IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS

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

THEODORE CULLIGAN

Claimant

APPEAL NO: 09A-UI-08137-ET

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE

DECISION

DECKER TRUCK LINE INC

Employer

OC: 04-26-09

Claimant: Respondent (4)

Section 96.5-1 a – Voluntary Leaving – Other Employment 871 IAC 23.43(9)a – Combined Wage Claim

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

The employer filed a timely appeal from the May 28, 2009, reference 01, decision that allowed benefits to the claimant and charged the benefits to the employer's account. After due notice was issued, a hearing was held by telephone conference call before Administrative Law Judge Julie Elder on August 31, 2009. The claimant participated in the hearing. Sandy Loney, Director of Human Resources; Jennifer Brim, Director of Flatbed Operations; and John Fatino, Employer Attorney, participated in the hearing on behalf of the employer.

ISSUE:

The issue is whether the claimant voluntarily left his employment to accept employment elsewhere and whether the employer's account can be relieved of charges on this combined wage claim.

FINDINGS OF FACT:

Having reviewed all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: The claimant was employed as a full-time over-the-road truck driver for Decker Truck Line from March 31, 2005 to April 23, 2008. He left his employment with Decker to accept other employment at Crete Trucking. Continued work was available with Decker.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes the claimant voluntarily left his employment to accept employment elsewhere and the employer's account shall not be charged.

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 23.43(9) provides in part:

- (9) Combined wage claim transfer of wages.
- a. Iowa employers whose wage credits are transferred from Iowa to an out-of-state paying state under the interstate reciprocal benefit plan as provided in Iowa Code section 96.20, will be liable for charges for benefits paid by the out-of-state paying state, but no reimbursement so payable shall be charged against a contributory employer's account for the purpose of section 96.7, unless wages so transferred are sufficient to establish a valid Iowa claim, and that such charges shall not exceed the amount that would have been charged on the basis of a valid Iowa claim. However, an employer who is required by law or by election to reimburse the trust fund will be liable for charges against the employer's account for benefits paid by another state as required in section 96.8(5), regardless of whether the Iowa wages so transferred are sufficient or insufficient to establish a valid Iowa claim....

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

DECISION:

je/css

The May 28, 2009, reference 01, decision 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 account of this employer shall not be charged.

Julie Elder Administrative Law Judge	
Decision Dated and Mailed	