

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

SHARONDA K MADISON
Claimant

MCKENZIE CHECK ADVANCE OF IA LLC
Employer

APPEAL NO. 16A-UI-10652-B2T

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

OC: 09/04/16
Claimant: Appellant (1)

Iowa Code § 96.5-1 – Voluntary Quit

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

Claimant filed an appeal from a decision of a representative dated September 27, 2016, reference 01, which held claimant ineligible for unemployment insurance benefits. After due notice, a hearing was scheduled for and held on October 13, 2016. Claimant participated. Employer participated by Angelyn Lander.

ISSUE:

The issue in this matter is whether claimant quit for good cause attributable to employer.

FINDINGS OF FACT:

The administrative law judge, having heard the testimony and considered all of the evidence in the record, finds: Claimant last worked for employer on August 26, 2016. Claimant moved to Dallas, Texas after this date in order to be closer to her family.

Claimant wanted to be closer to her family with her children. Claimant asked her employer to aid her in her attempt to transfer positions within the company. Claimant's manager put forth requests with three district managers in the Dallas, Texas area. Claimant separately put in calls to the corporate recruiter to attempt to make the transfer occur.

Claimant's manager did not hear affirmative responses from any of the district managers to whom requests were made. Claimant stated that the corporate recruiter told her all steps were done for claimant's transfer. Claimant never spoke with a district manager, and never received an offer letter that all 7000 of employer's employees (including claimant upon her hire) receive prior to hire.

Claimant moved to Dallas, Texas, and on September 12, 2016 received information that at least one employer in Dallas had chosen to hire another applicant and not her.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

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.

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 she wanted to move closer to family.

Claimant attempted to transfer her job to Dallas, Texas. Claimant contacted employer to aid her in her quest to transfer jobs to Texas. Although claimant and employer attempted through different means to gain claimant employment with employer in Texas, they were unsuccessful in gaining a new job for claimant prior to her move, as was evidenced through the lack of an offer letter. As such, although claimant hoped to never end her employment, as the situation unfolded, claimant did quit her job. This quit occurred because there was not a job given to claimant in the area of Texas claimant was moving prior to the quit. Claimant's quit was not for good cause attributable to employer, but rather such that she could be closer to family in Texas.

DECISION:

The decision of the representative dated September 27, 2016, reference 01, 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 A. Bennett
Administrative Law Judge

Decision Dated and Mailed

bab/pjs