

**IN THE IOWA ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS DIVISION
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU**

NICOLE L MANN
Claimant

BROWNELLS INCORPORATED
Employer

APPEAL 24A-UI-04374-DZ-T

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

**OC: 04/14/24
Claimant: Appellant (2)**

Iowa Code § 96.5(2)a – Discharge

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

Nicole L. Mann, the claimant/appellant,¹ appealed the Iowa Workforce Development (IWD) May 1, 2024 (reference 01) unemployment insurance (UI) decision. IWD denied Ms. Mann REGULAR (state) UI benefits because IWD concluded the employer discharged her from employment on April 12, 2024 for violating a known company rule. On May 7, 2024, the Iowa Department of Inspections, Appeals, and Licensing (DIAL), UI Appeals Bureau mailed a notice of hearing to Ms. Mann and the employer for a telephone hearing scheduled for May 20, 2024.

The administrative law judge held a telephone hearing on May 20, 2024. Ms. Mann participated in the hearing personally. The employer did not participate in the hearing.

The administrative law judge concludes Ms. Mann is eligible for UI benefits because the employer has not established that it ended her employment for disqualifying, job-related misconduct.

ISSUE:

Did the employer discharge Ms. Mann from employment for disqualifying, job-related misconduct?

FINDINGS OF FACT:

Having reviewed the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: Ms. Mann began working for the employer in January 2016. She worked as a full-time contact center supervisor. Her employment ended on April 12, 2024.

On, or about, April 11, Ms. Mann spoke with an employee (Employee A) who reported to her about Employee A allegedly forging a medical provider's notice. The employer planned to terminate Employee A's employment soon. Based on her interaction with Employee A that day and previously, Ms. Mann was concerned about the safety of staff when the employer terminated Employee A's employment. Ms. Mann asked her supervisor if she should contact

¹ Claimant is the person who applied for UI benefits. Appellant is the person or employer who appealed.

law enforcement to be at the job site at the time the employer terminated Employee A's employment. Ms. Mann's supervisor responded in the affirmative, so Ms. Mann contacted a sheriff's deputy she knew. The sheriff's deputy advised that the employer should have law enforcement present at the time of termination.

The next day, Ms. Mann relayed the sheriff deputy's message to her supervisor who told Ms. Mann to let human resources (HR) staff know. Ms. Mann did so. Later that day, Ms. Mann's supervisor, and an HR staff person told Ms. Mann that her employment was over because she reached out to law enforcement and because she was on a performance improvement plan in August 2023.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes the employer discharged Ms. Mann from employment on April 12, 2024 for a reason that does not disqualify her from receiving UI benefits.

Iowa Code section 96.5(2)(a) and (d) provide, in relevant part:

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.

d. For the purposes of this subsection, "misconduct" means a deliberate act or omission by an employee that constitutes a material breach of the duties and obligations arising out of the employee's contract of employment. Misconduct is 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.

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.32(4) provides:

(4) Report required. The claimant's statement and employer's statement must give detailed facts as to the specific reason for the claimant's discharge. Allegations of misconduct or dishonesty without additional evidence shall not be sufficient to result in disqualification. If the employer is unwilling to furnish available evidence to corroborate the allegation, misconduct cannot be established. In cases where a suspension or disciplinary layoff exists, the claimant is considered as discharged, and the issue of misconduct shall be resolved.

The employer has the burden of proof in establishing disqualifying job misconduct.² The issue is not whether the employer made a correct decision in separating the claimant from employment, but whether the claimant is entitled to unemployment insurance benefits.³ Misconduct must be “substantial” to warrant a denial of job insurance benefits.⁴

In an at-will employment environment an employer may discharge an employee for any number of reasons or no reason at all if it is not contrary to public policy, but if it fails to meet its burden of proof to establish job related misconduct as the reason for the separation, it incurs potential liability for unemployment insurance benefits related to that separation. A determination as to whether an employee’s act is misconduct does not rest solely on the interpretation or application of the employer’s policy or rule. A violation of the employer’s policy or rule is not necessarily disqualifying misconduct even if the employer was fully within its rights to impose discipline up to or including discharge for the incident under its policy.

In this case, the employer did not participate in the hearing and provided no evidence of disqualifying, job-related misconduct on the part of Ms. Mann. Ms. Mann denies that she engaged in misconduct. Since the employer has not established disqualifying job-related misconduct, Ms. Mann is eligible for UI benefits.

