

STATE OF FLORIDA
REEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE APPEALS COMMISSION

In the matter of:

Claimant/Appellee

R.A.A.C. Order No. 15-02020

vs.

Referee Decision No. 0025519354-02U

Employer/Appellant

ORDER OF REEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE APPEALS COMMISSION

This case comes before the Commission for disposition of the employer's appeal pursuant to Section 443.151(4)(c), Florida Statutes, of a referee's decision which held the claimant not disqualified from receipt of benefits.

Pursuant to the appeal filed in this case, the Reemployment Assistance Appeals Commission has conducted a complete review of the evidentiary hearing record and decision of the appeals referee. *See* §443.151(4)(c), Fla. Stat. By law, the Commission's review is limited to those matters that were presented to the referee and are contained in the official record.

The issue before the Commission is whether the claimant voluntarily left work without good cause attributable to the employing unit or was discharged by the employer for misconduct connected with work within the meaning of Section 443.101(1), Florida Statutes.

The referee's findings of fact state as follows:

The claimant became employed by the employer, a retail convenience store, as a sales clerk, on October 1, 2013. The claimant was a sales clerk earning \$8.25 per hour. The claimant's work schedule varied because the claimant would get his written schedule from his [other employer], and this employer would work around his schedule and assign him 30 hours. On January 15, 2015, the claimant never returned back to work and gave no reason why he left. The claimant continued working with the [other employer].

Based on these findings, the referee held the claimant voluntarily left work with good cause because he continued to work a full-time job after he left part-time employment with this employer. Upon review of the record and the arguments on appeal, the Commission concludes the referee's decision is not supported by competent, substantial evidence and, further, is not in accord with the law; accordingly, it is reversed.

The courts have held the employer bears the initial burden of establishing that the claimant was either discharged for misconduct connected with work or quit. *Sienkiewicz v. Intrepid Powerboats, Inc.*, 774 So. 2d 739, 741 (Fla. 2d DCA 2000); *Lewis v. Lakeland Health Care Center, Inc.*, 685 So. 2d 876, 876-77 (Fla. 2d DCA 1996). Once the employer establishes the claimant voluntarily left, the burden shifts to the claimant to prove he or she quit with good cause. *Lewis*, 685 So. 2d at 876-77. At the hearing before the appeals referee, the employer alone appeared to present evidence regarding the claimant's separation from employment. The employer's witness presented evidence that the claimant abandoned his job. The employer's witness further presented hearsay evidence that the claimant continued working for another employer. This evidence, however, is not competent by itself and cannot support the referee's finding of fact. Under Section 90.803(18), Florida Statutes, a statement by a party may only be used as an admission if it is "offered against a party," that is, the statement is "inconsistent with his express or implied position in the litigation." *Swafford v. State*, 533 So. 2d 270, 274 (Fla. 1988). In this case, the referee incorrectly used the statement to make a material finding *in favor* of the absent claimant. As a result, there is no competent evidence as to what employment, if any, the claimant continued with after his resignation from the employer in this case, nor whether such employment was full time as is required to avoid disqualification for quitting in this case without good cause attributable to the employer. §443.036(44)(a), Fla. Stat.; *Rodriguez v. Industrial Relations Commission*, 328 So. 2d 24, 26 (Fla. 3d DCA 1976).

Since the claimant did not appear at the hearing to present evidence, he also could not prove he quit with good cause attributable to the employer. Section 443.101(1)(a), Florida Statutes, provides that an individual shall be disqualified from receipt of benefits for voluntarily leaving work without good cause attributable to the employing unit. Under the statute, "the term 'good cause' includes only that cause attributable to the employing unit which would compel a reasonable employee to cease working." §443.101(1)(a)1., Fla. Stat. *See also Uniweld Products, Inc. v. Industrial Relations Commission*, 277 So. 2d 827, 829 (Fla. 4th DCA 1973) (holding good cause is such cause as "would reasonably impel the average able-bodied

qualified worker to give up his or her employment”). The employer’s competent evidence regarding the claimant’s job abandonment establishes the claimant quit. The burden then shifted to the claimant to show by a preponderance of competent, substantial evidence that he had good cause to quit. As the claimant did not participate in the hearing at issue, he failed to meet this evidentiary burden. Accordingly, the record will not support a decision to hold the claimant not disqualified from receipt of benefits under this alternative ground.

The decision of the appeals referee is reversed. The claimant is disqualified from receipt of benefits for the week ending January 17, 2015, and until he becomes reemployed and earns \$4675.00. As a result of this decision of the Commission, benefits received by the claimant for which the claimant is not entitled may be considered an overpayment subject to recovery, with the specific amount of the overpayment to be calculated by the Department and set forth in a separate overpayment determination.

It is so ordered.

REEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE APPEALS COMMISSION

Frank E. Brown, Chairman
Thomas D. Epsky, Member
Joseph D. Finnegan, Member

This is to certify that on
7/15/2015,
the above Order was filed in the office of
the Clerk of the Reemployment
Assistance Appeals Commission, and a
copy mailed to the last known address
of each interested party.
By: Kimberley Pena
Deputy Clerk



DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
REEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
PO BOX 5250
TALLAHASSEE, FL 32314 5250



*41280312 *

Docket No.0025 5193 54-02

Jurisdiction: §443.151(4)(a)&(b) Florida Statutes

CLAIMANT/Appellee

EMPLOYER/Appellant

APPEARANCES

Employer

DECISION OF APPEALS REFEREE

Important appeal rights are explained at the end of this decision.

