# IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS

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

**JOSHUA J MCPEEK** 

Claimant

APPEAL NO. 13A-UI-06509-H2T

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DECISION

**AVENTURE STAFFING & PROFESSIONAL** 

Employer

OC: 05-05-13

Claimant: Respondent (2)

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

#### STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

The employer filed a timely appeal from the May 22, 2013, reference 01, decision that allowed benefits. After due notice was issued, a hearing was held on June 19, 2013. The claimant did not participate. The employer did participate through Deb Miller, Human Resources Assistant. Employer's Exhibit One was entered and received into the record.

#### **ISSUE:**

Was the claimant discharged due to job connected misconduct?

### **FINDINGS OF FACT:**

Having reviewed all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: The claimant was last assigned to work at VH Manufacturing as a machinist full time beginning February 25, 2013 through May 3, 2013 when he was discharged from the assignment due to poor attendance.

The claimant was given a final warning for attendance on March 18, 2013. The warning specifically put him on notice that any further incident of tardiness or unexcused absence would lead to his discharge from the assignment. The claimant was not discharged from Aventure Staffing but only from the assignment. The claimant had lost other assignments previously due to his poor attendance record. The claimant was late to work on May 3 and Jeremy the owner of VH Manufacturing wanted him terminated from the assignment because of ongoing attendance and attitude problems.

# **REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:**

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes the claimant was discharged from employment due to job-related 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(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.

The determination of whether unexcused absenteeism is excessive necessarily requires consideration of past acts and warnings. 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. Absences related to issues of personal responsibility such as transportation, lack of childcare, and oversleeping are not considered excused. Higgins v. lowa Department of Job Service, 350 N.W.2d 187 (lowa 1984).

An employer is entitled to expect its employees to report to work as scheduled or to be notified as to when and why the employee is unable to report to work. The employer has established that the claimant was warned that further unexcused absences could result in termination of employment and the final absence was not excused. The final absence, in combination with the claimant's history of unexcused absenteeism, is considered excessive. Benefits are withheld.

# **DECISION:**

The May 22, 2013 (reference 01) decision is reversed. The claimant was discharged from employment due to excessive, unexcused absenteeism. Benefits are withheld until such time as he has worked in and been paid wages for insured work equal to ten times his weekly benefit amount, provided he is otherwise eligible. Inasmuch as no benefits were paid, no overpayment applies.

Teresa K. Hillary Administrative Law Judge	
Decision Dated and Mailed	
tkh/pjs	