#### IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS

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

STEVEN D PAYNE Claimant

# APPEAL NO. 13A-UI-08948-LT

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DECISION

# **CRST VAN EXPEDITED INC**

Employer

OC: 06/30/13 Claimant: Respondent (1)

Iowa Code § 96.5(2)a – Discharge for Misconduct Iowa Code § 96.5(1) – Voluntary Quitting

# STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

The employer filed an appeal from the July 25, 2013, (reference 01) unemployment insurance decision that denied benefits. The parties were properly notified about the hearing. A telephone hearing was held on September 9, 2013. Claimant participated. Employer participated through human resource specialist, Sandy Matt.

#### ISSUE:

Did claimant voluntarily leave the employment with good cause attributable to employer or did employer discharge claimant for reasons related to job misconduct sufficient to warrant a denial of benefits?

# FINDINGS OF FACT:

Having reviewed all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: Claimant was employed full time as an over-the-road co-driver and was separated from employment on January 23, 2013. His last day of work was December 23, 2012. The employer does not allow solo driving. The employer has lists of drivers available so drivers may choose their co-driver. He could not continue driving because his co-driver for two months, Kenneth Townsend, had to go home indefinitely for medication. Townsend became available to drive again after two weeks but around January 12, fleet manager Danny Franks told claimant it was too late because of problems with Townsend showing up at the truck. Franks sent a list of other drivers to claimant but the other drivers lived in other states (Nevada and South Carolina). Claimant spoke with other drivers, one of whom was intoxicated so the claimant declined to work with that driver. He talked to Franks and his relief fleet manager Matt and they told him to keep looking for a driver. Then when he called back around January 15, with a co-driver's name Franks told him it took him too long to find a co-driver, he was no longer in the system and must reapply for work. Franks is no longer employed. Claimant had been out of the truck longer than 30 days before without having to reapply for work.

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

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes claimant did not quit but was discharged from employment for no disqualifying reason.

Iowa Code § 96.5-1 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.

871 IAC 24.26(21) provides:

Voluntary quit with good cause attributable to the employer and separations not considered to be voluntary quits. The following are reasons for a claimant leaving employment with good cause attributable to the employer:

(21) The claimant was compelled to resign when given the choice of resigning or being discharged. This shall not be considered a voluntary leaving.

Iowa Code § 96.5-2-a provides:

An individual shall be disqualified for benefits:

2. Discharge for misconduct. If the department finds that the individual has been discharged for misconduct in connection with the individual's employment:

a. The individual shall be disqualified for benefits until the individual has worked in and has been paid wages for insured work equal to ten times the individual's weekly benefit amount, provided the individual is otherwise eligible.

#### 871 IAC 24.32(1)a provides:

Discharge for misconduct.

(1) Definition.

a. "Misconduct" is defined as a deliberate act or omission by a worker which constitutes a material breach of the duties and obligations arising out of such worker's contract of employment. Misconduct as the term is used in the disqualification provision as being limited to conduct evincing such willful or wanton disregard of an employer's interest as is found in deliberate violation or disregard of standards of behavior which the employer has the right to expect of employees, or in carelessness or negligence of such degree of recurrence as to manifest equal culpability, wrongful intent or evil design, or to show an intentional and substantial disregard of the employer's interests or of the employee's duties and obligations to the employer. On the other hand mere inefficiency, unsatisfactory conduct, failure in good performance as the result of inability or incapacity, inadvertencies or ordinary negligence in isolated instances, or good faith errors in judgment or discretion are not to be deemed misconduct within the meaning of the statute. A voluntary quitting means discontinuing the employment because the employee no longer desires to remain in the relationship of an employee with the employer and requires an intention to terminate the employment. *Wills v. Emp't Appeal Bd.*, 447 N.W. 2d 137, 138 (Iowa 1989); *see also* Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.25(35). A voluntary leaving of employment requires an intention to terminate the employment relationship accompanied by an overt act of carrying out that intention. *Local Lodge #1426 v. Wilson Trailer*, 289 N.W.2d 608, 612 (Iowa 1980).

Since the claimant kept communicating with fleet managers and seeking co-drivers, he has established his intention was to continue working. Thus the separation was a discharge and the burden of proof falls to the employer. *Cosper v. Iowa Dep't of Job Serv.*, 321 N.W.2d 6 (Iowa 1982).

Claimant's co-driver was unavailable to drive according to the fleet manager and the employer would not allow him to drive alone so no work was available after he made reasonable efforts to find a new co-driver. The claimant's inability to find a co-driver from the list provided is not evidence of misconduct. Benefits are allowed.

# DECISION:

The July 25, 2013, (reference 01) decision is affirmed. Claimant did not quit but was discharged from employment for no disqualifying reason. Benefits are allowed, provided he is otherwise eligible.

Dévon M. Lewis Administrative Law Judge

Decision Dated and Mailed

dml/css