

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU**

SHAQUITA S LAWRENCE
Claimant

TYSON FRESH MEATS INC
Employer

APPEAL 20A-UI-04573-DB-T

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

**OC: 04/19/20
Claimant: Appellant (2R)**

Iowa Code § 96.5(2)a – Discharge for Misconduct
Iowa Code § 96.3(7) – Overpayment of Benefits
PL 116-136 Sec 2104(b) – Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

The claimant/appellant filed an appeal from the May 22, 2020 (reference 01) unemployment insurance decision that found the claimant was not eligible for unemployment insurance benefits following her voluntary quitting of employment. The parties were properly notified of the hearing. A telephone hearing was held on June 15, 2020. The claimant, Shaquita S. Lawrence, participated personally and was represented by Attorney Joseph Lyons. Witnesses Lasondra Johnson and Andrea Smith participated on behalf of the claimant. The employer, Tyson Fresh Meats Inc., registered a witness for the hearing, Lori Dizenzo. However, when the administrative law judge contacted Ms. Dizenzo, she reported that the employer was not participating in the hearing. Claimant's Exhibits A through D were admitted. The administrative law judge took official notice of the claimant's unemployment insurance benefits records.

ISSUES:

Was the claimant discharged for disqualifying job-related misconduct?
Is the claimant overpaid benefits?
Is the claimant eligible for Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation?

FINDINGS OF FACT:

Having reviewed all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: Claimant was employed full-time as a general mechanic. She was employed from September 19, 2016 until February 25, 2020. Claimant's immediate supervisor was Andrew Lewis. Claimant worked a rotating shift with 12-hour days.

The employer has an attendance policy based upon points. Once an employee reaches 9 ½ points they are subject to discharge. Claimant's minor son was ill, which caused the claimant to miss work. She reported each absence from work properly by contacting her supervisor. The final absence leading to her discharge from employment occurred while she was caring for her minor son after he was recovering at home following a hospital stay. Claimant requested a leave of absence from the employer but was denied. When claimant went in to speak to her

supervisor on February 25, 2020, she was told that she was subject to discharge and that she could quit in lieu of discharge. Claimant decided to quit in lieu of discharge so she would be placed on the potential rehire list by the employer. Claimant would not have been allowed to continue with her employment if she had not quit.

The administrative records establish that the claimant has received unemployment insurance benefits of \$2,364.00 from April 19, 2020 through June 6, 2020 and Federal Pandemic Unemployment Insurance Compensation of \$2,400.00 from April 19, 2020 through May 16, 2020.

Claimant's minor child requires extensive care due to his illness and diagnosis. Claimant has been unable to locate child care for her son due to his special medical needs. The issue of whether the claimant is able to and available for full-time work due to lack of child care is remanded to the Benefits Bureau for an initial investigation and determination.

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. Benefits are allowed, provided the claimant is otherwise eligible.

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.

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.32(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.

This definition has been accepted by the Iowa Supreme Court as accurately reflecting the intent of the legislature. *Huntoon v. Iowa Dep't of Job Serv.*, 275 N.W.2d 445, 448 (Iowa 1979).

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.32(4) provides:

(4) Report required. The claimant's statement and employer's statement must give detailed facts as to the specific reason for the claimant's discharge. 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. In cases where a suspension or disciplinary layoff exists, the claimant is considered as discharged, and the issue of misconduct shall be resolved.

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.32(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.

Unemployment statutes should be interpreted liberally to achieve the legislative goal of minimizing the burden of involuntary unemployment." *Cosper v. Iowa Dep't of Job Serv.*, 321 N.W.2d 6, 10 (Iowa 1982). The employer has the burden of proof in establishing disqualifying job misconduct. *Id.* at 11. Excessive absences are not considered misconduct unless unexcused. *Id.* at 10. Absences due to properly reported illness cannot constitute work-connected misconduct since they are not volitional, even if the employer was fully within its rights to assess points or impose discipline up to or including discharge for the absence under its attendance policy. *Gaborit v. Emp't Appeal Bd.*, 743 N.W.2d 554 (Iowa Ct. App. 2007). Medical documentation is not essential to a determination that an absence due to illness should be treated as excused. *Id.* at 558.

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. Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.32(7) (emphasis added); see *Higgins v. Iowa Dep't of Job Serv.*, 350 N.W.2d 187, 190, n. 1 (Iowa 1984) holding "rule [2]4.32(7)...accurately states the law." The requirements for a finding of misconduct based on absences are therefore twofold. First, the absences must be excessive. *Sallis v. Emp't Appeal Bd.*, 437 N.W.2d 895 (Iowa 1989). The determination of whether unexcused absenteeism is excessive necessarily requires consideration of past acts and warnings. *Higgins*, 350 N.W.2d at 192 (Iowa 1984). Second, the absences must be unexcused. *Cosper*, 321 N.W.2d at 10 (Iowa 1982). The requirement of "unexcused" can be satisfied in two ways. An absence can be unexcused either because it was not for "reasonable grounds," *Higgins*, 350 N.W.2d at 191 or because it was not "properly reported." *Higgins*, 350 N.W.2d at 191 (Iowa 1984) and *Cosper*, 321 N.W.2d at 10 (Iowa 1982). Excused absences are those "with appropriate notice." *Cosper*, 321 N.W.2d at 10 (Iowa 1982).

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. *Higgins*, 350 N.W.2d at 190 (Iowa 1984). Absences related to issues of personal responsibility such as transportation, lack of childcare, and oversleeping is not considered excused. *Id.* at 191. Absences due to illness or injury must be properly reported in order to be excused. *Cosper*, 321 N.W.2d at 10-11 (Iowa 1982). Absences in good faith, for good cause,

with appropriate notice, are not misconduct. *Id.* at 10. They may be grounds for discharge but not for disqualification of benefits because substantial disregard for the employer's interest is not shown and this is essential to a finding of misconduct. *Id.*

In this case, the final incident that led to discharge was an absence from work due to the claimant caring for her minor child, which was properly reported to the employer by the claimant. As such, this incident is not considered unexcused. Without establishing a current act of job-related misconduct, this separation from employment is not disqualifying.

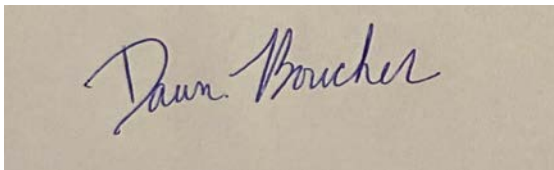
Benefits are allowed, **provided the claimant is otherwise eligible**. Because benefits are allowed, the issues of overpayment of regular State of Iowa unemployment insurance benefits and Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation benefits **because of the claimant's separation from employment with this employer** are moot. The issue of whether the claimant is able to and available for work shall be remanded for an investigation and determination.

DECISION:

The May 22, 2020 (reference 01) unemployment insurance decision denying benefits is reversed. Claimant was discharged from employment for no disqualifying reason. Benefits are allowed, **provided she is otherwise eligible**.

REMAND:

The issue of whether the claimant is able to and available for full-time work due to her lack of childcare is remanded to the Benefits Bureau for an initial investigation and determination.

A rectangular area containing a handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Dawn Boucher".

Dawn Boucher
Administrative Law Judge

June 26, 2020
Decision Dated and Mailed

db/scn