

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU**

PREVU W MANYA
Claimant

TYSON FRESH MEATS INC
Employer

APPEAL 21A-UI-14583-AD-T

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

**OC: 03/28/21
Claimant: Appellant (2)**

Iowa Code § 96.5(1) – Voluntary Quitting
Iowa Code § 96.5(2)a – Discharge for Misconduct

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

On June 25, 2021, Prevu Manya (claimant/appellant) filed a timely appeal from the Iowa Workforce Development decision dated June 17, 2021 (reference 01) that denied benefits based on a finding claimant voluntarily quit work on March 29, 2021 for personal reasons.

A telephone hearing was held on August 20, 2021. The parties were properly notified of the hearing. The claimant participated personally. Tyson Fresh Meats Inc. (employer/respondent) was not available at the number registered for the hearing and did not participate. Official notice was taken of the administrative record.

ISSUE(S):

- I. Was the separation from employment a layoff, discharge for misconduct, or voluntary quit without good cause?

FINDINGS OF FACT:

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

Claimant began working for employer in July 2016. Claimant worked for employer full-time. The last day claimant worked on the job was March 26, 2021. Claimant was suspended at that time and told to return on March 29, 2021. Claimant was discharged on March 29, 2021.

Claimant was suspended on March 26, 2021 as he was returning to work from moving his car. Claimant and others who worked in the second shift often moved their car after the first shift had left so they could park closer to the building. A security guard told him as he was returning that there was a new rule that employees could no longer do this. Claimant was unaware of this rule. Claimant's manager then appeared, took his ID, and told him to come in for a meeting on March 29, 2021.

Claimant reported to the meeting on March 29, 2021 as requested. His manager and supervisor were present at the meeting. They presented him with a written warning based on the incident on March 26 and directed him to sign it. Claimant questioned whether he should sign it because he

was unaware of the rule. He asked to speak with HR to get clarification and what the rule was, in part because English is not his first language. Claimant was told he could not see HR and he was discharged at that time.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

For the reasons set forth below, the decision dated June 17, 2021 (reference 01) that denied benefits based on a finding claimant voluntarily quit work on March 29, 2021 for personal reasons is REVERSED.

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 provides in relevant part:

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).

The employer bears the burden of proving that a claimant is disqualified from receiving benefits because of substantial misconduct within the meaning of Iowa Code section 96.5(2). *Myers v. Emp't Appeal Bd.*, 462 N.W.2d 734, 737 (Iowa Ct. App. 1990). 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). What constitutes misconduct justifying termination of an employee and what misconduct warrants denial of unemployment insurance benefits are two separate decisions. *Pierce v. Iowa Dep't of Job Serv.*, 425 N.W.2d 679 (Iowa Ct. App. 1988).

Misconduct serious enough to warrant discharge is not necessarily serious enough to warrant a denial of job insurance benefits. Such misconduct must be “substantial.” *Newman v. Iowa Dep’t of Job Serv.*, 351 N.W.2d 806 (Iowa Ct. App. 1984). The focus is on deliberate, intentional, or culpable acts by the employee. When based on carelessness, the carelessness must actually indicate a “wrongful intent” to be disqualifying in nature. *Newman, Id.* In contrast, 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. *Newman, Id.*

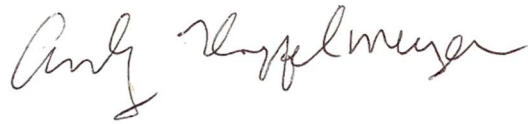
When reviewing an alleged act of misconduct, the finder of fact may consider past acts of misconduct to determine the magnitude of the current act. *Kelly v. Iowa Dep’t of Job Serv.*, 386 N.W.2d 552, 554 (Iowa Ct. App. 1986). However, conduct asserted to be disqualifying misconduct must be both specific and current. *West v. Emp’t Appeal Bd.*, 489 N.W.2d 731 (Iowa 1992); *Greene v. Emp’t Appeal Bd.*, 426 N.W.2d 659 (Iowa Ct. App. 1988).

Because our unemployment compensation law is designed to protect workers from financial hardships when they become unemployed through no fault of their own, we construe the provisions “liberally to carry out its humane and beneficial purpose.” *Bridgestone/Firestone, Inc. v. Emp’t Appeal Bd.*, 570 N.W.2d 85, 96 (Iowa 1997). “[C]ode provisions which operate to work a forfeiture of benefits are strongly construed in favor of the claimant.” *Diggs v. Emp’t Appeal Bd.*, 478 N.W.2d 432, 434 (Iowa Ct. App. 1991).

Employer has not carried its burden of proving claimant is disqualified from receiving benefits because of a current act of substantial misconduct within the meaning of Iowa Code section 96.5(2). Claimant was discharged because he sought clarity from HR regarding a written warning. This does not constitute misconduct and therefore the separation from employment was not disqualifying.

DECISION:

The decision dated June 17, 2021 (reference 01) that denied benefits based on a finding claimant voluntarily quit work on March 29, 2021 for personal reasons is REVERSED. The separation from employment was not disqualifying. Benefits are allowed, provided claimant is not otherwise disqualified or ineligible.



Andrew B. Duffelmeyer
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August 24, 2021
Decision Dated and Mailed

abd/kmj