DECISION:

The May 1, 2024 (reference 01) UI decision is REVERSED. The employer discharged Ms. Mann from employment on April 12, 2024 for a reason that does not disqualify her from receiving UI benefits. Ms. Mann is eligible for REGULAR (state) UI benefits, as long as no other decision denies her UI benefits.



Daniel Zeno
Administrative Law Judge

May 23, 2024
Decision Dated and Mailed

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² *Cosper v. Iowa Dep’t of Job Serv.*, 321 N.W.2d 6 (Iowa 1982).

³ *Infante v. Iowa Dep’t of Job Serv.*, 364 N.W.2d 262 (Iowa Ct. App. 1984).

⁴ *Newman v. Iowa Dep’t of Job Serv.*, 351 N.W.2d 806 (Iowa Ct. App. 1984).

APPEAL RIGHTS. If you disagree with the decision, you or any interested party may:

1. Appeal to the Employment Appeal Board within fifteen (15) days of the date under the judge's signature by submitting a written appeal via mail, fax, or online to:

**Iowa Employment Appeal Board
6200 Park Avenue Suite 100
Des Moines IA 50321
Fax: (515)281-7191
Online: eab.iowa.gov**

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.

AN APPEAL TO THE BOARD SHALL 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.

An Employment Appeal Board decision is final agency action. If a party disagrees with the Employment Appeal Board decision, they may then file a petition for judicial review in district court.

2. If no one files an appeal of the judge's decision with the Employment Appeal Board within fifteen (15) days, the decision becomes final agency action, and you have the option to file a petition for judicial review in District Court within thirty (30) days after the decision becomes final. Additional information on how to file a petition can be found at Iowa Code §17A.19, which is online at <https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/code/17A.19.pdf> or by contacting the District Court Clerk of Court <https://www.iowacourts.gov/iowa-courts/court-directory/>.

Note to Parties: YOU MAY REPRESENT yourself in the appeal or 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.

Note to Claimant: It is important that you file your weekly claim as directed, while this appeal is pending, to protect your continuing right to benefits.

SERVICE INFORMATION:

A true and correct copy of this decision was mailed to each of the parties listed.

DERECHOS DE APELACIÓN. Si no está de acuerdo con la decisión, usted o cualquier parte interesada puede:

1. Apelar a la Junta de Apelaciones de Empleo dentro de los quince (15) días de la fecha bajo la firma del juez presentando una apelación por escrito por correo, fax o en línea a:

**Iowa Employment Appeal Board
6200 Park Avenue Suite 100
Des Moines IA 50321
Fax: (515)281-7191
En línea: eab.iowa.gov**

El período de apelación se extenderá hasta el siguiente día hábil si el último día para apelar cae en fin de semana o día feriado legal.

UNA APELACIÓN A LA JUNTA DEBE ESTABLECER CLARAMENTE:

- 1) El nombre, dirección y número de seguro social del reclamante.
- 2) Una referencia a la decisión de la que se toma la apelación.
- 3) Que se interponga recurso de apelación contra tal decisión y se firme dicho recurso.
- 4) Los fundamentos en que se funda dicho recurso.

Una decisión de la Junta de Apelaciones de Empleo es una acción final de la agencia. Si una de las partes no está de acuerdo con la decisión de la Junta de Apelación de Empleo, puede presentar una petición de revisión judicial en el tribunal de distrito.

2. Si nadie presenta una apelación de la decisión del juez ante la Junta de Apelaciones Laborales dentro de los quince (15) días, la decisión se convierte en acción final de la agencia y usted tiene la opción de presentar una petición de revisión judicial en el Tribunal de Distrito dentro de los treinta (30) días después de que la decisión adquiera firmeza. Puede encontrar información adicional sobre cómo presentar una petición en el Código de Iowa §17A.19, que se encuentra en línea en <https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/code/17A.19.pdf> o comunicándose con el Tribunal de Distrito Secretario del tribunal <https://www.iowacourts.gov/iowa-courts/court-directory/>.

Nota para las partes: USTED PUEDE REPRESENTARSE en la apelación u obtener un abogado u otra parte interesada para que lo haga, siempre que no haya gastos para Workforce Development. Si desea ser representado por un abogado, puede obtener los servicios de un abogado privado o uno cuyos servicios se paguen con fondos públicos.

Nota para el reclamante: es importante que presente su reclamo semanal según las instrucciones, mientras esta apelación está pendiente, para proteger su derecho continuo a los beneficios.

SERVICIO DE INFORMACIÓN:

Se envió por correo una copia fiel y correcta de esta decisión a cada una de las partes enumeradas.