# IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS

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

**TABITHA M MURRAY** 

Claimant

**APPEAL NO: 07A-UI-10462-LT** 

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE

**DECISION** 

CASEYS MARKETING COMPANY

Employer

OC: 10/14/07 R: 02 Claimant: Respondent (1)

Iowa Code § 96.5(1) – Voluntary Leaving 871 IAC 24.26(4) – Intolerable Working Conditions

## STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

The employer filed a timely appeal from the November 5, 2007, reference 01, decision that allowed benefits. After due notice was issued, a telephone conference hearing was held on November 29, 2007. Claimant participated. Employer participated through Roxie McCauley.

### ISSUE:

The issue is whether claimant quit the employment without good cause attributable to the employer.

# **FINDINGS OF FACT:**

Having heard the testimony and having reviewed the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: Claimant was employed as a full time donut cook from August 12, 2006 until September 18, 2007 when she quit. There was upheaval in the work place with five managers and one period without a manager while claimant worked there. Towards the end of the employment she went home daily with migraine headaches when they were more sporadic in the past. She took issues to McCauley, assistant manager, who later became manager, about things not getting done or problems with other employees (Tammy listened in to and interrupted a meeting between McCauley and claimant) but she did nothing. Claimant recently had to miss work due to domestic abuse and related separation and told McCauley and the assistant manager why but when she got back, other employees knew specifics about why she had missed work. They also gossiped about who was sleeping with whom.

### **REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:**

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes the claimant voluntarily left her employment with good cause attributable to the employer.

Iowa Code § 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 24.26(4) provides:

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:

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

Generally notice of an intent to quit is required by *Cobb v. Employment Appeal Board*, 506 N.W.2d 445, 447-78 (Iowa 1993), *Suluki v. Employment Appeal Board*, 503 N.W.2d 402, 405 (Iowa 1993), and *Swanson v. Employment Appeal Board*, 554 N.W.2d 294, 296 (Iowa Ct. App. 1996). These cases require an employee to give an employer notice of intent to quit, thus giving the employer an opportunity to cure working conditions. Accordingly, in 1995, the Iowa Administrative Code was amended to include an intent-to-quit requirement. The requirement was only added, however, to rule 871-24.26(6)(b), the provision addressing work-related health problems. No intent-to-quit requirement was added to rule 871-24.26(4), the intolerable working conditions provision. Our supreme court recently concluded that, because the intent-to-quit requirement was added to 871-24.26(6)(b) but not 871-24.26(4), notice of intent to quit is not required for intolerable working conditions. *Hy-Vee, Inc. v. Employment Appeal Bd.*, 710 N.W.2d 1 (Iowa 2005).

The gossip, sharing of personal information about her absence, interference in a private meeting with management, and other stressors causing her headaches created an intolerable work environment for claimant that gave rise to a good cause reason for leaving the employment. Benefits are allowed.

## **DECISION:**

The November 5, 2007, reference 01, decision is affirmed. The claimant voluntarily left her employment with good cause attributable to the employer. Benefits are allowed, provided the claimant is otherwise eligible.

Dévon M. Lewis Administrative Law Judge	
Decision Dated and Mailed	

dml/pjs