

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

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

THEODORE STAFFORD
Claimant

APPEAL NO: 12A-UI-09173-BT

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

MIDWEST JANITORIAL SERVICE INC
Employer

OC: 07/01/12
Claimant: Appellant (4)

Iowa Code § 96.5-1-a - Voluntary Leaving - Other Employment
871 IAC 24.28(5) - Voluntary Quit Requalifications

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

Theodore Stafford (claimant) appealed an unemployment insurance decision dated July 23, 2012, reference 01, which held that he was not eligible for unemployment insurance benefits because he voluntarily quit his employment with Midwest Janitorial Service, Inc. (employer) without good cause attributable to the employer. After hearing notices were mailed to the parties' last-known addresses of record, a telephone hearing was held on August 22, 2012. The claimant participated in the hearing. The employer participated through Aaron Tank, Branch 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's voluntary separation from employment qualifies him to receive unemployment insurance benefits.

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 employed as a part-time janitor from January 26, 2012 through May 30, 2012. He left employment to accept a job with Manpower. Continued work was available.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

The issue is whether the reasons for the claimant's separation from employment qualify him to receive unemployment insurance benefits.

Iowa Code section 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.

871 IAC 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.

871 IAC 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.

The claimant quit his employment on May 30, 2012 for other employment. An individual who leaves employment voluntarily is disqualified from receiving job insurance benefits unless the quit was for good cause attributable to the employer. Iowa Code § 96.5(1). An exception is if the individual left in good faith for the sole purpose of accepting other employment, which the claimant did accept, and from which the claimant is separated, before or after having started the new employment. Accordingly, benefits are allowed and the employer's account shall not be charged.

DECISION:

The unemployment insurance decision dated July 23, 2012, reference 01, is modified in favor of the appellant. The claimant voluntarily left his employment in order to accept other employment. Benefits are allowed, provided the claimant is otherwise eligible. The employer's account shall not be charged.

Susan D. Ackerman
Administrative Law Judge

Decision Dated and Mailed

sda/pjs