

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

BRYCE S KILDOW
APT 4
2738 E 53RD ST
DAVENPORT IA 52732

A&P ENTERPRISES INC
1020 LINCOLN RD
BETTENDORF IA 52722

Appeal Number: 04A-UI-02661-HT
OC: 02/08/04 R: 04
Claimant: Respondent (1)

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

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

The employer, A&P Enterprises, Inc. (A&P), filed an appeal from a decision dated March 2, 2004, reference 01. The decision allowed benefits to the claimant, Bryce Kildow. After due notice was issued, a hearing was held by telephone conference call on March 29, 2004. The claimant participated on his own behalf. The employer participated by President Vinod Pant.

FINDINGS OF FACT:

Having heard the testimony of the witnesses and having examined all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: Bryce Kildow was employed by A&P from September 22, 2002 until February 7, 2004. He was a full-time cashier.

On February 6, 2004, President Vinod Pant sent a minor, Tracie, in to buy beer from the claimant. This was a personal friend of the claimant's and he was on his lunch hour, so he bought the beer for her and put it in the cooler until the end of his shift. The next day Mr. Pant gave the claimant a document to sign, the nature of which is unclear as to whether it was a reprimand or a resignation. The claimant disagreed and refused to sign it, saying it was incorrect. The employer then told him to leave the store and he did.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

The issue is whether the claimant is disqualified. The judge concludes he is not.

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).

A review of the record does not support the employer's contention that the claimant quit voluntarily. The preponderance of the evidence is that the claimant was discharged for selling beer to a minor. However, the claimant bought the beer himself, at a time when he was off the clock, and this is not against the law as the claimant is not a minor. The claimant was discharged but the employer has failed to provide evidence of misconduct. Disqualification may not be imposed.

DECISION:

The representative's decision of March 2, 2004, reference 01, is affirmed. Bryce Kildow is qualified for benefits provided he is otherwise eligible.

bgh/d