IOWA DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTIONS AND APPEALS ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS DIVISION, UI APPEALS BUREAU

CHRIS T HUSTON

Claimant

APPEAL NO. 22A-UI-18664-JT

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DECISION

THE AMERICAN BOTTLING COMPANY

Employer

OC: 10/09/22

Claimant: Appellant (2)

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

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

On November 6, 2022, Chris Huston (claimant) filed a timely appeal from the November 3, 2022 (reference 01) decision that disqualified the claimant for benefits and that relieved the employer's account of liability for benefits, based on the deputy's conclusion that the claimant was discharged on October 6, 2022 for failure to follow instructions in the performance of the job. The claimant requested an in-person hearing. After due notice was issued, a hearing was held on January 3, 2023 at the Dubuque IowaWORKS Center. Claimant participated. The employer did not appear and did not participate. Exhibits A and B, the claimant's online appeals, were received into evidence.

ISSUE:

Whether the claimant was discharged for misconduct in connection with the employment.

FINDINGS OF FACT:

Having reviewed all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds:

Chris Huston (claimant) was employed by The American Bottling Company as a full-time commercial truck driver from June 2021 until October 6, 2022, when the employer discharged him from the employment. The claimant last performed work for the employer on or about September 27, 2022.

The claimant was assigned to operate a tractor-trailer on a recurring route between Dubuque and Cedar Rapids. The claimant drove the route two to three times per day. September 27, 2022 was the claimant's first day back at work after a vacation week off. In August, the employer had installed a surveillance camera in the claimant's truck. On September 27, 2022, the surveillance camera recorded the claimant momentarily reaching for and grasping his cell phone while operating the employer's tractor-trailer rig. The claimant instinctively and thoughtlessly reached for his phone. The claimant would ordinarily operate his phone in a hands-free mode while operating the employer's truck. The claimant understood that it was contrary to the employer's work rules and contrary to state and/or federal law to use a cell phone other than in hands-free mode while operating the employer's tractor-trailer rig. As soon

as the claimant grasped his phone, he realized his error and set the phone down. The claimant did not in fact use or operate the phone. On September 29, 2022, the employer suspended the claimant from the employment. In connection with the suspension and discharge, the employer alleged the claimant had used his cell phone and further alleged the claimant had taken his hand(s) off the while operating the tractor-trailer rig.

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 Iowa Legislature recently codified the definition of misconduct and included a list of conduct that constitutes disqualifying misconduct in connection the employment. See Iowa Code section 96.5(2)(d). The list includes knowing violation of a reasonable and uniformly enforced rule of an employer and conduct that substantially and unjustifiably endangers the personal safety of coworkers or the general public. See Iowa Code section 96.5(2)(d)(2) and (6).

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 (lowa 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 (lowa 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 (lowa 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 Iowa Administrative Code rule 871-24.32(4).

The evidence in the record establishes a discharge for no disqualifying reason. The employer did not participate in the appeal hearing and did not present any evidence to meet its burden of proving disqualifying misconduct in connection with the employment. The evidence in the record establishes the claimant experienced a momentary lapse in judgment, quickly realized his error, and did not in fact use his cell phone while he momentarily held it in his hand. Nor does the evidence indicate the claimant took his hands off the wheel other than necessary to operate the truck in the normal, safe manner. The claimant is eligible for benefits, provided the claimant is otherwise eligible. The employer's account may be charged for benefits.

DECISION:

The November 3, 2022 (reference 01) decision is REVERSED. The claimant was discharged on October 6, 2022 for no disqualifying reason. The claimant is eligible for benefits, provided the claimant is otherwise eligible. The employer's account may be charged for benefits.

