



Department of Inspections,
Appeals, & Licensing

Iowa Department of Inspections, Appeals, & Licensing
Administrative Hearings Division
6200 Park Avenue, Suite 100, East Entrance
Des Moines, IA 50321-1270

Appeal Decision

Claim Number:

Determination Number:
4135503

Appeal Filed By:
RAILWAY INN INC

Appeal Filed Date:
04/24/2025

Appeals Bureau Docket:
25A-UI-03181



APPEALS BUREAU DECISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE

Mail Date: June 9, 2025

Appellee

Claimant/Job Seeker: JAMI GARBER

Claimant address:

Social Security Number:

Appellant

Employer: Railway Inn Inc

Employer address:

In regard to the appeal by RAILWAY INN INC:

STATUTORY REFERENCE

Iowa Code § 96.5(1) - Voluntary Quitting

Iowa Code § 96.3(7) - Overpayment of Benefits

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.10 - Employer Participation in Fact-finding Interview

ISSUES STATEMENT

Whether the claimant quit for good cause attributable to the employer.

Whether the claimant has been overpaid any unemployment insurance benefits, and if so, whether the repayment of those benefits to the agency can be waived.

Whether any charges to the employer's account can be waived.

CASE HISTORY

The employer, Railway Inn, Inc., filed an appeal from a decision of a representative dated April 18, 2025, (reference 01) that held the claimant eligible for unemployment insurance benefits after a separation from employment. After due notice, a telephone hearing was held on June 6, 2025. The claimant, Jami Garber, participated personally. The employer participated through Owner Mathew Johnson. The administrative law judge took official notice of the administrative record.

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FINDINGS OF FACT

The administrative law judge, having heard the testimony and considered all the evidence in the record, finds: The claimant was employed as a part-time bar tender with Railway Inn, Inc. from April 1, 2023, until her employment ended on March 31, 2025. As a bar tender, the claimant was responsible for opening the bar, cleaning and restocking the bar, and serving drinks to customers.

In November 2024, the employer hired a new cook to work during the morning shift. From the time the new cook was hired, the claimant had a strained working relationship with the cook. The cook had an “up and down” personality, wherein he was often good-humored and positive, but when things got busy, the cook would sometimes become upset and shout at employees. In February 2025, the claimant complained to the owner about the cook's anger and outbursts. After receiving the complaint, the owner met with the cook, instructed him to remain calm on the job, and issued the cook a written warning for his conduct. After receiving the written warning, the cook's conduct improved for several weeks.

In addition to the cook's volatile temper, the claimant also disliked the music the cook listened to while he worked. The claimant felt the cook's choice of music was too sexually explicit. Additionally, The cook sometimes made remarks to the claimant about women's bodies and wanting to “hook up” with women, which made the claimant uncomfortable. Finally, the employer allowed employees to occasionally drink while on the job, so long as the employees' drinking remained reasonable and did not affect their job duties. However, the claimant felt the cook's drinking was excessive and amounted to theft from the employer. Although the claimant disliked the cook's drinking and inappropriate remarks, she did not raise these concerns with the employer prior to quitting.

On Sunday, March 30, 2025, the cook became stressed during the restaurant's lunch rush. Due to his stress, the cook raised his voice and stared intensely at several employees causing the employees to feel intimidated. The cook's conduct upset the claimant. For this reason, the next day, she texted the owner stating that she was disappointed the owner had not fired the cook, that the cook's theft and behavior was unacceptable, and that if the cook remained employed she would quit her employment. The owner responded that he understood the claimant's frustration and that if she needed to quit, he understood. The next day, the claimant did not arrive for her scheduled shift. The employer had continuing work available for the claimant, but the claimant had no further contact with the employer.

The claimant's administrative records indicate that the claimant filed her original claim for benefits with an effective date of March 30, 2025. Since filing her initial claim, the claimant has filed weekly claims for benefits for four weeks between April 13, 2025, and May 10, 2025, and has received total benefits of \$1,408. The employer did not participate in the fact finding interview with Iowa Workforce Development.

