

September of 2002 as a cashier. She worked from 30 to 35 hours each week. She left work on August 30 because her father suffered a heart attack and subsequently died. She was told to take an additional week off for bereavement. Ms. Feddersen was at the store on September 6 and was asked by the manager if she could return to work on September 7. She indicated she would try. She did not feel able to return on September 7 and spoke to Rhonda Scott, district manager. Ms. Feddersen agreed that she would attempt to return to work on September 9.

On September 8, Ms. Feddersen went to the store and retrieved her personal possessions. She did not report for work on September 9 or contact the employer regarding her intentions. She did not thereafter return to work. After she removed her personal possessions on September 8, she was taken off the schedule for the workweek beginning September 10, as the employer assumed she had quit. Continued work would have been available if Ms. Feddersen had reported for work or had notified the employer of her intentions.

#### REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

At issue in this matter is whether Ms. Feddersen was separated from employment for any disqualifying reason. The administrative law judge concludes from all of the evidence that she voluntarily quit the employment. She removed her personal possessions from the store on September 8. This was before September 11, the date on which she contended she heard from others that she had been fired. She then failed to report for work on September 9 and did not notify the employer that she would be absent. She was in the store on September 12 but did not question the manager as to whether she had been fired and, if so, for what reason. For the above reasons, the administrative law judge concludes that Ms. Feddersen initiated the separation from employment and, therefore, it is a quit.

An individual who voluntarily quits employment is disqualified from receiving job insurance benefits unless the quit was for good cause attributable to the employer. Iowa Code section 96.5(1). Having taken the position that she was discharged, Ms. Feddersen did not offer any reason as to why she would quit the employment. The evidence of record does not establish any good cause attributable to the employer for the quit. Accordingly, benefits are denied.

#### DECISION:

The representative's decision dated September 27, 2005, reference 01, is hereby affirmed. Ms. Feddersen voluntarily quit her employment with Murphy for no good cause attributable to the employer. Benefits are withheld until such time as she has worked in and been paid wages for insured work equal to ten times her weekly job insurance benefit amount, provided she satisfies all other conditions of eligibility.

cfc/kjw