IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU

	68-0157 (9-06) - 3091078 - El
ENRIQUE R MUNOZ Claimant	APPEAL NO. 19A-UI-04239-S1-T
	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DECISION
JELD-WEN INC Employer	
	OC: 04/21/19 Claimant: Appellant (2)

Section 96.5-2-a – Discharge for Misconduct

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

Enrique Munoz (claimant) appealed a representative's May 22, 2019, decision (reference 01) that concluded he was not eligible to receive unemployment insurance benefits after his separation from work with Jeld-Wen (employer). After hearing notices were mailed to the parties' last-known addresses of record, a telephone hearing was held on June 19, 2019. The claimant participated personally. The employer participated by Michael Dass, Continuous Improvement Manager. The employer offered and Exhibit 1 was received into evidence.

ISSUE:

The issue is 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 was hired on October 1, 2018, as a full-time maintenance technician. The claimant signed for receipt of the employer's handbook and sexual harassment training on October 1, 2018. Shortly after he was hired a long-term employee called him "a Mexican" and wanted to fight the claimant. The employee was suspended.

The claimant was paired with a co-worker who made him feel uncomfortable in the way he spoke about the company and in the way he spoke to women. He complained to his supervisor about the co-worker. The supervisor understood the issues but there was no other person to pair him with.

On October 11, 2018, the co-worker told the claimant to hand his cellphone to a female worker while he sat in the conveyance. The claimant did not look at the co-worker's cellphone. On October 12, 2018, the co-worker drove up to see the female worker again. The claimant performed his assigned work and did not approach the female.

On October 16, 2018, the female worker and another employee reported they saw a pornographic video on a cellphone on October 11, 2018. The phone was handed to the female by the claimant. The female worker said the co-worker and the claimant were looking at her on

October 12, 2018. The employer suspended the claimant on October 16, 2018, and terminated him on October 18, 2018. The co-worker was also terminated.

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(4) provides:

(4) Report required. The claimant's statement and employer's statement must give detailed facts as to the specific reason for the claimant's discharge. 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. In cases where a suspension or disciplinary layoff exists, the claimant is considered as discharged, and the issue of misconduct shall be resolved.

The employer has the burden of proof in establishing disqualifying job misconduct. *Cosper v. lowa Department of Job Service*, 321 N.W.2d 6 (lowa 1982). The employer discharged the claimant and has the burden of proof to show misconduct. The employer did not provide sufficient evidence of misconduct at the hearing. The administrative law judge concludes that the hearsay evidence provided by the employer is not more persuasive than the claimant's denial of such conduct. The employer has not carried its burden of proof to establish that the claimant committed any act of misconduct in connection with employment for which she was discharged. Misconduct has not been established. The claimant is allowed unemployment insurance benefits provided he is otherwise eligible.

DECISION:

The representative's May 22, 2019, decision (reference 01) 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

Decision Dated and Mailed

bas/rvs