

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

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

MILOMIR LAZIC
Claimant

APPEAL NO. 10A-UI-06815-S2T

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

P & K ORTHOTICS LAB INC
Employer

OC: 04/04/10
Claimant: Appellant (2)

Section 96.5-2-a – Discharge for Misconduct

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

Milomir Lazic (claimant) appealed a representative's May 4, 2010 decision (reference 01) that concluded he was not eligible to receive unemployment insurance benefits because he was discharged from work with P & K Orthotics Lab (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 June 29, 2010. The claimant participated personally through Janja Pavetic-Dickey, Interpreter. The employer participated by Peter Lichty, Manager. The employer offered and Exhibit One 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: The claimant was hired on February 12, 2004, as a full-time grinder. The claimant may have received the employer's handbook. He could not read the handbook. English is not the claimant's first language. He speaks some English but does not read English.

On March 24, 2010, the claimant reported his absence due to illness and provided a doctor's note to the employer. He returned to work on March 29, 2010. The employer issued the claimant a written warning on March 29, 2010, for absenteeism.

Co-workers told the employer that the claimant acted inappropriately during the employer's vacation. The employer wrote up a statement with the information that workers said and wanted the claimant to sign it. The claimant could not read the statement. He took the statement to someone who helped him to understand it. The claimant did not agree with the statement and did not want to sign it. The employer told the claimant to sign the statement or be terminated. The employer terminated the claimant on April 6, 2010.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

For the reasons that follow the administrative law judge concludes the claimant was not 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). If a party has the power to produce more explicit and direct evidence than it chooses to do, it may be fairly inferred that other evidence would lay open deficiencies in that party's case. Crosser v. Iowa Department of Public Safety, 240 N.W.2d 682 (Iowa 1976). The employer had the power to present testimony of the workers who made allegations about the claimant but did not. The employer did not provide first-hand testimony at the hearing and, therefore, did not provide sufficient eye witness evidence of job-related misconduct to rebut the claimant's denial of said conduct. The employer did not meet its burden of proof to show misconduct. Benefits are allowed.

DECISION:

The representative's May 4, 2010 decision (reference 01) is reversed. The employer has not met its proof to establish job related misconduct. Benefits are allowed.

Beth A. Scheetz
Administrative Law Judge

Decision Dated and Mailed

bas/pjs