CONCLUSION OF LAW

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

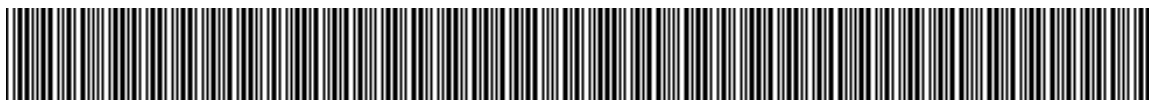
Iowa unemployment insurance law disqualifies claimants who voluntarily quit employment without good cause attributable to the employer or who are discharged for work-connected misconduct. Iowa Code §§ 96.5(1) and 96.5(2)a. The burden of proof rests with the employer to show that the claimant voluntarily left the employment. *Irving v. Empl. App. Bd.*, 883 N.W.2d 179 (Iowa 2016). A voluntary quitting of employment requires that an employee exercise a voluntary choice between remaining employed or terminating the employment relationship. *Wills v. Emp't Appeal Bd.*, 447 N.W.2d 137, 138 (Iowa 1989); *Peck v. Emp't Appeal Bd.*, 492 N.W.2d 438, 440 (Iowa Ct. App. 1992). It requires an intention to terminate the employment relationship accompanied by an overt act carrying out that intention. *Local Lodge #1426 v. Wilson Trailer*, 289 N.W.2d 608, 612 (Iowa 1980).

In this case, the claimant's text message to the employer resigning her employment is both evidence of her intention to sever the employment relationship and an overt act carrying out her intention. The record shows that the claimant, not the employer, ended the employment. As such, the claimant quit her employment.

The 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). If the claimant fails to meet their burden, the separation from employment is disqualifying.

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 whether 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. 871-24.18(5), (17), and (33) 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 with the employer from whom the employee has separated. The employer has the burden of proving that the claimant is disqualified for benefits, but the claimant has the initial burden to produce evidence that the claimant is not disqualified for benefits in cases involving Iowa Code sections 96.5(1)"a" through "i" and 96.5(10). The following reasons for a voluntary quit are presumed to be ***without good cause attributable to the employer***:

(5) Claimant left due to an inability to work with other employees.

(17) Claimant left because of dissatisfaction with the work environment.

(33) Where claimant gives the employer notice of an intention to resign and the employer accepted such resignation. This rule also applies to a claimant who was employed by an educational institution who has declined or refused to accept a new contract or reasonable assurance of work for a successive academic term or year and the offer of work was within the purview of the individual's training and experience.

(Emphasis added.)

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.19(4) provides:

Voluntary quit with good cause attributable to the employer and separations not considered to be voluntary quits. In addition to the reasons established in Iowa Code section 96.5(1), the following are reasons for a claimant leaving employment ***with good cause attributable to the employer***:

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

(Emphasis added.)

It is the duty of the administrative law judge, as the trier of fact, to determine the credibility of witnesses, weigh the evidence and decide the facts in issue. *Arndt v. City of LeClaire*, 728 N.W.2d 389, 394-395 (Iowa 2007). The administrative law judge may believe all, part or none of any witness's testimony. *State v. Holtz*, 548 N.W.2d 162, 163 (Iowa App. 1996). In assessing the credibility of witnesses, the administrative law judge should consider the evidence using his or her own observations, common sense and experience. *Id.* In determining the facts, and deciding what testimony to believe, the fact finder may consider the following factors: whether the testimony is reasonable and consistent with other evidence you believe; whether a witness has made inconsistent statements; the witness's appearance, conduct, age, intelligence, memory and knowledge of the facts; and the witness's interest in the trial, their motive, candor, bias and prejudice. *Id.*

