

**IN THE IOWA ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS DIVISION
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU**

MOHAMMED A MRABET
Claimant

SWIFT PORK COMPANY
Employer

APPEAL 24A-UI-03132-PT-T
**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

OC: 02/25/24
Claimant: Appellant (1)

Iowa Code § 96.5(1) – Voluntary Quitting

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

The claimant, Mohammed Mrabet, filed an appeal from a decision of a representative dated March 19, 2024, (reference 01) that held the claimant ineligible for unemployment insurance benefits after a separation from employment. After due notice, a telephone hearing was held on April 11, 2024. The claimant participated personally. The employer, Swift Pork Company, did not participate. Arabic interpretive services were provided by CTS Language Link. The administrative law judge took official notice of the administrative record.

ISSUE:

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

FINDINGS OF FACT:

The administrative law judge, having heard the testimony and considered all of the evidence in the record, finds: The claimant was employed as a full-time machine cleaner from July 2023, until his employment with the Swift Pork Company ended on January 12, 2024. As a machine cleaner, the claimant was responsible for cleaning and sanitizing machine parts from assembly lines. The job required the claimant to work with hot water while cleaning, and the claimant was frequently exposed to hot water vapor.

In the winter of 2023, the claimant's medical provider informed the claimant that he needed to have surgery on his eyes due to a nonwork-related medical condition. The claimant's medical provider informed the claimant that he would need to undergo two separate surgeries, one for each eye. The claimant scheduled the first surgery for January 22, 2024, and the second surgery for February 7, 2024. The claimant's medical provider informed the claimant that he would need to be off work completely for two weeks after each surgery while he recovered. Additionally, the claimant's medical provider restricted the claimant indefinitely from working near smoke or water vapor. This restriction rendered the claimant unable to perform his job as a machine cleaner.

On January 12, 2024, the claimant called and informed the employer that he would not be returning to work because he was having surgery. The claimant did not provide the employer any medical information or workplace restrictions. The claimant also did not request a medical

leave of absence or any workplace accommodations. It is unclear how the employer interpreted the information, but as of January 12, 2024, the claimant discontinued coming to work and has had no further contact with the employer. As of the date of the hearing, the claimant is still restricted from working near smoke and water vapor and he is unable to perform the job duties of his previous position as a machine cleaner. Since separating from employment, the claimant has not contacted the employer about returning to work.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes the claimant voluntarily quit his 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 and 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, while the claimant told the employer that he was having surgery on January 22, 2024, the claimant did not provide any medical information, request a medical leave of absence, nor request any time off from work. As the claimant simply stopped going to work without permission ten-days prior to his first surgery, his actions demonstrate that he no longer desired to remain in the relationship of an employee with the employer. The claimant carried out this intention by failing to report to work for ten straight days prior to his first medical procedure. The weight of the evidence demonstrates that the claimant, not the employer, ended the employment relationship. As such, I concluded that the claimant quit his 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). If the claimant fails to meet their burden, the separation from employment is disqualifying.

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. But the individual shall not be disqualified if the department finds that:

- d. The individual left employment because of illness, injury or pregnancy upon the advice of a licensed and practicing physician, and upon knowledge of the necessity for absence immediately notified the employer, or the employer consented to the absence, and after recovering from the illness, injury or pregnancy, when recovery was certified by a licensed and practicing physician, the individual returned to the employer and offered to

perform services and the individual's regular work or comparable suitable work was not available, if so found by the department, provided the individual is otherwise eligible.

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.25(4) and (35) 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 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 the employer in violation of company rule.

...

(35) The claimant left because of illness or injury, which was not caused or aggravated by the employment or pregnancy and failed to:

(a) Obtain the advice of a licensed and practicing physician;

(b) Obtain certification of release for work from a licensed and practicing physician;

(c) Return to the employer and offer services upon recovery and certification for work by a licensed and practicing physician; or

(d) Fully recover so that the claimant could perform all of the duties of the job.

The court in *Gilmore v. Empl. Appeal Bd.*, 695 N.W.2d 44 (Iowa Ct. App. 2004) noted:

"Insofar as the Employment Security Law is not designed to provide health and disability insurance, only those employees who experience illness-induced separations that can fairly be attributed to the employer are properly eligible for unemployment benefits." *White v. Emp't Appeal Bd.*, 487 N.W.2d 342, 345 (Iowa 1992) (citing *Butts v. Iowa Dep't of Job Serv.*, 328 N.W.2d 515, 517 (Iowa 1983)).

