

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

ANTIONE CROCKETT
Claimant

APPEAL 24A-UI-00671-SN-T

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

ALFAGOMMA AMERICA INC
Employer

**OC: 12/03/23
Claimant: Respondent (2)**

Iowa Code § 96.5(2)a – Discharge for Misconduct
Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.32(7) – Excessive Unexcused Absenteeism
Iowa Code § 96.3(7) – Recovery of Benefit Overpayment
Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.10 – Recovery of Benefit Overpayment

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

The employer, Alfagomma America Inc., filed an appeal from the January 9, 2024, (reference 03) unemployment insurance decision that granted benefits effective August 23, 2023, based upon the conclusion he was discharged, but disqualifying misconduct was not shown. The parties were properly notified of the hearing. A telephone hearing was held on February 2, 2024, at 10:00 a.m. The claimant did not participate. The employer participated through Human Resources Manager Kristine Seals. The administrative law judge took official notice of the administrative records. Exhibit 1 was received into evidence.

ISSUES:

Whether the claimant's separation from work was disqualifying?

Whether the claimant is overpaid benefits? Whether the claimant is excused from repaying the benefits received due to the employer's non-participation at the factfinding interview stage?

FINDINGS OF FACT:

Having reviewed all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds:

The claimant was employed full-time as a receiving clerk from April 17, 2023, until this employment ended on August 23, 2023, when he quit. The claimant worked a regular schedule from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday, with occasional overtime.

The claimant last worked on August 14, 2023.

The claimant did not show up for his shift on August 15, 2023. The claimant did not call in prior to the start of this shift to inform the employer he would not be working that day.

The claimant did not show up for his shift on August 16, 2023. The claimant did not call in prior to the start of this shift to inform the employer he would not be working that day.

The claimant did not show up for his shift on August 17, 2023. The claimant did not call in prior to the start of this shift to inform the employer he would not be working that day.

The claimant did not show up for his shift on August 18, 2023. The claimant did not call in prior to the start of this shift to inform the employer he would not be working that day.

The claimant did not show up for his shift on August 21, 2023. The claimant did not call in prior to the start of this shift to inform the employer he would not be working that day.

The claimant did not show up for his shift on August 22, 2023. The claimant did not call in prior to the start of this shift to inform the employer he would not be working that day.

The claimant did not show up for his shift on August 23, 2023. The claimant did not call in prior to the start of this shift to inform the employer he would not be working that day.

On August 23, 2023, Human Resources Manager Kristine Seals issued the claimant a termination notice. Ms. Seals reasoned that the chain of no-call/no-shows leading into August 23, 2023, constituted his resignation from his position.

The following section of the findings of fact display the findings necessary to resolve the overpayment issue:

The claimant has not received unemployment insurance benefits after separating from this employer.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

The administrative law judge concludes claimant's separation from the employment was without good cause attributable to the employer. The overpayment issue is moot because the claimant has not received benefits after his separation from 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.

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.25 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.

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). 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).

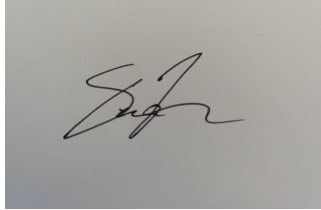
The claimant did not quit per Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.25(4) because the employer does not have a written rule stating that three consecutive no-call / no-shows would be considered to have voluntarily resigned by rule.

Nevertheless, the claimant had six no-call/no-shows in a row before the employer considered him to have voluntarily abandoned his position. He never made any attempt to return. These circumstances indicate the claimant voluntarily quit.

While claimant's leaving may have been based upon good personal reasons, it was not for a good-cause reason attributable to the employer according to Iowa law. Benefits are denied.

DECISION:

The January 9, 2024, (reference 03) unemployment insurance 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 overpayment issue need not be analyzed because the claimant has not received unemployment insurance benefits after separating from the employer.

A rectangular box containing a handwritten signature in black ink. The signature is stylized and appears to read 'S. Nelson'.

Sean M. Nelson
Administrative Law Judge II

February 6, 2024
Decision Dated and Mailed

SMN/jkb

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:

**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:

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