

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

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

**JACOB W ATKINS**

Claimant

**APPEAL NO. 14A-UI-02261-S2T**

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE  
DECISION**

**CHILDREN AND FAMILIES OF IOWA**

Employer

**OC: 01/26/14**

**Claimant: Appellant (1)**

Section 96.5-1 - Voluntary Quit

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

Jacob Atkins (claimant) appealed a representative's February 18, 2014 decision (reference 01) that concluded he was not eligible to receive unemployment insurance benefits because he voluntarily quit work with Children and Families of Iowa (employer). After hearing notices were mailed to the parties' last-known addresses of record, a telephone hearing was scheduled for March 20, 2014. The claimant participated personally. The employer participated by Cheryl Johnson, Program Manager. Mary Devries observed the hearing.

**ISSUE:**

The issue is whether the claimant was separated from employment for any disqualifying reason.

**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 July 2, 2012, as a full-time youth development specialist. The claimant gave his two-week notice of resignation on January 9, 2014. The claimant's last day of employment was January 22, 2014. He quit work to move to Ohio with his spouse who had employment in that state. 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 his words and actions. He told the employer that he was leaving and quit work. When an employee quits work because he is moving to a different location, his leaving is without good cause attributable to the employer. The claimant left work because he was moving to a different locality. His 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 representative's February 18, 2014, decision (reference 01) 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.

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Beth A. Scheetz  
Administrative Law Judge

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Decision Dated and Mailed

bas/css