

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

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

CHRISTINE K EYERLY
Claimant

APPEAL NO. 09A-UI-15429-S2T

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

MERCY HOSPITAL
Employer

**Original Claim: 09/20/09
Claimant: Appellant (1)**

Section 96.5-1 - Voluntary Quit

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

Christine Eyerly (claimant) appealed a representative's October 8, 2009 decision (reference 01) that concluded she was not eligible to receive unemployment insurance benefits because she voluntarily quit work with Mercy Hospital (employer). After hearing notices were mailed to the parties' last-known addresses of record, a telephone hearing was scheduled for November 19, 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 having considered all of the evidence in the record, finds that: The claimant was hired on September 3, 1996, as a full-time physical therapist assistant. On August 26, 2009, the claimant's supervisor gave the claimant a written warning. The claimant signed for receipt of the reprimand and quit work. She was paid through September 9, 2009. 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(28) 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:

(28) The claimant left after being reprimanded.

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 after having been reprimanded, her leaving is without good cause attributable to the employer. The claimant left work after having been reprimanded. 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 October 8, 2009 decision (reference 01) 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/kjw