

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU**

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**JULIUS TYSON**  
Claimant

**GREYSTONE MANUFACTURING LLC**  
Employer

**APPEAL 20A-UI-02444-DB-T**

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE  
DECISION**

**OC: 02/23/20  
Claimant: Appellant (2)**

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

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

The claimant/appellant filed an appeal from the March 11, 2020 (reference 02) unemployment insurance decision that denied unemployment insurance benefits to the claimant based upon his discharge from employment. The parties were properly notified of the hearing. A telephone hearing was held on April 29, 2020. The claimant, Julius Tyson, participated personally. The employer, Greystone Manufacturing LLC, participated through witnesses Britt Rogers and Sherry Ault. Claimant's Exhibit A was admitted. The administrative law judge took administrative notice of the claimant's unemployment insurance benefits records including the fact-finding documents.

**ISSUE:**

Was the claimant discharged for disqualifying job-related misconduct?

**FINDINGS OF FACT:**

Having reviewed all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: Claimant was employed full-time beginning May 26, 2019 and his employment ended on February 19, 2020 when he was discharged. He worked as an assembler on the employer's production line.

On February 19, 2020, claimant was being disciplined for calling off work on February 9, 2020 and leaving work early on February 10, 2020. Claimant disagreed with the warnings. He met with Ms. Rogers and his supervisor on duty. Claimant explained to Ms. Rogers that he disagreed with the warnings. He walked out of her office and returned to the production line. No profanity was used. No threats of violence were made. Claimant did not raise his tone of voice during the meeting. Claimant was discharged for violation of the employer's written policy, which stated that workers must show appreciation towards management and have a positive attitude in the workplace. Claimant had received other warnings regarding attendance in the past.

## REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes the claimant was discharged from employment for no disqualifying reason. Benefits are allowed, provided the claimant is otherwise eligible.

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.

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-related misconduct. *Cosper v. Iowa Dep't of Job Serv.*, 321 N.W.2d 6 (Iowa 1982). The issue is not whether the

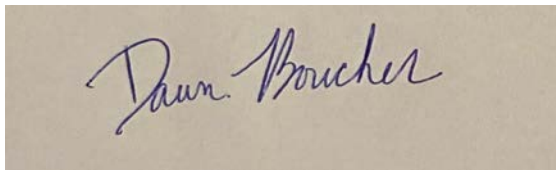
employer made a correct decision in separating claimant, but whether the claimant is entitled to unemployment insurance benefits. *Infante v. Iowa Dep't of Job Serv.*, 364 N.W.2d 262 (Iowa Ct. App. 1984). What constitutes misconduct justifying termination of an employee and what misconduct warrants denial 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). When based on carelessness, the carelessness must actually indicate a "wrongful intent" to be disqualifying in nature. *Id.* Negligence does not constitute misconduct unless recurrent in nature; a single act is not disqualifying unless indicative of a deliberate disregard of the employer's interests. *Henry v. Iowa Dep't of Job Serv.*, 391 N.W.2d 731 (Iowa Ct. App. 1986).

The employer has failed to establish any incident of disqualifying job-related misconduct. Claimant's actions on February 19, 2020 do not rise to the level of substantial misconduct. As such, benefits are allowed, provided the claimant is otherwise eligible.

**DECISION:**

The March 11, 2020 (reference 02) unemployment insurance decision is reversed. Claimant was discharged from employment for no disqualifying reason. Benefits are allowed, provided he is otherwise eligible.

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Dawn Boucher  
Administrative Law Judge

May 4, 2020  
Decision Dated and Mailed

db/scn