentionally, negligently, carelessly or with disregard for the employer. He overslept because his alarm did not go off as scheduled. His alarm did not sound because his power had gone out because of a storm. He was unaware of any of this until the next morning when he awoke late. The claimant had no control over these circumstances. This was a single incident over a two-month period which occurred for reasons beyond the claimant's control.

This instance certainly may have been sufficient for the employer to conclude that discharge was the appropriate disciplinary action. That decision is within the employer's rights and the Board takes no position on such employer prerogatives. However, an appropriate reason for discharge is not necessarily the same as misconduct. Here, the Board cannot find that the claimant's tardiness on March 13, 2014, was for any reason which would constitute misconduct under the law.

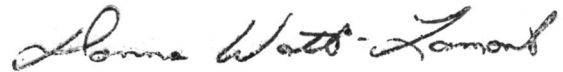
The Board notes that the hearing examiner did not offer or admit the *Agency Fact Finding Report* into evidence. The Board did not consider this document when rendering its decision.

The Board finds, based upon a preponderance of the credible evidence, that the employer did not meet its burden of proof and show that the claimant was discharged for gross misconduct within the meaning of *Md. Code Ann., Lab. and Empl. Art., §8-1002*, or for misconduct within the meaning of *Md. Code Ann., Lab. and Empl. Art., §8-1003*. The decision shall be reversed, for the reasons stated herein.

DECISION

The Board holds that the claimant was discharged, but not for gross misconduct or misconduct connected with the work, within the meaning of *Md. Code Ann., Lab. and Empl. Art., Title 8, Section 1002 or 1003*. No disqualification is imposed based upon the claimant's separation from employment with this employer.

The Hearing Examiner's decision is Reversed.



Donna Watts-Lamont, Chairperson



Clayton A. Mitchell, Sr., Associate Member

VD

Copies mailed to:

DANIEL M. LOPEZ II

ECOLOGY SERVICES CURBSIDE

Susan Bass, Office of the Assistant Secretary

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS DECISION

DANIEL M LOPEZ II

SSN #

Claimant

vs.

ECOLOGY SERVICES CURBSIDE

Employer/Agency

Before the:

**Maryland Department of Labor,
Licensing and Regulation**

Division of Appeals

1100 North Eutaw Street

Room 511

Baltimore, MD 21201

(410) 767-2421

Appeal Number: 1412289

Appellant: Employer

Local Office : 64 / BALTOMETRO

CALL CENTER

June 19, 2014

For the Claimant: PRESENT

For the Employer: PRESENT, MARGARET FAZI

For the Agency:

ISSUE(S)

Whether the claimant's separation from this employment was for a disqualifying reason within the meaning of the MD Code Annotated Labor and Employment Article, Title 8, Sections 8-1001 (voluntary quit for good cause), 8-1002 - 1002.1 (gross/aggravated misconduct connected with the work) or 8-1003 (misconduct connected with the work).

FINDINGS OF FACT

The claimant, Daniel M Lopez, II, worked for this employer, Ecology Services Curbside, from January 16, 2014 until March 11, 2014. As of the claimant's last date of work he was a full-time trash collector, earning \$13.44 per hour. The claimant was discharged for violating the last change agreement the parties executed on January 16, 2014.

The last change agreement advised that if the claimant violated the company's attendance policy, he was subject corrective action up to and including termination.

The claimant's workday started at 5:00 a.m. On March 13, 2014, the claimant arrived to work at 7:00 am. The claimant overslept because there was a power outage the night before. The called the employer to explain his circumstances prior to his reporting to work.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Md. Code Ann., Labor & Emp. Article, Section 8-1003 provides for a disqualification from benefits where the claimant is discharged or suspended as a disciplinary measure for misconduct connected with the work. The term "misconduct" is undefined in the statute but has been defined as "...a transgression of some established rule or policy of the employer, the commission of a forbidden act, a dereliction of duty, or a course of wrongful conduct committed by an employee, within the scope of his employment relationship, during hours of employment, or on the employer's premises." Rogers v. Radio Shack, 271 Md. 126, 132 (1974).

