

**- DECISION -**

Claimant:  
JAHKEEM R ABRAMSON

Decision No.: 5939-BR-12

Date: February 8, 2013

Appeal No.: 1229052

Employer:  
DTLR INC

S.S. No.:

L.O. No.: 63

Appellant: Claimant

Issue: 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).

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**- 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: March 11, 2013

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**REVIEW OF THE RECORD**

After a review of the record, and after deleting "or about" from the first sentence of the second paragraph, and substituting "being discharged" for "quitting" in the last sentence of the second paragraph, the Board adopts the hearing examiner's modified findings of fact. The Board concludes that these facts warrant different conclusions of law and a reversal of the hearing examiner's decision.

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)*.

The Board reviews the record *de novo* and may affirm, modify, or reverse the 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, or may remand any case to a hearing examiner for purposes it may direct. *Md. Code Ann., Lab. & Empl. Art., §8-510(d)*; *COMAR 09.32.06.04*. The Board fully inquires into the facts of each particular case. *COMAR 09.32.06.03(E)(1)*.

A threshold issue in this case is whether the claimant voluntarily quit or whether the claimant was discharged. For the following reasons, the Board reverses the hearing examiner's decision on this issue. The claimant never evinced any intention of quitting his position with this employer. The claimant wanted to maintain his employment as shown by his calling to learn his schedule. The Board concludes the employer discharged the claimant when the claimant failed, without good reason, to report for work as scheduled for three consecutive shifts.

The burden of proof in this case is allocated according to whether the claimant voluntarily quit or whether the employer discharged the claimant. In a discharge case, the employer has the burden of demonstrating that the claimant's actions rise to the level of misconduct, gross misconduct or aggravated misconduct based upon a preponderance of the credible evidence in the record. *Hartman v. Polystyrene Products Co., Inc., 164-BH-83*; *Ward v. Maryland Permalite, Inc., 30-BR-85*; *Weimer v. Dept. of Transportation, 869-BH-87*; *Scruggs v. Division of Correction, 347-BH-89*; *Ivey v. Catterton Printing Co., 441-BH-89*.

As the Court of Appeals explained in *Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation v. Hider, 349 Md. 71, 82, 706 A.2d 1073 (1998)*, "in enacting the unemployment compensation program, the legislature created a graduated, three-tiered system of disqualifications from benefits based on employee misconduct. The severity of the disqualification increases in proportion to the seriousness of the misconduct."

*Dept. of Labor, Licensing & Regulation v. Boardley, 164 Md. 404, 408 fn.1 (2005)*.

Section 8-1002 of the Labor and Employment Article defines gross misconduct as conduct of an employee that is a 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 repeated violations of employment rules that prove a regular and wanton disregard of the employee's obligations.

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 his employment relationship, during hours of employment or on the employer's premises, within the meaning of Section 8-1003 of the Labor and Employment Article. (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 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).

Aggravated misconduct is an amplification of gross misconduct where the claimant engages in "behavior committed with actual malice and deliberate disregard for the property, safety or life of others that...affects the employer, fellow employees, subcontractors, invitees of the employer, members of the public, or the ultimate consumer of the employer's products or services...and consists of either a physical assault or property loss so serious that the penalties of misconduct or gross misconduct are not sufficient."

The failure to follow workplace rules or procedures can constitute gross misconduct. See, e.g. *Kidwell v. Mid-Atlantic Hambro, Inc.*, 119-BH-86; *Ullman v. Anne Arundel County Public Schools*, 498-BR-93. Attendance violations may constitute gross misconduct. An employer has the right to insist that its employees report to work on time, adhere to a specified schedule and leave only when that schedule has been completed. An employee's decision to follow a come-and-go-as-I-please philosophy could clearly disrupt the orderly operation of the workplace. *Dept. of Econ. Dev. v. Propper*, 108 Md. App. 595 (1996).

Persistent and chronic absenteeism, where the absences are without notice or excuse and continue in the face of warning constitutes gross misconduct. *Watkins v. Empl. Security Admin.*, 266 Md. 223 (1972). The failure to report or call into work without notice may constitute gross misconduct. *Hardin v. Broadway Services, Inc.* 146-BR-89. Employees who miss a lot of time from work, even for excused reasons, have a heightened duty not to miss additional time for unexcused reasons and to conform with the employer's notice requirements. *Daley v. Vaccaro's Inc.*, 1432-BR-93.

A specific warning regarding termination is not required and a reasonable person should realize that such conduct leads to discharge. *Freyman v. Laurel Toyota, 608-BR-87*. 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. 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*.

In his appeal, the claimant contends, as he did at the hearing, that he, "...did not voluntarily quit." The Board agrees with this contention and has found that the claimant was discharged. The claimant reiterates his testimony from the hearing that he was taken off the schedule. This was also established by the evidence of record. However, the claimant was only taken off the schedule after he failed to report for work for three consecutive shifts. The claimant's failures to report for work, or advise the employer of his impending absences, preceded his removal from the work schedule.

The claimant makes no specific contentions of error in his appeal. He does not otherwise cite to the evidence of record. The claimant does not explain why, when he was first told by another employee who was not a supervisor or other member of management, that he was not scheduled to work, he made no attempt to verify this. The claimant offered no credible reason for this in his testimony at the hearing.

