

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

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

MICHAEL A PRICE
Claimant

APPEAL NO. 11A-UI-12670-NT

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

MANPOWER INTERNATIONAL INC
Employer

OC: 07/24/11
Claimant: Respondent (2R)

Section 96.5-2-a – Discharge
Section 96.3-7 – Benefit Overpayment

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

Manpower International Inc. filed a timely appeal from a representative's decision dated September 16, 2011, reference 01, which held claimant eligible to receive unemployment insurance benefits. After due notice, a hearing was scheduled for and held on October 18, 2011. Although duly notified, the claimant did not participate. The employer participated by Ms. Heidi Pringle, Senior Staffing Specialist.

ISSUE:

The issue in this matter is whether the claimant was discharged for misconduct sufficient to warrant the denial of unemployment benefits.

FINDINGS OF FACT:

The administrative law judge, having considered the evidence in the record, finds: Michael Price was employed by Manpower International from May 9, 2011 until July 26, 2011 when he was discharged from employment. Mr. Price was assigned to work at Houghton Fluid Care as a forklift operator on a long-term assignment. The claimant was paid by the hour. His contact person at Manpower International was Heidi Pringle.

Mr. Price was discharged on July 26, 2011 after he violated a Houghton Fluid Care policy and a warning that had been served upon him by using a cellular telephone while operating a company forklift. The claimant had been specifically warned in the past that using a cell phone while operating a company forklift was a violation of policy and that the next offense would result in his termination from employment. At the time of discharge the claimant did not indicate any extenuating circumstances.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

The question before the administrative law judge is whether the evidence in the record establishes sufficient misconduct to warrant the denial of unemployment insurance benefits. It does.

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.

The employer has the burden of proof in this matter. See Iowa Code section 96.6.2. Misconduct must be substantial in order to justify a denial of unemployment insurance benefits. Misconduct serious enough to warrant the discharge of an employee may not necessarily be serious enough to warrant the denial of unemployment insurance benefits. See Lee v. Employment Appeal Board, 616 N.W.2d 661 (Iowa 2000). The focus is on deliberate, intentional or culpable acts by the employee. See Gimbel v. Employment Appeal Board, 489 N.W.2d 36, 39 (Iowa Ct. App. 1992).

The evidence in the record shows that Mr. Price was discharged after he violated a client employer policy and specific warning that had been served upon him by using his personal cell phone while operating a company forklift. Although the claimant had been specifically warned he violated the warning and the company policy by again using his cell phone while operating a company forklift and was discharged on July 26, 2011.

There being no evidence to the contrary, the administrative law judge concludes that the employer has sustained its burden of proof in establishing disqualifying conduct on the part of Mr. Price. Benefits are withheld.

Iowa Code section 96.3-7, as amended in 2008, provides:

7. Recovery of overpayment of benefits.

a. If an individual receives benefits for which the individual is subsequently determined to be ineligible, even though the individual acts in good faith and is not otherwise at fault, the benefits shall be recovered. The department in its discretion may recover the overpayment of benefits either by having a sum equal to the overpayment deducted from any future benefits payable to the individual or by having the individual pay to the department a sum equal to the overpayment.

b. (1) If the department determines that an overpayment has been made, the charge for the overpayment against the employer's account shall be removed and the account shall be credited with an amount equal to the overpayment from the unemployment compensation trust fund and this credit shall include both contributory and reimbursable employers, notwithstanding section 96.8, subsection 5. However, provided the benefits were not received as the result of fraud or willful misrepresentation by the individual, benefits shall not be recovered from an individual if the employer did not participate in the initial determination to award benefits pursuant to section 96.6, subsection 2, and an overpayment occurred because of a subsequent reversal on appeal regarding the issue of the individual's separation from employment. The employer shall not be charged with the benefits.

(2) An accounting firm, agent, unemployment insurance accounting firm, or other entity that represents an employer in unemployment claim matters and demonstrates a continuous pattern of failing to participate in the initial determinations to award benefits, as determined and defined by rule by the department, shall be denied permission by the department to represent any employers in unemployment insurance matters. This subparagraph does not apply to attorneys or counselors admitted to practice in the courts of this state pursuant to section 602.10101.

DECISION:

The representative's decision dated September 16, 2011, reference 01, is reversed. The claimant is disqualified. Unemployment insurance benefits are withheld until the claimant has worked in and been paid wages for insured work equal to ten times his weekly benefit amount, and meets all other eligibility requirements of Iowa law. The issue of whether the claimant must repay the unemployment benefits is remanded to the UIS Division for determination.

Terence P. Nice
Administrative Law Judge

Decision Dated and Mailed

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