

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

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

**DONOVAN WOOD**

Claimant

**APPEAL NO: 10A-UI-02135-BT**

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE  
DECISION**

**STAFFING PROFESSIONALS**

Employer

**OC: 01/17/10**

**Claimant: Respondent (2/R)**

Iowa Code § 96.5-1 - Voluntary Quit

Iowa Code § 96.3-7 - Overpayment

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

Staffing Professionals, LLC (employer) appealed an unemployment insurance decision dated February 8, 2010, reference 01, which held that Donovan Wood (claimant) was eligible for unemployment insurance benefits. After hearing notices were mailed to the parties' last-known addresses of record, a telephone hearing was held on March 24, 2010. The claimant participated in the hearing. The employer participated through Stacy Navarro, Human Resources Coordinator. Based on the evidence, the arguments of the parties, and the law, the administrative law judge enters the following findings of fact, reasoning and conclusions of law, and decision.

**ISSUE:**

The issue is whether the claimant's voluntary separation from employment qualifies him to receive unemployment insurance benefits?

**FINDINGS OF FACT:**

The administrative law judge, having heard the testimony and considered all of the evidence in the record, finds that: The claimant was employed as a general laborer from October 15, 2007 through January 5, 2010. At the time of hire, he was advised that it was his responsibility to call the employer for additional work within three days after the end of an assignment. He had worked with a company named Beisser since June 5, 2009 but work had slowed down in January 2010. Alisa Montelongo called the claimant on January 5, 2010 to advise him his assignment was over since there was no more hours available at Beisser.

However, during that same telephone call, Ms. Montelongo offered the claimant work at Allstate. He turned down that job offer because he said he wanted to take some time off and to collect unemployment. The employer left a message for the claimant on February 4, 2010 with information about another job but the claimant never returned the call. The employer learned the claimant had been hired permanently by Beisser approximately one month prior to the hearing.

The claimant filed a claim for unemployment insurance benefits effective January 3, 2010 and has received benefits after the separation from employment.

**REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:**

The issue is whether the claimant's voluntary separation from employment qualifies him to receive unemployment insurance benefits. He is not qualified to receive unemployment insurance benefits if he voluntarily quit without good cause attributable to the employer. Iowa Code § 96.5-1.

In general, a voluntary quit requires evidence of an intention to sever the employment relationship and an overt act carrying out that intention. Local Lodge #1426 v. Wilson Trailer, 289 N.W.2d 608, 612 (Iowa 1980) and Peck v. Employment Appeal Bd., 492 N.W.2d 438 (Iowa Ct. App. 1992). The claimant demonstrated his intent to quit and acted to carry it out by refusing to continue working after January 5, 2010 even though work was available.

It is the claimant's burden to prove that the voluntary quit was for a good cause that would not disqualify him. Iowa Code § 96.6-2. He has not satisfied that burden and benefits are denied.

Iowa Code § 96.3(7) provides that benefits must be recovered from a claimant who receives benefits and is later determined to be ineligible for benefits, even though the claimant acted in good faith and was not otherwise at fault. The overpayment recovery law was updated in 2008. See Iowa Code § 96.3(7)(b). Under the revised law, a claimant will not be required to repay an overpayment of benefits if all of the following factors are met. First, the prior award of benefits must have been made in connection with a decision regarding the claimant's separation from a particular employment. Second, the claimant must not have engaged in fraud or willful misrepresentation to obtain the benefits or in connection with the Agency's initial decision to award benefits. Third, the employer must not have participated at the initial fact-finding proceeding that resulted in the initial decision to award benefits. If Workforce Development determines there has been an overpayment of benefits, the employer will not be charged for the benefits, regardless of whether the claimant is required to repay the benefits.

Because the claimant has been deemed ineligible for benefits, any benefits the claimant has received could constitute an overpayment. Accordingly, the administrative law judge will remand the matter to the Claims Division for determination of whether there has been an overpayment, the amount of the overpayment, and whether the claimant will have to repay the benefits.

**DECISION:**

The unemployment insurance decision dated February 8, 2010, reference 01, is reversed. The claimant voluntarily left work without good cause attributable to the employer. Benefits are withheld until he has worked in and has been paid wages for insured work equal to ten times his weekly benefit amount, provided he is otherwise eligible. The matter is remanded to the Claims Section for investigation and determination of the overpayment issue.

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Susan D. Ackerman  
Administrative Law Judge

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Decision Dated and Mailed

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