# IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS

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

**JERRILEE VAMPOLA** 

Claimant

**APPEAL NO: 12A-UI-01461-DT** 

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE

**DECISION** 

**COUNCIL BLUFFS COMM SCHOOL DIST** 

Employer

OC: 01/01/12

Claimant: Appellant (1)

Section 96.5-1 - Voluntary Leaving

## STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

Jerrilee Vampola (claimant) appealed a representative's February 2, 2012 decision (reference 01) that concluded she was not qualified to receive unemployment insurance benefits after a separation from employment with the Council Bluff's Community School District. After hearing notices were mailed to the parties' last-known addresses of record, a telephone hearing was held on March 1, 2012. The claimant participated in the hearing. Tom Kuiper of TALX Employer Services appeared on the employer's behalf and presented testimony from one witness, Janet Reiners. During the hearing, Employer's Exhibit One was entered into evidence. Based on the evidence, the arguments of the parties, and the law, the administrative law judge enters the following findings of fact, reasoning and conclusions of law, and decision.

### ISSUE:

Did the claimant voluntarily quit for a good cause attributable to the employer?

### OUTCOME:

Affirmed. Benefits denied.

#### FINDINGS OF FACT:

After a prior period of employment with the employer working on a substitute basis, the claimant started working on a regular basis for the employer on August 19, 2002. She worked full-time as a special education teacher in the sixth grade. Her last day of work was December 22, 2011. She provided her written resignation on December 7, to be effective the last day of the semester, which was December 22. She did not state a reason for quitting in her resignation. Her actual reason for resigning was that she was struggling with the paperwork requirements and literacy model compliance required of the job, and felt that she was experiencing stress attributable to the job that was negatively affecting her health.

There was a new literacy model that had been imposed, and the claimant found it difficult to devote the necessary time to that process as well as completing all the other necessary functions such as lesson plans. She had begun to have migraines; she saw a neurologist, who

advised her she needed to ensure she had at least eight hours of sleep per night. The claimant felt that she was unable to get the necessary sleep and yet do all of the necessary preparation for her classes. She did not advise the employer she felt she had a work-related medical condition, and did not seek any accommodation from the employer. The claimant's job was not in jeopardy and remained available to her had she not resigned.

### **REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:**

If the claimant voluntarily quit her employment, she is not eligible for unemployment insurance benefits unless it was for good cause attributable to the employer. Iowa Code § 96.5-1. Rule 871 IAC 24.25 provides that, in general, a voluntary quit means discontinuing the employment because the employee no longer desires to remain in the relationship of an employee with the employer from whom the employee has separated. A voluntary leaving of employment requires an intention to terminate the employment relationship and an action to carry out that intent. Bartelt v. Employment Appeal Board, 494 N.W.2d 684 (Iowa 1993); Wills v. Employment Appeal Board, 447 N.W.2d 137, 138 (Iowa 1989). The claimant did express or exhibit the intent to cease working for the employer and did act to carry it out. The claimant would be disqualified for unemployment insurance benefits unless she voluntarily quit for good cause.

The claimant has the burden of proving that the voluntary quit was for a good cause that would not disqualify her. Iowa Code § 96.6-2. Leaving because of unlawful, intolerable, or detrimental working conditions would be good cause. 871 IAC 24.26(3), (4). Leaving because of a dissatisfaction with the work environment is not good cause. 871 IAC 24.25(21). The claimant has not provided sufficient evidence to conclude that a reasonable person would find the employer's work environment detrimental or intolerable. O'Brien v. Employment Appeal Board, 494 N.W.2d 660 (Iowa 1993); Uniweld Products v. Industrial Relations Commission, 277 So.2d 827 (FL App. 1973). Rather, her complaints do not surpass the ordinary tribulations of the workplace.

Under some circumstances, a quit for medical or health reasons is attributable to the employer. lowa Code § 96.5-1. Where factors and circumstances directly connected with the employment caused or aggravated an employee's illness, injury, allergy, or disease can be good cause for quitting attributable to the employer. 871 IAC 24.26(6)b. However, in order for this good cause to be found, prior to quitting the employee must present competent evidence showing adequate health reasons to justify ending the employment, and before quitting must have informed the employer of the work-related health problem and inform the employer that the employee intends to quit unless the problem is corrected or the employee is reasonably accommodated. 871 IAC 24.26(6)b

The claimant has not presented competent evidence showing adequate health reasons to justify her quitting. Even accepting the claimant's verbal testimony as to the recommendations made by her doctor, before quitting she did not inform the employer of the work-related health problem and inform the employer that she intended to quit unless the problem was corrected or reasonably accommodated. Accordingly, the separation is without good cause attributable to the employer and benefits must be denied.

# **DECISION:**

The representative's February 2, 2012 decision (reference 01) is affirmed. The claimant voluntarily left her employment without good cause attributable to the employer. As of December 22, 2011, benefits are withheld until such time as the claimant has worked in and been paid wages for insured work equal to ten times her weekly benefit amount, provided she is otherwise eligible.

Lynette A. F. Donner

Lynette A. F. Donner Administrative Law Judge

Decision Dated and Mailed

ld/kjw