

STATE OF FLORIDA
REEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE APPEALS COMMISSION

In the matter of:

Claimant/Appellee

R.A.A.C. Order No. 16-01723

vs.

Referee Decision No. 0027469822-06U

Employer/Appellant

ORDER OF REEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE APPEALS COMMISSION

This case comes before the Commission for disposition of an appeal of the decision of a reemployment assistance appeals referee pursuant to Section 443.151(4)(c), Florida Statutes. The referee's decision stated that a request for review should specify any and all allegations of error with respect to the referee's decision, and that allegations of error not specifically set forth in the request for review may be considered waived.

Upon appeal of an examiner's determination, a referee schedules a hearing. Parties are advised prior to the hearing that the hearing is their only opportunity to present all of their evidence in support of their case. The appeals referee has the responsibility to develop the hearing record, weigh the evidence, resolve conflicts in the evidence, and render a decision supported by competent, substantial evidence. Section 443.151(4)(b)5., Florida Statutes, provides that any part of the evidence may be received in written form, and all testimony of parties and witnesses shall be made under oath. Irrelevant, immaterial, or unduly repetitious evidence shall be excluded, but all other evidence of a type commonly relied upon by reasonably prudent persons in the conduct of their affairs is admissible, whether or not such evidence would be admissible in a trial in state court. Hearsay evidence may be used for the purpose of supplementing or explaining other evidence, or to support a finding if it would be admissible over objection in civil actions. Notwithstanding Section 120.57(1)(c), Florida Statutes, hearsay evidence may support a finding of fact if the party against whom it is offered has a reasonable opportunity to review such evidence prior to the hearing and the appeals referee or special deputy determines, after considering all relevant facts and circumstances, that the evidence is trustworthy and probative and that the interests of justice are best served by its admission into evidence.

The Commission's review is generally limited to the evidence and issues before the referee and contained in the official record. A decision of an appeals referee cannot be overturned by the Commission if the referee's material findings are supported by competent, substantial evidence and the decision comports with the legal standards established by the Florida Legislature. The Commission cannot reweigh the evidence or consider additional evidence that a party could have reasonably been expected to present to the referee during the hearing. Additionally, it is the responsibility of the appeals referee to judge the credibility of the witnesses and to resolve conflicts in evidence, including testimonial evidence. Absent extraordinary circumstances, the Commission cannot substitute its judgment and overturn a referee's conflict resolution.

Having considered all arguments raised on appeal and having reviewed the hearing record, the Commission concludes that the case does not require reopening or remanding for further proceedings. The Commission concludes the record adequately supports the referee's material findings. The referee's conclusions correctly apply the law to the material facts of the case, with one exception.

As to the issue of the claimant's failure to follow the employer's forklift policy, the referee concluded that, because the claimant was not aware of the policy, he did not violate it. To the extent that the employer's policy is a "rule" within the meaning of Section 443.036(29)(e), Florida Statutes, this is not a valid legal conclusion. Under that provision, the employer need not prove that the claimant was aware of the rule in question; instead, the claimant bears the burden of proving that "[h]e or she did not know, and could not reasonably know, of the rule's requirements." §443.036(29)(e)1.a., Fla. Stat. See *Critical Intervention Services v. Reemployment Assistance Appeals Commission*, 106 So. 3d 63 (Fla. 1st DCA 2013). The employer's evidence reflected that the claimant was provided a copy of the policy during the training on use of the forklift.

This case raises more challenging questions in the application of subparagraph (e), including the issue of what is an employer "rule," which the Commission has addressed on prior occasions, and the issue of when a rule is not fairly enforced. The documents submitted by the employer do not reflect that the policy was included in a standard employee handbook, or identified as a disciplinary rule. While the policy arguably relates to safety and liability standards, and thus may be of the kind of policy that could constitute a rule (R.A.A.C. Order No. 13-09166 at pgs. 5-6 (July 24, 2014)),¹ there is no indication in the document that the employees were advised that failure to abide by the policy could result in discipline, including at the first instance. We have previously addressed the need for an employer to provide some notice to the

¹ Available at http://www.floridajobs.org/finalorders/raac_finalorders/13-09166.pdf.

employee that non-compliance with the rule could subject the employee to discipline. R.A.A.C. Order No. 13-06014 at pgs. 3-4 (October 7, 2013).² In the absence of such notice, whether in the rule or handbook, in other training, or in prior warnings, an employee may not be aware of the crucial importance to the employer of the rule, and the consequences of violating it. This notice of consequences to an employee is significant not only in ensuring the rule is fairly enforced, but also in ensuring compliance with the rule itself - in a workplace that may be awash with numerous policies or procedures, employees tend to remember those which can affect their jobs. For these reasons, we conclude that the referee's decision must be affirmed. Regardless of whether the employer's policy constitutes a "rule" within the meaning of the statute, the absence of any indication in the written policy entered into evidence that a single instance of permitting an individual to use the forklift would subject the employee to discipline precludes any conclusion that this policy can be fairly enforced to disqualify the claimant under these circumstances.