Derechos de apelación importantes son explicados al final de esta decisión.

Yo eksplike kèk dwa dapèl enpòtan lan fen desizyon sa a.

Issues Involved: SEPARATION: Whether the claimant was discharged for misconduct connected with work or voluntarily left work without good cause as defined in the statute, pursuant to Sections 443.101(1), (9), (10), (11), (13); 443.036(29), Florida Statutes; Rule 73B-11.020, Florida Administrative Code.

Findings of Fact:The claimant became employed by the employer, a retail convenience store, as a sales clerk, on October 1, 2013. The claimant was a sales clerk earning \$8.25 per hour. The claimant's work schedule varied because the claimant would get his written schedule from his other employer, , and this employer would work around his schedule and assign him 30 hours. On January 15, 2015, the claimant never

returned back to work and gave no reason why he left. The claimant continued working with the other employer,

Conclusion of Law:The law provides that a claimant who voluntarily left work without good cause as defined in the statute will be disqualified for benefits. "Good cause" includes only cause attributable to the employing unit or illness or disability of the claimant requiring separation from the work. However, a claimant who voluntarily left work to return immediately when called to work by a permanent employing unit that temporarily terminated the claimant's work within the previous 6 calendar months, or to relocate due to a military-connected spouse's permanent change of station, activation, or unit deployment orders, is not subject to this disqualification.

The law provides for disqualification of a claimant who voluntarily left work without good cause attributable to the employing unit. The cause must be one which would reasonably impel an average able-bodied qualified worker to leave employment. The applicable standards are the standards of reasonableness as applied to the average man or woman, and not to the supersensitive. Uniweld Products, Inc. v. Industrial Relations Commission, 277 So.2d 827, 829 (Fla. 4th DCA 1973).

The hearing record shows that the claimant voluntarily quit on January 15, 2015, when the claimant never returned back to work and gave no reason. In cases of voluntary leaving, the burden is on the claimant to show by a preponderance of competent substantial evidence that he had good cause to quit. The claimant did not participate at the hearing. The claimant left his job and continued working at his full-time job with . A claimant who worked full-time and part-time jobs concurrently and left the part-time work while retaining the full-time employment is not subject to disqualification in connection with the separation from the part-time work because the claimant did not become totally or partially unemployed at the time of that job separation. Rodriguez v. Florida Department of Commerce, 328 So.2d 24 (Fla. 3d DCA 1976).

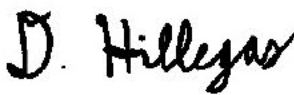
Since the claimant did not become totally or partially unemployed at the time of the job separation, it is held that the claimant is not subject to disqualification.

Decision:The determination of the claims adjudicator dated March 16, 2015, which held that the reason for quitting was with good cause because the claimant left the job while continuing to work elsewhere, is **AFFIRMED.**

If this decision disqualifies and/or holds the claimant ineligible for benefits already received, the claimant will be required to repay those benefits. The specific amount of any overpayment will be calculated by the department and set forth in a separate overpayment determination, unless specified in this decision. However, the time to request review of this decision is as shown above and is not stopped, delayed or extended by any other determination, decision or order.

This is to certify that a copy of the above decision was distributed/mailed to the last known address of each interested party on April 24, 2015.

I. PADILLA
Appeals Referee

By: 

DAVID HILLEGAS, Deputy Clerk

IMPORTANT - APPEAL RIGHTS: This decision will become final unless a written request for review or reopening is filed within 20 calendar days after the distribution/mailed date shown. If the 20th day is a Saturday, Sunday or holiday defined in F.A.C. 73B-21.004, filing may be made on the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday or holiday. If this decision disqualifies and/or holds the claimant ineligible for benefits already received, the claimant will be required to repay those benefits. The specific amount of any overpayment will be calculated by the Department and set forth in a separate overpayment determination. However, the time to request review of this decision is as shown above and is not stopped, delayed or extended by any other determination, decision or order.

A party who did not attend the hearing for good cause may request reopening, including the reason for not attending, at connect.myflorida.com or by writing to the address at the top of this decision. The date of the confirmation page will be the filing date of a request for reopening on the Department's Web Site.

A party who attended the hearing and received an adverse decision may file a request for review to the Reemployment Assistance Appeals Commission, Suite 101 Rhyne Building, 2740 Centerview Drive, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-4151; (Fax: 850-488-2123); <https://raaciap.floridajobs.org>. If mailed, the postmark date will be the filing date. If faxed, hand-delivered, delivered by courier service other than the United States Postal Service, or submitted via the Internet, the date of receipt will be the filing date. To avoid delay, include the docket number and claimant's social security number. A party requesting review should specify any and all allegations of error with respect to the referee's decision, and provide factual and/or legal support for these challenges. Allegations of error not specifically set forth in the request for review may be considered waived.

