

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

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

**ANCEONY ZAPATA**  
Claimant

**APPEAL NO. 12A-UI-01703-S2T**

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE  
DECISION**

**ADVANCE SERVICES INC**  
Employer

**OC: 01/23/11**  
**Claimant: Appellant (1)**

Section 96.5-1 - Voluntary Quit

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

Anceony Zapata (claimant) appealed a representative's February 17, 2012 decision (reference 02) that concluded he was not eligible to receive unemployment insurance benefits because he voluntarily quit work with Advance Services (employer). After hearing notices were mailed to the parties' last-known addresses of record, a telephone hearing was scheduled for March 8, 2012. The claimant participated personally. The employer participated by Holly Carter, Unemployment Specialist.

**ISSUE:**

The issue is whether the claimant was separated from employment for any disqualifying reason.

**FINDINGS OF FACT:**

The administrative law judge, having heard the testimony and considered all of the evidence in the record, finds that: The claimant was hired on September 21, 2011, as a full-time general laborer assigned to work as a temporary worker at Palmer Candy. On January 11, 2012, the claimant told the employer that January 13, 2012, would be his last day of work. The claimant resigned to become a full-time student. Continued work was available had the claimant not resigned.

**REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:**

For the reasons that follow the administrative law judge concludes the claimant voluntarily quit work 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.

871 IAC 24.25(26) 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:

(26) The claimant left to go to school.

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). The claimant's intent to leave employment was evidenced by his words and actions. He told the employer that he was quitting and voluntarily quit work. When a claimant quits work to return to school, the leaving is without good cause attributable to the employer. The claimant quit work to return to school. His leaving is without good cause attributable to the employer. The claimant voluntarily quit without good cause attributable to the employer. Benefits are denied.

**DECISION:**

The representative's February 17, 2012 decision (reference 02) is affirmed. The claimant voluntarily left work without good cause attributable to the employer. Benefits are withheld until the claimant has worked in and has been paid wages for insured work equal to ten times the claimant's weekly benefit amount ,provided the claimant is otherwise eligible.

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Beth A. Scheetz  
Administrative Law Judge

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Decision Dated and Mailed

bas/css