

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

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

**MARLENE R ATILANO**  
Claimant

**APPEAL NO. 13A-UI-00918-JTT**

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE  
DECISION**

**WAL-MART STORES INC**  
Employer

**OC: 11/25/12**  
**Claimant: Appellant (2-R)**

Iowa Code Section 96.5(2)(a) – Discharge for Misconduct

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

Marlene Atilano filed a timely appeal from the January 18, 2013, reference 01, decision that denied benefits. After due notice was issued, a hearing was held on February 21, 2013. Ms. Atilano participated. The employer did not respond to the hearing notice instructions to provide a telephone number for the hearing and did not participate. Exhibits A, B, C, E and F were received into evidence.

**ISSUE:**

Whether Ms. Atilano was discharged for misconduct in connection with the employment that disqualifies her for unemployment insurance benefits.

**FINDINGS OF FACT:**

Having reviewed all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: Marlene Atilano was employed by a Wal-Mart store in Council Bluffs as a full-time cashier and stocker from 2004 until December 29, 2012, when the employer discharged her for attendance. Ms. Atilano worked the overnight shift, from 10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. If Ms. Atilano needed to be gone from work, the employer's policy required that she contact the employer's toll free number at least an hour prior to the start of her shift. If she did that, her call would be documented in the employer's computer system and Ms. Atilano's call would automatically be forwarded to the Council Bluffs Wal-Mart store where she worked. Ms. Atilano had ongoing health issues concerning her back. Many of her absences were based on her health issues.

**REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:**

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 this matter. See Iowa Code section 96.6(2). Misconduct must be substantial in order to justify a denial of unemployment benefits. Misconduct serious enough to warrant the discharge of an employee is not necessarily serious enough to warrant a denial of unemployment benefits. See Lee v. Employment Appeal Board, 616 N.W.2d 661 (Iowa 2000). The focus is on deliberate, intentional, or culpable acts by the employee. See Gimbel v. Employment Appeal Board, 489 N.W.2d 36, 39 (Iowa Ct. App. 1992).

While past acts and warnings can be used to determine the magnitude of the current act of misconduct, a discharge for misconduct cannot be based on such past act(s). The termination of employment must be based on a current act. See 871 IAC 24.32(8). In determining whether the conduct that prompted the discharge constituted a "current act," the administrative law judge considers the date on which the conduct came to the attention of the employer and the date on which the employer notified the claimant that the conduct subjected the claimant to possible discharge. See also Greene v. EAB, 426 N.W.2d 659, 662 (Iowa App. 1988).

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. See 871 IAC 24.32(4). When it is in a party's power to produce more direct and satisfactory evidence than is actually produced, it may fairly be inferred that the more direct evidence will expose deficiencies in that party's case. See Crosser v. Iowa Dept. of Public Safety, 240 N.W.2d 682 (Iowa 1976).

In order for a claimant's absences to constitute misconduct that would disqualify the claimant from receiving unemployment insurance benefits, the evidence must establish that the claimant's *unexcused* absences were excessive. See 871 IAC 24.32(7). The determination of whether absenteeism is excessive necessarily requires consideration of past acts and warnings. However, the evidence must first establish that the most recent absence that prompted the decision to discharge the employee was unexcused. See 871 IAC 24.32(8). Absences related

to issues of personal responsibility such as transportation and oversleeping are considered unexcused. On the other hand, absences related to illness are considered excused, provided the employee has complied with the employer's policy regarding notifying the employer of the absence. Tardiness is a form of absence. See Higgins v. Iowa Department of Job Service, 350 N.W.2d 187 (Iowa 1984). Employers may not graft on additional requirements to what is an excused absence under the law. See Gaborit v. Employment Appeal Board, 743 N.W.2d 554 (Iowa Ct. App. 2007). For example, an employee's failure to provide a doctor's note in connection with an absence that was due to illness properly reported to the employer will not alter the fact that such an illness would be an excused absence under the law. Gaborit, 743 N.W.2d at 557.

The employer failed to appear for the hearing and thereby failed to present any evidence to support the allegation that Ms. Atilano was discharged for misconduct in connection with the employment. Based on the employer's failure to present evidence, the administrative law judge concludes that Ms. Atilano was discharged for no disqualifying reason. Accordingly, Ms. Atilano is eligible for benefits, provided she is otherwise eligible. The employer's account may be charged for benefits paid to Atilano.

This matter will be remanded to the Claims Division for determination of whether Ms. Atilano has been able to work and available for work since she established her claim for benefits. The determination should include consideration of competent medical documentation and take into consideration any changes in Ms. Atilano's health status since she established her claim. Ms. Atilano has been reminded that she, not the health care provider, is responsible for submitting relevant medical evidence.

**DECISION:**

The Agency representative's January 18, 2013, reference 01 decision is reversed. The claimant was discharged for no disqualifying reason. The claimant is eligible for benefits, provided she is otherwise eligible. The employer's account may be charged.

This matter is remanded to the Claims Division for determination of whether Ms. Atilano has been able to work and available for work since she established her claim for benefits.

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James E. Timberland  
Administrative Law Judge

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Decision Dated and Mailed

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