IMPORTANTE - DERECHOS DE APELACIÓN: Esta decisión pasará a ser final a menos que una solicitud por escrito para revisión o reapertura se registre dentro de 20 días de calendario después de la distribución/fecha de envío marcada en que la decisión fue remitida por correo. Si el vigésimo (20) día es un sábado, un domingo o un feriado definidos en F.A.C. 73B-21.004, el registro de la solicitud se puede realizar en el día siguiente que no sea un sábado, un domingo o un feriado. Si esta decisión descalifica y/o declara al reclamante como inelegible para recibir beneficios que ya fueron recibidos por el reclamante, se le requerirá al reclamante rembolsar esos beneficios. La cantidad específica de cualquier sobrepago [pago excesivo de beneficios] será calculada por la Agencia y establecida en una determinación de pago excesivo de beneficios que será emitida por separado. Sin embargo, el límite de tiempo para solicitar la revisión de esta decisión es como se establece anteriormente y dicho límite no es detenido, demorado o extendido por ninguna otra determinación, decisión u orden.

Una parte que no asistió a la audiencia por una buena causa puede solicitar una reapertura, incluyendo la razón por no haber comparecido en la audiencia, en connect.myflorida.com o escribiendo a la dirección en la parte superior de esta decisión. La fecha de la página de confirmación será la fecha de presentación de una solicitud de reapertura en la página de Internet del Departamento.

Una parte que asistió a la audiencia y recibió una decisión adversa puede registrar una solicitud de revisión con la Comisión de Apelaciones de Servicios de Reempleo; Reemployment Assistance Appeals Commission, Suite 101 Rhyne Building, 2740 Centerview Drive, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-4151; (Fax: 850-488-2123); <https://raaciap.floridajobs.org>. Si la solicitud es enviada por correo, la fecha del sello de la oficina de correos será la fecha de registro de la solicitud. Si es enviada por telefax, entregada a mano, entregada por servicio de mensajería, con la excepción del Servicio Postal de Estados Unidos, o realizada vía el Internet, la fecha en la que se recibe la solicitud será la fecha de registro. Para evitar demora, incluya el número de expediente [*docket number*] y el número de seguro social del reclamante. Una parte que solicita una revisión debe especificar cualquiera y todos los alegatos de error con respecto a la decisión del árbitro, y proporcionar fundamentos reales y/o legales para substanciar éstos desafíos. Los alegatos de error que no se establezcan con especificidad en la solicitud de revisión pueden considerarse como renunciados.

ENPÒTAN - DWA DAPÈL: Desizyon sa a ap definitiv sòs si ou depoze yon apèl nan yon delè 20 jou apre dat distribisyon/postaj. Si 20yèm jou a se yon samdi, yon dimanch oswa yon jou konje, jan sa defini lan F.A.C. 73B-21.004, depo an kapab fèt jou aprè a, si se pa yon samdi, yon dimanch oswa yon jou konje. Si desizyon an diskalifye epi/oswa deklare moun k ap fè demann lan pa kalifye pou alokasyon li resevwa deja, moun k ap fè demann lan ap gen pou li remèt lajan li te resevwa a. Se Ajans lan k ap kalkile montan nenpòt ki peman anplis epi y ap detèmine sa lan yon desizyon separe. Sepandan, delè pou mande revizyon desizyon sa a se delè yo bay anwo a; Okenn lòt detèminasyon, desizyon oswa lòd pa ka rete, retade oubyen pwolonje dat sa a.

Yon pati ki te gen yon rezon valab pou li pat asiste seyans lan gen dwa mande pou yo ouvri ka a ankò; fòk yo bay rezon yo pat ka vini an epi fè demann nan sou sitwèb sa a, connect.myflorida.com oswa alekri nan adrès ki mansyone okomansman desizyon sa a. Dat cofimasyon page sa pral jou ou ranpli deman pou reouvewti dan web sit depatman.

Yon pati ki te asiste odyans la epi li resevwa yon desizyon negatif kapab soumèt yon demann pou revizyon retounen travay Asistans Komisyon Apèl la, Suite 101 Rhyne Building, 2740 Centerview Drive, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-4151; (Faks: 850-488-2123); <https://raaciap.floridajobs.org>. Si poste a, dat tenm ap dat li ranpli aplikasyon. Si fakse, men yo-a delivre, lage pa sèvis mesaje lòt pase Etazini Sèvis nan Etazini Nimewo, oswa soumèt sou Entènèt la, dat yo te resevwa ap dat li ranpli aplikasyon. Pou evite reta, mete nimewo rejis la ak nimewo sosyal demandè a sekirite. Yon pati pou mande revizyon ta dwe presize nenpòt ak tout akizasyon nan erè ki gen rapò ak desizyon abit la, yo epi bay sipò reyèl ak / oswa legal pou defi sa yo. Alegasyon sou erè pa espesyalman tabli nan demann nan pou revizyon yo kapab konsidere yo egzante.

An equal opportunity employer/program. Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities. All voice telephone numbers on this document may be reached by persons using TTY/TDD equipment via the Florida Relay Service at 711.