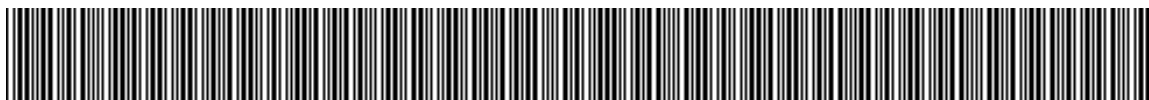
The findings of fact show how I have resolved the disputed factual issues in this case. I assessed the credibility of the witnesses who testified during the hearing, considering the applicable factors listed above, and using my own common sense and experience. I find the claimant's general description of the cook's behavior credible. The claimant credibly testified that the cook would sometimes become upset and shout, that he sometimes made comments the claimant felt were rude or inappropriate, and that she disliked the music he listened to while he worked. Taken together, it is conceivable that the cook's temper and unprofessional remarks had a serious impact on the claimant.

The issue here, however, is not whether the claimant's feelings were impacted by the cook's behavior. Rather, the critical inquiry is whether the claimant's decision to end her employment was with good cause attributable to the employer. In order for the claimant to demonstrate that she quit with good cause attributable to the employer, she must demonstrate that she quit because the work environment was intolerable, detrimental, unlawful, or unsafe. The claimant has not demonstrated as much. While the cook's behavior was at times unprofessional and inappropriate, the cook did not threaten or harass the claimant and his conduct did not rise to the level of abusive, discriminatory, berating, or cruel treatment that required the claimant to quit. Moreover, after complaining about the cook's temper, the employer promptly met with the cook and reprimanded him for his behavior. As such, while the claimant's decision to quit her employment may have been for good personal reasons, it was not for a good-cause reason attributable to the employer. Benefits must be denied.

The next issues to be determined are whether claimant has been overpaid benefits, whether the claimant must repay those benefits, and whether the employer's account will be charged.

Iowa Code section 96.3(7) provides, in relevant part:

a. If an individual receives benefits for which the individual is subsequently determined to be ineligible, even though the



individual acts in good faith and is not otherwise at fault, the benefits shall be recovered. The department in its discretion may recover the overpayment of benefits either by having a sum equal to the overpayment deducted from any future benefits payable to the individual or by having the individual pay to the department a sum equal to the overpayment.

b. (1) (a) If the department determines that an overpayment has been made, the charge for the overpayment against the employer's account shall be removed and the account shall be credited with an amount equal to the overpayment from the unemployment compensation trust fund and this credit shall include both contributory and reimbursable employers, notwithstanding section 96.8, subsection 5. The employer shall not be relieved of charges if benefits are paid because the employer or an agent of the employer failed to respond timely or adequately to the department's request for information relating to the payment of benefits. This prohibition against relief of charges shall apply to both contributory and reimbursable employers.

(b) However, provided the benefits were not received as the result of fraud or willful misrepresentation by the individual, benefits shall not be recovered from an individual if the employer did not participate in the initial determination to award benefits pursuant to section 96.6, subsection 2, and an overpayment occurred because of a subsequent reversal on appeal regarding the issue of the individual's separation from employment.

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.10 provides, in relevant part:

Employer and employer representative participation in fact-finding interviews.

(1) "Participate," as the term is used for employers in the context of the initial determination to award benefits pursuant to Iowa Code section 96.6(2), means submitting detailed factual information of the quantity and quality that if un rebutted would be sufficient to result in a decision favorable to the employer. The most effective means to participate is to provide live testimony at the interview from a witness with firsthand knowledge of the events leading to the separation. If no live testimony is provided, the employer must provide the name and telephone number of an employee with firsthand information who may be contacted, if necessary, for rebuttal. A party may also participate by providing written statements or documents that provide detailed factual information of the events leading to separation. At a minimum, the information provided by the employer or the employer's representative must identify the dates and particular circumstances of the incident or incidents, including, in the case of discharge, the act or omissions of the claimant or, in the event of a voluntary separation, the stated reason for the quit. The specific rule or policy must be submitted if the claimant was discharged for violating such rule or policy. In the case of discharge for attendance violations, the information must include the circumstances of all incidents the employer or the employer's representative contends meet the definition of unexcused absences as set forth in 871—subrule 24.24(7). Written or oral statements or general conclusions without supporting detailed factual information and information submitted after the fact-finding decision has been issued are not considered participation within the meaning of the statute.

