

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU**

**SHUNTAY S DILLARD**  
Claimant

**TARGET CORPORATION**  
Employer

**APPEAL 21A-UI-13755-CS-T**

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE  
DECISION**

**OC: 03/14/21**  
**Claimant: Appellant (1)**

Iowa Code §96.5(2)a-Discharge/Misconduct  
Iowa Code §96.5(1)- Voluntary Quit

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

On June 7, 2021, the claimant filed an appeal from the June 9, 2021, (reference 03) unemployment insurance decision that disallowed benefits based on claimant voluntarily quitting. The parties were properly notified about the hearing. A telephone hearing was held on August 13, 2021. Claimant participated at the hearing. Employer participated through Human Resources Business Partner, Braden Yauk. Exhibits 1, 2, and 3 were admitted into the record.

**ISSUE:**

Was the separation a layoff, discharge for misconduct, or voluntary quit without good cause?

**FINDINGS OF FACT:**

Having reviewed all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: Claimant began working for employer on October 8, 2019. Claimant last worked as a full-time warehouse worker. Claimant was separated from employment on November 12, 2019, when she voluntarily quit.

Claimant went to work on November 12, 2019, and decided she no longer wanted to work for the employer. Claimant did not like the work environment. Claimant went home during her break and did not return back to work. Claimant did not tell anyone she was quitting and she did not return to work.

**REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:**

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes claimant's separation from the employment was without good cause attributable to the employer.

Iowa Code section 96.5(1) provides:

An individual shall be disqualified for benefits:

1. Voluntary quitting. If the individual has left work voluntarily without good cause attributable to the individual's employer, if so found by the department.

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.25(21) provides:

Voluntary quit without good cause. 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. The employer has the burden of proving that the claimant is disqualified for benefits pursuant to Iowa Code section 96.5. However, the claimant has the initial burden to produce evidence that the claimant is not disqualified for benefits in cases involving Iowa Code section 96.5, subsection (1), paragraphs "a" through "i," and subsection 10. The following reasons for a voluntary quit shall be presumed to be without good cause attributable to the employer:

- (21) The claimant left because of dissatisfaction with the work environment.

Claimant has the burden of proving that the voluntary leaving was for good cause attributable to the employer. Iowa Code § 96.6(2). "Good cause" for leaving employment must be that which is reasonable to the average person, not the overly sensitive individual or the claimant in particular. *Uniweld Products v. Indus. Relations Comm'n*, 277 So.2d 827 (Fla. Dist. Ct. App. 1973). A voluntary leaving of employment requires an intention to terminate the employment relationship accompanied by an overt act of carrying out that intention. *Local Lodge #1426 v. Wilson Trailer*, 289 N.W.2d 608, 612 (Iowa 1980).

Claimant testified that she voluntarily quit her job because she did not like the work environment. Claimant did not think it was a good fit for her so she went home during her break and never came back. While claimant's leaving may have been based upon good personal reasons, it was not for a good-cause reason attributable to the employer according to Iowa law. Benefits are denied.

**DECISION:**

The June 9, 2021, (reference 03) unemployment insurance decision is affirmed. The claimant voluntarily left her employment without good cause attributable to the employer. Benefits are withheld until such time as she has worked in and been paid wages for insured work equal to ten times her weekly benefit amount, provided she is otherwise eligible.



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Carly Smith  
Administrative Law Judge  
Unemployment Insurance Appeals Bureau

August 18, 2021  
Decision Dated and Mailed

cs/scn

**NOTE TO CLAIMANT:**

- This decision determines you are not eligible for regular unemployment insurance benefits under state law. If you disagree with this decision you may file an appeal to the Employment Appeal Board by following the instructions on the first page of this decision.