In this case, the claimant quit his employment due to a non-work related illness. The claimant left his employment based upon the advice of his licensed physician. However, the claimant's medical provider had not released the claimant to return to work full-duty so that the claimant can perform the duties of his position. The claimant has not established that he has recovered and can return to full-duty work, as is his burden. The claimant quit because he assumed the employer could not accommodate his nonwork-related illness. The claimant did what was best for him, but his leaving was not for a good-cause reason attributable to the employer according to Iowa law. Benefits must be denied.

DECISION:

The March 19, 2024 (reference 01) unemployment insurance decision is affirmed. The claimant voluntarily left his employment without good cause attributable to the employer. Unemployment insurance benefits funded by the State of Iowa shall be withheld until the claimant has worked in and been paid wages for insured work equal to ten times his weekly benefit amount after the January 12, 2024, separation date, provided the claimant is otherwise eligible.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Patrick B. Thomas", written in black ink.

Patrick B. Thomas
Administrative Law Judge

April 19, 2024
Decision Dated and Mailed

PBT/scn

APPEAL RIGHTS. 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:

**Iowa Employment Appeal Board
6200 Park Avenue Suite 100
Des Moines, Iowa 50321
Fax: (515)281-7191
Online: eab.iowa.gov**

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) The name, address, and social security number of the claimant.
- 2) A reference to the decision from which the appeal is taken.
- 3) That an appeal from such decision is being made and such appeal is signed.
- 4) 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 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 this 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.

DERECHOS DE APELACIÓN. Si no está de acuerdo con la decisión, usted o cualquier parte interesada puede:

1. Apelar a la Junta de Apelaciones de Empleo dentro de los quince (15) días de la fecha bajo la firma del juez presentando una apelación por escrito por correo, fax o en línea a:

**Iowa Employment Appeal Board
6200 Park Avenue Suite 100
Des Moines, Iowa 50321
Fax: (515)281-7191
En línea: eab.iowa.gov**

El período de apelación se extenderá hasta el siguiente día hábil si el último día para apelar cae en fin de semana o día feriado legal.

UNA APELACIÓN A LA JUNTA DEBE ESTABLECER CLARAMENTE:

- 1) El nombre, dirección y número de seguro social del reclamante.
- 2) Una referencia a la decisión de la que se toma la apelación.
- 3) Que se interponga recurso de apelación contra tal decisión y se firme dicho recurso.
- 4) Los fundamentos en que se funda dicho recurso.

Una decisión de la Junta de Apelaciones de Empleo es una acción final de la agencia. Si una de las partes no está de acuerdo con la decisión de la Junta de Apelación de Empleo, puede presentar una petición de revisión judicial en el tribunal de distrito.

2. Si nadie presenta una apelación de la decisión del juez ante la Junta de Apelaciones Laborales dentro de los quince (15) días, la decisión se convierte en acción final de la agencia y usted tiene la opción de presentar una petición de revisión judicial en el Tribunal de Distrito dentro de los treinta (30) días después de que la decisión adquiriera firmeza. Puede encontrar información adicional sobre cómo presentar una petición en el Código de Iowa §17A.19, que se encuentra en línea en <https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/code/17A.19.pdf> o comunicándose con el Tribunal de Distrito Secretario del tribunal <https://www.iowacourts.gov/iowa-courts/court-directory/>.

Nota para las partes: USTED PUEDE REPRESENTARSE en la apelación u obtener un abogado u otra parte interesada para que lo haga, siempre que no haya gastos para Workforce Development. Si desea ser representado por un abogado, puede obtener los servicios de un abogado privado o uno cuyos servicios se paguen con fondos públicos.

Nota para el reclamante: es importante que presente su reclamo semanal según las instrucciones, mientras esta apelación está pendiente, para proteger su derecho continuo a los beneficios.

SERVICIO DE INFORMACIÓN:

Se envió por correo una copia fiel y correcta de esta decisión a cada una de las partes enumeradas.