

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

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

CLAIMANT

APPEAL NO. 14A-UI-00328-S2T

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

EMPLOYER

**OC: 12/01/13
Claimant: Appellant (2)**

Section 96.5-2-a – Discharge for Misconduct

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

The claimant filed an appeal from a decision dated January 6, 2014, reference 02. The decision disqualified him from receiving unemployment benefits. After due notice was issued a hearing was held by telephone conference call on February 3, 2014. The claimant participated on his own behalf. The employer did not participate.

ISSUE:

Was the claimant discharged for work-connected misconduct?

FINDINGS OF FACT:

The claimant was randomly chosen to be tested for drugs under the employer's policy and under federal legal requirements. Pursuant to the policy, he was informed that he was required to submit to a random drug test as required by federal law. A urine sample was properly taken from the claimant and properly analyzed by a certified laboratory using the criteria set forth in 49 CFR Part 40. The analysis disclosed the presence of cocaine in the claimant's system at a level that would demonstrate the claimant had tested positive for cocaine, in violation of the employer's policy. The test results were reviewed by a qualified medical review officer (MRO), who verified the positive test result.

After it received the results of the drug test, the employer called the claimant on November 18, 2013. The claimant underwent treatment as required by the employer. The doctor found that the claimant was slipped a cigarette laced with cocaine on December 11, 2013, and the claimant is not a drug user. The employer has assured the claimant he is eligible for rehire.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

The first issue in this case is the effect of the confidentiality requirements of the federal law. The Omnibus Transportation Employee Testing Act of 1991 authorized the United States Department of Transportation (DOT) to prescribe regulations for testing of commercial motor vehicle operators. 49 USC § 31306. Congress required that the regulations provide for "the confidentiality of test results and medical information" of employees tested under the law. 49 USC § 31306(c)(7). Pursuant to this grant of rulemaking authority, the DOT established

confidentiality provisions in 49 CFR 40.321 that prohibit the release of individual test results or medical information about an employee to third parties without the employee's written consent. There is an exception, however, to that rule for administrative proceedings (e.g. unemployment compensation hearing) involving an employee who has tested positive under a DOT drug or alcohol test. 49 CFR 40.323(a)(1). The exception allows an employer to release the information to the decision maker in such a proceeding, provided the decision maker issues a binding stipulation that the information released will only be made available to the parties to the proceeding. 49 CFR 40.323(b). In the statement of the case, a stipulation in compliance with the regulation has been entered.

In my judgment, this federal confidentiality provision must be followed despite conflicting provisions of the Iowa Open Records Act (Iowa Code chapter 22), the Iowa Administrative Procedure Act (APA) (Iowa Code chapter 17A), and Iowa Employment Security Law (Iowa Code chapter 96). The federal confidentiality laws regarding drug testing must be followed because, under the Supremacy Clause, U.S. Const., Art. VI, cl. 2, state laws that "interfere with, or are contrary to the laws of congress, made in pursuance of the constitution" are invalid. Wisconsin Public Intervenor v. Mortier, 501 U.S. 597, 604 (1991).

In this case, the Iowa Open Records law, APA, and Employment Security law actually conflict with the federal statute 49 USC § 31306(c)(7) and the implementing regulations 49 CFR 40.321 to the extent that they would require the release of individual test results or medical information about an employee to third parties beyond the claimant, employer, and the decision maker in this case. It would defeat the purpose of the federal law of providing confidentiality to permit the information regarding the test results to be disclosed to the general public. Since the decision to discharge the claimant was based on his testing positive on a DOT drug test, it would be impossible to issue a public decision identifying the claimant without disclosing the drug test results. Therefore, the public decision in this case will be issued without identifying information. A decision with identifying information will be issued to the parties; but that decision, the exhibits, and the audio record (all of which contain confidential and identifying information) shall be sealed and not publicly disclosed.

The next issue in this case is whether the claimant was discharged for work-connected misconduct as defined by the unemployment insurance law. I conclude that he was not.

Iowa Code § 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 Iowa Supreme Court has ruled that an employer cannot establish disqualifying misconduct based on a drug test performed in violation of Iowa's drug testing laws. Harrison v. Employment Appeal Board, 659 N.W.2d 581 (Iowa 2003); Eaton v. Employment Appeal Board, 602 N.W.2d 553, 558 (Iowa 1999). As the court in Eaton stated, "It would be contrary to the spirit of chapter 730 to allow an employer to benefit from an unauthorized drug test by relying on it as a basis to disqualify an employee from unemployment compensation benefits." Eaton, 602 N.W.2d at 558.

Iowa's drug testing laws, however, do not apply to employees who are required to be tested under federal law and regulations. Iowa Code § 730.5-2. Although the court has not addressed this issue, it is logical that the courts would likewise require compliance with federal law before disqualifying a claimant who was discharged for failing a drug test required by federal law and regulations.

The evidence in this case establishes that the drug testing in this case complied with the applicable requirements of: (1) 49 CFR Part 382 that deal with the circumstances under which a driver can be tested, and (2) 49 CFR Part 40 that set forth the testing procedures. The claimant does not identify any notice or procedural problems with the testing.

The claimant does not deny the facts of the case.. The claimant's violation of a known work rule was not a willful and material breach of the duties and obligations to the employer. Therefore, work-connected misconduct as defined by the unemployment insurance law has not been established in this case.

DECISION:

The unemployment insurance decision dated January 6, 2014, reference 01, is reversed. The employer has not met its proof to establish job-related misconduct. Benefits are allowed.

Beth A. Scheetz
Administrative Law Judge

Decision Dated and Mailed

bas/css