EO: 700 BYE: 201940

State of Oregon Employment Appeals Board

638 DS 005.00

875 Union St. N.E. Salem, OR 97311

EMPLOYMENT APPEALS BOARD DECISION 2018-EAB-1187

Affirmed
No Disqualification

PROCEDURAL HISTORY: On October 29, 2018, the Oregon Employment Department (the Department) served notice of an administrative decision concluding the employer discharged claimant, but not for misconduct (decision # 132955). The employer filed a timely request for hearing. On December 13, 2018, ALJ Shoemake conducted a hearing, and on December 18, 2018 issued Order No. 18-UI-121455, affirming the Department's decision. On December 26, 2018, the employer filed an application for review with the Employment Appeals Board (EAB).

With its application for review, the employer submitted information that was not part of the hearing record, and failed to show that factors or circumstances beyond its reasonable control prevented it from offering the information during the hearing. Under ORS 657.275(2) and OAR 471-041-0090 (October 29, 2006), we considered only information received into evidence at the hearing when reaching this decision

FINDINGS OF FACT: (1) Klamath Basin Brewing employed claimant as a prep cook from June 29, 2017 until October 6, 2018.

- (2) The employer expected its employees to report for work as scheduled or notify the employer at least four hours in advance of their shift if they would be late or absent. On July 5, 2017, claimant acknowledged in writing that she was aware of the employer's attendance expectations.
- (3) On October 5, 2018, claimant knew that she was scheduled to work and reported for work at 5:00 a.m., which was the time she had reported for work since the beginning of her employment. However, when she arrived, she was told by another employee that she was not scheduled to work until 7:00 a.m. Claimant then clocked out and on her return to the employer's restaurant for work at 7:00 a.m. she received a call from the kitchen manager. The manager told her she needed to come in and talk to him "about talking crap" and when she arrived, she overheard him talking about her to other kitchen employees and stating, "she was a good employee." Audio Record ~ 16:15 to 17:00. At that time, she texted him and told him she was there at work. He responded that she should come to the kitchen to talk to him after which he dismissed the others from the kitchen. He told her he had heard she was

threatening to "talk to upper management" about him, and after claimant denied that and explained that others were trying to cause her problems he screamed at her to "get the fout." Audio Record $\sim 17:00$ to 18:00. Claimant left work believing that she had been fired.

- (4) Claimant knew she was scheduled to work on October 6, 2018 but believed that she had been terminated the previous day. Early on October 6, claimant texted the manager to get clarification as to whether she had been fired. The manager did not respond to her text and so claimant did not report for work believing her employment had ended.
- (5) After claimant failed to report for work on October 6, 2018, the employer discharged her for failing to report for work as scheduled or notify the employer in advance that she would be late or absent.

CONCLUSIONS AND REASONS: We agree with the ALJ. The employer discharged claimant, but not for misconduct.

ORS 657.176(2)(a) requires a disqualification from unemployment insurance benefits if the employer discharged claimant for misconduct connected with work. OAR 471-030-0038(3)(a) (January 11, 2018) defines misconduct, in relevant part, as a willful or wantonly negligent violation of the standards of behavior which an employer has the right to expect of an employee, or an act or series of actions that amount to a willful or wantonly negligent disregard of an employer's interest. OAR 471-030-0038(1)(c) defines wanton negligence, in relevant part, as indifference to the consequences of an act or series of actions, or a failure to act or a series of failures to act, where the individual acting or failing to act is conscious of his or her conduct and knew or should have known that his or her conduct would probably result in a violation of the standards of behavior which an employer has the right to expect of an employee. In a discharge case, the employer bears the burden to establish misconduct by a preponderance of the evidence. *Babcock v. Employment Division*, 25 Or App 661, 550 P2d 1233 (1976).

As a preliminary matter, claimant's first-hand testimony about the facts that led to her discharge differed from the testimony of the employer's general manager, which was based completely on hearsay. In the absence of evidence demonstrating that claimant was not a credible witness, her first hand testimony was at least as credible as the employer's hearsay. Where the evidence is no more than equally balanced, the party with the burden of persuasion - here, the employer - has failed to satisfy its evidentiary burden. Consequently, on matters in dispute, we based our findings on claimant's evidence.

The employer discharged claimant for being a "no call, no show" on October 6, 2018. Audio Record ~ 8:45 to 10:15. Although claimant may have violated the employer's reasonable expectation that employees report for work as scheduled or notify the employer in advance if they are not, the employer failed to establish misconduct under ORS 657.176(2)(a). Claimant's belief that she had been terminated the previous day was reasonable because not only did she overhear the kitchen manager talk about her to others as an employee in the past tense, shortly thereafter the kitchen manager angrily told her to "get the fout." Moreover, when she attempted to clarify her employment status by texting the manager before her scheduled shift on October 6, she received no response. By making that effort, claimant demonstrated that she was not indifferent to the employer's interests in having employees report for work as scheduled. Accordingly, the employer failed to establish by a preponderance of the evidence that claimant consciously, i.e. willfully or with wanton negligence, failed to report for work as scheduled or that she knew or should have known failing to do so would violate the employer's expectation.

The employer discharged claimant, but not for misconduct under ORS 657.176(2)(a). Claimant is not disqualified from receiving unemployment insurance benefits on the basis of her work separation.

DECISION: Order No. 18-UI-121455 is affirmed.

