

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

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

MARGIE B ROUSE
Claimant

APPEAL NO. 08A-UI-01967-S2T

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

US POSTAL SERVICE
Employer

**OC: 02/18/07 R: 01
Claimant: Appellant (2)**

Section 96.5-2-a – Discharge for Misconduct

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

Margie Rouse (claimant) appealed a representative's February 20, 2008 decision (reference 04) that concluded she was not eligible to receive unemployment insurance benefits because she was discharged from work with US Postal Service (employer) for excessive unexcused absenteeism after being warned. The claimant participated personally. The employer did not provide a telephone number where it could be reached and, therefore, did not participate in the hearing. The claimant offered and Exhibit A was received into evidence.

ISSUE:

The issue is whether the claimant was discharged for misconduct.

FINDINGS OF FACT:

The administrative law judge, having heard the testimony and having considered all of the evidence in the record, finds that: The claimant was hired in March 2007, as a part-time casual worker. She was absent from work in December 2007 because her niece was coming to live with the claimant after removal from the niece's home. The claimant suffered a work-related injury and was absent through January 7, 2008. On January 10, 2008, the claimant left work early due to a blood pressure issue. The claimant supplied the employer with a doctor's note for the absence. She was tardy for work about four times. When she told her supervisor she would be late because her niece was late in arriving, the supervisor said, "O.K. I got you." No warnings were issued to the claimant. On January 31, 2008, the employer terminated the claimant.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes the claimant was not 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). Misconduct serious enough to warrant discharge is not necessarily serious enough to warrant a denial of job insurance benefits. Such misconduct must be "substantial." Newman v. Iowa Department of Job Service, 351 N.W.2d 806 (Iowa App. 1984). The employer did not participate in the hearing and, therefore, provided no evidence of job-related misconduct. The employer did not meet its burden of proof to show misconduct. Benefits are allowed.

DECISION:

The representative's February 20, 2008 decision (reference 04) is reversed. The employer has not met its proof to establish job-related misconduct. Benefits are allowed.

Beth A. Scheetz
Administrative Law Judge

Decision Dated and Mailed

bas/kjw