

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU**

FLOYD L BEADLE

Claimant

APPEAL 21A-UI-24020-DH-T

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

PRESTAGE FOODS OF IOWA LLC

Employer

OC: 10/03/21

Claimant: Appellant (1)

Iowa Code § 96.5(1) - Voluntary Quit
Iowa Code § 96.5(2)a - Discharge for Misconduct
Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.32(1)a - Discharge for Misconduct
Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.1(113)c - Discharge for Violation of Rules

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

Claimant, Floyd Beadle, filed an appeal from the October 25, 2021, (reference 01) unemployment insurance decision that denied benefits based upon an October 7, 2021 discharge for fighting on the job. The parties were properly notified of the hearing. A telephone hearing was held on December 20, 2021. Claimant participated. Employer, Prestage Foods of Iowa LLC, participated through Carol McCleulg (compensation supervisor). Judicial notice was taken of the administrative file.

ISSUE:

Was the separation a layoff, discharge for misconduct or a voluntary quit without good cause?

FINDINGS OF FACT:

Having heard the testimony and reviewed all of the evidence in the record, the undersigned finds:

Claimant was employed as a full time refrigeration technician with a varied schedule. His first day of work was August 10, 2020. Claimant's last day of work was also the day he was discharged from work, October 5, 2021, for violating known company rules regarding workplace violence (fighting). At the October 5 termination, claimant asked if he could just retire. Employer looked into it and called claimant on October 7, when claimant advised he did not want to retire, and if he was going to be terminated, then terminate him so he could file a grievance over this matter through the union. Claimant was advised he was discharged on October 5 and is still so discharged as of October 7, 2021.

October 5, 2021, an incident took place at work where claimant and a supervisor (Bill) got into an argument that became physical. Both parties were punching one another, engaging in a fistfight at work. Both parties were discharged from employment.

Employer has a handbook that contains workplace policies. The conduct/behavior at hand is covered in the handbook regarding workplace violence, where the employer has a zero tolerance policy regarding workplace violence. Claimant was provided a copy of the handbook. Claimant had no prior work place warnings. Fighting on the job was an offense that was punishable by immediate termination.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes the claimant was discharged from employment due to job-related 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.

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.1 provides:

Definitions.

Unless the context otherwise requires, the terms used in these rules shall have the following meaning. All terms which are defined in Iowa Code chapter 96 shall be construed as they are defined in Iowa Code chapter 96.

24.1(113) *Separations*. All terminations of employment, generally classifiable as layoffs, quits, discharges, or other separations.

c. *Discharge*. A discharge is a termination of employment initiated by the employer for such reasons as incompetence, violation of rules, dishonesty, laziness, absenteeism, insubordination, failure to pass probationary period.

This definition has been accepted by the Iowa Supreme Court as accurately reflecting the intent of the legislature. *Huntoon v. Iowa Department of Job Service*, 275 N.W.2d 445, 448 (Iowa 1979).

The employer has the burden of proof in establishing disqualifying job misconduct. *Cosper v. Iowa Dep't of Job Serv.*, 321 N.W.2d 6 (Iowa 1982). The issue is not whether the employer made a correct decision in separating claimant, but whether the claimant is entitled to unemployment insurance benefits. *Infante v. Iowa Dep't of Job Serv.*, 364 N.W.2d 262 (Iowa Ct. App. 1984). The Iowa Court of Appeals found substantial evidence of misconduct in testimony that the claimant worked slower than he was capable of working and would temporarily and briefly improve following oral reprimands. *Sellers v. Emp't Appeal Bd.*, 531 N.W.2d 645 (Iowa Ct. App. 1995). Generally, continued refusal to follow reasonable instructions constitutes misconduct. *Gilliam v. Atlantic Bottling Co.*, 453 N.W.2d 230 (Iowa Ct. App. 1990). Misconduct must be "substantial" to warrant a denial of job insurance benefits. *Newman v. Iowa Dep't of Job Serv.*, 351 N.W.2d 806 (Iowa Ct. App. 1984). Poor work performance is not misconduct in the absence of evidence of intent. *Miller v. Emp't Appeal Bd.*, 423 N.W.2d 211 (Iowa Ct. App. 1988).


The decision in this case rests, at least in part, on the credibility of the witnesses. It is the duty of the administrative law judge as the trier of fact in this case, to determine the credibility of witnesses, weigh the evidence and decide the facts in issue. *Arndt v. City of LeClaire*, 728 N.W.2d 389, 394-395 (Iowa 2007). The administrative law judge may believe all, part or none of any witness's testimony. *State v. Holtz*, 548 N.W.2d 162, 163 (Iowa App. 1996). In assessing the credibility of witnesses, the administrative law judge should consider the evidence using his or her own observations, common sense and experience. *Id.* In determining the facts, and deciding what testimony to believe, the fact finder may consider the following factors: whether the testimony is reasonable and consistent with other believable evidence; whether a witness has made inconsistent statements; the witness's appearance, conduct, age, intelligence, memory and knowledge of the facts; and the witness's interest in the trial, their motive, candor, bias and prejudice. *Id.*

After assessing the credibility of the witnesses who testified during the hearing and considering the applicable factors listed above, and using his own common sense and experience, the administrative law judge finds the employer's version of events to be more credible than the claimant's side and recollection of those events. Claimant's version was inconsistent and less credible when taken as a whole.

The employer is entitled to establish reasonable work rules and expect employees to abide by them. The employer has presented substantial and credible evidence that claimant violated those workplace rules by having a fist fight with another employee, who was a supervisor in a management position. Discharge was for disqualifying misconduct.

DECISION:

The October 25, 2021, (reference 01) unemployment insurance decision is **AFFIRMED**. The claimant was discharged from employment due to job-related misconduct. Benefits are withheld until such time as he has worked in and been paid wages for insured work equal to ten times his weekly benefit amount, provided he is otherwise eligible.



Darrin T. Hamilton
Administrative Law Judge

January 24, 2022
Decision Dated and Mailed

dh/scn