

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU**

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**PATRICK D LONGSHORE**  
Claimant

**C & R PORK FARMS INC**  
Employer

**APPEAL 19A-UI-03553-H2T**

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE  
DECISION**

**OC: 03/24/19  
Claimant: Respondent (2)**

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Iowa Code § 96.5(2)a – Discharge/Misconduct  
Iowa Code § 96.3(7) - Recovery of Benefit Overpayment  
871 IAC 24.10 – Employer Participation in the fact-finding Interview

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

The employer filed an appeal from the April 19, 2019, (reference 01) decision that allowed benefits. The parties were properly notified about the hearing. A telephone hearing was held on May 20, 2019. Claimant participated. Employer participated through Harry Reed, General Manager. Employer's Exhibit 1 was admitted into the record.

**ISSUES:**

Was the claimant discharged due to job connected misconduct?

Has the claimant been overpaid any unemployment insurance benefits, and if so, can the repayment of those benefits to the agency be waived?

Can any charges to the employer's account be waived?

**FINDINGS OF FACT:**

Having reviewed all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: Claimant was employed full time as a production employee beginning in March 2017 through, March 26, 2019 when he was discharged.

At the beginning of every month the claimant or one of his coworkers was required to check the generator settings and to accurately record the readings. If the readings for the generator hours showed that they were the same from one month to the next, the claimant was to bring it to a manager's attention because the reading would mean the generator was not kicking on at all during the month. The generator was essential in case of a power outage the generator would kick on to insure that the pigs did not suffocate. If the reading was not changing month to month, it was an indication that the generator needed to be checked. Without the generator operating correctly the employer stood to lose up to four thousand hogs.

Claimant knew that if he noticed that the generator hours were not changing month to month he had to bring it to someone's attention. Claimant could have told the assistant manager, Chad or the manager Jamie.

The claimant recorded generator hours of 412.3 for November 2018, 412.3 for December 2018, 412.3 for January 2019 and 412.3 for February 2019. At no time did the claimant ever notify Jamie or Chad that the generator numbers were the same from month to month and the generator needed to be checked. While regular meetings were held with claimant and the managers in attendance at no time did the claimant mention that the generator numbers were the same from month to month.

The claimant was off work due to a non-work related broken arm beginning in late February or early March 2019. Jamie the manager then noticed that the generator numbers had not changed for the last four months. He insisted to Mr. Reed that they check the generator the very day he noticed the claimant's records. Mr. Reed questioned both Jamie and Chad about whether claimant had ever warned them about the generator numbers. Both Jamie and Chad said claimant never told them the generator numbers were the same from month to month.

The claimant has received unemployment benefits after the separation on a claim with an effective date of March 24, 2019.

The employer did participate personally in the fact-finding interview through Mr. Reed who provided essentially the same information to the fact-finder as was provided at the appeal hearing.

#### **REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:**

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes the claimant was discharged from employment due to job-related 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).

It is the duty of the administrative law judge as the trier of fact in this case, to determine the credibility of witnesses, weigh the evidence and decide the facts in issue. *Arndt v. City of LeClaire*, 728 N.W.2d 389, 394-395 (Iowa 2007). The administrative law judge may believe all, part or none of any witness's testimony. *State v. Holtz*, 548 N.W.2d 162, 163 (Iowa Ct. App. 1996). In assessing the credibility of witnesses, the administrative law judge should consider the evidence using his or her own observations, common sense and experience. *State v. Holtz*, Id. In determining the facts, and deciding what testimony to believe, the fact finder may consider the following factors: whether the testimony is reasonable and consistent with other believable evidence; whether a witness has made inconsistent statements; the witness's appearance, conduct, age, intelligence, memory and knowledge of the facts; and the witness's interest in the trial, their motive, candor, bias and prejudice. *State v. Holtz*, Id.

Generally, continued refusal to follow reasonable instructions constitutes misconduct. *Gilliam v. Atlantic Bottling Company*, 453 N.W.2d 230 (Iowa App. 1990). The claimant admits that he knew he was to report to a supervisor when the generator numbers remained the same from one month to the next. Claimant alleges that on multiple occasions he told both Jamie and Chad about the generator numbers. Chad and Jamie denied the claimant ever told them about the generator numbers. The very day Jamie discovered the generator numbers had been the same for four months he insisted that he and Mr. Reed check the generator despite the fact that each of them had already worked over a twelve hour day. Jamie acted immediately to check the generator because he understood that if the generator failed during even one power outage the loss would be devastating for the employer. With floods and rains a power outage is a feasible possibility. Jamie's actions the day he learned of the numbers persuade the administrative law judge that the claimant had never notified Chad, Jamie or anyone else about the generator numbers. Claimant's testimony at the hearing that he had made multiple notifications to multiple managers and no one had acted on his information is simply not believable in light of Jamie's actions the day he found out. Claimant's repeatedly failed to notify management about the generator numbers, despite knowing he should do so, is evidence of willful job related misconduct sufficient to disqualify him from receipt of unemployment insurance benefits. Benefits are denied.

