# IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS

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

**KATIE M TOMSHA** 

Claimant

**APPEAL NO. 09A-UI-14981-LT** 

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DECISION

**KRAFT PIZZA CO** 

Employer

OC: 09/13/09

Claimant: Appellant (2)

Iowa Code § 96.5(2)a – Discharge for Misconduct 871 IAC 24.32(7) – Excessive Unexcused Absenteeism

#### STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

The claimant filed a timely appeal from the October 1, 2009 (reference 01) decision that denied benefits. After due notice was issued, a telephone conference hearing was held on November 5, 2009. Claimant participated. Employer participated through Associate Human Resources Manager Tonya Jones.

#### ISSUE:

The issue is whether claimant was discharged for reasons related to job misconduct sufficient to warrant a denial of benefits.

### FINDINGS OF FACT:

Having heard the testimony and having reviewed the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: Claimant most recently worked full time as a production worker and was separated on September 18, 2009. She reported absences on September 9 and 10 due to lack of childcare because her two-year-old daughter was ill (fever and vomiting) and no childcare would take her, no family members or friends were available to care for her, and the child's father is "not in the picture." Employer warned her about attendance on March 19, 2009 because of absences on September 27, 2008 (personal), February 12, 2009 (illness), and March 16 and 17, 2009 (illness).

#### **REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:**

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes the claimant was discharged from employment for no disqualifying reason.

Iowa Code § 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.

Excessive absences are not considered misconduct unless unexcused. Absences due to properly reported illness or injury cannot constitute job misconduct since they are not volitional. Cosper v. Iowa Department of Job Service, 321 N.W.2d 6 (Iowa 1982). Absences related to lack of childcare are generally held to be unexcused. Harlan v. Iowa Department of Job Service, 350 N.W.2d 192 (Iowa 1984). However, a good faith inability to obtain childcare for a sick infant may be excused. McCourtney v. Imprimis Technology, Inc., 465 N.W.2d 721 (Minn. App. 1991).

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, employer incurs potential liability for unemployment insurance benefits related to that separation. A reported absence related to illness or injury is excused for the purpose of the lowa Employment Security Act. An employer's point system or no-fault absenteeism policy is not dispositive of the issue of qualification for benefits. Because the final absence for which she was discharged was related to properly reported illness of a sick child, no final or current incident of unexcused absenteeism has been established and no disqualification is imposed.

## **DECISION:**

The October 1, 2009, reference 01, decision is reversed. The claimant was discharged from employment for no disqualifying reason. Benefits are allowed, provided the claimant is otherwise eligible.

Dévon M. Lewis Administrative Law Judge	
Decision Dated and Mailed	

dml/css