

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

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

JOESPH A LEJEUNE
Claimant

APPEAL NO. 13A-UI-02926-MT

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

WORKSOURCE INC
Employer

**OC: 11/11/12
Claimant: Appellant (2)**

Section 96.5-1 – Voluntary Quit

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

Claimant filed an appeal from a decision of a representative dated March 7, 2013, reference 04, which held claimant ineligible for unemployment insurance benefits. After due notice, a hearing was scheduled for and held on April 9, 2013. Claimant participated. Employer participated by Jaime Brecount, Account Manager. Exhibit A was admitted into evidence.

ISSUE:

The issue in this matter is whether claimant quit for good cause attributable to employer.

FINDINGS OF FACT:

The administrative law judge, having heard the testimony and considered all of the evidence in the record, finds: Claimant last worked for employer on January 7, 2013. Claimant accepted a two-day job on the understanding that employer provided transportation. Employer provided transportation for the first day. Employer did not provide transportation for the second day which required about 80 miles of travel for claimant. Claimant could not reasonably travel that far on the rate of pay he was receiving. Claimant immediately called employer to terminate the assignment and asked for further work.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

The administrative law judge holds that the evidence has established that claimant voluntarily quit for good cause attributable to employer when claimant terminated the employment relationship because the distance was too far to travel to work. This is good cause for a quit. Claimant accepted the job with the understanding that he would not have to drive so far. The change in terms is good cause for a quit. Benefits allowed.

Claimant did check in with employer within three days of the end of the assignment as per written company policy.

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.

Iowa Code section 96.5-1-j 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, but the individual shall not be disqualified if the department finds that:

j. The individual is a temporary employee of a temporary employment firm who notifies the temporary employment firm of completion of an employment assignment and who seeks reassignment. Failure of the individual to notify the temporary employment firm of completion of an employment assignment within three working days of the completion of each employment assignment under a contract of hire shall be deemed a voluntary quit unless the individual was not advised in writing of the duty to notify the temporary employment firm upon completion of an employment assignment or the individual had good cause for not contacting the temporary employment firm within three working days and notified the firm at the first reasonable opportunity thereafter.

To show that the employee was advised in writing of the notification requirement of this paragraph, the temporary employment firm shall advise the temporary employee by requiring the temporary employee, at the time of employment with the temporary employment firm, to read and sign a document that provides a clear and concise explanation of the notification requirement and the consequences of a failure to notify. The document shall be separate from any contract of employment and a copy of the signed document shall be provided to the temporary employee.

For the purposes of this paragraph:

(1) "Temporary employee" means an individual who is employed by a temporary employment firm to provide services to clients to supplement their work force during absences, seasonal workloads, temporary skill or labor market shortages, and for special assignments and projects.

(2) "Temporary employment firm" means a person engaged in the business of employing temporary employees.

DECISION:

The decision of the representative dated March 7, 2013, reference 04, is reversed. Unemployment insurance benefits are allowed, provided claimant is otherwise eligible.

Marlon Mormann
Administrative Law Judge

Decision Dated and Mailed

mdm/pjs