

- DECISION -

Claimant:
DERRICK A MADISON

Decision No.: 3230-BR-14

Date: December 19, 2014

Appeal No.: 1410671

Employer:
FEDEX TECHCONNECT INC

S.S. No.:

L.O. No.: 61

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 19, 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 May 16, 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 16, 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. Only the claimant appeared and testified. 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. The claimant's implied request for a new hearing is denied. Sufficient evidence exists in the record from which the Board may make its decision.

The Board finds that while the hearing examiner's Findings of Fact are supported by substantial evidence in the record, those facts are insufficient to support the hearing examiner's Decision. The Board adopts the hearing examiner's findings of fact. The Board makes the following additional findings of fact:

The final incident occurred when the claimant was having problems with the connectivity of his home internet. This caused calls routed to him to be disconnected when the caller could not hear the claimant's responses. The claimant tried to contact the employer's technical support department for assistance. The employer determined he was not properly performing his job duties and initiated his termination.

The Board concludes that these 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 offers no specific contentions of error as to the findings of fact or the conclusions of law in the hearing examiner's decision. The claimant does not cite to the evidence of record and makes no other contentions of error.

The only evidence of record was the claimant's testimony. That testimony established that the claimant was not avoiding calls, but having problems with his internet connection. The claimant did what the

employer had instructed him to do under these circumstances and he contacted the employer's technical support department.

There was no evidence that the claimant was careless or negligent. There was no evidence that he acted with any disregard for the employer's expectations or interests. There was no evidence that the claimant's lack of responsiveness to customer calls was the result of anything by problems with his internet connection. These circumstances do not constitute misconduct or gross misconduct.


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.

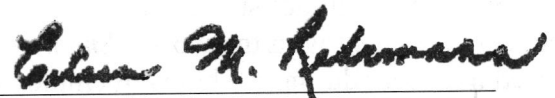
DECISION

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



Eileen M. Rehrmann, Associate Member

VD

Copies mailed to:

DERRICK A. MADISON

FEDEX TECHCONNECT INC

FEDEX TECHCONNECT INC

Susan Bass, Office of the Assistant Secretary

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS DECISION

DERRICK A MADISON

SSN #

Claimant

vs.

FEDEX TECHCONNECT INC

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: 1410671

Appellant: Claimant

Local Office : 61 / COLLEGE PARK

CLAIM CENTER

May 16, 2014

For the Claimant: PRESENT

For the Employer:

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 1002 - 1002.1 (Gross/Aggravated Misconduct connected with the work), 1003 (Misconduct connected with the work) or 1001 (Voluntary Quit for good cause).

FINDINGS OF FACT

The claimant, Derrick Madison, worked for the above captioned employer, FedEx Techconnect Inc., from January 7, 2013 until March 17, 2014 as a full time senior customer service representative earning \$13.59 per hour. The claimant was terminated for alleged customer avoidance and failing to timely report system issues.

The claimant worked from home answering calls from customers of the employer. He had prior warnings for failing to properly log off for breaks, failing to answer customer calls and failing to timely report any problems with his computer/phone system.

The employer investigated some of these issues and warned the claimant that his future performance could

lead to termination. During his last week on the job the claimant was having problems with his internet connection which, when working properly, allowed him to answer calls; in this instance the claimant could hear the customers but not be heard responding. He contacted the employer technical support department but the employer had no record of his calls. He was terminated when the employer determined that many calls were answered by the claimant but he offered no verbal response which led to hang-ups.

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).

EVALUATION OF EVIDENCE

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


The employer was not present at the hearing. The claimant testified that he had prior warnings for attendance issues as well as performance problems. However, the employer did not present evidence about the culminating issues that led to the claimant's termination. The claimant admitted to some other problems which support a finding of simple misconduct.

I hold that the claimant's actions do not show a regular and wanton disregard of his obligations to the employer and do not constitute gross misconduct in connection with the work. However, simple misconduct is supported by the evidence and an unemployment disqualification shall be imposed based on Md. Code, Ann., Labor & Employment Article, Section 8-1003 pursuant to this separation from employment.

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 16, 2014 and for the 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 Examiner is reversed.



P G Randazzo, 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 June 02, 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: May 15, 2014

BLP/Specialist ID: WCP6A

Seq No: 002

Copies mailed on May 16, 2014 to:

DERRICK A. MADISON
FEDEX TECHCONNECT INC
LOCAL OFFICE #61