2019 DRAFTING REQUEST

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For:

Administration-Budget

Drafter:

mduchek

By:

Hynek

Secondary Drafters:

Date:

2/16/2019

May Contact:

Same as LRB:

Submit via email:

YES

Requester's email:

Carbon copy (CC) to:

DOAS BOS tat Language@wisconsin.gov

MaryAlice.McGreevy@legis.wisconsin.gov

Pre Topic:

DOA:.....Hynek, BB0409 -

Topic:

UI Substantial Fault

Instructions:

See attached

Dra	fting	гHic	torv.

Vers.	<u>Drafted</u>	Reviewed	Submitted	<u>Jacketed</u>	Required
/?	mduchek 2/16/2019	anienaja 2/17/2019			,
/P1	mduchek 2/25/2019	aernsttr 2/25/2019	chanaman 2/17/2019		State S&L
/P2			mbarman 2/25/2019		State S&L

FE Sent For:

<**END>**

Duchek, Michael

From:

Cathlene Hanaman

Sent:

Friday, February 15, 2019 9:02 PM

To:

Duchek, Michael

Subject:

Fwd: Statutory Language Drafting Request - 2019-21

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

Biennial Budget: 2019-21

Topic: Substantial Fault

Tracking Code: BB0409

SBO Team: EWD

SBO Analyst: Hynek, Sara - DOA

Phone: (608) 266-1037

E-mail: Sara.Hynek@Wisconsin.gov

Agency Acronym: 445

Agency Number: 445

Priority: Medium

Intent:

Reverse the changes in 2013 Act 20 regarding the discharge of an employee for substantial fault as it relates to UI. (see page 804 of the LFB summary - do not need to address the misconduct portion of that item).

Attachments: True

Please send completed drafts to SBOStatlanguage@spmail.enterprise.wistate.us



State of Misconsin 2019 - 2020 LEGISLATURE

LRB-2097/F // MED:...

DOA:.....Hynek, BB0409 - UI Substantial Fault

FOR 2019-2021 BUDGET -- NOT READY FOR INTRODUCTION



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No gen.

AN ACT ...; relating to: the budget.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau EMPLOYMENT

> Unemployment insurance; substantial fault.

Under current law, an employee whose work is terminated by his or her employer for substantial fault by the employee connected with the employee's work is ineligible to receive unemployment insurance (UI) benefits until seven weeks have elapsed since the end of the week in which the termination occurs and the employee earns wages, or certain other amounts treated as wages, after the week in which the termination occurs, equal to at least 14 times the employee's weekly benefit rate in covered employment. With certain exceptions, current law defines "substantial fault" to include those acts or omissions of an employee over which the employee exercised reasonable control and which violate reasonable requirements of the employee's employer.

This bill repeals the provision on substantial fault and replaces it with a provision on absenteeism and tardiness by an employee. Under the bill, if an employee is discharged for failing to notify an employer of absenteeism or tardiness that becomes excessive under certain conditions, the employee is ineligible to receive benefits until at least six weeks have elapsed since the end of the week in which the discharge occurs and until the employee earns wages, or certain other amounts treated as wages, after the week in which the discharge occurs, equal to at least six times the employee's weekly benefit rate in covered employment. In addition, the bill

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repeals a provision in the more stringent misconduct standard that addresses absenteeism and tardiness.

For further information see the *state and local* fiscal estimate, which will be printed as an appendix to this bill.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. 102.43 (9) (e) of the statutes is amended to read:

×102.43 (9) (e) The employee's employment with the employer has been suspended or terminated due to misconduct, as defined in s. 108.04 (5), by the employee connected with the employee's work or substantial fault, as defined for failing to notify his or her employer of absenteeism or tardiness that becomes excessive as provided in s. 108.04 (5g) (a), by the employee connected with the employee's work.

History: 1971 c. 148; 1973 c. 150; 1975 c. 147; 1977 c. 195; 1979 c. 278; 1983 a. 98; 1985 a. 83; 1987 a. 179; 1993 a. 370, 492; 1995 a. 225, 413; 2001 a. 37; 2005 a. 172; 2009 a. 206; 2011 a. 183; 2015 a. 55, 180.

****NOTE: Subsequent to 2013 Act 20, in 2015 Act 180, the substantial fault and misconduct standards were also incorporated into the worker's compensation law. I therefore modified this provision so that it instead references the older absenteeism/tardiness standard here as well. But if you'd like to instead keep substantial fault for purposes of worker's compensation, let me know.

