# IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS

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

CALEB SIMS	APPEAL NO. 10A-UI-02071-BT
Claimant	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DECISION
TEMP ASSOCIATES - MARSHALLTOWN Employer	
	Original Claim: 02/22/09

Claimant: Respondent (1)

Iowa Code § 96.4-3 - Availability for Work Iowa Code § 96.5-3-a - Refusal of Suitable Work

## STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

Temp Associates - Marshalltown (employer) appealed an unemployment insurance decision dated February 3, 2010, reference 03, which held that Caleb Sims (claimant) was eligible for unemployment insurance benefits. After hearing notices were mailed to the parties' last-known addresses of record, a telephone hearing was held on March 22, 2010. The claimant participated in the hearing. The employer participated through Nancy Mullaney, Manager. Based on the evidence, the arguments of the parties, and the law, the administrative law judge enters the following findings of fact, reasoning and conclusions of law, and decision.

## **ISSUE:**

The issue is whether the claimant is able and available and, if so, whether he refused a suitable offer of work.

## FINDINGS OF FACT:

The administrative law judge, having heard the testimony and having considered all of the evidence in the record, finds that: The employer offered the claimant work on January 13, 2010. He lives in Pleasantville, Iowa, and was previously hired for a job in that same town. The new job offer was for Montezuma Manufacturing in Montezuma, Iowa, which is 52 miles from the claimant. It was first shift and paid \$14.00 per hour plus overtime. The claimant refused the job offer because the distance of the job was too great.

## **REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:**

The first issue in this case is whether the claimant is able and available for work.

lowa Code § 96.4-3 provides:

An unemployed individual shall be eligible to receive benefits with respect to any week only if the department finds that:

3. The individual is able to work, is available for work, and is earnestly and actively seeking work. This subsection is waived if the individual is deemed partially unemployed, while

employed at the individual's regular job, as defined in section 96.19, subsection 38, paragraph "b", unnumbered paragraph 1, or temporarily unemployed as defined in section 96.19, subsection 38, paragraph "c". The work search requirements of this subsection and the disqualification requirement for failure to apply for, or to accept suitable work of section 96.5, subsection 3 are waived if the individual is not disqualified for benefits under section 96.5, subsection 1, paragraph "h".

871 IAC 24.22(1) and (2) provides:

Benefits eligibility conditions. For an individual to be eligible to receive benefits the department must find that the individual is able to work, available for work, and earnestly and actively seeking work. The individual bears the burden of establishing that the individual is able to work, available for work, and earnestly and actively seeking work.

(1) Able to work. An individual must be physically and mentally able to work in some gainful employment, not necessarily in the individual's customary occupation, but which is engaged in by others as a means of livelihood.

a. Illness, injury or pregnancy. Each case is decided upon an individual basis, recognizing that various work opportunities present different physical requirements. A statement from a medical practitioner is considered prima facie evidence of the physical ability of the individual to perform the work required. A pregnant individual must meet the same criteria for determining ableness as do all other individuals.

(2) Available for work. The availability requirement is satisfied when an individual is willing, able, and ready to accept suitable work which the individual does not have good cause to refuse, that is, the individual is genuinely attached to the labor market. Since, under unemployment insurance laws, it is the availability of an individual that is required to be tested, the labor market must be described in terms of the individual. A labor market for an individual means a market for the type of service which the individual offers in the geographical area in which the individual offers the service. Market in that sense does not mean that job vacancies must exist; the purpose of unemployment insurance is to compensate for lack of job vacancies. It means only that the type of services which an individual is offering is generally performed in the geographical area in which the individual is offering the services.

The claimant is able and available for work, provided it is within 45 minutes of his residence. Another aspect of the able and available issue in this case is whether the claimant unreasonably rejected an offer of suitable work. An individual who refuses recall to suitable work is disqualified from receiving job insurance benefits.

lowa Code § 96.5-3-a provides:

An individual shall be disqualified for benefits:

3. Failure to accept work. If the department finds that an individual has failed, without good cause, either to apply for available, suitable work when directed by the department or to accept suitable work when offered that individual. The department shall, if possible, furnish the individual with the names of employers which are seeking employees. The individual shall apply to and obtain the signatures of the employers designated by the department on forms provided by the department. However, the employers may refuse to sign the forms. The individual's failure to obtain the signatures of designated employers, which have not refused to sign the forms, shall disqualify the individual for benefits until requalified. To requalify for benefits after disqualification under this subsection, the individual shall work in

and be paid wages for insured work equal to ten times the individual's weekly benefit amount, provided the individual is otherwise eligible.

a. In determining whether or not any work is suitable for an individual, the department shall consider the degree of risk involved to the individual's health, safety, and morals, the individual's physical fitness, prior training, length of unemployment, and prospects for securing local work in the individual's customary occupation, the distance of the available work from the individual's residence, and any other factor which the department finds bears a reasonable relation to the purposes of this paragraph. Work is suitable if the work meets all the other criteria of this paragraph and if the gross weekly wages for the work equal or exceed the following percentages of the individual's average weekly wage for insured work paid to the individual during that quarter of the individual's base period in which the individual's wages were highest:

(1) One hundred percent, if the work is offered during the first five weeks of unemployment.

(2) Seventy-five percent, if the work is offered during the sixth through the twelfth week of unemployment.

(3) Seventy percent, if the work is offered during the thirteenth through the eighteenth week of unemployment.

(4) Sixty-five percent, if the work is offered after the eighteenth week of unemployment.

However, the provisions of this paragraph shall not require an individual to accept employment below the federal minimum wage.

The employer offered the claimant work on January 13, 2010, which he refused because the work was located 52 miles away in Montezuma, Iowa. The claimant's refusal was reasonable due to the driving distance to the new job. Consequently, the administrative law judge does not consider the work offered by the employer to be suitable work within the meaning of the law. Since the claimant did not refuse a suitable offer of work, he is qualified for benefits, provided he is otherwise eligible.

## DECISION:

The unemployment insurance decision dated February 3, 2010, reference 03, is affirmed. The claimant did not refuse a suitable offer of work and is qualified for benefits, provided he is otherwise eligible.

Susan D. Ackerman Administrative Law Judge

Decision Dated and Mailed

sda/kjw