

**IOWA DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTIONS AND APPEALS  
ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS DIVISION, UI APPEALS BUREAU**

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**LISA A MAY**  
Claimant

**VANTEC LLC**  
Employer

**APPEAL 22A-UI-17606-AR-T**  
**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE  
DECISION**

**OC: 09/04/22**  
**Claimant: Appellant (1)**

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Iowa Code § 96.5(1) – Voluntary Quitting

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

On September 30, 2022, the claimant filed an appeal from the September 27, 2022, (reference 01) unemployment insurance decision that denied benefits based on the determination that claimant voluntarily quit employment without a showing of good cause. The parties were properly notified about the hearing. A telephone hearing was held on December 2, 2022. Claimant, Lisa A. May, participated personally, with witness Becky Neavins. Employer, Vantec, LLC, participated through its hearing representative, Julie Laxton, with witnesses Julie Jones, Ruby Schossow, John Jergens, Jenny Ehlke, and observer Amy Stampka, who did not testify. Employer's Exhibits 1 through 9 were admitted.

**ISSUE:**

Did the claimant voluntarily quit employment without good cause attributable to the employer?

**FINDINGS OF FACT:**

Having reviewed all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: Claimant began working for employer on May 20, 2021. Claimant last worked as a full-time machine operator. Claimant was separated from employment on August 8, 2022, when she resigned.

Beginning shortly after claimant became employed, claimant felt that she was being gossiped about and excluded or shunned by coworkers. She also believed that coworkers were using some small devices to cause claimant to feel a small shock or static electricity. At some point well before claimant's resignation, she approached her supervisor, Ehlke, and told her about her concerns. She did not indicate that these concerns were causing her to consider resigning. Ehlke told claimant she would look into the allegations, and that claimant should come back to her if she continued to experience the same issues. Claimant states she continued to experience the same issues, but she never approached Ehlke again, nor did she go to Human Resources (HR) or any other manager in the plant.

On August 8, 2022, claimant came to the conclusion that she no longer wanted to work at the employer because of the treatment she was receiving. During her shift, she took off her badge and left the facility. She did not tell anyone that she was quitting. A few days later, she

contacted Schossow to ask to return her shirts. When claimant arrived at Schossow's office, they discussed that occurred. Schossow offered claimant a different shift in an attempt to bring her back to work. Claimant declined, stating she needed to take care of herself.

### **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.

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. Emp't Appeal Bd.*, 494 N.W.2d 660 (Iowa 1993).

Claimant felt harassed during her employment. However, she has not alleged that this conduct she believed to be harassment rose to such a level that it caused the work environment to be objectively intolerable to detrimental, or that it rose to the level of unlawful harassment. Additionally, claimant did not give the employer a chance to address the conduct before claimant left employment. She made no complaints after her initial complaint, which occurred

shortly after claimant began her employment. The employer had no reason to know that claimant continued to have concerns after her sole complaint. There were potential solutions available to claimant, including renewing her complaints with her supervisor, making a complaint with someone other than her supervisor, and even changing shifts to avoid some of the problematic interactions. Accordingly, claimant has not carried her burden of establishing that her leaving was due to a good-cause reason attributable to the employer. While claimant's leaving the employment 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 must be denied.

**DECISION:**

The September 27, 2022, (reference 01) unemployment insurance decision is AFFIRMED. Claimant voluntarily left the 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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Alexis D. Rowe  
Administrative Law Judge

December 7, 2022  
Decision Dated and Mailed

ar/mh

**APPEAL RIGHTS.** If you disagree with the decision, you or any interested party may:

1. Appeal to the Employment Appeal Board within fifteen (15) days of the date under the judge's signature by submitting a written appeal via mail, fax, or online to:

**Employment Appeal Board  
4<sup>th</sup> Floor – Lucas Building  
Des Moines, Iowa 50319  
Fax: (515)281-7191  
Online: eab.iowa.gov**

The appeal period will be extended to the next business day if the last day to appeal falls on a weekend or a legal holiday.

