

**IN THE IOWA ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS DIVISION  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU**

**LYNN M COLLINS**

Claimant

**APPEAL NO. 23A-UI-11824-B2T**

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE  
DECISION**

**CRST VAN EXPEDITED INC**

Employer

**OC: 11/19/23**

**Claimant: Appellant (1)**

Iowa Code § 96.5-1 – Voluntary Quit  
Iowa Code § 96.4-3 – Able and Available

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

Claimant filed an appeal from a decision of a representative dated December 11, 2023, (reference 01) which held claimant ineligible for unemployment insurance benefits. After due notice, a hearing was scheduled for and held on January 9, 2024. Claimant participated.

**ISSUES:**

Whether claimant quit for good cause attributable to employer?

Whether claimant is able and available for work?

**FINDINGS OF FACT:**

The administrative law judge, having heard the testimony and considered all of the evidence in the record, finds: Claimant was hired by employer to work as an OTR driver/trainer in late September of 2022. Claimant last worked for employer on November 6, 2022. Claimant ended his employment with the employer as he never contacted employer after leaving the truck yard in Riverside California on or around November 6, 2022.

Claimant stated what while training a driver at an unknown place at an unspecified time in late October or early November of 2022, he was teaching a trainee how to back up with a trailer. They were in some state, and the trainee went forward when she was supposed to be backing up. Claimant injured his neck. He stated that he immediately contacted dispatch to tell of the incident. Claimant then went with the trainee to Kentucky, where he dropped her off. Claimant then drove the truck across the country to Riverside California. It appears that at some point, claimant picked up another trainee that he took back to the Riverside facility with himself.

Claimant stated that once he arrived in Riverside, he went into the facility to complain about his injury. He stated that the employees in the facility were playing grab ass, and did nothing for him. Claimant then said he had the trainee help him gather up his things out of the truck and he went home and immediately went to the doctor. Claimant stated that he had no further contact with employer after walking out of the office.

The claimant did not forward any medical documents to the court. He said that his doctor told him in 2022 that he couldn't drive without surgery to fix the spinal problems in his neck.

Claimant stated that he is 66 years old and has held many jobs throughout his lifetime. He further stated that he is still able and available to perform those jobs, but he is not able to drive a truck.

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

Iowa Code section 96.5(1) provides:

An individual shall be disqualified for benefits, regardless of the source of the individual's wage credits:

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 96.4(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".

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.22(1)a 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.

The administrative law judge holds initially that claimant remains able and available to work in some profession, although he may not be able and available to drive a truck. He is not disqualified from the receipt of benefits based on an inability to work.

The administrative law judge holds that the evidence has failed to establish that claimant voluntarily quit for good cause attributable to employer when claimant terminated the employment relationship because he was frustrated that he was in pain from an incident that allegedly occurred while at work, yet employer did not care to pay attention to the claimant's injury. Here, claimant stated he was injured when he was run into by a driver trainee. Claimant did not produce any documentation surrounding the injury at all. Not only did he not produce any documentation surrounding the injury, but claimant worked driving from the injury over to Kentucky to drop off the trainee, and then all the way across the country to Riverside California. No further complaints about the injury were made according to claimant's testimony from the date of the original injury until claimant returned to California, nor were there any medical visits along the way. Even after returning, claimant did not request to file worker's compensation documents. He just got his stuff and went home and did not speak with employer again.

Claimant has not provided sufficient proof that he quit was with good cause attributable to employer to qualify claimant for unemployment benefits. Benefits are denied.

**DECISION:**

The decision of the representative dated December 11, 2023, reference 02, is affirmed. Unemployment insurance benefits shall be withheld until claimant has worked in and been paid wages for insured work equal to ten times claimant's weekly benefit amount, provided claimant is otherwise eligible.