Section 2. 108.04 (5) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:

→108.04 (5) DISCHARGE FOR MISCONDUCT. (intro.) An Unless sub. (5g) results in disqualification, an employee whose work is terminated by an employing unit for misconduct by the employee connected with the employee's work is ineligible to receive benefits until 7 weeks have elapsed since the end of the week in which the discharge occurs and the employee earns wages after the week in which the discharge occurs equal to at least 14 times the employee's weekly benefit rate under s. 108.05 (1) in employment or other work covered by the unemployment insurance law of any state or the federal government. For purposes of requalification, the employee's weekly benefit rate shall be the rate that would have been paid had the

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discharge not occurred. The wages paid to an employee by an employer which terminates employment of the employee for misconduct connected with the employee's employment shall be excluded from the employee's base period wages under s. 108.06 (1) for purposes of benefit entitlement. This subsection does not preclude an employee who has employment with an employer other than the employer which terminated the employee for misconduct from establishing a benefit year using the base period wages excluded under this subsection if the employee qualifies to establish a benefit year under s. 108.06 (2) (a). The department shall charge to the fund's balancing account any benefits otherwise chargeable to the account of an employer that is subject to the contribution requirements under ss. 108.17 and 108.18 from which base period wages are excluded under this subsection. For purposes of this subsection, "misconduct" means one or more actions or conduct evincing such willful or wanton disregard of an employer's interests as is found in deliberate violations or disregard of standards of behavior which an employer has a right to expect of his or her employees, or in carelessness or negligence of such degree or recurrence as to manifest culpability, wrongful intent, or evil design of equal severity to such disregard, or to show an intentional and substantial disregard of an employer's interests, or of an employee's duties and obligations to his or her employer. In addition, "misconduct" includes:

History: 1971 c. 40, 42, 53, 211; 1973 c. 247; 1975 c. 24, 343; 1977 c. 127, 133, 286, 418; 1979 c. 52, 176; 1981 c. 28, 36, 315, 391; 1983 a. 8, 27, 99, 168; 1983 a. 189 s. 329 (28); 1983 a. 337, 384, 468, 538; 1985 a. 17, 29, 40; 1987 a. 38 ss. 23 to 59, 107, 136; 1987 a. 255, 287, 403; 1989 a. 77; 1991 a. 89; 1993 a. 112, 122, 373, 492; 1995 a. 118, 417, 448; 1997 a. 35, 39; 1999 a. 9, 15, 83; 2001 a. 35; 2003 a. 197; 2005 a. 86; 2007 a. 59; 2009 a. 11, 287; 2011 a. 32, 123, 198, 236; 2013 a. 11, 20, 36; 2013 a. 173 ss. 13, 33; 2013 a. 276; 2015 a. 55, 86, 195; 2015 a. 197 s. 51; 2015 a. 334; 2017 a. 157; 2017 a. 364 s. 49; 2017 a. 366, 370; s. 13.92 (2) (i).

****NOTE: I restored language in 2013 Act 20 that said that if the absenteeism and misconduct standard applies, then the more strict misconduct standard under s. 108.04 (5) would not apply. OK? However, although I know the instructions were to leave misconduct alone, s. 108.04 (5) (e) also puts certain instances of excessive absenteeism and tardiness under misconduct (and that provision has been further interpreted by the supreme court in DWD v. LIRC, 2018 WI 77). It seems to me that s. 108.04 (5) (e) would actually still potentially swallow up s. 108.04 (5g) in many cases (because s. 108.04 (5g) would (e) has a much lower standard that would result in misconduct before s. 108.04 (5g) would

ever come into play), and I think you may want or even need to repeal s. 108.04~(5) (e) in order for s. 108.04~(5g) to be effective. But I would strongly suggest you or I confirm my reading with the department to see what would best achieve your intent on this point.

Section 3. 108.04 (5g) of the statutes is repealed and recreated to read:

TARDINESS. (a) If an employee is discharged for failing to notify his or her employer of absenteeism or tardiness that becomes excessive, and the employer has complied with the requirements of par. (d) with respect to that employee, the employee is ineligible to receive benefits until 6 weeks have elapsed since the end of the week in which the discharge occurs and the employee earns wages after the week in which the discharge occurs equal to at least 6 times the employee's weekly benefit rate under s. 108.05 (1) in employment or other work covered by the unemployment insurance law of any state or the federal government. For purposes of requalification, the employee's weekly benefit rate shall be the rate that would have been paid had the discharge not occurred.

