

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

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

ROBERT J REIKEN
Claimant

APPEAL NO. 07A-UI-02616-LT

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

CHARLIE ZOOK MOTORS
Employer

OC: 05/28/06 R: 01
Claimant: Respondent (2)

Iowa Code § 96.5(1) – Voluntary Leaving
Iowa Code § 96.3(7) – Recovery of Benefit Overpayment

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

The employer filed a timely appeal from the March 7, 2007, reference 02, decision that allowed benefits. After due notice was issued, a telephone conference hearing was held on March 29, 2007. Claimant responded to the hearing notice instructions but was not available when the hearing was called and did not participate. Employer participated through Dan Schonenherr.

ISSUE:

The issue is whether claimant quit the employment without good cause attributable to the employer and if he was overpaid benefits as a result.

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 sales from January 2, 2007 until February 8, 2007, when he quit without notice and without giving a reason. He did not notify the employer of his concerns prior to leaving.

The claimant has received unemployment benefits since filing a claim with an effective date of February 4, 2007.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes the claimant voluntarily left 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.

An individual who voluntarily leaves their employment must first give notice to the employer of the reasons for quitting in order to give the employer an opportunity to address or resolve the complaint. *Cobb v. Employment Appeal Board*, 506 N.W.2d 445 (Iowa 1993). An employee who receives a reasonable expectation of assistance from the employer after complaining about working conditions must complain further if conditions persist in order to preserve eligibility for benefits. *Polley v. Gopher Bearing Company*, 478 N.W.2d 775 (Minn. App. 1991). Claimant was not required to give notice of his intention to quit due to an intolerable, detrimental or unsafe working environment if employer had or should have had reasonable knowledge of the condition. *Hy-Vee, Inc. v. Employment Appeal Bd.*, 710 N.W.2d 1 (Iowa 2005).

Inasmuch as the claimant did not give the employer an opportunity to resolve his complaints prior to leaving employment, the separation was without good cause attributable to the employer. Benefits are denied.

The administrative law judge further concludes claimant has been overpaid benefits.

Iowa Code section 96.3-7 provides:

7. Recovery of overpayment of benefits. 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.

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.

Because the claimant's separation was disqualifying, benefits were paid to which the claimant was not entitled. Those benefits must be recovered in accordance with the provisions of Iowa law.

DECISION:

The March 7, 2007, reference 02, decision is reversed. The claimant voluntarily left his employment without good cause attributable to the employer. Benefits are withheld until such time as he has worked in and been paid wages for insured work equal to ten times his weekly benefit amount, provided he is otherwise eligible. The claimant is overpaid benefits in the amount of \$2,249.00.

Dévon M. Lewis
Administrative Law Judge

Decision Dated and Mailed

dml/kjw