

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU**

68-0157 (9-06) - 3091078 - EI

ROBERT L HUDDLESON
Claimant

APPEAL NO. 18A-UI-04580-JTT

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

AEROTEK INC
Employer

OC: 03/18/18
Claimant: Appellant (2)

Iowa Code Section 96.5(2)(a) – Discharge for Misconduct

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

Robert Huddleson filed a timely appeal from the April 13, 2018, reference 03, decision that disqualified him for benefits and that relieved the employer of liability for benefits, based on the Benefits Bureau deputy's conclusion that Mr. Huddleson was discharged on March 19, 2018 for fighting on the job. After due notice was issued, a hearing was held on May 7, 2018. Mr. Huddleson participated. The employer submitted written notice that the employer waived participation in the appeal hearing. The hearing in this matter was consolidated with the hearing in Appeal Number 18A-UI-04581-JTT. Exhibit A was received into evidence. The administrative law judge took official notice of the agency's administrative record of benefits disbursed to the claimant.

ISSUE:

Whether the claimant was discharged for misconduct in connection with the employment that disqualifies the claimant for unemployment insurance benefits.

FINDINGS OF FACT:

Having reviewed all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: Robert Huddleson was employed by Aerotek, Inc., a staffing agency, from August 2017 until March 19, 2018, when the client business ended his assignment and Aerotek ended his employment. When the employer ended the assignment and the employment, the employer alleged that Mr. Huddleson had been fighting with his fiancé at the jobsite. Mr. Huddleson had not engaged in fighting on the job.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

Iowa Code section 96.5(2)a provides:

An individual shall be disqualified for benefits, regardless of the source of the individual's wage credits:

2. Discharge for misconduct. If the department finds that the individual has been discharged for misconduct in connection with the individual's employment:

a. The disqualification shall continue until the individual has worked in and has been paid wages for insured work equal to ten times the individual's weekly benefit amount, provided the individual is otherwise eligible.

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.32(1)a provides:

Discharge for misconduct.

(1) Definition.

a. "Misconduct" is defined as a deliberate act or omission by a worker which constitutes a material breach of the duties and obligations arising out of such worker's contract of employment. Misconduct as the term is used in the disqualification provision as being limited to conduct evincing such willful or wanton disregard of an employer's interest as is found in deliberate violation or disregard of standards of behavior which the employer has the right to expect of employees, or in carelessness or negligence of such degree of recurrence as to manifest equal culpability, wrongful intent or evil design, or to show an intentional and substantial disregard of the employer's interests or of the employee's duties and obligations to the employer. On the other hand mere inefficiency, unsatisfactory conduct, failure in good performance as the result of inability or incapacity, inadvertencies or ordinary negligence in isolated instances, or good faith errors in judgment or discretion are not to be deemed misconduct within the meaning of the statute.

This definition has been accepted by the Iowa Supreme Court as accurately reflecting the intent of the legislature. *Huntoon v. Iowa Dep't of Job Serv.*, 275 N.W.2d 445, 448 (Iowa 1979).

The employer has the burden of proof in this matter. See Iowa Code section 96.6(2). Misconduct must be substantial in order to justify a denial of unemployment benefits. Misconduct serious enough to warrant the discharge of an employee is not necessarily serious enough to warrant a denial of unemployment benefits. See *Lee v. Employment Appeal Board*, 616 N.W.2d 661 (Iowa 2000). The focus is on deliberate, intentional, or culpable acts by the employee. See *Gimbel v. Employment Appeal Board*, 489 N.W.2d 36, 39 (Iowa Ct. App. 1992).

While past acts and warnings can be used to determine the magnitude of the current act of misconduct, a discharge for misconduct cannot be based on such past act(s). The termination of employment must be based on a current act. See 871 IAC 24.32(8). In determining whether the conduct that prompted the discharge constituted a "current act," the administrative law judge considers the date on which the conduct came to the attention of the employer and the date on which the employer notified the claimant that the conduct subjected the claimant to possible discharge. See also *Greene v. EAB*, 426 N.W.2d 659, 662 (Iowa App. 1988).

Allegations of misconduct or dishonesty without additional evidence shall not be sufficient to result in disqualification. If the employer is unwilling to furnish available evidence to corroborate the allegation, misconduct cannot be established. See 871 IAC 24.32(4).

An employee who engages in a physical altercation in the workplace, regardless of whether the employee struck the first blow, engages in misconduct where the employee's actions are not in

self-defense or the employee failed to retreat from the physical altercation. See *Savage v. Employment Appeal Board*, 529 N.W.2d 640 (Iowa App. 1995).

The evidence in the record establishes a discharge for no disqualifying reason. The employer waived its right to participate in the appeal hearing. The employer presented no evidence to meet its burden of proving a discharge based on misconduct in connection with the employment. The evidence in the record does not support the allegation that Mr. Huddleson was fighting on the job and does not establish any other misconduct in connection with the employment. Mr. Huddleson was discharged for no disqualifying reason. Mr. Huddleson is eligible for benefits, provided he is otherwise eligible. The employer's account may be charged for benefits.

DECISION:

The April 13, 2018, reference 03, decision is reversed. The claimant was discharged on March 19, 2018 for no disqualifying reason. The claimant is eligible for benefits, provided he is otherwise eligible. The employer's account may be charged.

James E. Timberland
Administrative Law Judge

Decision Dated and Mailed

jet/rvs