

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

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

BARB K DILLON
Claimant

APPEAL NO. 12A-UI-09491-NT

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

SNAP-ON LOGISTICS COMPANY
Employer

OC: 12/25/11
Claimant: Respondent (2-R)

Section 96.5-1 – Voluntary Quit

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

The employer filed a timely appeal from a representative's decision dated July 24, 2012, reference 01, which held the claimant eligible to receive unemployment insurance benefits. After due notice was issued, a telephone hearing was held on August 29, 2012. Although duly notified, the claimant did not participate. The employer participated by Mr. Thomas Kuiper, hearing representative, and witnesses Mr. Lee Gunderson, human resource manager, and Mr. Larry Schultz, supervisor.

ISSUE:

At issue is whether the claimant left employment with good cause attributable to the employer.

FINDINGS OF FACT:

Having considered the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: Barb Dillon was employed by Snap-On Tools from August 31, 2011, until June 27, 2012, when she voluntarily left her work by failing to notify the employer or to report for work for three consecutive workdays. Ms. Dillon was employed as a full-time machine operator and was paid by the hour. The claimant last worked on the company's second shift working 3:45 p.m. until 1:45 a.m. Her immediate supervisor was Larry Schultz.

Ms. Dillon last reported for work on June 15, 2012. After that date, the claimant called the employer to report her impending absence through June 22, 2012. Thereafter, the claimant did not notify the employer that she would not be reporting for scheduled work and did not report. Under established company policies, employees who fail to report or provide notification for three consecutive workdays are considered to have voluntarily left employment. The claimant did not re-contact the employer to indicate any reason for her failure to report or provide notification, and the employer thus concluded the claimant had chosen to leave her employment.

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.

871 IAC 24.25(4) 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:

(4) The claimant was absent for three days without giving notice to employer in violation of company rule.

An employer is entitled to expect its employees to report for work as scheduled or to be notified when and why the employee is not able to report to work. Inasmuch as the claimant failed to report for work or notify the employer for three consecutive workdays in violation of the employer's policy, the claimant is considered to have voluntarily left her employment without good cause attributable to the employer. Benefits are withheld.

Iowa Code section 96.3-7, as amended in 2008, provides:

7. Recovery of overpayment of benefits.

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) 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. 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. The employer shall not be charged with the benefits.

(2) An accounting firm, agent, unemployment insurance accounting firm, or other entity that represents an employer in unemployment claim matters and demonstrates a continuous pattern of failing to participate in the initial determinations to award benefits, as determined and defined by rule by the department, shall be denied permission by the department to represent any employers in unemployment insurance matters. This subparagraph does not apply to attorneys or counselors admitted to practice in the courts of this state pursuant to section 602.10101.

The issue of whether the claimant must repay unemployment insurance benefits is remanded to the Unemployment Insurance Services Division for a determination.

DECISION:

The representative's decision dated July 24, 2012, reference 01, is reversed. The claimant voluntarily left employment without good cause attributable to the employer. Benefits are withheld until the claimant has worked in and been paid wages for insured work equal to ten times her weekly benefit amount, provided she is otherwise eligible. The issue of whether the claimant must repay unemployment insurance benefits is remanded to the Unemployment Insurance Services Division for a determination.

Terence P. Nice
Administrative Law Judge

Decision Dated and Mailed

kjw/kjw