Iowa Code section 96.3(7)a-b, 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) (a) 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. The employer shall not be relieved of charges if benefits are paid because the employer or an agent of the employer failed to respond timely or adequately to the department's request for information relating to the payment of benefits. This prohibition against relief of charges shall apply to both contributory and reimbursable employers.

(b) 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.

(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.

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.10 provides:

Employer and employer representative participation in fact-finding interviews.

(1) "Participate," as the term is used for employers in the context of the initial determination to award benefits pursuant to Iowa Code section 96.6, subsection 2, means submitting detailed factual information of the quantity and quality that if unrebutted would be sufficient to result in a decision favorable to the employer. The most effective means to participate is to provide live testimony at the interview from a witness with firsthand knowledge of the events leading to the separation. If no live testimony is provided, the employer must provide the name and telephone number of an employee with firsthand information who may be contacted, if necessary, for rebuttal. A party may also participate by providing detailed written statements or documents that provide detailed factual information of the events leading to separation. At a minimum, the information provided by the employer or the employer's representative must identify the dates and particular circumstances of the incident or incidents, including, in the case of discharge, the act or omissions of the claimant or, in the event of a voluntary separation, the stated reason for the quit. The specific rule or policy must be submitted if the claimant was discharged for violating such rule or policy. In the case of discharge for attendance violations, the information must include the circumstances of all incidents the employer or the employer's representative contends meet the definition of unexcused absences as set forth in 871—subrule 24.32(7). On the other hand, written or oral statements or general conclusions without supporting detailed factual information and information submitted after the fact-finding decision has been issued are not considered participation within the meaning of the statute.

(2) "A continuous pattern of nonparticipation in the initial determination to award benefits," pursuant to Iowa Code section 96.6, subsection 2, as the term is used for an entity representing employers, means on 25 or more occasions in a calendar quarter beginning with the first calendar quarter of 2009, the entity files appeals after failing to participate. Appeals filed but withdrawn before the day of the contested case hearing will not be considered in determining if a continuous pattern of nonparticipation exists. The division administrator shall notify the employer's representative in writing after each such appeal.

(3) If the division administrator finds that an entity representing employers as defined in Iowa Code section 96.6, subsection 2, has engaged in a continuous pattern of nonparticipation, the division administrator shall suspend said representative for a period of up to six months on the first occasion, up to one year on the second occasion and up to ten years on the third or subsequent occasion. Suspension by the division administrator constitutes final agency action and may be appealed pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.19.

(4) "Fraud or willful misrepresentation by the individual," as the term is used for claimants in the context of the initial determination to award benefits pursuant to Iowa Code section 96.6, subsection 2, means providing knowingly false statements or knowingly false denials of material facts for the purpose of obtaining unemployment insurance benefits. Statements or denials may be either oral or written by the claimant. Inadvertent misstatements or mistakes made in good faith are not considered fraud or willful misrepresentation.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 96.3(7)"b" as amended by 2008 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2160.

Because the claimant's separation was disqualifying, benefits were paid to which the claimant was not entitled. The unemployment insurance law provides that benefits must be recovered from a claimant who receives benefits and is later determined to be ineligible for benefits, even though the claimant acted in good faith and was not otherwise at fault. However, the overpayment will not be recovered when it is based on a reversal on appeal of an initial determination to award benefits on an issue regarding the claimant's employment separation if: (1) the benefits were not received due to any fraud or willful misrepresentation by the claimant and (2) the employer did not participate in the initial proceeding to award benefits. The employer will not be charged for benefits if it is determined that they did participate in the fact-finding interview. Iowa Code § 96.3(7). In this case, the claimant has received benefits but was not eligible for those benefits. Since the employer participated in the fact-finding interview the claimant is obligated to repay the benefits he received to the agency and the employer's account shall not be charged.

**DECISION:**

The April 19, 2019, (reference 01) decision is reversed. The claimant was discharged from employment due to job-related misconduct. Benefits are withheld until such time as he has worked in and been paid wages for insured work equal to ten times his weekly benefit amount, provided he is otherwise eligible. The claimant has been overpaid unemployment insurance benefits in the amount of \$3,736.00 and he is obligated to repay the agency those benefits. The employer did participate in the fact-finding interview and their account shall not be charged.

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Teresa K. Hillary  
Administrative Law Judge

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Decision Dated and Mailed

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