

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

JENNIFER L ROUSH Claimant WAL-MART STORES INC Employer	<div>68-0157 (9-06) - 3091078 - EI</div> <div>APPEAL NO: 08A-UI-07024-S2T</div> <div>ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DECISION</div> <div>OC: 07/06/08 R: 02 Claimant: Appellant (2)</div>
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Section 96.5-2-a – Discharge for Misconduct

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

Jennifer Roush (claimant) appealed a representative's July 28, 2008 decision (reference 01) that concluded she was not eligible to receive unemployment insurance benefits because she was discharged from work with Wal-Mart Stores (employer) for excessive unexcused absenteeism after having been warned. After hearing notices were mailed to the parties' last-known addresses of record, a telephone hearing was scheduled for August 19, 2008. The claimant was represented by Katherine Evans, Attorney at Law, and participated personally. The employer provided a telephone number but could not be reached at the time of the hearing. The administrative law judge spoke to a woman who answered the telephone. She put the administrative law judge on hold and never returned. The employer did not contact the administrative law judge and ask to participate. Therefore the employer 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 considered all of the evidence in the record, finds that: The claimant was hired on April 7, 2005, as a part-time stocker. The claimant and spouse requested and were granted vacation time from June 21 through 27, 2008. On June 27, 2008, the claimant informed the employer they were having transportation issues and could not return to work on June 28, 2008. The claimant asked to extend the vacation and the employer said it would be no problem. The claimant and spouse reported the absences each day by calling the 800 number as directed by the employer. The claimant and spouse returned to work on the date specified, July 4, 2008. The employer told the claimant and spouse that no extension was approved and the two were terminated.

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 July 28, 2008 decision (reference 01) 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/pjs