

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

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

JOSE L ARANDAY
Claimant

APPEAL NO. 08A-UI-09065-SWT

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

WEST LIBERTY FOODS LLC
Employer

**OC: 08/31/08 R: 03
Claimant: Respondent (2)**

Section 96.5-1 - Voluntary Quit

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

The employer appealed an unemployment insurance decision dated October 2, 2008, reference 02, that concluded the claimant's discharge was not for work-connected misconduct. A telephone hearing was held on October 22, 2008. The parties were properly notified about the hearing. The claimant failed to participate in the hearing. Sarah Schneider participated in the hearing on behalf of the employer.

ISSUE:

Was the claimant discharged for work-connected misconduct?

FINDINGS OF FACT:

The claimant worked full time for the employer as a production worker from June 8, 2008, to July 3, 2008. The claimant was informed and understood that under the employer's work rules, employees were required to notify the employer if they were not able to work as scheduled and were subject to termination if they received three attendance points during their 90-day probation. Employees receive one-half point for tardiness, one point for unscheduled absences, and three points for being absent without proper notice to the employer.

The claimant received one half-point each for being late for work due to oversleeping on June 24 and 26. The claimant was absent from work without notice on July 7, 2008, for which he received three points. At that point, the employer terminated the claimant's employment for violating the employer's attendance policy.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

The issue in this case is whether the claimant was discharged for work-connected misconduct as defined by the unemployment insurance law.

The unemployment insurance law disqualifies claimants discharged for work-connected misconduct. Iowa Code section 96.5-2-a. The rules define misconduct as (1) deliberate acts or omissions by a worker that materially breach the duties and obligations arising out of the

contract of employment, (2) deliberate violations or disregard of standards of behavior that the employer has the right to expect of employees, or (3) carelessness or negligence of such degree of recurrence as to manifest equal culpability, wrongful intent or evil design. 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 misconduct within the meaning of the statute. 871 IAC 24.32(1).

The claimant's violation of a known work rule was a willful and material breach of the duties and obligations to the employer and a substantial disregard of the standards of behavior the employer had the right to expect of the claimant. Work-connected misconduct as defined by the unemployment insurance law has been established in this case.

DECISION:

The unemployment insurance decision dated October 2, 2008, reference 02, is reversed. The claimant is disqualified from receiving unemployment insurance benefits until he has been paid wages for insured work equal to ten times his weekly benefit amount, provided he is otherwise eligible.

Steven A. Wise
Administrative Law Judge

Decision Dated and Mailed

saw/css