J. S. Cromwell and S. Alba; D. P. Hettle, not participating.

DATE of Service: January 25, 2019

NOTE: You may appeal this decision by filing a Petition for Judicial Review with the Oregon Court of Appeals within 30 days of the date of service listed above. *See* ORS 657.282. For forms and information, you may write to the Oregon Court of Appeals, Records Section, 1163 State Street, Salem, Oregon 97310 or visit the Court of Appeals website at courts.oregon.gov. Once on the website, use the 'search' function to search for 'petition for judicial review employment appeals board'. A link to the forms and information will be among the search results.

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Understanding Your Employment Appeals Board Decision

English

Attention – This decision affects your unemployment benefits. If you do not understand this decision, contact the Employment Appeals Board immediately. If you do not agree with this decision, you may file a Petition for Judicial Review with the Oregon Court of Appeals following the instructions written at the end of the decision.

Simplified Chinese

注意 - 本判决会影响您的失业救济金。 如果您不明白本判决, 请立即联系就业上诉委员会。 如果您不同意此判决,您可以按照该判决结尾所写的说明,向俄勒冈州上诉法院提出司法复审申请。

Traditional Chinese

注意 - 本判決會影響您的失業救濟金。 如果您不明白本判決, 請立即聯繫就業上訴委員會。 如果您不同意此判決,您可以按照該判決結尾所寫的說明, 向俄勒岡州上訴法院提出司法複審申請。

Tagalog

Paalala – Nakakaapekto ang desisyong ito sa iyong mga benepisyo sa pagkawala ng trabaho. Kung hindi mo naiintindihan ang desisyong ito, makipag-ugnayan kaagad sa Lupon ng mga Apela sa Trabaho (Employment Appeals Board). Kung hindi ka sumasang-ayon sa desisyong ito, maaari kang maghain ng isang Petisyon sa Pagsusuri ng Hukuman (Petition for Judicial Review) sa Hukuman sa Paghahabol (Court of Appeals) ng Oregon na sinusunod ang mga tagubilin na nakasulat sa dulo ng desisyon.

Vietnamese

Chú ý - Quyết định này ảnh hưởng đến trợ cấp thất nghiệp của quý vị. Nếu quý vị không hiểu quyết định này, hãy liên lạc với Ban Kháng Cáo Việc Làm ngay lập tức. Nếu quý vị không đồng ý với quyết định này, quý vị có thể nộp Đơn Xin Tái Xét Tư Pháp với Tòa Kháng Cáo Oregon theo các hướng dẫn được viết ra ở cuối quyết định này.

Spanish

Atención – Esta decisión afecta sus beneficios de desempleo. Si no entiende esta decisión, comuníquese inmediatamente con la Junta de Apelaciones de Asuntos Laborales. Si no está de acuerdo con esta decisión, puede presentar una Petición de Revisión Judicial ante el Tribunal de Apelaciones de Oregon siguiendo las instrucciones escritas al final de la decisión.

Russian

Внимание — Данное решение влияет на ваше пособие по безработице. Если решение Вам непонятно — немедленно обратитесь в Апелляционный Комитет по Трудоустройству. Если Вы не согласны с принятым решением, вы можете подать Ходатайство о Пересмотре Судебного Решения в Апелляционный Суд штата Орегон, следуя инструкциям, описанным в конце решения.

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Khmer

ចំណុចសំខាន់ – សេចក្តីសម្រេចនេះមានផលប៉ះពាល់ដល់អត្ថប្រយោជន៍គ្មានការងារធ្វើរបស់លោកអ្នក។ ប្រសិនបើលោកអ្នកមិន យល់អំពីសេចក្តីសម្រេចនេះ សូមទាក់ទងគណៈកម្មការឧទ្ធរណ៍ការងារភ្លាមៗ។ ប្រសិនបើលោកអ្នកមិនយល់ស្របចំពោះសេចក្តី សម្រេចនេះទេ លោកអ្នកអាចដាក់ពាក្យប្តឹងសុំឲ្យមានការពិនិត្យរឿងក្តីឡើងវិញជាមួយតុលារឧទ្ធរណ៍រដ្ឋ Oregon ដោយអនុវត្តតាម សេចក្តីណែនាំដែលសរសេរនៅខាងចុងបញ្ចប់នៃសេចក្តីសម្រេចនេះ។

Laotian

ເອົາໃຈໃສ່ – ຄຳຕັດສິນນີ້ມີຜົນກະທົບຕໍ່ກັບເງິນຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອການຫວ່າງງານຂອງທ່ານ. ຖ້າທ່ານບໍ່ເຂົ້າໃຈຄຳຕັດສິນນີ້, ກະລຸນາຕິດຕໍ່ຫາຄະນະກຳມະການ ອຸທອນການຈ້າງງານໃນທັນທີ. ຖ້າທ່ານບໍ່ເຫັນດີນຳຄຳຕັດສິນນີ້, ທ່ານສາມາດຍື່ນຄຳຮ້ອງຂໍການທົບທວນຄຳຕັດສິນນຳສານອຸທອນລັດ Oregon ໄດ້ ໂດຍປະຕິບັດຕາມຄຳແນະນຳທີ່ບອກໄວ້ຢູ່ຕອນທ້າຍຂອງຄຳຕັດສິນນີ້.

Arabic

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Farsi

توجه - این حکم بر مزایای بیکاری شما تاثیر می گذارد. اگر با این تصمیم موافق نیستید، بلافاصله با هیأت فرجام خواهی استخدام تماس بگیرید. اگر از این حکم رضایت ندارید، میتوانید با استفاده از دستور العمل موجود در پایان آن، از دادگاه تجدید نظر اورگان درخواست تجدید نظر کنید.

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