James E. Timberland Administrative Law Judge

James & Timberland

<u>January 10, 2023</u> Decision Dated and Mailed

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APPEAL RIGHTS. If you disagree with the decision, you or any interested party may:

1. Appeal to the Employment Appeal Board within fifteen (15) days of the date under the judge's signature by submitting a written appeal via mail, fax, or online to:

Employment Appeal Board 4th Floor – Lucas Building Des Moines, Iowa 50319 Fax: (515)281-7191 Online: eab.iowa.gov

The appeal period will be extended to the next business day if the last day to appeal falls on a weekend or a legal holiday.

AN APPEAL TO THE BOARD SHALL STATE CLEARLY:

- 1) The name, address, and social security number of the claimant.
- 2) A reference to the decision from which the appeal is taken.
- 3) That an appeal from such decision is being made and such appeal is signed.
- 4) The grounds upon which such appeal is based.

An Employment Appeal Board decision is final agency action. If a party disagrees with the Employment Appeal Board decision, they may then file a petition for judicial review in district court.

2. If no one files an appeal of the judge's decision with the Employment Appeal Board within fifteen (15) days, the decision becomes final agency action, and you have the option to file a petition for judicial review in District Court within thirty (30) days after the decision becomes final. Additional information on how to file a petition can be found at lowa Code §17A.19, which is online at https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/code/17A.19.pdf.

Note to Parties: YOU MAY REPRESENT yourself in the appeal or obtain a lawyer or other interested party to do so provided there is no expense to Workforce Development. If you wish to be represented by a lawyer, you may obtain the services of either a private attorney or one whose services are paid for with public funds.

Note to Claimant: It is important that you file your weekly claim as directed, while this appeal is pending, to protect your continuing right to benefits.

SERVICE INFORMATION:

A true and correct copy of this decision was mailed to each of the parties listed.

DERECHOS DE APELACIÓN. Si no está de acuerdo con la decisión, usted o cualquier parte interesada puede:

1. Apelar a la Junta de Apelaciones de Empleo dentro de los quince (15) días de la fecha bajo la firma del juez presentando una apelación por escrito por correo, fax o en línea a:

Employment Appeal Board 4th Floor – Lucas Building Des Moines, Iowa 50319 Fax: (515)281-7191 En línea: eab.iowa.gov

El período de apelación se extenderá hasta el siguiente día hábil si el último día para apelar cae en fin de semana o día feriado legal.

UNA APELACIÓN A LA JUNTA DEBE ESTABLECER CLARAMENTE:

- 1) El nombre, dirección y número de seguro social del reclamante.
- 2) Una referencia a la decisión de la que se toma la apelación.
- 3) Que se interponga recurso de apelación contra tal decisión y se firme dicho recurso.
- 4) Los fundamentos en que se funda dicho recurso.

Una decisión de la Junta de Apelaciones de Empleo es una acción final de la agencia. Si una de las partes no está de acuerdo con la decisión de la Junta de Apelación de Empleo, puede presentar una petición de revisión judicial en el tribunal de distrito.

2. Si nadie presenta una apelación de la decisión del juez ante la Junta de Apelaciones Laborales dentro de los quince (15) días, la decisión se convierte en acción final de la agencia y usted tiene la opción de presentar una petición de revisión judicial en el Tribunal de Distrito dentro de los treinta (30) días después de que la decisión adquiera firmeza. Puede encontrar información adicional sobre cómo presentar una petición en el Código de Iowa §17A.19, que está en línea en https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/code/17A.19.pdf.

Nota para las partes: USTED PUEDE REPRESENTARSE en la apelación u obtener un abogado u otra parte interesada para que lo haga, siempre que no haya gastos para Workforce Development. Si desea ser representado por un abogado, puede obtener los servicios de un abogado privado o uno cuyos servicios se paguen con fondos públicos.

Nota para el reclamante: es importante que presente su reclamo semanal según las instrucciones, mientras esta apelación está pendiente, para proteger su derecho continuo a los beneficios.

SERVICIO DE INFORMACIÓN:

Se envió por correo una copia fiel y correcta de esta decisión a cada una de las partes enumeradas.