

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

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

MARY W LOVEJOY CASTANEDA
Claimant

APPEAL NO. 17A-UI-08021-S1-T

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

C & W FACILITY SERVICES INC
Employer

OC: 04/02/17
Claimant: Appellant (1)

Section 96.5-1 - Voluntary Quit

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

Mary Lovejoy Castaneda (claimant) appealed a representative's August 2, 2017, decision (reference 02) that concluded she was not eligible to receive unemployment insurance benefits because she voluntarily quit work with C & W Facility Services, Inc. (employer). After hearing notices were mailed to the parties' last-known addresses of record, a telephone hearing was scheduled for August 25, 2017. The claimant participated personally. The employer participated by Kent Houston, Account Manager, and Jaimie Stokes, Administrative Assistive/Personnel Coordinator.

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 April 24, 2017, as a part-time administrative assistant working in Marion, Iowa. The claimant told the employer she was quitting to move back home with her mother in Moline, Illinois, after she broke up with her fiancée. Her last day of work was July 12, 2017. 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, regardless of the source of the individual's wage credits:

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.

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 leaving and quit work. When an employee quits work because she is moving to a different location, her leaving is without good cause attributable to the employer. The claimant left work because she was moving to a different locality. 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 representative's August 2, 2017, decision (reference 02) 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/rvs