

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU**

CHRISTOPHER M MCCARTHY
Claimant

APPEAL 17A-UI-11980-LJ-T

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

HANDICAPPED DEVELOPMENT CENTER
Employer

**OC: 10/22/17
Claimant: Respondent (1)**

Iowa Code § 96.5(2)a – Discharge for Misconduct
Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.32(7) – Excessive Unexcused Absenteeism
Iowa Code § 96.3(7) – Recovery of Benefit Overpayment
Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.10 – Employer/Representative Participation Fact-finding Interview

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

The employer filed an appeal from the November 15, 2017 (reference 01) unemployment insurance decision that allowed benefits based upon a determination that claimant was discharged and the employer failed to establish the discharge was for willful or deliberate misconduct. The parties were properly notified of the hearing. A telephone hearing was held on December 13, 2017. The claimant, Christopher M. McCarthy, participated. The employer, Handicapped Development Center, participated through Hilary Spengler, HR Manager; and Brad Whitesell, Controller. Claimant's Exhibit A and Employer's Exhibits 1 through 5 were received and admitted into the record without objection.

ISSUES:

Was the claimant discharged for disqualifying job-related misconduct?
Has the claimant been overpaid unemployment insurance benefits, and if so, can the repayment of those benefits to the agency be waived?
Can charges to the employer's account be waived?

FINDINGS OF FACT:

Having reviewed all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: Claimant was employed full-time, most recently as an IT Specialist 1, from March 22, 2017, until October 24, 2017, when he was discharged. Claimant last reported to work on October 11, 2017. He worked a partial shift that day. Claimant was subsequently diagnosed with C Diff. Claimant's physician excused him from work from October 12 through October 25. (Exhibit A) Following an appointment on October 20, claimant provided the employer with a note releasing him to return to work on October 23. (Exhibits 4 and 5) Claimant then sent the employer an email on Sunday, October 22, stating he needed a negative lab result before he could return to work. (Exhibit 3). Claimant stated he believed he would be back at work on October 24. Late in the evening on October 23, claimant emailed the employer and reported that he did not get his lab results back so he would not be returning to work until Wednesday, October 25. (Exhibit 2). In

the early hours of October 24, claimant emailed the employer and reported that he was still having C Diff symptoms and would be returning to the doctor. (Exhibit 1) The employer discharged claimant for absenteeism on October 24, 2017.

Prior to claimant's lengthy absence in October, he had missed work on multiple occasions. Claimant was absent from work on April 20; May 18 and 19; July 7 and 31; August 1, 20, and 31; and September 1, 5, and 18. Each of these absences was due to illness. The employer has an attendance policy in its employee handbook. This policy informs each employee that if he is going to be absent, he must notify his immediate supervisor as soon as possible. (Exhibit A) The employer also has an unwritten policy requiring employees to call the immediate supervisor, rather than communicate with the supervisor through text or email. Claimant was not aware of this unwritten policy, and he had reported his absences via email throughout his employment. Claimant was never issued any disciplinary actions due to his attendance. When claimant notified the employer about his C Diff diagnosis and his extended absence in October, Ashcraft told him that the employer may not be able to continue to employ him, because of the length of the absence.

The administrative record reflects that claimant has received unemployment benefits in the amount of \$2,296.00, since filing a claim with an effective date of October 22, 2017, for the seven weeks ending December 9, 2017. The administrative record also establishes that the employer did participate in the fact-finding interview. Spengler and Whitesell both participated in the fact-finding interview.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes claimant was discharged from employment for no disqualifying reason. Benefits are allowed.

Iowa Code § 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.

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.32(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 employer has the burden to prove the claimant was discharged for work-connected misconduct as defined by the unemployment insurance law. *Cosper v. Iowa Dep't of Job Serv.*, 321 N.W.2d 6 (Iowa 1982). The issue is not whether the employer made a correct decision in separating claimant, but whether the claimant is entitled to unemployment insurance benefits. *Infante v. Iowa Dep't of Job Serv.*, 364 N.W.2d 262 (Iowa Ct. App. 1984). What constitutes misconduct justifying termination of an employee and what misconduct warrants denial of

unemployment insurance benefits are two separate decisions. *Pierce v. Iowa Dep't of Job Serv.*, 425 N.W.2d 679 (Iowa Ct. App. 1988).

Excessive absences are not considered misconduct unless unexcused. Absences due to properly reported illness cannot constitute work-connected misconduct since they are not volitional, even if the employer was fully within its rights to assess points or impose discipline up to or including discharge for the absence under its attendance policy. Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.32(7); *Cosper*, 321 N.W.2d at 6; *Gaborit v. Emp't Appeal Bd.*, 734 N.W.2d 554 (Iowa Ct. App. 2007). Medical documentation is not essential to a determination that an absence due to illness should be treated as excused. *Gaborit*, 734 N.W.2d at 554. 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. Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.32(7) (emphasis added); see *Higgins v. Iowa Dep't of Job Serv.*, 350 N.W.2d 187, 190, n. 1 (Iowa 1984) holding "rule [2]4.32(7)...accurately states the law."

The requirements for a finding of misconduct based on absences are therefore twofold. First, the absences must be excessive. *Sallis v. Emp't Appeal Bd.*, 437 N.W.2d 895 (Iowa 1989). The determination of whether unexcused absenteeism is excessive necessarily requires consideration of past acts and warnings. *Higgins* at 192. Second, the absences must be unexcused. *Cosper* at 10. The requirement of "unexcused" can be satisfied in two ways. An absence can be unexcused either because it was not for "reasonable grounds," *Higgins* at 191, or because it was not "properly reported," holding excused absences are those "with appropriate notice." *Cosper* at 10.

It is the duty of the administrative law judge as the trier of fact in this case, to determine the credibility of witnesses, weigh the evidence and decide the facts in issue. *Arndt v. City of LeClaire*, 728 N.W.2d 389, 394-395 (Iowa 2007). The administrative law judge may believe all, part or none of any witness's testimony. *State v. Holtz*, 548 N.W.2d 162, 163 (Iowa App. 1996). In assessing the credibility of witnesses, the administrative law judge should consider the evidence using his or her own observations, common sense and experience. *Id.* In determining the facts, and deciding what testimony to believe, the fact finder may consider the following factors: whether the testimony is reasonable and consistent with other believable evidence; whether a witness has made inconsistent statements; the witness's appearance, conduct, age, intelligence, memory and knowledge of the facts; and the witness's interest in the trial, their motive, candor, bias and prejudice. *Id.* After assessing the credibility of the witnesses who testified during the hearing, considering the applicable factors listed above, and using her own common sense and experience, the administrative law judge finds claimant's testimony credible. The administrative law judge does not believe that anyone ever informed claimant he was not permitted to report his absences via email.

The employer has not established that claimant had excessive absences which would be considered unexcused for purposes of unemployment insurance eligibility. Because claimant's last absence was related to properly reported illness or other reasonable grounds, no final or current incident of unexcused absenteeism occurred which establishes work-connected misconduct. Since the employer has not established a current or final act of misconduct, without such, the history of other incidents need not be examined. Accordingly, benefits are allowed. As claimant's separation from employment is not disqualifying, the issues of overpayment, repayment, and chargeability are moot.

DECISION:

The November 15, 2017 (reference 01) unemployment insurance decision is affirmed. Claimant was discharged from employment for no disqualifying reason. Benefits are allowed, provided he is otherwise eligible. The issues of overpayment, repayment, and chargeability are moot.

Elizabeth A. Johnson
Administrative Law Judge

Decision Dated and Mailed

lj/scn