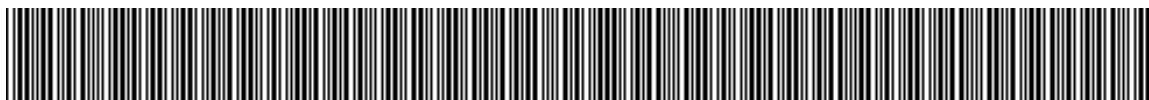
The unemployment insurance law provides that benefits must be recovered from a claimant who receives benefits and is later determined to be ineligible for those benefits, even though the claimant acted in good faith and was not otherwise at fault. However, the overpayment will not be recovered when it is based on a reversal on appeal of an initial determination to award benefits on an issue regarding the claimant's employment separation if: (1) the benefits were not received due to any fraud or willful misrepresentation by the claimant and (2) the employer did not participate in the initial proceeding to award benefits. The employer will not be charged for benefits if it is determined that they did participate in the fact-finding interview. Iowa Code § 96.3(7).

Because the claimant's separation was disqualifying, benefits were paid to which the claimant was not entitled. The administrative law judge concludes that the claimant has been overpaid unemployment insurance benefits in the amount of \$1,408 for four weeks between April 13, 2025, and May 10, 2025. There is no evidence that the claimant received these benefits due to fraud or willful misrepresentation. Because the employer did not participate in fact-finding, the claimant is not obligated to repay to the agency the benefits she received and the employer's account may be charged.

DECISION/REMAND

The April 18, 2025 (reference 01) unemployment insurance decision is reversed. The claimant voluntarily left her employment on March 31, 2025, without good cause attributable to the employer. Unemployment insurance benefits shall be withheld until the claimant has worked in and been paid wages for insured work equal to ten times the claimant's weekly benefit amount, provided the claimant is otherwise eligible.

The claimant has been overpaid unemployment insurance benefits in the amount of \$1,408, but is not obligated to repay the agency those benefits. The employer did not participate in the fact-finding interview and its account may be charged.



Patrick Thomas

Patrick THOMAS

Administrative Law Judge

Iowa Department of Inspections, Appeals, & Licensing

Administrative Hearings Division

Unemployment Insurance Appeals Bureau

Please see the last page of this document for important information about reopening the appeal and further appeal rights.



INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING AN APPEAL

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
6200 Park Avenue Suite 100
Des Moines, IA 50321
Fax: (515)281-7191
Online: IowaWORKS account

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. A reference to the decision from which the appeal is taken.
2. That an appeal from such decision is being made and such appeal is signed.
3. 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.

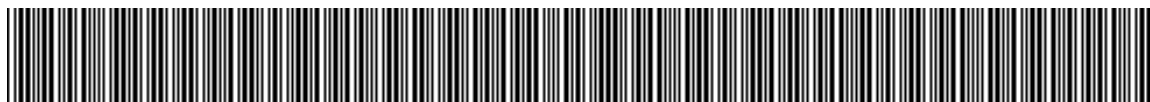
2. If no one files an appeal of the judge's decision with the Employment Appeal Board within fifteen (15) days, the decision becomes final agency action, and you have the option to file a petition for judicial review in District Court within thirty (30) days after the decision becomes final. Additional 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 Iowa 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 the 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.



Babel Notice – Claim and Appeal Information

Aviso: Aviso: Documento De Beneficios Del Seguro De Desempleo
Y Información De Apelación

IMPORTANT!

This document contains important information about your unemployment compensation rights, responsibilities and/or benefits. It is critical that you understand the information in this document. **DEADLINE FOR APPEAL:** If you disagree with this determination or decision, you must file an appeal before the deadline noted in this document. **IMMEDIATELY:** If needed, call 866-239-0843 for assistance in the translation and understanding of the information in the document(s) you have received.

