

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

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

CYNTHIA J LARSEN
Claimant

APPEAL NO. 12A-UI-08563-S2T

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

**SAC & FOX TRIBE
MESKWAKI BINGO CASINO & HOTEL**
Employer

**OC: 06/17/12
Claimant: Appellant (1)**

Section 96.5-2-a – Discharge for Misconduct

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

Cynthia Larsen (claimant) appealed a representative's July 11, 2012 decision (reference 01) that concluded she was not eligible to receive unemployment insurance benefits because she was discharged from work with Meskwaki Bingo Casino & Hotel (employer) for conduct not in the best interest of the employer. After hearing notices were mailed to the parties' last-known addresses of record, a telephone hearing was scheduled for August 10, 2012. The claimant participated personally. The employer participated by Lucie Roberts, Human Resources Director; Patty Balk, Executive Sou Chief; and Kathy Price, Food and Beverage Administrative Assistant.

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: The claimant was hired on February 27, 1995, as a full-time dishwasher. The claimant signed for receipt of the employer's handbook. The employer issued the claimant a written warning for hitting a co-worker on the shoulder after an argument about dishwasher. The employer notified the claimant that further infractions could result in termination from employment. On August 10, 2011, the employer issued the claimant a written warning and three-day suspension for intimidating a co-worker. The employer notified the claimant that further infractions could result in termination from employment. On February 18, 2012, the employer issued the claimant a written warning for writing an inappropriate note to a co-worker. The employer notified the claimant that further infractions could result in termination from employment.

On June 21, 2012, the claimant and a co-worker disagreed about putting a five-pound solid block of soap in a dishwasher. The claimant slammed the block on a counter and it flew a few feet into the air near the co-worker. The employer terminated the claimant.

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:

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 individual shall be disqualified for benefits 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.

871 IAC 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.

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). The claimant clearly disregarded the standards of behavior which an employer has a right to expect of its employees. The claimant's actions were volitional. When a claimant intentionally disregards the standards of behavior that the employer has a right to expect of its employees, the claimant's actions are misconduct. The claimant was discharged for misconduct.

DECISION:

The representative's July 11, 2012 decision (reference 01) is affirmed. 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.

Beth A. Scheetz
Administrative Law Judge

Decision Dated and Mailed

bas/pjs