

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

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

FREDDIE J BASS

Claimant

APPEAL NO: 12A-UI-04460-ST

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

SPHERION STAFFING LLC

Employer

OC: 03/04/12

Claimant: Respondent (2-R)

Section 96.5-2-a – Discharge
871 IAC 24.32(1) – Definition of Misconduct
Section 96.3-7 – Recovery of Overpayment

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

The employer appealed a department decision dated April 10, 2012, reference 04, that held the claimant was not discharged for misconduct on February 29, 2012, and which allowed benefits. A telephone hearing was held on May 11, 2012. The claimant did not participate. Victoria Stain, staffing consultant, participated for the employer.

ISSUE:

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

FINDINGS OF FACT:

The administrative law judge, having heard the testimony of the witness and having considered the evidence in the record, finds: The claimant began employment on assignment at General Mills on October 17, 2011, as a part-time assembler, and last worked on February 29, 2012. Claimant knew he was not to leave assembly line unless it was for a bathroom break or approved by a supervisor.

On February 29 claimant left his line to go argue with his wife who was working nearby. His supervisor warned him if he did it again, he would be terminated. The claimant was caught leaving the line again the same day and was discharged.

Claimant failed to respond to the hearing notice. He has received unemployment benefits on his claim.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

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 administrative law judge concludes the employer has established claimant was discharged for misconduct in connection with employment on February 29, 2012.

The employer established the standard that assemblers are not allowed to leave the line unless given permission or for a bathroom break. Claimant was given a verbal warning for leaving the line to argue with his wife with an admonition that a further occurrence would mean termination. His further act of leaving the line for the same reason on the same day constitutes job-disqualifying misconduct.

Iowa Code section 96.3-7, as amended in 2008, provides:

7. Recovery of overpayment of benefits.

a. If an individual receives benefits for which the individual is subsequently determined to be ineligible, even though the individual acts in good faith and is not otherwise at fault, the benefits shall be recovered. The department in its discretion may recover the overpayment of benefits either by having a sum equal to the overpayment deducted from any future benefits payable to the individual or by having the individual pay to the department a sum equal to the overpayment.

b. (1) If the department determines that an overpayment has been made, the charge for the overpayment against the employer's account shall be removed and the account shall be credited with an amount equal to the overpayment from the unemployment compensation trust fund and this credit shall include both contributory and reimbursable employers, notwithstanding section 96.8, subsection 5. However, provided the benefits

were not received as the result of fraud or willful misrepresentation by the individual, benefits shall not be recovered from an individual if the employer did not participate in the initial determination to award benefits pursuant to section 96.6, subsection 2, and an overpayment occurred because of a subsequent reversal on appeal regarding the issue of the individual's separation from employment. The employer shall not be charged with the benefits.

(2) An accounting firm, agent, unemployment insurance accounting firm, or other entity that represents an employer in unemployment claim matters and demonstrates a continuous pattern of failing to participate in the initial determinations to award benefits, as determined and defined by rule by the department, shall be denied permission by the department to represent any employers in unemployment insurance matters. This subparagraph does not apply to attorneys or counselors admitted to practice in the courts of this state pursuant to section 602.10101.

Since claimant has received benefits prior to this decision that disqualifies him, the overpayment issue is remanded to Claims for a decision.

DECISION:

The department decision dated April 10, 2012, reference 04, is reversed. The claimant was discharged for misconduct on February 29, 2012. Benefits are denied until the claimant requalifies by working in and being paid wages for insured work equal to ten times his weekly benefit amount, provided he is otherwise eligible. The overpayment issue is remanded.

Randy L. Stephenson
Administrative Law Judge

Decision Dated and Mailed

rls/kjw