

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

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

NATHAN L KREKULA
Claimant

APPEAL NO. 17A-UI-07021-S1-T

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

STONE CLINICAL LABORATORIES
Employer

OC: 06/11/17
Claimant: Respondent (2)

Section 96.5-2-a – Discharge for Misconduct
Section 96.3-7 – Overpayment

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

Stone Clinical Laboratories (employer) appealed a representative's July 7, 2017, decision (reference 01) that concluded Nathan Krekula (claimant) was eligible to receive unemployment insurance benefits. After hearing notices were mailed to the parties' last-known addresses of record, a telephone hearing was scheduled for July 28, 2017. The claimant did not provide a telephone number for the hearing and, therefore, did not participate. The employer participated by Jennifer Brown, Director of Human Resources. Exhibit D-1 was received into evidence. The employer offered and Exhibit 1 was received into evidence.

ISSUE:

The issue is whether the claimant was separated from employment for any disqualifying reason.

FINDINGS OF FACT:

The administrative law judge, having heard the testimony and considered all of the evidence in the record, finds that: On March 2, 2017, the claimant applied for a job with the employer and submitted a resume indicating he had a Bachelor of Arts in criminology/biology from Saint Leo University in Tampa, Florida, a Master of Business Administration in healthcare management from InterContinental University in Atlanta, Georgia, and a Doctor of Philosophy in epidemiology from Walden University in Minneapolis, Minnesota. He started working for the employer on March 27, 2017, as a full-time director of laboratory operations. When he was hired he joined two other directors of laboratory operations. They both had PhDs. The employer introduced the claimant as a PhD holder and the claimant held himself out as having a PhD. The employer's Standards of Conduct indicate that dishonesty in the workplace could result in termination from employment.

The employer is regulated by Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA). The employer was audited in May 2017, and to comply with the CLIA audit the degrees of the employees were verified. On or about May 25, 2017, the employer received the results of the background check and discovered the claimant's highest degree was actually a bachelor's degree from Saint Leo University. The claimant admitted this was true. On May 26, 2017, the employer terminated the claimant for falsification and dishonesty.

The claimant filed for unemployment insurance benefits with an effective date of June 11, 2017. He received \$1,644.00 in benefits after the separation from employment. The employer provided the name and number of Jennifer Brown as the person who would participate in the fact-finding interview on June 30, 2017. The fact finder called Ms. Brown but she was not available. The fact finder left a voice message with the fact finder's name, number, and the employer's appeal rights. The employer did not respond to the message. The employer provided some documents for the fact finding interview. The employer did not identify the dates or submit the specific rule or policy that the claimant violated which caused the separation.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

For the reasons that follow the administrative law judge concludes the claimant was discharged for misconduct.

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).

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.32(6) provides:

Discharge for misconduct.

(6) False work application. When a willfully and deliberately false statement is made on an Application for Work form, and this willful and deliberate falsification does or could result in endangering the health, safety or morals of the applicant or others, or result in

exposing the employer to legal liabilities or penalties, or result in placing the employer in jeopardy, such falsification shall be an act of misconduct in connection with the employer.

The employer has the burden of proof in establishing disqualifying job misconduct. *Cosper v. Iowa Department of Job Service*, 321 N.W.2d 6 (Iowa 1982). An employer has a right to expect employees to conduct themselves in a certain manner. The claimant disregarded the employer's right by falsifying his application and lying by omission each day in the workplace about his education. The claimant's dishonesty could have a direct impact on how customers construe the employer's integrity. The claimant's disregard of the employer's interests is misconduct. As such he is not eligible to receive unemployment insurance benefits.

The unemployment insurance law requires benefits be recovered from a claimant who receives benefits and is later denied benefits even if the claimant acted in good faith and was not at fault. However, a claimant will not have to repay an overpayment when an initial decision to award benefits on an employment separation issue is reversed on appeal if two conditions are met: (1) the claimant did not receive the benefits due to fraud or willful misrepresentation, and (2) the employer failed to participate in the initial proceeding that awarded benefits. In addition, if a claimant is not required to repay an overpayment because the employer failed to participate in the initial proceeding, the employer's account will be charged for the overpaid benefits. Iowa Code section 96.3(7)a, b.

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.10 provides:

Employer and employer representative participation in fact-finding interviews.

(1) "Participate," as the term is used for employers in the context of the initial determination to award benefits pursuant to Iowa Code section 96.6, subsection 2, means submitting detailed factual information of the quantity and quality that if unrebutted would be sufficient to result in a decision favorable to the employer. The most effective means to participate is to provide live testimony at the interview from a witness with firsthand knowledge of the events leading to the separation. If no live testimony is provided, the employer must provide the name and telephone number of an employee with firsthand information who may be contacted, if necessary, for rebuttal. A party may also participate by providing detailed written statements or documents that provide detailed factual information of the events leading to separation. At a minimum, the information provided by the employer or the employer's representative must identify the dates and particular circumstances of the incident or incidents, including, in the case of discharge, the act or omissions of the claimant or, in the event of a voluntary separation, the stated reason for the quit. The specific rule or policy must be submitted if the claimant was discharged for violating such rule or policy. In the case of discharge for attendance violations, the information must include the circumstances of all incidents the employer or the employer's representative contends meet the definition of unexcused absences as set forth in 871—subrule 24.32(7). On the other hand, written or oral statements or general conclusions without supporting detailed factual information and information submitted after the fact-finding decision has been issued are not considered participation within the meaning of the statute.

(2) "A continuous pattern of nonparticipation in the initial determination to award benefits," pursuant to Iowa Code section 96.6, subsection 2, as the term is used for an entity representing employers, means on 25 or more occasions in a calendar quarter beginning with the first calendar quarter of 2009, the entity files appeals after failing to participate. Appeals filed but withdrawn before the day of the contested case hearing will not be considered in determining if a continuous pattern of nonparticipation exists.

The division administrator shall notify the employer's representative in writing after each such appeal.

(3) If the division administrator finds that an entity representing employers as defined in Iowa Code section 96.6, subsection 2, has engaged in a continuous pattern of nonparticipation, the division administrator shall suspend said representative for a period of up to six months on the first occasion, up to one year on the second occasion and up to ten years on the third or subsequent occasion. Suspension by the division administrator constitutes final agency action and may be appealed pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.19.

(4) "Fraud or willful misrepresentation by the individual," as the term is used for claimants in the context of the initial determination to award benefits pursuant to Iowa Code section 96.6, subsection 2, means providing knowingly false statements or knowingly false denials of material facts for the purpose of obtaining unemployment insurance benefits. Statements or denials may be either oral or written by the claimant. Inadvertent misstatements or mistakes made in good faith are not considered fraud or willful misrepresentation.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 96.3(7)"b" as amended by 2008 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2160.

The employer did not meaningfully participate in the fact finding interview and is chargeable. The claimant's overpayment is waived.

DECISION:

The representative's July 7, 2017, decision (reference 01) is reversed. The claimant is not eligible to receive unemployment insurance benefits because the claimant was discharged from work for misconduct. Benefits are withheld until the claimant has worked in and has been paid wages for insured work equal to ten times the claimant's weekly benefit amount provided the claimant is otherwise eligible.

The employer did not meaningfully participate in the fact finding interview and is chargeable. The claimant's overpayment is waived.

Beth A. Scheetz
Administrative Law Judge

Decision Dated and Mailed

bas/rvs