

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

DAVID L THOMPSON
Claimant

BULLSEYE TRUCKING
Employer

APPEAL 16A-UI-02717-JCT
**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

OC: 01/03/16
Claimant: Appellant (4)

Iowa Code § 96.5(1) – Voluntary Quitting

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

The claimant filed an appeal from the February 25, 2016, (reference 03) unemployment insurance decision that denied benefits based upon separation. The parties were properly notified about the hearing. A telephone hearing was held on March 29, 2016. The claimant participated by way of written statement (Exhibit D-1). The employer participated through Tyler Roth, manager. Department Exhibits D-1 and D-2 were admitted into evidence.

ISSUE:

Did the claimant voluntarily quit the employment to accept other employment?

FINDINGS OF FACT:

Having reviewed all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: The claimant was employed full-time as a driver and was separated from employment on February 11, 2016, when he resigned. Continuing work was available.

The claimant tendered his resignation February 8, 2016, to accept employment at a competitor's company, JMT, as a driver. The claimant has performed work in the capacity as a driver for this employer, and is not reportedly self-employed or an independent contractor.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes the claimant voluntarily left the employment to accept employment elsewhere.

Iowa Code § 96.5-1-a 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:

a. The individual left employment in good faith for the sole purpose of accepting other or better employment, which the individual did accept, and the individual performed services in the new employment. Benefits relating to wage credits earned with the employer that the individual has left shall be charged to the unemployment compensation fund. This paragraph applies to both contributory and reimbursable employers, notwithstanding section 96.8, subsection 5.

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.28(5) provides:

Voluntary quit requalifications and previously adjudicated voluntary quit issues.

(5) The claimant shall be eligible for benefits even though the claimant voluntarily quit if the claimant left for the sole purpose of accepting an offer of other or better employment, which the claimant did accept, and from which the claimant is separated, before or after having started the new employment. The employment does not have to be covered employment and does not include self-employment.

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-23.43(5) provides:

(5) Sole purpose. The claimant shall be eligible for benefits even though the claimant voluntarily quit if the claimant left for the sole purpose of accepting an offer of other or better employment, which the claimant did accept, and from which the claimant is separated, before or after having started the new employment. No charge shall accrue to the account of the former voluntarily quit employer.

Even though the separation was without good cause attributable to the employer and would, standing alone, disqualify the claimant from receiving benefits, the claimant did leave in order to accept other employment with and did perform services for the subsequent employer, JMT. Accordingly, benefits are allowed and the account of the employer shall not be charged.

DECISION:

The February 25, 2016, (reference 03) unemployment insurance decision is modified in favor of the appellant. The claimant voluntarily left the employment in order to accept other employment. Benefits are allowed, provided the claimant is otherwise eligible. The account of the employer (account number 369138-000) shall not be charged.

Jennifer L. Beckman
Administrative Law Judge

Decision Dated and Mailed

jlb/pjs