Md. Code, Ann., Labor & Emp. Article, Section 8-1002 provides that an individual shall be disqualified from receiving benefits when he or she was discharged or suspended from employment because of behavior that demonstrates gross misconduct. The statute defines gross misconduct as repeated violations of employment rules that prove a regular and wanton disregard of the employee's obligations.

A violation of an employer's attendance policy is not misconduct per se where that policy does not distinguish between absences which occurred because of legitimate medical reasons and absences for which there was no reasonable excuse. However, where an employee has been absent for a day of scheduled work, the burden of proof shifts to the employee to explain the reason for the absence. Leonard v. St. Agnes Hospital, 62-BR-86. Absenteeism due to illness is not misconduct. DuBois v. Redden & Rizk, P.A., 71-BH-90.

EVALUATION OF EVIDENCE

The Hearing Examiner considered all of the testimony and evidence of record in reaching this decision. Where the evidence was in conflict, the Hearing Examiner decided the Facts on the credible evidence as determined by the Hearing Examiner.

The employer had the burden to show, by a preponderance of the credible evidence, that the claimant was discharged for some degree of misconduct connected with the work within the meaning of the Maryland Unemployment Insurance Law. Ivey v. Catterton Printing Company, 441-BH-89. In the case at bar, that burden has been met.

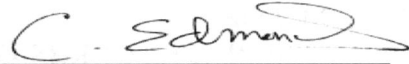
The claimant last chance agreement cannot be ignored. The claimant violated the policy on March 13, 2014. The claimant worked for the employer for nearly two months. He had one attendance infraction. This one infraction shows that the claimant tried to adhere to the terms of the last chance agreement. Therefore, the claimant's separation rises to simple misconduct. Benefits are allowed after a brief penalty.

DECISION

IT IS HELD THAT the claimant was discharged for misconduct connected with the work within the meaning of Md. Code Ann., Labor & Emp. Article, Section 8-1003. Benefits are denied for the week

beginning March 9, 2014, and for the nine (9) weeks immediately following. The claimant will then be eligible for benefits so long as all other eligibility requirements are met. The claimant may contact Claimant Information Service concerning the other eligibility requirements of the law at ui@dllr.state.md.us or call 410-949-0022 from the Baltimore region, or 1-800-827-4839 from outside the Baltimore area. Deaf claimants with TTY may contact Client Information Service at 410-767-2727, or outside the Baltimore area at 1-800-827-4400.

The determination of the Claims Specialist is reversed.



C E Edmonds, Esq.
Hearing Examiner

Notice of Right to Request Waiver of Overpayment

The Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation may seek recovery of any overpayment received by the Claimant. Pursuant to Section 8-809 of the Labor and Employment Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland, and Code of Maryland Regulations 09.32.07.01 through 09.32.07.09, the Claimant has a right to request a waiver of recovery of this overpayment. This request may be made by contacting Overpayment Recoveries Unit at 410-767-2404. If this request is made, the Claimant is entitled to a hearing on this issue.

A request for waiver of recovery of overpayment does not act as an appeal of this decision.

Esto es un documento legal importante que decide si usted recibirá los beneficios del seguro del desempleo. Si usted disiente de lo que fue decidido, usted tiene un tiempo limitado a apelar esta decisión. Si usted no entiende cómo apelar, usted puede contactar (301) 313-8000 para una explicación.

Notice of Right of Further Appeal

This is a final decision of the Lower Appeals Division. Any party who disagrees with this decision may request a further appeal either in person, by facsimile or by mail with the Board of Appeals. Under COMAR 09.32.06.01A(1) appeals may not be filed by e-mail. Your appeal must be filed by July 07, 2014. You may file your request for further appeal in person at or by mail to the following address:

Board of Appeals
1100 North Eutaw Street
Room 515
Baltimore, Maryland 21201
Fax 410-767-2787

Phone 410-767-2781

NOTE: Appeals filed by mail are considered timely on the date of the U.S. Postal Service postmark.

Date of hearing: June 03, 2014

DW/Specialist ID: RWD2B

Seq No: 002

Copies mailed on June 19, 2014 to:

DANIEL M. LOPEZ II
ECOLOGY SERVICES CURBSIDE
LOCAL OFFICE #64