

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU**

TOU L VANG
Claimant

THE HILLSHIRE BRANDS COMPANY
Employer

APPEAL 20A-UI-15628-S1-T
**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

OC: 05/24/20
Claimant: Appellant (2)

Iowa Code § 96.5-2-a – Discharge for Misconduct
Iowa Code § 96.5-1 - Voluntary Quit

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

Tou Vang (claimant) appealed a representative's November 13, 2020, decision (reference 02) that concluded ineligibility to receive unemployment insurance benefits after a separation from work with The Hillshire Brands Company (employer). After hearing notices were mailed to the parties' last-known addresses of record, a telephone hearing was scheduled for January 26, 2021. The claimant participated personally. The employer did not provide a telephone number where it could be reached and therefore, did not participate in the hearing. The administrative law judge took official notice of the administrative file.

ISSUE:

The issues include 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 worked for the employer from October 23, 2019, through July 2020, as a full-time trimmer/extra guy.

The claimant was placed on ten-day quarantine at the time he was tested for Covid-19. He notified the employer's nurse. She instructed the claimant to quarantine for ten days and call the employer afterwards to return to work. The claimant called the employer. Someone in the Human Resources Department terminated him for absenteeism.

The claimant filed for unemployment insurance benefits with an effective date of May 24, 2020. His weekly benefit amount was determined to be \$440.00. The claimant received benefits of \$440.00 per week from May 24, 2020, to the week ending June 6, 2020. This is a total of \$880.00 in state unemployment insurance benefits after the separation from employment. He also received \$1,200.00 in Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation for the two-week period ending June 6, 2020.

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, 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).

Iowa Admin. Code r.871-24.32(8) provides:

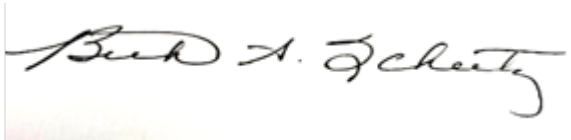
(8) Past acts of misconduct. While past acts and warnings can be used to determine the magnitude of a current act of misconduct, a discharge for misconduct cannot be based on such past act or acts. The termination of employment must be based on a current act.

The employer has the burden of proof in establishing disqualifying job misconduct. Excessive absences are not misconduct unless unexcused. Absences due to properly reported illness can never constitute job misconduct since they are not volitional. *Cosper v. Iowa Department of Job Service*, 321 N.W.2d 6 (Iowa 1982). The employer must establish not only misconduct but that there was a final incident of misconduct which precipitated the discharge. The last incident of

absence was a properly reported medical issue. The claimant's absence does not amount to job misconduct because it was properly reported. The employer did not participate in the hearing and has failed to provide any evidence of willful and deliberate misconduct which would be a final incident leading to the discharge. The claimant was discharged but there was no misconduct.

DECISION:

The representative's November 13, 2020, decision (reference 02) is reversed. The claimant was discharged. Misconduct has not been established. Benefits are allowed provided the claimant is otherwise eligible.



Beth A. Scheetz
Administrative Law Judge

February 10, 2021
Decision Dated and Mailed

bas/scn