

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

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

RACHEL F MATEMATE
Claimant

APPEAL NO. 07A-UI-04926-H2T

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

TYSON FRESH MEATS INC
Employer

OC: 04-15-07 R: 03
Claimant: Appellant (1)

Section 96.5-1 – Voluntary Leaving

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

The claimant filed a timely appeal from the May 8, 2007, reference 01, decision that denied benefits. After due notice was issued, a hearing was held on May 31, 2007. The claimant did participate. The employer did not participate.

ISSUE:

Did the claimant voluntarily quit her employment with good cause attributable to the employer?

FINDINGS OF FACT:

Having reviewed the testimony and all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: Claimant was employed as a production and training supervisor full time beginning March 30, 1999 through April 10, 2007, when she voluntarily quit.

The claimant was incarcerated on April 10, 2007 through April 17, 2007. The claimant acknowledged being incarcerated during scheduled workdays. Due to the incarceration, employer may reasonably consider the absences, reported or unreported, a voluntary leaving of employment without good cause attributable to the employer.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes the claimant voluntarily left her employment 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(16) 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:

(16) The claimant is deemed to have left if such claimant becomes incarcerated.

The claimant has the burden of proving that the voluntary leaving was for good cause attributable to the employer. Iowa Code section 96.6(2) (amended 1998).

The claimant's incarceration on multiple scheduled workdays was not a good-cause reason attributable to the employer for leaving. Employer's attribution of the absences as a voluntary leaving of employment was reasonable, as it is not expected to hold employment for incarcerated employees. Benefits are denied.

DECISION:

The May 8, 2007, reference 01, 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.

Teresa K. Hillary
Administrative Law Judge

Decision Dated and Mailed

tkh/kjw