

**\*\*Title:\*\***

School of the Holy Spirit of Quezon City and/or Sr. Cris Pina A. Tolentino, S.SP.S. vs. Corazon P. Taguiam, G.R. No. 158921

**\*\*Facts:\*\***

1. **\*\*March 10, 2000:\*\***

- Respondent Corazon P. Taguiam, a Grade 5 Adviser at School of the Holy Spirit, distributed parental/guardian permit forms for a year-end swimming party authorized by the school principal.
- Chiara Mae Federico's permit form was unsigned, but her mother brought her to the school with lunch and a swimsuit, leading Taguiam to assume she had permission.

2. **\*\*Event at the Swimming Pool:\*\***

- Taguiam cautioned non-swimmers to avoid the pool's deeper area.
- She left the pool area briefly to chase after two pupils who sneaked out.
- While she was away, Chiara Mae drowned and was later pronounced dead upon arrival at the General Malvar Hospital.

3. **\*\*May 23, 2000:\*\***

- Petitioners (the school and Sister Cris Pina Tolentino) issued an administrative charge against Taguiam for gross negligence.
- Taguiam submitted a written explanation and attended a clarificatory hearing.

4. **\*\*July 31, 2000:\*\***

- Petitioners dismissed Taguiam on grounds of gross negligence, resulting in loss of trust and confidence.

5. **\*\*May 23, 2000:\*\***

- Chiara Mae's parents filed a P7 million damages suit against the petitioners and Taguiam and a criminal complaint for reckless imprudence resulting in homicide.

6. **\*\*July 25, 2001:\*\***

- Taguiam filed an illegal dismissal complaint, seeking reinstatement, full backwages, monetary claims, damages, and attorney's fees.

7. **\*\*March 26, 2002:\*\***

- The Labor Arbiter dismissed Taguiam's complaint, citing valid dismissal due to gross neglect of duty.

8. **September 20, 2002:**

- The National Labor Relations Commission (NLRC) affirmed the Labor Arbiter's dismissal decision.

9. **Court of Appeals:**

- Taguiam sought certiorari; the Court reversed NLRC's decision, ordering her reinstatement and awarding backwages, separation pay, and attorney's fees.

10. **Supreme Court:**

- Petitioners filed a motion for reconsideration which was denied, prompting an appeal to the Supreme Court.

**Issues:**

1. **Validity of Dismissal:**

- Whether Taguiam's dismissal on grounds of gross negligence resulting in loss of trust and confidence was valid.

2. **Calculation of Negligence:**

- Nature and extent of negligence and whether it was both gross and habitual.

**Court's Decision:**

1. **Gross Negligence:**

- The Court found that Taguiam's negligence was gross because she:

- Allowed a student with an unsigned permit to participate based on assumptions.

- Failed to ensure close supervision during the swimming activity, which led to her leaving the children unattended.

- Gross negligence was deemed sufficient for termination without habituality due to the severe risk and ultimate result, echoing precedents in cases like *Philippine Airlines, Inc. v. NLRC* and *Fuentes v. NLRC*.

2. **Loss of Trust and Confidence:**

- Taguiam's failure to protect the children and ensure their safety demonstrated a breach of trust and confidence, warranting her dismissal.

- The Court emphasized that the dismissal based on loss of trust must be founded on clearly established facts and substantial evidence.

**Doctrine:**

1. **Negligence Standard:**

- Gross negligence entails a thoughtless disregard of consequences devoid of care. Habitual neglect is established over time by repeated failures; however, in cases of substantial resultant damage, gross negligence alone suffices for valid dismissal (illustrated by \*Philippine Airlines, Inc. v. NLRC\* and \*Fuentes v. NLRC\*).

2. **Loss of Trust and Confidence:**

- Employer's trust loss must be due to a willful breach based on substantial evidence (citing \*National Bookstore, Inc. v. Court of Appeals\*).

**Class Notes:**

1. **Gross Negligence:**

- Defined as a lack of slight care/diligence, deliberate disregard of consequences.
- Can justify termination even if non-habitual if significant damage results.
- Refer to Article 282(b) of the Labor Code.

2. **Loss of Trust and Confidence:**

- Must be willful, intentional, and based on substantial evidence.
- Refer to Article 282(c) and pertinent Supreme Court cases for precedents.

**Historical Background:**

- **Historical Context:**

- The case emphasizes labor law principles in the Philippine legal system, particularly focusing on employee misfeasance and conduct impacting employer trust.

- **Legal Precedents:**

- Notable influences include past rulings on negligence and trust by higher courts impacting how substantial errors (even first-time events) are treated in employment law.