  
**Blair Bennett** | Administrative Law Judge II  
Iowa Department of Inspections & Appeals

January 10, 2024  
Decision Dated and Mailed

BAB/jkb

**APPEAL RIGHTS.** If you disagree with the decision, you or any interested party may:

1. Appeal to the Employment Appeal Board within fifteen (15) days of the date under the judge's signature by submitting a written appeal via mail, fax, or online to:

**Iowa Employment Appeal Board  
6200 Park Avenue Suite 100  
Des Moines, Iowa 50321  
Fax: (515)281-7191  
Online: [eab.iowa.gov](http://eab.iowa.gov)**

The appeal period will be extended to the next business day if the last day to appeal falls on a weekend or a legal holiday. *There is no filing fee to file an appeal with the Employment Appeal Board.*

**AN APPEAL TO THE BOARD SHALL STATE CLEARLY:**

- 1) The name, address, and social security number of the claimant.
- 2) A reference to the decision from which the appeal is taken.
- 3) That an appeal from such decision is being made and such appeal is signed.
- 4) The grounds upon which such appeal is based.

An Employment Appeal Board decision is final agency action. If a party disagrees with the Employment Appeal Board decision, they may file a petition for judicial review in district court.

2. If you do not file an appeal of the judge's decision with the Employment Appeal Board within fifteen (15) days, the decision becomes final agency action, and you have the option to file a petition for judicial review in District Court within thirty (30) days after the decision becomes final. Additional information on how to file a petition can be found at [www.iowacourts.gov/efile](http://www.iowacourts.gov/efile). *There may be a filing fee to file the petition in District Court.*

**Note to Parties:** YOU MAY REPRESENT yourself in the appeal or obtain a lawyer or other interested party to do so provided there is no expense to Workforce Development. If you wish to be represented by a lawyer, you may obtain the services of either a private attorney or one whose services are paid for with public funds.

**Note to Claimant:** It is important that you file your weekly claim as directed, while this appeal is pending, to protect your continuing right to benefits.

**SERVICE INFORMATION:**

A true and correct copy of this decision was mailed to each of the parties listed.

**DERECHOS DE APELACIÓN.** Si no está de acuerdo con la decisión, usted o cualquier parte interesada puede:

1. Apelar a la Junta de Apelaciones de Empleo dentro de los quince (15) días de la fecha bajo la firma del juez presentando una apelación por escrito por correo, fax o en línea a:

**Iowa Employment Appeal Board  
6200 Park Avenue Suite 100  
Des Moines, Iowa 50321  
Fax: (515)281-7191  
En línea: [eab.iowa.gov](http://eab.iowa.gov)**

El período de apelación se extenderá hasta el siguiente día hábil si el último día para apelar cae en fin de semana o día feriado legal. *No hay tarifa de presentación para presentar una apelación ante la Junta de Apelación de Empleo.*

**UNA APELACIÓN A LA JUNTA DEBE ESTABLECER CLARAMENTE:**

- 1) El nombre, dirección y número de seguro social del reclamante.
- 2) Una referencia a la decisión de la que se toma la apelación.
- 3) Que se interponga recurso de apelación contra tal decisión y se firme dicho recurso.
- 4) Los fundamentos en que se funda dicho recurso.

Una decisión de la Junta de Apelaciones de Empleo es una acción final de la agencia. Si una de las partes no está de acuerdo con la decisión de la Junta de Apelación de Empleo, puede presentar una petición de revisión judicial en el tribunal de distrito.

2. Si no presenta una apelación de la decisión del juez ante la Junta de Apelación de Empleo dentro de los quince (15) días, la decisión se convierte en una acción final de la agencia y tiene la opción de presentar una petición de revisión judicial en el Tribunal de Distrito dentro de los treinta (30) días. Puede encontrar información adicional sobre cómo presentar una petición en [www.iowacourts.gov/efile](http://www.iowacourts.gov/efile). *Puede haber una tarifa de presentación para presentar la petición en el Tribunal de Distrito.*

**Nota para las partes:** USTED PUEDE REPRESENTARSE en la apelación u obtener un abogado u otra parte interesada para que lo haga, siempre que no haya gastos para Workforce Development. Si desea ser representado por un abogado, puede obtener los servicios de un abogado privado o uno cuyos servicios se paguen con fondos públicos.

**Nota para el reclamante:** es importante que presente su reclamo semanal según las instrucciones, mientras esta apelación está pendiente, para proteger su derecho continuo a los beneficios.

**SERVICIO DE INFORMACIÓN:**

Se envió por correo una copia fiel y correcta de esta decisión a cada una de las partes enumeradas.