IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU

SCOTT C WILLIS

Claimant

APPEAL 20A-UI-00945-JC-T

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DECISION

PARKS OF IOWA LC

Employer

OC: 01/05/20

Claimant: Respondent (1)

Iowa Code § 96.5(1) – Voluntary Quitting

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

The employer, Parks of Iowa LLC., filed an appeal from the January 28, 2020 (reference 01) lowa Workforce Development ("IWD") unemployment insurance decision that denied benefits The parties were properly notified about the hearing. A telephone hearing was held on February 18, 2020. The claimant registered a phone number, but was unavailable when called and did not participate. The employer, Parks of Iowa LC., participated through Denise Barr, human resources director.

The administrative law judge took official notice of the administrative records including the fact-finding documents. Based on the evidence, the arguments presented, and the law, the administrative law judge enters the following findings of fact, reasoning and conclusions of law, and decision.

ISSUE:

Did the claimant voluntarily guit the employment with good cause attributable to the employer?

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 barn manager and was separated from employment on January 6, 2020, when he quit for personal reasons. Continuing work was available.

The claimant reported to Iowa Workforce Development at the fact-finding interview that he quit for personal reasons (See fact-finding documents/administrative record). This is consistent with what he told the employer. He last worked on January 1, 2020 and the employer was aware he had some ongoing personal issues in the weeks leading to separation but did not elaborate on the reasons.

The employer asserted that the claimant's job may be available if his circumstances change and he is able to return to work. Ms. Barr also stated the employer did not intend to protest the claim or his ability to receive unemployment insurance benefits.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

The first issue before the administrative law judge is whether the employer's agreement not to contest a claim for unemployment insurance benefits ensures that the claimant will receive unemployment benefits. It does not. The decision about whether a claimant receives or is denied unemployment insurance benefits is not up to the employer or the claimant, but is determined by lowa Workforce Development applying the facts of the claimant's job separation to the Unemployment Security Law as enacted by the state legislature. Whereupon the employer might agree not to contest a claim, that promise, in and of itself, does not guarantee that a claimant will receive unemployment insurance benefits, but only that the employer will not hinder any efforts on the part of the claimant to make a claim for unemployment benefits.

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes the claimant quit without good cause attributable to the employer. Benefits are denied.

Iowa Code section 96.5(1) 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.

The claimant has the burden of proof to establish he quit with good cause attributable to the employer, according to lowa law. "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. Industrial Relations Commission*, 277 So.2d 827 (Fla. App. 1973).

Ordinarily, "good cause" is derived from the facts of each case keeping in mind the public policy stated in Iowa Code section 96.2. *O'Brien v. EAB*, 494 N.W.2d 660, 662 (Iowa 1993)(citing *Wiese v. Iowa Dep't of Job Serv.*, 389 N.W.2d 676, 680 (Iowa 1986)). "The term encompasses real circumstances, adequate excuses that will bear the test of reason, just grounds for the action, and always the element of good faith." *Wiese v. Iowa Dep't of Job Serv.*, 389 N.W.2d 676, 680 (Iowa 1986) "[C]ommon sense and prudence must be exercised in evaluating all of the circumstances that lead to an employee's quit in order to attribute the cause for the termination."

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.25(23) 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 lowa 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 lowa 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:

(23) The claimant left voluntarily due to family responsibilities or serious family needs.

The undisputed evidence is the claimant quit for personal reasons. While the claimant may have had personally compelling or good reasons to quit, the evidence presented does not establish he quit for good cause attributable to the employer. Accordingly, benefits are denied.

DECISION:

The unemployment insurance decision dated January 28, 2020 (reference 01)) is affirmed. The claimant quit 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.

Jennifer L. Beckman
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Decision Dated and Mailed

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