**AN APPEAL TO THE BOARD SHALL STATE CLEARLY:**

- 1) The name, address, and social security number of the claimant.
- 2) A reference to the decision from which the appeal is taken.
- 3) That an appeal from such decision is being made and such appeal is signed.
- 4) The grounds upon which such appeal is based.

An Employment Appeal Board decision is final agency action. If a party disagrees with the Employment Appeal Board decision, they may then file a petition for judicial review in district court.

2. If no one files an appeal of the judge's decision with the Employment Appeal Board within fifteen (15) days, the decision becomes final agency action, and you have the option to file a petition for judicial review in District Court within thirty (30) days after the decision becomes final. Additional information on how to file a petition can be found at Iowa Code §17A.19, which is online at <https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/code/17A.19.pdf> or by contacting the District Court Clerk of Court <https://www.iowacourts.gov/iowa-courts/court-directory/>.

**Note to Parties:** YOU MAY REPRESENT yourself in the appeal or obtain a lawyer or other interested party to do so provided there is no expense to Workforce Development. If you wish to be represented by a lawyer, you may obtain the services of either a private attorney or one whose services are paid for with public funds.

**Note to Claimant:** It is important that you file your weekly claim as directed, while this appeal is pending, to protect your continuing right to benefits.

**SERVICE INFORMATION:**

A true and correct copy of this decision was mailed to each of the parties listed.

**DERECHOS DE APELACIÓN.** Si no está de acuerdo con la decisión, usted o cualquier parte interesada puede:

1. Apelar a la Junta de Apelaciones de Empleo dentro de los quince (15) días de la fecha bajo la firma del juez presentando una apelación por escrito por correo, fax o en línea a:

**Employment Appeal Board  
4th Floor – Lucas Building  
Des Moines, Iowa 50319  
Fax: (515)281-7191  
En línea: eab.iowa.gov**

El período de apelación se extenderá hasta el siguiente día hábil si el último día para apelar cae en fin de semana o día feriado legal.

**UNA APELACIÓN A LA JUNTA DEBE ESTABLECER CLARAMENTE:**

- 1) El nombre, dirección y número de seguro social del reclamante.
- 2) Una referencia a la decisión de la que se toma la apelación.
- 3) Que se interponga recurso de apelación contra tal decisión y se firme dicho recurso.
- 4) Los fundamentos en que se funda dicho recurso.

Una decisión de la Junta de Apelaciones de Empleo es una acción final de la agencia. Si una de las partes no está de acuerdo con la decisión de la Junta de Apelación de Empleo, puede presentar una petición de revisión judicial en el tribunal de distrito.

2. Si nadie presenta una apelación de la decisión del juez ante la Junta de Apelaciones Laborales dentro de los quince (15) días, la decisión se convierte en acción final de la agencia y usted tiene la opción de presentar una petición de revisión judicial en el Tribunal de Distrito dentro de los treinta (30) días después de que la decisión adquiriera firmeza. Puede encontrar información adicional sobre cómo presentar una petición en el Código de Iowa §17A.19, que se encuentra en línea en <https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/code/17A.19.pdf> o comunicándose con el Tribunal de Distrito Secretario del tribunal <https://www.iowacourts.gov/iowa-courts/court-directory/>.

**Nota para las partes:** USTED PUEDE REPRESENTARSE en la apelación u obtener un abogado u otra parte interesada para que lo haga, siempre que no haya gastos para Workforce Development. Si desea ser representado por un abogado, puede obtener los servicios de un abogado privado o uno cuyos servicios se paguen con fondos públicos.

**Nota para el reclamante:** es importante que presente su reclamo semanal según las instrucciones, mientras esta apelación está pendiente, para proteger su derecho continuo a los beneficios.

**SERVICIO DE INFORMACIÓN:**

Se envió por correo una copia fiel y correcta de esta decisión a cada una de las partes enumeradas.