On appeal, the Board reviews the evidence of record from the Lower Appeals hearing. That evidence shows that the claimant contacted the employer, after the last day he actually worked, and spoke to a co-worker. The co-worker told the claimant that the claimant was not on the schedule for the following week. The claimant did not make any attempt to contact anyone in a position of authority to verify this or to ascertain why he was not scheduled as he ordinarily was. The claimant then did not report for work, and repeated this behavior the following week. It was at that point that the employer removed him from future work schedules and terminated his employment. This was a discharge and it was a discharge for disqualifying reasons.

The claimant's failure to attempt to maintain his employment was an act of gross negligence. The claimant's failure to report for work, as scheduled, for three consecutive shifts, was an act of gross negligence. The claimant's exhibited indifference to the employer's interests and expectations was also gross negligence. The Board concludes that the claimant's conduct was gross misconduct under Maryland 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 on a preponderance of the credible evidence that the employer has met its burden of demonstrating that the claimant's actions rose to the level of gross misconduct within the meaning of § 8-1002. The decision shall be reversed for the reasons stated herein.

**DECISION**

It is held that the claimant was discharged for gross misconduct connected with the work, within the meaning of Maryland Code Annotated, Labor and Employment Article, Title 8, Section 1002. The claimant is disqualified from receiving benefits from the week beginning March 11, 2012, and until the claimant becomes re-employed, earns at least twenty five times their weekly benefit amount and thereafter becomes unemployed through no fault of their own.

The Hearing Examiner's decision is reversed.



Donna Watts-Lamont, Chairperson



Clayton A. Mitchell, Sr., Associate Member

VD

Copies mailed to:

JAHKEEM R. ABRAMSON

DTLR INC

STEPHANIE BAILEY

DTLR INC

Susan Bass, Office of the Assistant Secretary

**UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS DECISION**

JAHKEEM R ABRAMSON

SSN #

**Claimant**

vs.

DTLR 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: 1229052

Appellant: Employer

Local Office : 63 / CUMBERLAND  
CLAIM CENTER

September 27, 2012

**For the Claimant:** PRESENT

**For the Employer:** PRESENT , STEPHANIE BAILEY, JANICE JAMISON

**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**

Claimant, Jahkeem R. Abramson, filed a claim for benefits establishing a benefit year beginning, July 1, 2012, and qualified for a weekly benefit amount of \$202.00.

Claimant began working for employer, DTLR Inc., at one of its shoe stores on or about May 10, 2011. At the time of separation, the claimant was working part time as a sales associate. Claimant last worked for employer on March 15, 2012, before quitting under the following circumstances:

Employer's attendance policy required employees to call and talk to the manager on duty, not a sales associate, if he/she would be absent.

Claimant was scheduled to work on March 22 and 29, 2012, and April 5, 2012. He was a no call/no show all three (3) days and did not contact employer about his job after April 5, 2012.

### CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Md. Code Ann., Labor & Emp. Article, Section 8-1001 provides that an individual is disqualified from receiving benefits when unemployment is due to leaving work voluntarily. The Court of Appeals interpreted Section 8-1001 in Allen v. CORE Target City Youth Program, 275 Md. 69, 338 A.2d 237 (1975): "As we see it, the phrase 'leaving work voluntarily' has a plain, definite and sensible meaning...; it expresses a clear legislative intent that to disqualify a claimant from benefits, the evidence must establish that the claimant, by his or her own choice, intentionally, of his or her own free will, terminated the employment." 275 Md. at 79.

Md. Code Ann., Labor & Emp. Article, Section 8-1001 provides that an individual shall be disqualified for benefits where unemployment is due to leaving work voluntarily without good cause arising from or connected with the conditions of employment or actions of the employer, or without valid circumstances. A circumstance is valid only if it is (i) a substantial cause that is directly attributable to, arising from, or connected with conditions of employment or actions of the employing unit; or (ii) of such necessitous or compelling nature that the individual has no reasonable alternative other than leaving the employment.

### 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.

Claimant had the burden to show, by a preponderance of the evidence, that he voluntarily quit his position for reasons that constitute either good cause or valid circumstances pursuant to the Maryland Unemployment Insurance Law. Hargrove v. City of Baltimore, 2033-BH-83. In this case, this burden has not been met.

Ms. Jamison, the store manager, was on duty on April 5, 2012, one of the days claimant was a no call/no show. She checked with the managers on duty on March 22 and 29, and neither received a call from claimant.

Claimant abandoned his job and thereby quit, when he was a no call/no show for three (3) scheduled days of work and failed to contact employer about the status of his employment.

Employer did not make any material changes to the terms of his position nor did claimant, at the hearing, provide a personal compelling and necessitous reason why he quit.

It is thus determined that claimant has failed to demonstrate that the reason for quitting rises to the level necessary to demonstrate good cause or valid circumstances within the meaning of the sections of law cited above.

## DECISION

IT IS FURTHER HELD THAT the claimant's unemployment was due to leaving work voluntarily without good cause or valid circumstances within the meaning of Md. Code Ann., Labor & Emp. Article, Section 8-1001. Benefits are denied for the week beginning March 11, 2012, and until the claimant becomes reemployed and earns at least 15 times the claimant's weekly benefit amount in covered wages and thereafter becomes unemployed through no fault of the claimant.

The determination of the Claims Specialist is reversed.



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B H Woodland-Hargrove, 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

Any party 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 October 12, 2012. 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 : September 14,2012  
CH/Specialist ID: WCU3G  
Seq No: 001  
Copies mailed on September 27, 2012 to:  
JAHKEEM R. ABRAMSON  
DTLR INC  
LOCAL OFFICE #63  
STEPHANIE BAILEY  
DTLR INC