- (b) For purposes of this subsection, tardiness becomes excessive if an employee is late for 6 or more scheduled workdays in the 12-month period preceding the date of the discharge without providing adequate notice to his or her employer.
- (c) For purposes of this subsection, absenteeism becomes excessive if an employee is absent for 5 or more scheduled workdays in the 12-month period preceding the date of the discharge without providing adequate notice to his or her employer.
- (d) 1. The requalifying requirements under par. (a) apply only if the employer has a written policy on notification of tardiness or absences that satisfies all of the following:
 - a. Defines what constitutes a single occurrence of tardiness or absenteeism.

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- b. Describes the process for providing adequate notice of tardiness or absence.
- c. Notifies the employee that failure to provide adequate notice of an absence or tardiness may lead to discharge.
 - 2. The employer shall provide a copy of the written policy under subd. 1. to each employee and shall have written evidence that the employee received a copy of that policy.
 - 3. The employer must have given the employee at least one warning concerning the employee's violation of the employer's written policy under subd. 1. within the 12-month period preceding the date of the discharge.
 - 4. The employer must apply the written policy under subd. 1. uniformly to all employees of the employer.
 - (e) The department shall charge to the fund's balancing account the cost of any benefits paid to an employee that are otherwise chargeable to the account of an employer that is subject to the contribution requirements under ss. 108.17 and 108.18 if the employee is discharged by that employer and par. (a) applies.
 - (em) If an employee is not disqualified under this subsection, the employee may nevertheless be subject to the disqualification under sub. (5).

****Note: This change repeals current s. 108.04 (5g) and replaces it with the pre-2013 Wisconsin Act 20 standard regarding absenteeism and tardiness. I took this to be what the instruction meant by "reverse the changes." While this is ancient history now, I would just note that I believe the Unemployment insurance Advisory Council agreed on a number of changes to this standard in its 2013 agreed-upon bill process. Those included a) reducing the standard under s. 108.04 (5g) (b) and (c) and from 6 and 4 to 5 and 2 tardy and absent days, respectively, b) reducing the time window in s. 108.04 (5g) (b), (c), and (d) 3. from 12 months to 120 days; and c) requiring employers to give employees a reasonable amount of time to provide notice of absenteeism and tardiness. Those changes were not enacted, and instead the legislature enacted the more encompassing substantial fault standard we have now. But I just thought I would note them in case you wanted to incorporate any of those changes.

7	(END)
	****Note: To give time to implement the changes standard, I included an effective date similar to what was included in 2013 Act 20. Let me know if you'd like a different effective date.
6	(5) (intro.) and (5g) and Section 9350 (1) of this act take effect on January 5, 2020.
5	(1) Unemployment insurance; substantial fault. The treatment of s. 108.04
4	Section 9450. Effective dates; Workforce Development.
3	under section 108.09 on the effective date of this subsection.
2	(5) (intro.) and (5g) first applies to first apply with respect to determinations issued
1	(1) Unemployment insurance; substantial fault. The treatment of s. 108.04



State of Misconsin 2019 - 2020 LEGISLATURE

LRB-2097/PA MED:amn \

DOA:.....Hynek, BB0409 - UI Substantial Fault

FOR 2019-2021 BUDGET -- NOT READY FOR INTRODUCTION

AN ACT ...; relating to: the budget.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau EMPLOYMENT

1. Unemployment insurance; substantial fault.

Under current law, an employee whose work is terminated by his or her employer for substantial fault by the employee connected with the employee's work is ineligible to receive unemployment insurance (UI) benefits until seven weeks have elapsed since the end of the week in which the termination occurs and the employee earns wages, or certain other amounts treated as wages, after the week in which the termination occurs, equal to at least 14 times the employee's weekly benefit rate in covered employment. With certain exceptions, current law defines "substantial fault" to include those acts or omissions of an employee over which the employee exercised reasonable control and which violate reasonable requirements of the employee's employer.

This bill repeals the provision on substantial fault and replaces it with a provision on absenteeism and tardiness by an employee. Under the bill, if an employee is discharged for failing to notify an employer of absenteeism or tardiness that becomes excessive under certain conditions, the employee is ineligible to receive benefits until at least six weeks have elapsed since the end of the week in which the discharge occurs and until the employee earns wages, or certain other amounts treated as wages, after the week in which the discharge occurs, equal to at least six times the employee's weekly benefit rate in covered employment. (In addition, the bill

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For further information see the *state and local* fiscal estimate, which will be printed as an appendix to this bill.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. 102.43 (9) (e) of the statutes is amended to read:

102.43 (9) (e) The employee's employment with the employer has been suspended or terminated due to misconduct, as defined in s. 108.04 (5), by the employee connected with the employee's work or substantial fault, as defined for failing to notify his or her employer of absenteeism or tardiness that becomes excessive as provided in s. 108.04 (5g) (a), by the employee connected with the employee's work.

