

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

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

VERONICA REVELES
Claimant

APPEAL NO. 08A-UI-05885-S2T

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

**IOWA DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN
SERVICES-AREA & COUNTY**
Employer

**OC: 06/01/08 R: 12
Claimant: Appellant (1)**

Section 96.5-1 – Voluntary Leaving

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

The claimant filed a timely appeal from the June 23, 2008, reference 01, decision that denied benefits. After due notice was issued, a telephone conference hearing was held on July 11, 2008. The claimant participated personally. The employer was represented by Judi Gentry, Hearings Representative, and participated through Constance Traum, Income Maintenance Administrator, and Michele Peck, Income Maintenance Supervisor.

ISSUE:

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

FINDINGS OF FACT:

The administrative law judge, having heard the testimony and considered all of the evidence in the record, finds that: The claimant was hired on April 11, 2005, as a full-time income maintenance worker II. On May 9, 2008, the claimant offered her two-week notice of resignation. The claimant was moving to California with her husband. Her last day of work was May 27, 2008. Continued work was available had the claimant not resigned.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

For the reasons that follow the administrative law judge concludes the claimant voluntarily quit work 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.

871 IAC 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.

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). The claimant's intention to voluntarily leave work was evidenced by her words and actions. She told the employer she was quitting and stopped appearing for work. When an employee stops appearing for work because she is moving to another location, her leaving is without good cause attributable to the employer. The claimant stopped appearing for work because she was moving to California. Her leaving was without good cause attributable to the employer. The claimant voluntarily quit without good cause attributable to the employer. Benefits are denied.

DECISION:

The June 23, 2008, reference 01, representative's decision is affirmed. The claimant voluntarily left work without good cause attributable to the employer. Benefits are withheld until the claimant has worked in and has been paid wages for insured work equal to ten times the claimant's weekly benefit amount, provided the claimant is otherwise eligible.

Beth A. Scheetz
Administrative Law Judge

Decision Dated and Mailed

bas/pjs