¡IMPORTANTE!

Este documento contiene información importante sobre sus derechos, obligaciones y/o beneficios de compensación por desempleo. Es muy importante que usted entienda la información contenida en este documento. **PLAZO LÍMITE PARA APELAR:** Si usted está en desacuerdo con esta determinación o decisión, debe presentar una apelación antes del plazo límite indicado en este documento. **INMEDIATAMENTE:** Si necesita asistencia para traducir y entender la información contenida en el documento(s) que recibió, llame al 866-239-0843.

重要提示！

这份文件包含有关失业补偿的权利、责任和/或利益的重要信息。您需要理解本文件中的信息，这一点至关重要。

上诉截止日期：如果您不同意本裁定或决定，您必须在本文件所载截止日期前提出上诉。**立即：**如果需要，请拨打866-239-0843，可获得帮助，以帮助您翻译和理解所收到的文件中的信息。

IMPORTANT!

Ce document contient des informations importantes sur vos droits d'allocation de chômage, vos responsabilités et/ou vos bénéfices. Il est indispensable que vous compreniez le contenu de ce document. **DATE LIMITE POUR FAIRE APPEL:** Si vous n'êtes pas d'accord avec cette détermination ou décision, vous devrez faire un appel avant la date limite signalée dans ce document. **IMMÉDIATEMENT:** Si nécessaire, téléphonez au 866-239-0843 pour avoir de l'assistance sur la traduction et/ou la compréhension de ce document.

WICHTIG!

Diese Dokument enthält wichtige Hinweise zu ihren Rechten, Pflichten bzw. Leistungen im Rahmen der Arbeitslosenunterstützung. Es ist entscheidend, dass Sie die Informationen in diesem Dokument verstehen. **FRIST ZUR BESCHWERDEEINLEGUNG:** Wenn Sie mit der Feststellung oder Entscheidung nicht einverstanden sind, müssen Sie vor Ablauf der in diesem Dokument aufgeführten Frist eine Beschwerde einlegen. **SOFORT:** Sofern erforderlich, rufen Sie die Telefonnummer 866-239-0843 an und erkundigen sich nach Hilfsdiensten bei der Übersetzung und zum Verständnis der Informationen in dem (den) von Ihnen erhaltenen Dokument(en).

IMPORTANTE!

Ang mga dokumentong ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa iyong mga karapatan na makatanggap ng kabayaran, mga responsibilidad at /o benepisyo dahil sa pagkawala ng trabaho. Napakahalagang maunawaan mo ang mga impormasyong nilalaman sa dokumentong ito. **HULING ARAW PARA UMAPILA:** Kung hindi ka sumasang-ayon sa pagpapasiya o desisyon, dapat kang maghabol o magharap ng apila bago dumating ang huling araw na nabanggit sa dokumentong ito. **KAAGAD:** Kung kinakailangan ang tulong, tumawag sa 866-239-0843 para sa pagsasalin ng wika at pag-unawa ng impormasyon sa mga dokumentong natanggap mo.

IMPORTANTE:

Questo documento contiene informazioni importanti sui Suoi diritti di indennizzo di disoccupazione, sulle sue responsabilità e i suoi benefit. E' cruciale che Lei comprenda appieno le informazioni contenute in questo documento. **SCADENZA PER IL RICORSO:** Se non si trova in accordo con questa determinazione o decisione, dovrà presentare ricorso prima della scadenza riportata nel presente documento. **INMEDIATAMENTE:** In caso di necessità chiami il 866-239-0843 per assistenza alla traduzione e comprensione delle informazioni contenute nei documenti ricevuti.

