

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
Unemployment Insurance Appeals Section
1000 East Grand—Des Moines, Iowa 50319
DECISION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
68-0157 (7-97) – 3091078 - EI**

**DONALD D ROSS JR
3326 – 80TH ST
GRINNELL IA 50112**

**DONALDSON COMPANY INC
c/o EMPLOYERS UNITY INC
PO BOX 749000
ARVADA CO 80006-9000**

**Appeal Number: 04A-UI-04038-LT
OC 03-07-04 R 02
Claimant: Respondent (1)**

This Decision Shall Become Final, unless within fifteen (15) days from the date below, you or any interested party appeal to the Employment Appeal Board by submitting either a signed letter or a signed written Notice of Appeal, directly to the **Employment Appeal Board, 4th Floor—Lucas Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50319**.

The appeal period will be extended to the next business day if the last day to appeal falls on a weekend or a legal holiday.

STATE CLEARLY

1. The name, address and social security number of the claimant.
2. A reference to the decision from which the appeal is taken.
3. That an appeal from such decision is being made and such appeal is signed.
4. The grounds upon which such appeal is based.

YOU MAY REPRESENT yourself in this appeal or you may obtain a lawyer or other interested party to do so provided there is no expense to Workforce Development. If you wish to be represented by a lawyer, you may obtain the services of either a private attorney or one whose services are paid for with public funds. It is important that you file your claim as directed, while this appeal is pending, to protect your continuing right to benefits.

(Administrative Law Judge)

(Decision Dated & Mailed)

Section 96.5-2-a – Discharge/Misconduct
871 IAC 24.32(7) – Absenteeism

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

Employer filed a timely appeal from the March 29, 2004, reference 01, decision that allowed benefits. After due notice was issued, a hearing was held on May 3, 2004. Claimant did participate. Employer did participate through David Ethier and Diana Duncan and was represented by Leigh Ann Krohe of Employers Unity. Employer's Exhibits One and Two were received.

FINDINGS OF FACT:

Having reviewed all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: Claimant was employed as a full-time punch press operator through February 4, 2004, when he was

discharged via letter. The last absence was on February 4, when claimant called in to report his absence related to back pain and a hernia (after shoveling snow), which will require surgery. He had a doctor's appointment for the afternoon of February 5 because the doctor was not available when claimant called 8:15 a.m. on February 4. Claimant called to report his absence related to back pain again on February 5. He did obtain a medical excuse from February 4 through February 10 while at the medical appointment on February 5. Claimant attempted to present the excuse to employer on February 5 (the second day of absence per Employer's Exhibit One) after the medical appointment but employer directed him to take the issue to his union without consideration of the excuse.

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.

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.

Excessive absences are not considered misconduct unless unexcused. Absences due to properly reported illness or injury cannot constitute job misconduct since they are not volitional. Cosper v. Iowa Department of Job Service, 321 N.W.2d 6 (Iowa 1982).

The reported absences related to illness or injury are all excused for the purpose of the Iowa Employment Security Act. The employer's no-fault absenteeism policy is not dispositive of the issue of qualification for benefits. Because the final absence for which he was discharged was related to a properly reported injury for which he provided the required medical documentation, no final or current incident of unexcused absenteeism has been established and no disqualification is imposed.

DECISION:

The March 29, 2004, reference 01, decision is affirmed. The claimant was discharged from employment for no disqualifying reason. Benefits are allowed, provided the claimant is otherwise eligible.

dml/b