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Section 3. 108.04 (5g) of the statutes is repealed and recreated to read:

108.04 (5g) DISCHARGE FOR FAILURE TO NOTIFY EMPLOYER OF ABSENTEEISM OR TARDINESS. (a) If an employee is discharged for failing to notify his or her employer of absenteeism or tardiness that becomes excessive, and the employer has complied with the requirements of par. (d) with respect to that employee, the employee is ineligible to receive benefits until 6 weeks have elapsed since the end of the week in which the discharge occurs and the employee earns wages after the week in which the discharge occurs equal to at least 6 times the employee's weekly benefit rate under s. 108.05 (1) in employment or other work covered by the unemployment insurance law of any state or the federal government. For purposes of requalification, the employee's weekly benefit rate shall be the rate that would have been paid had the discharge not occurred.

- (b) For purposes of this subsection, tardiness becomes excessive if an employee is late for 6 or more scheduled workdays in the 12-month period preceding the date of the discharge without providing adequate notice to his or her employer.
- (c) For purposes of this subsection, absenteeism becomes excessive if an employee is absent for 5 or more scheduled workdays in the 12-month period preceding the date of the discharge without providing adequate notice to his or her employer.
- (d) 1. The requalifying requirements under par. (a) apply only if the employer has a written policy on notification of tardiness or absences that satisfies all of the following:
 - a. Defines what constitutes a single occurrence of tardiness or absenteeism.
 - b. Describes the process for providing adequate notice of tardiness or absence.

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- c. Notifies the employee that failure to provide adequate notice of an absence or tardiness may lead to discharge.
- 2. The employer shall provide a copy of the written policy under subd. 1. to each employee and shall have written evidence that the employee received a copy of that policy.
- 3. The employer must have given the employee at least one warning concerning the employee's violation of the employer's written policy under subd. 1. within the 12-month period preceding the date of the discharge.
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- (em) If an employee is not disqualified under this subsection, the employee may nevertheless be subject to the disqualification under sub. (5).

****Note: This change repeals current s. 108.04 (5g) and replaces it with the pre-2013 Wisconsin Act 20 standard regarding absenteeism and tardiness. I took this to be what the instruction meant by "reverse the changes." While this is ancient history now, I would just note that I believe the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Council agreed on a number of changes to this standard in its 2013 agreed-upon bill process. Those included a) reducing the standard under s. 108.04 (5g) (b) and (c) from 6 and 4 to 5 and 2 tardy and absent days, respectively, b) reducing the time window in s. 108.04 (5g) (b), (c), and (d) 3. from 12 months to 120 days; and c) requiring employers to give employees a reasonable amount of time to provide notice of absenteeism and tardiness. Those changes were not enacted, and instead the legislature enacted the more encompassing substantial fault standard we have now. But I just thought I would note them in case you wanted to incorporate any of those changes.

SECTION 9350. Initial applicability; Workforce Development.

1	(1) Unemployment insurance; substantial fault. The treatment of s. 108.04
2	(5) (intro.) and (5g) first applies with respect to determinations issued under s.
3	108.09 on the effective date of this subsection.
4	Section 9450. Effective dates; Workforce Development.
5	(1) Unemployment insurance; substantial fault. The treatment of s. 108.04
6	(5) (intro.) and (5g) and Section 9350 (1) of this act take effect on January 5, 2020. ****Note: To give time to implement the changes standard, I included an effective date similar to what was included in 2013 Act 20. Let me know if you'd like a different
7	effective date. (END)



State of Misconsin 2019 - 2020 LEGISLATURE

LRB-2097/P2 MED:amn&ahe

DOA:.....Hynek, BB0409 - UI Substantial Fault

FOR 2019-2021 BUDGET -- NOT READY FOR INTRODUCTION

AN ACT ...; relating to: the budget.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau EMPLOYMENT

1. Unemployment insurance; substantial fault.

Under current law, an employee whose work is terminated by his or her employer for substantial fault by the employee connected with the employee's work is ineligible to receive unemployment insurance (UI) benefits until seven weeks have elapsed since the end of the week in which the termination occurs and the employee earns wages, or certain other amounts treated as wages, after the week in which the termination occurs, equal to at least 14 times the employee's weekly benefit rate in covered employment. With certain exceptions, current law defines "substantial fault" to include those acts or omissions of an employee over which the employee exercised reasonable control and which violate reasonable requirements of the employee's employer.

