

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
Unemployment Insurance Appeals Section
1000 East Grand—Des Moines, Iowa 50319
DECISION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
68-0157 (7-97) – 3091078 - EI**

**LOUIS R BYRD
3237 ORCHARD AVE
DAVENPORT IA 52802**

**MURRAY WAREHOUSE INC
1011 FLORAL LN
DAVENPORT IA 52802**

**Appeal Number: 04A-UI-05893-LT
OC 05-09-04 R 04
Claimant: Respondent (2)**

This Decision Shall Become Final, unless within fifteen (15) days from the date below, you or any interested party appeal to the Employment Appeal Board by submitting either a signed letter or a signed written Notice of Appeal, directly to the **Employment Appeal Board, 4th Floor—Lucas Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50319**.

The appeal period will be extended to the next business day if the last day to appeal falls on a weekend or a legal holiday.

STATE CLEARLY

1. The name, address and social security number of the claimant.
2. A reference to the decision from which the appeal is taken.
3. That an appeal from such decision is being made and such appeal is signed.
4. The grounds upon which such appeal is based.

YOU MAY REPRESENT yourself in this appeal or you may obtain a lawyer or other interested party to do so provided there is no expense to Workforce Development. If you wish to be represented by a lawyer, you may obtain the services of either a private attorney or one whose services are paid for with public funds. It is important that you file your claim as directed, while this appeal is pending, to protect your continuing right to benefits.

(Administrative Law Judge)

(Decision Dated & Mailed)

Section 96.5-2-a – Discharge/Misconduct
Section 96.3-7 - Recovery of Benefit Overpayment

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

Employer filed a timely appeal from the May 21, 2004, reference 01, decision that allowed benefits. After due notice was issued, a hearing was held on June 17, 2004. Claimant did participate. Employer did participate through Chuck Henson.

FINDINGS OF FACT:

Having reviewed all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: Claimant was employed as a full-time warehouseman through May 7, 2004 when he was discharged. On May 5, claimant left six pallets on the back of a trailer and allowed it to depart without unloading

them. He recorded on his paperwork that he had unloaded them and told the driver it was okay to leave. The driver had to return from his next stop to re-deliver the pallets.

His supervisor also directed him to empty a trailer, which he did not do before leaving work that day. The week before, claimant had left two pallets on the trailer and allowed the driver to leave. A verbal warning was issued at that time and claimant was aware that employer expected him to be certain that the proper pallets were unloaded and conformed to the paperwork before allowing the driver to leave. In October 2003, claimant had also sent drivers away telling them that it was too late to unload when it was not. On each occasion claimant said the drivers initiated driving away without direction from claimant but each driver, when questioned by Chuck Henson, indicated they acted at the direction of claimant. Claimant also maintained that he could not see into the trucks because of broken dock lights, but only one of four dock lights were broken, the fork trucks had headlights on them, he failed to ask the assistance of the driver in verifying the pallets to be unloaded, and he did not seek a flashlight to assist in the verification.

The claimant has received unemployment benefits since filing a claim with an effective date of May 9, 2004.

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:

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.

This definition has been accepted by the Iowa Supreme Court as accurately reflecting the intent of the legislature. Huntoon v. Iowa Department of Job Service, 275 N.W.2d 445, 448 (Iowa 1979).

Claimant's defenses against employer's allegations are weak at best. He is not credible in that each of the drivers questioned stated that they did not leave until claimant told them unloading was complete and the odds of using a faulty fork truck at the one dock without a working light on each of these occasions is unreasonable. Claimant engaged in a pattern of work avoidance and carelessness in the performance of his job duties. This constitutes disqualifying misconduct. Benefits are denied.

Iowa Code Section 96.3-7 provides:

7. Recovery of overpayment of benefits. 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.

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.

Because the claimant's separation was disqualifying, benefits were paid to which the claimant was not entitled. Those benefits must be recovered in accordance with the provisions of Iowa law.

DECISION:

The May 21, 2004, 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 is overpaid benefits in the amount of \$1,225.00.

dml/kjf