### BEFORE THE EMPLOYMENT APPEAL BOARD Lucas State Office Building Fourth floor Des Moines, Iowa 50319

| JOY R MARTIN           | :<br>HEARING NUMBER: 12B-UI-1221 | 9 |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Claimant,              |                                  | , |
| and                    | EMPLOYMENT APPEAL BOARD          | ) |
| SCOTTISH RITE PARK INC | : DECISION                       |   |

Employer.

# ΝΟΤΙΟΕ

**THIS DECISION BECOMES FINAL** unless (1) a **request for a REHEARING** is filed with the Employment Appeal Board within **20 days** of the date of the Board's decision or, (2) a **PETITION TO DISTRICT COURT** IS FILED WITHIN **30 days** of the date of the Board's decision.

A REHEARING REQUEST shall state the specific grounds and relief sought. If the rehearing request is denied, a petition may be filed in **DISTRICT COURT** within **30 days** of the date of the denial.

**SECTION:** 96.5-2-A, 96.6-2

## DECISION

## **UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS ARE DENIED**

The Claimant appealed this case to the Employment Appeal Board. Two members of the Employment Appeal Board reviewed the entire record. Those members are not in agreement. Monique F. Kuester would affirm and John A. Peno would reverse the decision of the administrative law judge.

Since there is not agreement, the decision of the administrative law judge is affirmed by operation of law. The Findings of Fact and Reasoning and Conclusions of Law of the administrative law judge are adopted by the Board and that decision is **AFFIRMED** by operation of law. See, 486 IAC 3.3(3).

Monique F. Kuester

#### **DISSENTING OPINION OF JOHN A. PENO:**

I respectfully dissent from the decision of the Employment Appeal Board; I would reverse the decision of the administrative law judge. The Claimant worked about one month for the Employer during which time she missed work and was tardy on numerous occasions. The Employer never issued any written warnings such that she would be on notice that her job was in jeopardy. (Tr. 28, lines 11) The Claimant believed that the Employer was working with her so she could resolve some personal issues. (Tr. 26, lines 31, 34) While the Employer may have compelling business reasons to terminate the Claimant, conduct that might warrant a discharge from employment will not necessarily sustain a disqualification from job insurance benefits. <u>Budding v. Iowa Department of Job Service</u>, 337 N.W.2d 219 (Iowa App. 1983). I would allow benefits provided the Claimant is otherwise eligible.

John A. Peno

AMG/fnv