

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

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

**ROBERTO M COMPARAN**  
Claimant

**APPEAL NO. 07A-UI-00300-H2T**

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE  
DECISION**

**TYSON FRESH MEATS**  
Employer

**OC: 12-10-06 R: 01  
Claimant: Appellant (1)**

871 IAC 24.32(7) – Excessive Unexcused Absenteeism

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

The claimant filed a timely appeal from the January 3, 2007, reference 01, decision that denied benefits. After due notice was issued, a hearing was held on January 29, 2007. The claimant did participate through the interpretation of Oliver Koch. The employer did participate through Will Sager, Complex Human Resources Manager

**ISSUE:**

Was the claimant discharged for work-related misconduct?

**FINDINGS OF FACT:**

Having reviewed the testimony and all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: Claimant was employed as a production worker full time beginning December 13, 2005 through December 13, 2006 when he was discharged.

The claimant was discharged from employment due to a final incident of absenteeism that occurred on December 11, 2006 when the claimant was late to work because he overslept according to the employer. The claimant was to begin working at 7:30 a.m. and did not arrive at work until after that time. The claimant alleges he was late due to car problems. The claimant was last warned on October 11, 2006, that he faced termination from employment upon another incident of unexcused absenteeism. Prior absences occurred on October 11, 2006, July 19, 2006, September 13, 2006, May 22, 2006, and May 12, 2006.

**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(7) provides:

(7) Excessive unexcused absenteeism. Excessive unexcused absenteeism is an intentional disregard of the duty owed by the claimant to the employer and shall be considered misconduct except for illness or other reasonable grounds for which the employee was absent and that were properly reported to the employer.

The determination of whether unexcused absenteeism is excessive necessarily requires consideration of past acts and warnings. The term "absenteeism" also encompasses conduct that is more accurately referred to as "tardiness." An absence is an extended tardiness, and an incident of tardiness is a limited absence. Absences related to issues of personal responsibility such as transportation, lack of childcare, and oversleeping are not considered excused. *Higgins v. Iowa Department of Job Service*, 350 N.W.2d 187 (Iowa 1984).

An employer is entitled to expect its employees to report to work as scheduled or to be notified when and why the employee is unable to report to work. The employer has established that the claimant was warned that further unexcused absences could result in termination of employment and the final absence was not excused. The final absence, in combination with the claimant's history of unexcused absenteeism, is considered excessive. Benefits are withheld.

**DECISION:**

The January 3, 2007, reference 01, decision is affirmed. The claimant was discharged from employment due to excessive, unexcused absenteeism. 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.

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Teresa K. Hillary  
Administrative Law Judge

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Decision Dated and Mailed

tkh/pjs