

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

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

NASIHA NOVLJAKOVIC
Claimant

APPEAL NO: 14A-UI-12394-ET

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

COVENANT MEDICAL CENTER INC
Employer

**OC: 11/02/14
Claimant: Appellant (1)**

Section 96.5-1 – Voluntary Leaving
871 IAC 24.25(2) – Voluntary Quit to Move

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

The claimant filed a timely appeal from the November 21, 2014, reference 01, decision that denied benefits. After due notice was issued, a hearing was held by telephone conference call before Administrative Law Judge Julie Elder on December 22, 2014. The claimant participated in the hearing. Suzanne Burt, Human Resources Director and Steven Horan, Environmental Services Supervisor, participated in the hearing on behalf of the employer.

ISSUE:

The issue is whether the claimant voluntarily left her employment to move.

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 housekeeper for Covenant Medical Center from September 24, 2012 to October 30, 2014. She notified the employer one month in advance she was voluntarily quitting to move to Chicago because her husband secured a new job in that city and then she provided a written resignation notice to the employer October 14, 2014, and completed her notice period. Continued work was available with this employer, had the claimant not voluntarily left her employment.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

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

Iowa Code section 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.

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.25(2) 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 section 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 section 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:

(2) The claimant moved to a different locality.

The claimant has the burden of proving that the voluntary leaving was for good cause attributable to the employer. Iowa Code section 96.6(2). In order for benefits to be allowed, the reason for leaving must be due to unlawful, intolerable or detrimental working conditions created by the employer. (Emphasis added).

While the claimant's decision to quit to move to Chicago was based upon good personal reasons, with her husband moving for a new job, she has not demonstrated a good-cause reason attributable to the employer for leaving and the employer had continuing work available for her. (Emphasis added). Therefore, benefits must be denied.

DECISION:

The November 21, 2014, reference 01, decision is affirmed. The claimant voluntarily left her employment without good cause attributable to the employer. Benefits are withheld until such time as she has worked in and been paid wages for insured work equal to ten times her weekly benefit amount, provided she is otherwise eligible.

Julie Elder
Administrative Law Judge

Decision Dated and Mailed

je/css