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disqualification, an employee whose work is terminated by an employing unit for misconduct by the employee connected with the employee's work is ineligible to receive benefits until 7 weeks have elapsed since the end of the week in which the discharge occurs and the employee earns wages after the week in which the discharge occurs equal to at least 14 times the employee's weekly benefit rate under s. 108.05 (1) in employment or other work covered by the unemployment insurance law of any state or the federal government. For purposes of requalification, the employee's weekly benefit rate shall be the rate that would have been paid had the discharge not occurred. The wages paid to an employee by an employer which terminates employment of the employee for misconduct connected with the employee's employment shall be excluded from the employee's base period wages under s. 108.06 (1) for purposes of benefit entitlement. This subsection does not

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preclude an employee who has employment with an employer other than the employer which terminated the employee for misconduct from establishing a benefit year using the base period wages excluded under this subsection if the employee qualifies to establish a benefit year under s. 108.06 (2) (a). The department shall charge to the fund's balancing account any benefits otherwise chargeable to the account of an employer that is subject to the contribution requirements under ss. 108.17 and 108.18 from which base period wages are excluded under this subsection. For purposes of this subsection, "misconduct" means one or more actions or conduct evincing such willful or wanton disregard of an employer's interests as is found in deliberate violations or disregard of standards of behavior which an employer has a right to expect of his or her employees, or in carelessness or negligence of such degree or recurrence as to manifest culpability, wrongful intent, or evil design of equal severity to such disregard, or to show an intentional and substantial disregard of an employer's interests, or of an employee's duties and obligations to his or her employer. In addition, "misconduct" includes:

Section 3. 108.04 (5g) of the statutes is repealed and recreated to read:

108.04 (5g) DISCHARGE FOR FAILURE TO NOTIFY EMPLOYER OF ABSENTEEISM OR TARDINESS. (a) If an employee is discharged for failing to notify his or her employer of absenteeism or tardiness that becomes excessive, and the employer has complied with the requirements of par. (d) with respect to that employee, the employee is ineligible to receive benefits until 6 weeks have elapsed since the end of the week in which the discharge occurs and the employee earns wages after the week in which the discharge occurs equal to at least 6 times the employee's weekly benefit rate under s. 108.05 (1) in employment or other work covered by the unemployment insurance law of any state or the federal government. For purposes of

employees of the employer.

1	requalification, the employee's weekly benefit rate shall be the rate that would have
2	been paid had the discharge not occurred.
3	(b) For purposes of this subsection, tardiness becomes excessive if an employee
4	is late for 6 or more scheduled workdays in the 12 -month period preceding the date
5	of the discharge without providing adequate notice to his or her employer.
6	(c) For purposes of this subsection, absenteeism becomes excessive if an
7	employee is absent for 5 or more scheduled workdays in the 12-month period
8	preceding the date of the discharge without providing adequate notice to his or her
9	employer.
10	(d) 1. The requalifying requirements under par. (a) apply only if the employer
11	has a written policy on notification of tardiness or absences that satisfies all of the
12	following:
13	a. Defines what constitutes a single occurrence of tardiness or absenteeism.
14	b. Describes the process for providing adequate notice of tardiness or absence.
15	c. Notifies the employee that failure to provide adequate notice of an absence
16	or tardiness may lead to discharge.
17	$2. \ The employer shall provide a copy of the written policy under subd. 1. to each $
18	employee and shall have written evidence that the employee received a copy of that
19	policy.
20	3. The employer must have given the employee at least one warning concerning
21	the employee's violation of the employer's written policy under subd. 1. within the
22	12-month period preceding the date of the discharge.
23	4. The employer must apply the written policy under subd. 1. uniformly to all

(e) The department shall charge to the fund's balancing account the cost of any
benefits paid to an employee that are otherwise chargeable to the account of an
employer that is subject to the contribution requirements under ss. 108.17 and
108.18 if the employee is discharged by that employer and par. (a) applies.
$(em) \ If an employee \ is \ not \ disqualified \ under \ this \ subsection, the \ employee \ may$
nevertheless be subject to the disqualification under sub. (5).
Section 9350. Initial applicability; Workforce Development.
(1) Unemployment insurance; substantial fault. The treatment of s. 108.04
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Section 9450. Effective dates; Workforce Development.
(1) Unemployment insurance; substantial fault. The treatment of s. 108.04
(5) (intro.) and (5g) and Section 9350 (1) of this act take effect on January 5, 2020.
(END)