

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

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

**MARY P WILLIAMSON**

Claimant

**APPEAL NO: 18A-UI-05514-JE-T**

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE  
DECISION**

**ADVANCE SERVICES INC**

Employer

**OC: 04/22/18**

**Claimant: Appellant (1)**

Iowa Code Section 96.5(1)d – Voluntary Leaving/Illness or Injury  
871 IAC 24.25(35) – Separation Due to Illness or Injury

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

The claimant filed a timely appeal from the May 9, 2018, reference 01, decision that denied benefits. After due notice was issued, a hearing was held by telephone conference call before Administrative Law Judge Julie Elder on June 4, 2018. The claimant participated in the hearing. Melissa Lewien, Risk Management, participated in the hearing on behalf of the employer. Employer's Exhibits One and Two were admitted into evidence.

**ISSUE:** The issue is whether the claimant voluntarily left her position due to a non-work related injury or illness.

**FINDINGS OF FACT:**

Having reviewed all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: The claimant was employed as a full-time production worker for Advance Services, Inc. last assigned to Cardinal Glass from January 24, 2018 to April 3, 2018. She needed non-work related eye surgery April 5, 2018, and her last day of work was April 3, 2018. She was unable to work pursuant to medical advice from a treating physician until April 23, 2018, but has not provided a full medical release from the treating physician to the employer so she could be reassigned.

**REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:**

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes the claimant is temporarily separated from her employment without good cause attributable to the employer.

Iowa Code § 96.5-1-d provides:

An individual shall be disqualified for benefits, regardless of the source of the individual's wage credits:

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(35) 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:

(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 claimant has not provided a release to return to full work duties and the employer is not obligated to accommodate a non-work related medical condition. Accordingly, the separation is without good cause attributable to the employer and benefits must be denied.

**DECISION:**

The May 9, 2018, reference 01, decision is affirmed. The claimant's separation was without good cause attributable to the employer. Benefits are withheld until such time as the claimant works in and has been paid wages equal to ten times her weekly benefit amount, provided she is otherwise eligible or until such time as the claimant obtains a full release without restriction to return to regular duties, offers services to the employer, and the employer has no comparable, suitable work available.

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Julie Elder  
Administrative Law Judge

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Decision Dated and Mailed

je/scn