# BENCH DECISION .... Arbitrator: Anna D. Smith

	Grievance No.34-03-900430-0053-01-09
Department Workers Componsation	Grievant Edward Weaver
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Issue(s): Is the Three day Su	or just cause? If not.
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Appearances:  For the Employer: (Advocate)	Robert Mornton
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(Advocate)	Dennis A. Falciono
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AWARD: The second Shows The	t a verbal aftercation before
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Issued at Fairlawn, Ohio	Arbitrator's Signature
Sept. 5, 1990	<b>-</b>
Date '	

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# Arbitrator: Anno D. Smith

State of Ohio  Department Industrial Commission  Union OCSEA  Issue(s): Is the Three days  Marie Dubose Williams i  The not, what shall be The	uspension of grievant ssued for just cause?
Appearances: For the Employer: (Advocate)	
For the Union: (Advocate)	Dennis Falciane
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#### EXPEDITED ARBITRATION DECISION

Arbitrator: Anna D. Smith

State of Ohio Case No. 17-00-890809-0061-01-09

Dept.: Industrial Commission Grievant: Marie Dubose Williams

Union: OCSEA Local 11, AFSCME Date of Hearing: Sept. 5, 1990

Issue: Is the ten day suspension of grievant Marie Dubose

Williams issued for just cause? If not, what shall be the

remedy?

### Appearances:

For the Employer: Robert Thornton, Advocate

For the Union: Dennis A. Falcione, Advocate

AWARD: The grievance is denied in part, sustained in part.

There is just cause for discipline, but a major suspension is unjustly harsh. (Supporting opinion is attached.) The suspension is reduced to three (3) days. Grievant is to be paid seven (7) days lost wages and made whole.

Anna D. Smith, Arbitrator

Issued at Shaker Heights, Ohio September 6, 1990

## Arbitrator's Opinion

The Employer contends that the Grievant acted in a threatening manner towards her supervisor, for which she received the just discipline of a 10-day suspension. It denies the Grievant's claim that the incident was provoked by the Supervisor, but argues that even if the Supervisor's behavior was inappropriate, the Grievant's correct remedy was to grieve, not to threaten.

The Union contends that the Employer has not proved its claim that the Grievant did anything worse than use language that was interpreted by the Supervisor as threatening. It claims that the Grievant's behavior was the result of a history of harassment and discriminatory treatment by the Supervisor. It argues that in view of the Supervisor's role in the incident, the lack of proof that the Grievant struck her supervisor, and the Employer's failure to specify the form of discipline on the pre-disciplinary conference notice, the suspension should be overturned.

The words used by the Grievant are not in contention, nor is the fact that she touched her supervisor. The meaning and effect of these actions is, however, in dispute. I am persuaded that the confrontation between the two about coverage of the telephones escalated when the angry Grievant followed the Supervisor into the copy room, whereupon the Grievant behaved in a threatening and abusive manner, rather than in an informative one. That this was the culmination of a history of

poor relations between the two does not excuse the Grievant's loss of control. As the Employer correctly points out, the Grievant has other remedies at her disposal. Corrective discipline is therefore warranted.

With respect to form of discipline, the Grievant did more than use abusive and threatening language. She also touched her supervisor inappropriately. What is called for is discipline stronger than that for abusive language alone, but weaker than touching with the intent or effect of causing harm. Thus, the Employer correctly used its disciplinary grid as a guideline, rather than as an immutable and binding standard. However, I am not convinced that the Grievant used sufficient force upon her supervisor to justify a major suspension. Ten days for the behavior in question crosses the line from corrective to punitive. The discipline is accordingly reduced to a three-day suspension.

The Union's argument regarding lack of forewarning is misplaced. The charges on the prediciplinary conference notice coupled with an established disciplinary grid are sufficiently specific to meet the Employer's obligation under the Contract. Moreover, the Union did not establish any prejudice to the Grievant on account of insufficient degree of specificity.

Anna D. Smith, Arbitrator

Shaker Heights, Ohio September 6, 1990