

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU**

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**KAOUTAR RIAD**  
Claimant

**SWIFT PORK COMPANY**  
Employer

**APPEAL 21A-UI-20516-SN-T**  
**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE  
DECISION**

**OC: 08/08/21**  
**Claimant: Appellant (2)**

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Iowa Code § 96.5(2)a – Discharge for Misconduct  
Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.32(1)a – Discharge for Misconduct  
Iowa Code § 96.4(3) – Ability to and Availability for Work

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

The claimant, Kaoutar Riad, filed an appeal from the September 8, 2021, (reference 01) unemployment insurance decision that denied benefits based upon the conclusion he was discharged for leaving work without the employer's permission. The parties were properly notified of the hearing. A telephone hearing was held on November 5, 2021. The claimant participated. The employer did not participate. Official notice was taken of the agency records.

**ISSUES:**

Whether the claimant was able and available for work after she separated from employment?  
Whether the claimant's separation from employment is disqualifying?

**FINDINGS OF FACT:**

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

The claimant began working for the employer as a full-time forklift driver from March 2021, until he was separated from employment on July 27, 2021. The claimant's immediate supervisor was Edgar Rantaria.

Around the time she was terminated, the claimant was six months pregnant. The claimant received restrictions from her doctor regarding her pregnancy. One of those restrictions was that she could not lift more than 30 pounds of weight. The claimant was placed on a rotation performing bagging, boxing and palletizing operations on the rib line as she had done before. The claimant complained that these duties exceeded her restrictions. Eventually, the claimant was sent to the human resources department. The human resources department told the claimant that they did not have any positions that she could perform within her restrictions. The claimant was told they would call her when they had an opening.

On July 27, 2021, the human resources department told the claimant she had been terminated. They did not give her a reason. The claimant was instructed to clean out her locker.

The administrative record KCCO indicates the claimant began conducting job searches the week ending August 14, 2021. She has continued to make the requisite job searches. The claimant has been released to return to work without restrictions. She has been looking for cashier jobs.

### **REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:**

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes claimant was discharged from employment for no disqualifying reason. He further concludes the claimant is able and available for work.

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.

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). 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).

In an at-will employment environment an employer may discharge an employee for any number of reasons or no reason at all if it is not contrary to public policy, but if it fails to meet its burden of proof to establish job related misconduct as the reason for the separation, it incurs potential liability for unemployment insurance benefits related to that separation. A determination as to whether an employee's act is misconduct does not rest solely on the interpretation or application of the employer's policy or rule. A violation is not necessarily disqualifying misconduct even if the employer was fully within its rights to impose discipline up to or including discharge for the incident under its policy.

The claimant was discharged. The employer did not give a reason for the claimant's discharge. It appears the employer terminated the claimant for insisting that she be provided work within her restrictions. This is not misconduct.

The next issue to evaluate is whether the claimant was able and available for work after separating from employment.

Iowa Code section 96.4(3) provides:

An unemployed individual shall be eligible to receive benefits with respect to any week only if the department finds that:

3. The individual is able to work, is available for work, and is earnestly and actively seeking work. This subsection is waived if the individual is deemed partially unemployed, while employed at the individual's regular job, as defined in section 96.1A, subsection 37, paragraph "b", subparagraph (1), or temporarily unemployed as defined in section 96.1A, subsection 37, paragraph "c". The work search requirements of this subsection and the disqualification requirement for failure to apply for, or to accept suitable work of section 96.5, subsection 3 are waived if the individual is not disqualified for benefits under section 96.5, subsection 1, paragraph "h".

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.22(1)a provides:

**Benefits eligibility conditions.** For an individual to be eligible to receive benefits the department must find that the individual is able to work, available for work, and earnestly and actively seeking work. The individual bears the burden of establishing that the individual is able to work, available for work, and earnestly and actively seeking work.

**(1) Able to work.** An individual must be physically and mentally able to work in some gainful employment, not necessarily in the individual's customary occupation, but which is engaged in by others as a means of livelihood.

a. *Illness, injury or pregnancy.* Each case is decided upon an individual basis, recognizing that various work opportunities present different physical requirements. A statement from a medical practitioner is considered prima facie evidence of the physical ability of the individual to perform the work required. A pregnant individual must meet the same criteria for determining ableness as do all other individuals.

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.22(2) provides:

**Benefit eligibility conditions.** For an individual to be eligible to receive benefits the department must find that the individual is able to work, available for work, and earnestly and actively seeking work. The individual bears the burden of establishing that the individual is able to work, available for work, and earnestly and actively seeking work.

**(2) Available for work.** The availability requirement is satisfied when an individual is willing, able, and ready to accept suitable work which the individual does not have good cause to refuse, that is, the individual is genuinely attached to the labor market. Since, under unemployment insurance laws, it is the availability of an individual that is required to be tested, the labor market must be described in terms of the individual. A labor market for an individual means a market for the type of service which the individual offers in the geographical area in which the individual offers the service. Market in that sense does not mean that job vacancies must exist; the purpose of unemployment insurance is to compensate for lack of job vacancies. It means only that the type of services which an individual is offering is generally performed in the geographical area in which the individual is offering the services.

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.23 provides:

**Availability disqualifications.** The following are reasons for a claimant being disqualified for being unavailable for work.

**(1)** An individual who is ill and presently not able to perform work due to illness.

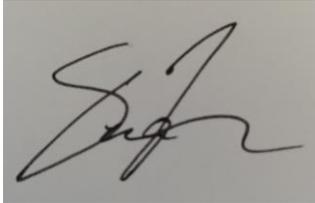
**(35)** Where the claimant is not able to work and is under the care of a medical practitioner and has not been released as being able to work.

An individual claiming benefits has the burden of proof that she is be able to work, available for work, and earnestly and actively seeking work. Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.22.

The administrative record KCCO shows the claimant conducted work searches the week after she separated from the employer. The claimant was able to perform work as a cashier within her restrictions after being separated. She has subsequently obtained a full release. Accordingly, she is eligible for unemployment insurance benefits.

**DECISION:**

The September 8, 2021, (reference 01) unemployment insurance decision is reversed. The employer has not met its burden to show the claimant was discharged for disqualifying misconduct. The claimant was able and available for work effective August 8, 2021. Benefits are granted.

A handwritten signature in black ink on a light gray background. The signature is stylized and appears to read 'Sean M. Nelson'.

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Sean M. Nelson  
Administrative Law Judge  
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December 14, 2021  
Decision Dated and Mailed

smn/mh