

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

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

BENJAMIN A FELSING

Claimant

APPEAL NO. 07A-UI-05441-LT

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

ADVANCE SERVICES INC

Employer

**OC: 09/03/06 R: 03
Claimant: Appellant (1)**

Iowa Code § 96.5(1) – Voluntary Leaving

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

The claimant filed a timely appeal from the May 16, 2007, reference 06, decision that denied benefits. After due notice was issued, a telephone conference hearing was held on June 13, 2007. Claimant was unable to participate because of his work schedule, but his mother, Joyce Felsing, participated on his behalf. Employer participated through Tammy Dostart.

ISSUE:

The issue is whether claimant quit the employment without good cause attributable to the employer.

FINDINGS OF FACT:

Having heard the testimony and having reviewed the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: Claimant was employed for eight hours at Cedar Rapids Janitorial on April 25, 2007, when he told Stephanie he declined to work there again on April 26 because he did not have transportation because his license was under suspension.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes the claimant voluntarily left his employment without good cause attributable to the employer.

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 24.25(1) provides:

Voluntary quit without good cause. In general, a voluntary quit means discontinuing the employment because the employee no longer desires to remain in the relationship of an employee with the employer from whom the employee has separated. The employer has the burden of proving that the claimant is disqualified for benefits pursuant to Iowa Code § 96.5. However, the claimant has the initial burden to produce evidence that the claimant is not disqualified for benefits in cases involving Iowa Code § 96.5, subsection (1), paragraphs "a" through "i," and subsection 10. The following reasons for a voluntary quit shall be presumed to be without good cause attributable to the employer:

(1) The claimant's lack of transportation to the work site unless the employer had agreed to furnish transportation.

The claimant has the burden of proving that the voluntary leaving was for good cause attributable to the employer. Iowa Code § 96.6(2). An individual who voluntarily leaves their employment must first give notice to the employer of the reasons for quitting in order to give the employer an opportunity to address or resolve the complaint. *Cobb v. Employment Appeal Bd.*, 506 N.W.2d 445 (Iowa 1993). Claimant was not required to give notice of his intention to quit due to an intolerable, detrimental or unsafe working environment if employer had or should have had reasonable knowledge of the condition. *Hy-Vee, Inc. v. Employment Appeal Bd.*, 710 N.W.2d 1 (Iowa 2005).

His lack of transportation because of his driver's license suspension was not a good cause reason attributable to the employer for leaving the employment. Benefits are denied.

DECISION:

The May 16, 2007, reference 06, decision is affirmed. The claimant voluntarily left his employment without good cause attributable to the employer. Benefits are withheld until such time as he has worked in and been paid wages for insured work equal to ten times his weekly benefit amount, provided he is otherwise eligible.

Dévon M. Lewis
Administrative Law Judge

Decision Dated and Mailed

dml/kjw