

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

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

**ILISHA HUNTLEY-WOODS**  
Claimant

**APPEAL NO: 13A-UI-01754-ET**

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE  
DECISION**

**MCSOIFERS INC**  
Employer

**OC: 01-13-13**  
**Claimant: Respondent (2R)**

Section 96.5-2-a – Discharge/Misconduct  
871 IAC 24.32(7) – Excessive Unexcused Absenteeism  
Section 96.3-7 – Recovery of Benefit Overpayment

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

The employer filed a timely appeal from the February 13, 2013, reference 01, decision that allowed benefits to the claimant. After due notice was issued, a hearing was held by telephone conference call before Administrative Law Judge Julie Elder on March 13, 2013. The claimant did not respond to the hearing notice and did not participate in the hearing or request a postponement of the hearing as required by the hearing notice. Jodi Boge, General Manager, participated in the hearing on behalf of the employer.

**ISSUE:**

The issue is whether the employer discharged the claimant for work-connected misconduct.

**FINDINGS OF FACT:**

Having reviewed all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: The claimant was employed as a part-time crew member for McDonalds from March 5, 2012 to December 23, 2012. She was discharged from employment due to a final incident of tardiness that occurred on December 23, 2012.

The claimant was off for three months and returned in late July/early August 2012. After her return, the claimant received two verbal warnings regarding tardiness due to a lack of childcare. On November 17, 2012, the claimant received a written warning for an unexcused incident of tardiness after the claimant failed to show up on time for her scheduled shift at 8:00 a.m. The warning stated the next incident could result in termination of her employment. On December 23, 2012, the claimant was scheduled to work at 8:00 a.m. She did not call the employer to report her absence or tardiness and crew members called her after two hours and told her to call General Manager Jodi Boge. The claimant waited until approximately 12:30 p.m. and stated she would not be in because she did not have childcare. She then showed up for work later but the employer told her the lunch hour was winding down and she was not needed. Ms. Boge then notified the claimant her employment was terminated for excessive unexcused absenteeism. There is no evidence that these absences were related to illness.

The claimant has claimed and received unemployment insurance benefits since her separation from this employer.

**REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:**

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes the claimant was discharged from employment for disqualifying job 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. Iowa Department of Job Service, 350 N.W.2d 187 (Iowa 1984). The claimant received two verbal warnings and a written warning after July 2012 but despite those warnings her unexcused absenteeism/tardiness continued. 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 absenteeism, is considered excessive. Therefore, benefits must be denied.

The unemployment insurance law provides that benefits must be recovered from a claimant who receives benefits and is later determined to be ineligible for benefits, even though the claimant acted in good faith and was not otherwise at fault. However, the overpayment will not be recovered when it is based on a reversal on appeal of an initial determination to award benefits on an issue regarding the claimant's employment separation if: (1) the benefits were not received due to any fraud or willful misrepresentation by the claimant and (2) the employer did not participate in the initial proceeding to award benefits. The employer will not be charged for benefits whether or not the overpayment is recovered. Iowa Code section 96.3-7. In this case, the claimant has received benefits but was not eligible for those benefits. The matter of determining the amount of the overpayment and whether the overpayment should be recovered under Iowa Code section 96.3-7-b is remanded to the Agency.

**DECISION:**

The February 13, 2013, reference 01, decision is reversed. The claimant was discharged from employment due to excessive, unexcused absenteeism. Benefits are withheld until such time as she has worked in and been paid wages for insured work equal to ten times her weekly benefit amount, provided she is otherwise eligible.

---

Julie Elder  
Administrative Law Judge

---

Decision Dated and Mailed

je/pjs