

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

68-0157 (9-06) - 3091078 - EI

JOSHUA M WHEELER
Claimant

APPEAL NO. 13A-UI-13912-S2T

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

SWIFT PORK COMPANY
Employer

OC: 11/17/13
Claimant: Respondent (2)

Section 96.5-2-a – Discharge for Misconduct
Section 96.3-7 – Overpayment

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

Swift Pork Company (employer) appealed a representative's December 9, 2013, decision (reference 02) that concluded Joshua Wheeler (claimant) was discharged and there was no evidence of willful or deliberate misconduct. After hearing notices were mailed to the parties' last-known addresses of record, a telephone hearing was scheduled for January 14, 2014. The claimant participated personally. The employer participated by Aureliano Diaz, Interim Human Resources Manager, and Luis Meza, Human Resources Supervisor. The employment offered and Exhibit One was received into evidence. Exhibit D-1 was admitted into evidence.

ISSUE:

The issue is whether the claimant was separated from employment for any disqualifying reason.

FINDINGS OF FACT:

The administrative law judge, having heard the testimony and considered all of the evidence in the record, finds that: The claimant was hired on February 12, 2007, as a full-time ham boning production worker. The claimant signed for receipt of the employer's handbook on August 2, 2008. The claimant was annually given training on the employer's policies on hostile work environment and harassment. On September 24, 2009, the employer issued the claimant a verbal warning for job performance. On March 11, 2011, the employer issued the claimant a written warning for failure to follow instructions. On September 24, 2013, the employer issued the claimant a verbal warning for job performance. The employer notified the claimant that further infractions could result in termination from employment.

On November 8, 2013, the claimant arrived at work and set an empty barrel on the line in preparation for his job duties. He left to help a supervisor perform duties and when he returned his empty barrel was gone. He found another empty barrel to replace it, performed his job duties, and returned to find the empty barrel gone again. This happened three times. Sometimes the claimant had to wait up to an hour to locate or wait for an empty barrel. Unbeknownst to the claimant, the supervisors needed the empty barrels to perform a test.

The claimant became upset and approached one supervisor aggressively. The claimant yelled at the supervisor that he stole the barrels from the claimant. The supervisor tried to explain but the claimant walked off saying “fucking shit”, “I don’t give a fuck”, and that he was taking all the “fucking supervisors to the office. The supervisor thought he was too aggressive with him and he felt intimidated. The claimant left the first supervisor and went to another supervisor.

He was angry and screaming at the next supervisor and said he was taking all the supervisors to the office. The claimant said it was “fucking ridiculous”, “fuck this”, “this is the same shit”, and “we’re going to the fucking office today”. The supervisor felt intimidated by the claimant’s aggressive behavior. The second supervisor thought the claimant’s treatment of her was abusive.

The first supervisor reported the claimant’s actions to the employer and the employer talked to the claimant about the situation. The claimant admitted being upset about the situation and apologized for his actions. The employer suspended the claimant on November 8, 2013. On November 20, 2013, the employer terminated the claimant.

The claimant filed for unemployment insurance benefits with an effective date of November 17, 2013. He received \$2,625.00 in benefits after the separation from employment. The employer did not participate personally at the fact-finding interview on December 6, 2013.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

For the reasons that follow the administrative law judge concludes the claimant was discharged for 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.

The employer has the burden of proof in establishing disqualifying job misconduct. Cosper v. Iowa Department of Job Service, 321 N.W.2d 6 (Iowa 1982). The claimant clearly disregarded the standards of behavior which an employer has a right to expect of its employees. The claimant's actions were volitional. When a claimant intentionally disregards the standards of behavior that the employer has a right to expect of its employees, the claimant's actions are misconduct. The claimant was discharged for misconduct.

The unemployment insurance law requires benefits be recovered from a claimant who receives benefits and is later denied benefits even if the claimant acted in good faith and was not at fault. However, a claimant will not have to repay an overpayment when an initial decision to award benefits on an employment separation issue is reversed on appeal if two conditions are met: (1) the claimant did not receive the benefits due to fraud or willful misrepresentation, and (2) the employer failed to participate in the initial proceeding that awarded benefits. In addition, if a claimant is not required to repay an overpayment because the employer failed to participate in the initial proceeding, the employer's account will be charged for the overpaid benefits. Iowa Code § 96.3-7-a, -b.

871 IAC 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 un rebutted 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.

The claimant has received unemployment insurance benefits that he was not entitled to receive. The employer did not meaningfully participate in the fact-finding interview and is chargeable.

DECISION:

The representative's December 9, 2013, decision (reference 02) is reversed. The claimant is not eligible to receive unemployment insurance benefits because the claimant was discharged from work for misconduct. Benefits are withheld until the claimant has worked in and has been paid wages for insured work equal to ten times the claimant's weekly benefit amount, provided the claimant is otherwise eligible. The claimant has received unemployment insurance benefits that he was not entitled to receive. The employer did not meaningfully participate in the fact-finding interview and is chargeable.

Beth A. Scheetz
Administrative Law Judge

Decision Dated and Mailed

bas/pjs