The referee's decision is affirmed. The claimant is not disqualified from receipt of benefits as a result of this claim. The employer's record shall be charged with its proportionate share of benefits paid in connection with this claim.

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

8/29/2016 ,

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

² Available at http://www.floridajobs.org/finalorders/raac_finalorders/13-06014.pdf.



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



*51751894 *

Docket No.0027 4698 22-06

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

CLAIMANT/Appellant

EMPLOYER/Appellee

APPEARANCES

Claimant

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.

NON-APPEARANCE: Whether there is good cause for proceeding with an additional hearing, pursuant to Florida Administrative Code Rules 73B-20.016; 20.017.

Jurisdictional Issue: (NON-APPEARANCE)A telephone hearing was scheduled with the claimant for February 8, 2016, at 2:00 PM. The employer did not participate in the hearing. The employer's witness stated that he was available for the hearing but he did not receive a telephone call.

A case will be re-opened for a hearing on the merits when a party requests a reopening within 20 days of rendition of the decision and establishes good cause for not attending a previous hearing. If good cause is not established, the previous decision will be reinstated.

The records reflect that the employer has established good cause for not attending the February 8, 2016, hearing as the employer's witness was available but did not receive a telephone call. There is good cause to proceed with an additional hearing.

FINDINGS OF FACT: The claimant was employed as a garden center manager for the employer, [employer name], a retail store, from November 23, 2013, until November 7, 2015. The claimant's responsibilities were managing the garden center. The employer's witness, the claimant's immediate supervisor, testified that the claimant received training in using the forklift and passed the training test. There was also a signed acknowledgement in the claimant's personnel record showing that the claimant received the employer's handbook, and the handbook included information on the forklift operation. The employer's witness also stated that the claimant permitted a customer to load items into the customer's truck in violation of the employer's policy. The employer discharged the claimant for permitting the customer to use the forklift, and this was the only reason for the claimant's discharge. The claimant testified that he received training on operating the forklift and did complete the written test successfully. However, the claimant stated that he only received approximately five minutes training actually using the forklift. The claimant said that on the day in question, he was assisting with loading the customer truck because the person responsible for loading the trucks was busy. This was the claimant's first time loading a customer's truck since he received his training. The claimant said he attempted to get help in loading the truck but no one responded. The claimant drove the forklift to the customer's truck, but the claimant was concerned about possibly damaging the customer truck with the forklift. The customer told the claimant that he would put the items in his truck as he had over 20 years driving a forklift and the claimant was worried he could damage the customer's truck. The claimant permitted the customer to load the items in his truck. At the time of the incident, the claimant did not know it was against the company's policy to allow the customer to use the forklift. The claimant was discharged on November 7, 2015, for allowing the customer to use the forklift.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW: The law provides that a claimant who voluntarily left work without good cause or was discharged for misconduct connected with the work will be disqualified for benefits.

The Reemployment Assistance Law of Florida defines "misconduct" irrespective of whether the misconduct occurs at the workplace or during working hours, includes but is not limited to, the following, which may not be construed in pari materia with each other:

- a. Conduct demonstrating conscious disregard of an employer's interests and found to be a deliberate violation or disregard of the reasonable standards of behavior which the employer expects of his or her employee. Such conduct may include, but is not limited to, willful damage to an employer's property that results in damage of more than \$50; theft of employer property or property of a customer or invitee of the employer.
- b. Carelessness or negligence to a degree or recurrence that manifests culpability, or wrongful intent, or shows an intentional and substantial disregard of the employer's interest or of the employee's duties and obligations to his or her employer.
- c. Chronic absenteeism or tardiness in deliberate violation of a known policy of the employer or one or more unapproved absences following a written reprimand or warning relating to more than one unapproved absence.

- d. A willful and deliberate violation of a standard or regulation of this state by an employee of an employer licensed or certified by this state, which violation would cause the employer to be sanctioned or have its license or certification suspended by this state.
- e. 1. A violation of an employer's rule, unless the claimant can demonstrate that:
- a. He or she did not know, and could not reasonably know, of the rule's requirements;
 - b. The rule is not lawful or not reasonably related to the job environment and performance; or
 - c. The rule is not fairly or consistently enforced.
2. Such conduct may include, but is not limited to, committing criminal assault or battery on another employee, or on a customer or invitee of the employer; or committing abuse or neglect of a patient, resident, disabled person, elderly person, or child in her or his professional care.

