

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

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

ADAM R VERSCHOOR

Claimant

APPEAL NO. 13A-UI-03274-S2T

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

STREAM INTERNATIONAL INC

Employer

OC: 02/17/13

Claimant: Respondent (2/R)

Section 96.5-1 – Voluntary Quit

Section 96.3-7 – Overpayment

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

Stream International (employer) appealed a representative's March 11, 2013 decision (reference 01) that concluded Adam Verschoor (claimant) was discharged and there was no evidence of willful or deliberate misconduct. After hearing notices were mailed to the parties' last-known addresses of record, a telephone hearing was scheduled for April 16, 2013. The claimant participated personally. The employer participated by Karla Klingfus, Human Resource Manager; Sharon Robertson, Senior Human Resource Generalist; Matthew Determan, Team Manager; and Casey Lenig, Team Manager. The employer offered and Exhibit One and Two were received into evidence.

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 June 13, 2011, as a full-time support professional. The claimant planned to move from Sioux City, Iowa, to Minneapolis, Minnesota. He worked with his team manager on transfer paperwork so that he might work for the company in Minnesota. The team manager planned to meet with the claimant on February 10, 2013, to complete the transfer paperwork. In order to transfer, he had to complete the paperwork, complete the interview process in Minnesota, and the Minnesota office had to offer him a position. Most people in the Iowa workplace did not know he was moving. The claimant last worked on February 5, 2013.

On February 6, 2013, the claimant disconnected his old telephone number and got a new telephone number. The claimant properly reported his absence due to a medical condition on February 6 and 7, 2013. On February 8, 2013, the claimant properly reported his absence and said he was moving. He wanted to speak to his team leader but his team leader was not available. The claimant left a telephone number where he could be reached. On February 9, 2013, the claimant did not appear for work or notify the employer where he could be reached.

The claimant was not scheduled for work on February 10 and 11, 2013. The team manager tried to call the claimant at his regular number on February 9, 12, and 13, 2013, but his number was disconnected. The employer assumed the claimant had quit work. Continued work was available had the claimant not resigned.

The claimant never called the employer. He appeared for an interview for a job in Minnesota on February 18, 2013, but was not hired.

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(2) and (3) provide:

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:

(2) The claimant moved to a different locality.

(3) The claimant left to seek other employment but did not secure employment.

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 the claimant's words and actions. When an employee quits work to move to another location and seek other employment but no employment is obtained, his leaving is without good cause attributable to the employer. The claimant told the employer he was moving to another location to look for another job but no other employment was obtained. His leaving was without good cause attributable to the employer. The claimant voluntarily quit without good cause attributable to the employer. Benefits are denied.

Iowa Code section 96.3-7, as amended in 2008, provides:

7. Recovery of overpayment of benefits.

a. If an individual receives benefits for which the individual is subsequently determined to be ineligible, even though the individual acts in good faith and is not otherwise at fault,

the benefits shall be recovered. The department in its discretion may recover the overpayment of benefits either by having a sum equal to the overpayment deducted from any future benefits payable to the individual or by having the individual pay to the department a sum equal to the overpayment.

b. (1) If the department determines that an overpayment has been made, the charge for the overpayment against the employer's account shall be removed and the account shall be credited with an amount equal to the overpayment from the unemployment compensation trust fund and this credit shall include both contributory and reimbursable employers, notwithstanding section 96.8, subsection 5. However, provided the benefits were not received as the result of fraud or willful misrepresentation by the individual, benefits shall not be recovered from an individual if the employer did not participate in the initial determination to award benefits pursuant to section 96.6, subsection 2, and an overpayment occurred because of a subsequent reversal on appeal regarding the issue of the individual's separation from employment. The employer shall not be charged with the benefits.

(2) An accounting firm, agent, unemployment insurance accounting firm, or other entity that represents an employer in unemployment claim matters and demonstrates a continuous pattern of failing to participate in the initial determinations to award benefits, as determined and defined by rule by the department, shall be denied permission by the department to represent any employers in unemployment insurance matters. This subparagraph does not apply to attorneys or counselors admitted to practice in the courts of this state pursuant to section 602.10101.

The claimant has received benefits since filing the claim herein. Pursuant to this decision, those benefits may now constitute an overpayment. The issue of the overpayment is remanded for determination.

DECISION:

The representative's March 11, 2013 decision (reference 01) is reversed. 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. The issue of the overpayment is remanded for determination.

Beth A. Scheetz
Administrative Law Judge

Decision Dated and Mailed

bas/css