

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU**

JOURDAIN WARMINGTON
Claimant

**APPEAL 21A-UI-10098-AW-T
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

THE VGM GROUP INC
Employer

**OC: 02/28/21
Claimant: Appellant (1)**

Iowa Code § 96.5(1) – Voluntary Quitting

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

Claimant filed an appeal from the March 30, 2021 (reference 01) unemployment insurance decision that denied benefits. The parties were properly notified of the hearing. A telephone hearing was held on June 23, 2021, at 11:00 a.m. Claimant participated. Employer participated through Casee Bose, Human Resources Generalist, and Jennifer Renz, Operations Manager. No exhibits were admitted.

ISSUE:

Whether claimant's separation was a voluntary quit without good cause attributable to employer.

FINDINGS OF FACT:

Having reviewed all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: Claimant was employed as a full-time Patient Care Coordinator from February 4, 2020 until her employment with VGM Group ended on September 24, 2020, when claimant resigned via email. Claimant quit her employment for a variety of reasons including personal issues, stress from her job and conflict with her supervisor. Employer had continuing work available for claimant. Claimant received prior disciplinary action but was not in immediate danger of being discharged.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes claimant voluntarily quit the employment without good cause attributable to employer. Benefits are denied.

Iowa Code § 96.5(1) provides: An individual shall be disqualified for benefits, if the individual has left work voluntarily without good cause attributable to the individual's employer, if so found by the department.

A voluntary quitting means discontinuing the employment because the employee no longer desires to remain in the relationship of an employee with the employer and requires an intention to terminate the employment. *Wills v. Emp't Appeal Bd.*, 447 N.W. 2d 137, 138 (Iowa 1989). 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); *Peck v. Emp't Appeal Bd.*, 492 N.W.2d 438 (Iowa Ct. App. 1992).

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). The standard of what a reasonable person would have believed under the circumstances is applied in determining whether a claimant left work voluntarily with good cause attributable to the employer. *O'Brien v. Employment Appeal Bd.*, 494 N.W.2d 660 (Iowa 1993).

Where a claimant gives numerous reasons for leaving employment the agency is required to consider all stated reasons which might combine to give the claimant good cause to quit in determining any of those reasons constitute good cause attributable to the employer. *Taylor v. Iowa Dep't of Job Serv.*, 362 N.W.2d 534 (Iowa 1985).

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.25(21), (22), (23) provide:

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.
- (22) The claimant left because of a personality conflict with the supervisor.
- (23) The claimant left voluntarily due to family responsibilities or serious family needs.

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.26(2), (4) provide:

Voluntary quit with good cause attributable to the employer and separations not considered to be voluntary quits. The following are reasons for a claimant leaving employment with good cause attributable to the employer:

- (2) The claimant left due to unsafe working conditions.
- (4) The claimant left due to intolerable or detrimental working conditions.

Claimant's written resignation is both evidence of her intention to sever the employment relationship and an overt act of carrying out her intention. Claimant voluntarily quit her employment. Claimant provided multiple reasons for quitting her job. The administrative law judge has considered all of them and finds that none of them constitute good cause attributable to the employer. The reasons for claimant's resignation can best be described as personal in nature, dissatisfaction with the working conditions and conflict with her supervisor. Claimant has not established that the working conditions were unsafe, intolerable or detrimental.

Claimant has not met her burden of proving she voluntarily quit her employment for good cause attributable to employer. Benefits are denied.

DECISION:

The March 30, 2021 (reference 01) unemployment insurance decision is affirmed. Claimant voluntarily quit without good cause attributable to employer. Benefits are denied until claimant has worked in and been paid wages for insured work equal to ten times claimant's weekly benefit amount, provided claimant is otherwise eligible.



Adrienne C. Williamson
Administrative Law Judge
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Iowa Workforce Development
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Fax (515)478-3528

July 6, 2021
Decision Dated and Mailed

acw/lj

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.
- If you do not qualify for regular unemployment insurance benefits under state law and are currently unemployed for reasons related to COVID-19, you may qualify for Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA). **If you have applied and have been approved for PUA benefits, this decision will NOT negatively affect your entitlement to PUA benefits.**