

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

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

**VICKY L FREMON**  
Claimant

**APPEAL NO. 09A-UI-16731-S2T**

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE  
DECISION**

**CASEY'S GENERAL STORE**  
Employer

**OC: 09/14/08**  
**Claimant: Appellant (1)**

Section 96.5-1 - Voluntary Quit

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

Vicky Fremon (claimant) appealed a representative's November 5, 2009 decision (reference 03) that concluded she was not eligible to receive unemployment insurance benefits because she voluntarily quit work with Casey's General Store (employer). After hearing notices were mailed to the parties' last-known addresses of record, a telephone hearing was scheduled for December 14, 2009. The claimant participated personally. The employer did not provide a telephone number where it could be reached and therefore, did not participate in the hearing.

**ISSUE:**

The issue is whether the claimant was separated from employment for any disqualifying reason.

**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 hired in October 2009, as a part-time pizza cook. The claimant worked for three days during her training period. After the third day she told the employer she was quitting because she did not like the work. She thought the lifting was heavy and the area was not clean. Continued work was available had the claimant not resigned.

**REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:**

For the reasons that follow the administrative law judge concludes the claimant voluntarily quit work 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(21) 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:

(21) The claimant left because of dissatisfaction with the work environment.

A voluntary leaving of employment requires an intention to terminate the employment relationship accompanied by an overt act of carrying out that intention. Local Lodge #1426 v. Wilson Trailer, 289 N.W.2d 608, 612 (Iowa 1980). The claimant's intention to voluntarily leave work was evidenced by her words and actions. She told the employer that she was leaving and quit work. When an employee quits work because she is dissatisfied with the work environment, her leaving is without good cause attributable to the employer. The claimant left work because she did not like her work environment. Her leaving was without good cause attributable to the employer. The claimant voluntarily quit without good cause attributable to the employer. Benefits are denied.

**DECISION:**

The representative's November 5, 2009 decision (reference 03) is affirmed. The claimant voluntarily left work without good cause attributable to the employer. Benefits are denied.

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Beth A. Scheetz  
Administrative Law Judge

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Decision Dated and Mailed

bas/css