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이 문서는 실업보상 권리, 책임 및/또는 혜택에 대한 중요한 정보가 포함되어 있습니다. 이 문서에 있는 정보를 이해 하는 것은 매우 중요합니다. **항소 마감:** 이 결정에 이견이 있으시면 항소인은 문서에 언급된 마감일 전에 항소를 제기하셔야 합니다. **즉시:** 받으신 문서의 번역 및 이해를 위해서 도움이 필요하시면 866-239-0843 로연락을 하시기 바랍니다.

Dokumenty mogą zawierać ważne informacje o Pana(-i) prawach do zasiłków dla bezrobotnych, obowiązków i/lub świadczeń. Zrozumienie informacji zawartych w niniejszym dokumencie jest bardzo ważne. **DATA WYGAŚNIĘCIA TERMINU SKŁADANIA ODWOŁAŃ:** Jeśli nie zgadza się Pan(-i) z decyzją zawartą w niniejszym dokumencie, odwołanie należy złożyć przed datą wygaśnięcia terminu wyszczególnionego w treści niniejszego dokumentu. **NATYCHMIAST:** W razie potrzeby, należy dzwonić pod 866-239-0843 w celu uzyskania pomocy w tłumaczeniu i zrozumieniu informacji w dokumentach, które Pan(i) otrzymał(-a).

Данный документ содержит важную информацию о Ваших правах на пособие по безработице, ответственностях и /или выгодах. Крайне важно, чтобы Вы поняли всю информацию, представленную в данном документе(ах). **КРАЙНИЙ СРОК ДЛЯ ОБЖАЛОВАНИЯ:** Если Вы не согласны с представленным постановлением или решением, Вы должны подать заявление на обжалование данного документа до крайнего срока, указанного в нём. **НЕМЕДЛЕННО:** При необходимости звоните 866-239-0843 для получения помощи в переводе и понимании информации данного документа(ов).

Ovaj dokument sadrži važne informacije o vašim pravima za naknadu nezaposlenosti, odgovornostima i/ili beneficijama. Veoma je važno da shvatite informacije u ovom dokumentu. **ROK ZA ŽALBU:** Ako se ne slažete s ovim određivanjem ili odlukom, morate uložiti žalbu prije roka navedenog u ovom dokumentu. **ODMAH:** Ako je potrebno, nazovite 866-239-0843 za pomoć u prijevodu i razumijevanju informacija u dokumentu(ima) kojeg ste primili.

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 ແລະ/ຫຼືຜົນປະໂຫຍດຂອງທ່ານ. ມັນເປັນສິ່ງ ສຳ ຄັນທີ່ທ່ານຕ້ອງເຂົ້າໃຈຂໍ້ມູນໃນເອກະສານນີ້. ກຳນົດເວລາການອຸທອນ:
 ຖ້າທ່ານບໍ່ເຫັນດີກັບການກຳນົດ ຫຼືການຕັດສິນໃຈນີ້, ທ່ານຕ້ອງອຸທອນກ່ອນກຳນົດເວລາທີ່ລະບຸໄວ້ໃນເອກະສານນີ້. ທັນທີ:
 ຖ້າຕ້ອງການ, ໃຫ້ໂທຫາ 866-239-0843 ສຳລັບການຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອໃນການແບບ
 ແລະຄວາມເຂົ້າໃຈຂອງຂໍ້ມູນໃນເອກະສານທີ່ທ່ານໄດ້ຮັບ.

تحتوي هذه الوثيقة/ الوثائق على معلومات مهمة حول حقوق تعويض البطالة ومزاياها، لذا من الأهمية فهم المعلومات الواردة فيها. وإن كنت غير موافق على ما تحمله هذه الوثيقة/ الوثائق فيجب عليك تقديم استئناف قبل الموعد النهائي المشار إليه في هذه الوثيقة والاتصال فوراً على الرقم التالي: ٨٦٦٢٣٩٠٨٤٣ (866-239-0843) وإذا كنت بحاجة إلى مساعده في ترجمة وفهم المعلومات الواردة في هذه الوثيقة فلا ترد بالسر إلى.