

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

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

**YUQUIN SUN**  
Claimant

**APPEAL NO. 07A-UI-00894-CT**

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE  
DECISION**

**PIONEER HI-BRED INTERNATIONAL INC**  
Employer

**OC: 12/31/06 R: 12  
Claimant: Appellant (1)**

Section 96.5(1) – Voluntary Quit

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

Yuquin Sun filed an appeal from a representative's decision dated January 18, 2007, reference 01, which denied benefits based on her separation from Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc. (Pioneer). After due notice was issued, a hearing was held by telephone on February 12, 2007. Ms. Sun participated personally. Helen Lee participated as the interpreter. The employer did not respond to the notice of hearing.

**ISSUE:**

At issue in this matter is whether Ms. Sun was separated from employment for any disqualifying reason.

**FINDINGS OF FACT:**

Having heard the testimony of the witness and having reviewed all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: Ms. Sun was employed by Pioneer from March of 1999 until July 16, 2006. She was last employed full-time in the lab. Her husband also worked for Pioneer but was laid off in November of 2005. His layoff was permanent as he had completed the project for which he was hired. Mr. Sun found work in Missouri in April of 2006. Ms. Sun quit her job in July of 2006 to relocate to Missouri with her family. She had not been advised of any impending layoff. She was happy with her job and, but for her husband's relocation, would have remained in the employment.

On February 6, 2007, Ms. Sun returned to Pioneer for a temporary position that is expected to last two months. She is currently working 30 to 35 hours each week.

**REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:**

Ms. Sun quit her employment with Pioneer. An individual who voluntarily quits employment is disqualified from receiving job insurance benefits unless the quit was for good cause attributable to the employer. Iowa Code section 96.5(1). In those situations where an individual leaves work to relocate with a spouse or to move to a different locality, the separation is not for good cause attributable to the employer. 871 IAC 24.25(2), (10). Although Ms. Sun had good

personal cause for quitting her job, the cause was not attributable to the employer. The fact that Pioneer had laid her husband off from his job does not make her leaving attributable to the employer. Therefore, she is not entitled to job insurance benefits.

**DECISION:**

The representative's decision dated January 18, 2007, reference 01, is hereby affirmed. Ms. Sun quit her employment for no 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 job insurance benefit amount, provided she satisfies all other conditions of eligibility.

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Carolyn F. Coleman  
Administrative Law Judge

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Decision Dated and Mailed

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