The record reflects that the employer discharged the claimant. The evidence does not show that the claimant's action was a conscious disregard of an employer's interests or a deliberate violation or disregard of the reasonable standards of behavior which the employer expects of its employee, as the claimant felt that he was incapable of operating the forklift in this case. The claimant may have exercised poor judgment in permitting the customer to place the item on the customer's truck, but this isolated incident does not rise to the standard of a conscious disregard of the employer's interest. Additionally, the evidence does not show that the claimant's action constitute carelessness or negligence to a degree or recurrence that manifests culpability, or wrongful intent, as the claimant stated that he acted to prevent any harm to the customer's truck. The evidence does not demonstrate that the claimant violated the employer's known rule, as the claimant stated that he was unaware at the time of the incident that it was against the company's policy to let the customer use the forklift. Accordingly, it is held that the claimant was discharged for reasons other than misconduct and is qualified to receive benefits.

The hearing officer was presented with conflicting testimony regarding material issues of fact and is charged with resolving these conflicts. The Reemployment Assistance Appeals Commission set forth factors to be considered in resolving credibility questions. These include the witness' opportunity and capacity to observe the event or act in question; any prior inconsistent statement by the witness; witness bias or lack of bias; the contradiction of the witness' version of events by other evidence or its consistency with other evidence; the inherent improbability of the witness' version of events; and the witness' demeanor. Upon considering these factors, the hearing officer finds the testimony of the claimant to be more credible. Therefore, material conflicts in the evidence are resolved in favor of the claimant.

The law provides that benefits will not be charged to the employment record of a contributing employer who furnishes required notice to the Department when the claimant was discharged for misconduct connected with the work.


Since the claimant was discharged for reason other than misconduct, the employer's account shall be charged.

DECISION: There is good cause to proceed with an additional hearing. The determination of the claims adjudicator dated December 15, 2015, is **REVERSED**. The claimant is qualified to receive benefits. The employer's account shall be charged.

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 May 3, 2016.

P. Robinson
Appeals Referee

By: 

MARISOL DURAN, 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 the last five digits of the 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.

There is no cost to have a case reviewed by the Commission, nor is a party required to be represented by an attorney or other representative to have a case reviewed. The Reemployment Assistance Appeals Commission has not been fully integrated into the Department's CONNECT system. While correspondence can be mailed or faxed to the Commission, no correspondence can be submitted to the Commission via the CONNECT system. All parties to an appeal before the Commission must maintain a current mailing address with the Commission. A party who changes his/her mailing address in the CONNECT system must also provide the updated address to the Commission, in writing. All correspondence sent by the Commission, including its final order, will be mailed to the parties at their mailing address on record with the Commission.

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 los últimos cinco dígitos del 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.

No hay ningún costo para tener un caso revisado por la Comisión, ni es requerido que una parte sea representado por un abogado u otro representante para poder tener un caso revisado. La Comisión de Apelación de Asistencia de Reempleo no ha sido plenamente integrado en el sistema CONNECT del Departamento. Mientras que la correspondencia puede ser enviada por correo o por fax a la Comisión, ninguna correspondencia puede ser sometida a la Comisión a través del sistema CONNECT. Todas las partes en una apelación ante la Comisión deben mantener una dirección de correo actual con la Comisión. La parte que cambie su dirección de correo en el sistema CONNECT también debe proporcionar la dirección actualizada a la Comisión, por escrito. Toda la correspondencia enviada por la Comisión, incluida su orden final, será enviada a las partes en su dirección de correo en el registro con la Comisión.

ENPÒTAN - DWA DAPÈL: Desizyon sa a ap definitiv sòf 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 mesajè 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 senk dènye chif nimewo sekirite sosyal demandè a 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.

Pa gen okenn kou pou Komisyon an revize yon ka, ni ke yon pati dwe reprezante pa yon avoka oubyen lòt reprezantan pou ke la li a revize. Komisyon Apèl Asistans Reyanbochaj pa te entegre antyèman nan sistèm CONNECT Depatman an. Byenke korespondans kapab fakse oubyen pòste bay Komisyon an, okenn korespondans pa kapab soumèt bay Komisyon an atravè sistèm CONNECT. Tout pati ki nan yon apèl devan Komisyon an dwe mentni yon adrès postal ki ajou avèk Komisyon an. Yon pati ki chanje adrès postal li nan sistèm CONNECT la dwe bay Komisyon an adrès ki mete ajou a tou. Tout korespondans ke Komisyon an voye, sa enkli manda final li, pral pòste voye bay pati yo nan adrès postal yo genyen nan achiv Komisyon an.

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.