

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

NICK R ANDREWS  
2012 CATALINA PL  
MARSHALLTOWN IA 50158

SWIFT & COMPANY  
c/o EMPLOYERS UNITY INC  
PO BOX 749000  
ARVADA CO 80006-9000

Appeal Number: 05A-UI-05914-HT  
OC: 05/08/05 R: 02  
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, 4<sup>th</sup> 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.

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(Administrative Law Judge)

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(Decision Dated & Mailed)

Section 96.5-2(a) – Discharge  
Section 96.3(7) – Overpayment

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

The employer, Swift and Company (Swift), filed an appeal from a decision dated May 24, 2005, reference 02. The decision allowed benefits to the claimant, Nick Andrews. After due notice was issued a hearing was held by telephone conference call on June 22, 2005. The claimant did not provide a telephone number where he could be contacted and did not participate. The employer participated by Human Resources Manager Jeremy Cook.

#### FINDINGS OF FACT:

Having heard the testimony of the witness and having examined all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: Nick Andrews was employed by Swift from October 15, 2004 until May 3, 2005. He was a full-time production worker.

On May 3, 2005, two foremen came to Human Resources Manager Jeremy Cook and reported they had both observed the claimant sleeping in the locker room. Mr. Cook sent one of these men to bring Mr. Andrews to the office and he was questioned. The claimant admitted he had been sleeping but said it was because he was not feeling well. However, on the way to the locker room he would have had to have passed the health services office which was open, and he did not stop to seek help from anyone there. He also did not notify any foreman that he was leaving his work area to go lay down due to feeling unwell.

The employee handbook specifically states that sleeping on the job is grounds for immediate discharge and the claimant had received a copy of the handbook at the time of hire.

Nick Andrews has received unemployment benefits since filing a claim with an effective date of May 8, 2005.

#### REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

The issue is whether the claimant is disqualified. The judge concludes he is.

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).

The claimant may, in fact, have been ill on the day in question. However, he left his work area with notifying anyone, did not go to health services and instead just went to sleep in the locker room. This is a violation of a known company rule and is conduct not in the best interests of the employer. The claimant is disqualified.

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.

The claimant has received unemployment benefits to which he is not entitled. These must be recovered in accordance with the provisions of Iowa law.

#### DECISION:

The representative's decision of May 24, 2005, reference 02 is reversed. Nick Andrews is disqualified and benefits are withheld until he has earned ten times his weekly benefit amount, provided he is otherwise eligible. He is overpaid in the amount of \$1,692.00.

bgh/sc