

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

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

BASMA Y HASSAN
Claimant

APPEAL NO. 14A-UI-02560-S2T

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

INNOVATIVE INJECTION
Employer

OC: 01/26/14
Claimant: Appellant (1)

Section 96.5-1 - Voluntary Quit

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

Basma Hassan (claimant) appealed a representative's February 24, 2014 decision (reference 02) that concluded she was not eligible to receive unemployment insurance benefits because she voluntarily quit work with Innovative Injection (employer). After hearing notices were mailed to the parties' last-known addresses of record, a telephone hearing was scheduled for March 31, 2014. The claimant participated personally through interpreter, Zahra Bouhouch. The employer participated by Scott Mavin, Human Resources Manage.

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 on November 26, 2012, as a full-time operator. She was on a medical leave of absence from January 2, through February 5, 2014. She was released to return to work by her physician on February 5, 2014. On February 5, 7 and 8, the claimant did not appear for work and did not call to inform the employer of the reason for the failure to appear for work. The employer has a policy that an employee will be considered to have quit if the employee is absent for three days without giving notice to the employer. The claimant was considered to have quit on February 8, 2014, for failing to appear for work without notice for three days.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

The administrative law judge finds the claimant voluntarily quit work without good cause attributable to the employer.

871 IAC 24.25(4) 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 was absent from work for three days without giving notice to the employer. The employer has a rule that if the employee is absent without notice to the employer for three days the employee is deemed to have voluntarily quit. The claimant is deemed to have voluntarily quit based on her absence from work for three days without giving notice to the employer. There is no evidence of good cause attributable to the employer.

DECISION:

The representative's February 24, 2014, decision (reference 02) is affirmed. The claimant voluntarily left work without good cause attributable to the employer. Benefits are withheld until the claimant has worked in and has been paid wages for insured work equal to ten times the claimant's weekly benefit amount provided the claimant is otherwise eligible.

Beth A. Scheetz
Administrative Law Judge

Decision Dated and Mailed

bas/pjs