# IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS

**ANNA LANDIS** 

Claimant

**APPEAL NO. 14A-UI-04848-BT** 

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DECISION

**BASS PRO OUTDOOR WORLD LLC** 

Employer

OC: 03/23/14

Claimant: Appellant (1)

Iowa Code § 96.5-1 - Voluntary Quit

### STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

Anna Landis (claimant) appealed an unemployment insurance decision dated April 30, 2014, (reference 01), which held that she was not eligible for unemployment insurance benefits because she voluntarily quit her employment with Bass Pro Outdoor World, LLC (employer) without good cause attributable to the employer. After hearing notices were mailed to the parties' last-known addresses of record, a telephone hearing was held on May 29, 2014. The claimant participated in the hearing. The employer did not comply with the hearing notice instructions and did not call in to provide a telephone number at which a representative could be contacted, and therefore, did not participate.

# **ISSUE:**

The issue is whether the claimant's voluntary separation from employment qualifies her to receive unemployment insurance benefits.

## 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 August 2013, as a full-time credit representative/customer service representative. She voluntarily quit on March 7, 2014, because she moved from Omaha, Nebraska, to Wahiawa, Hawaii. The claimant married her husband on March 18, 2014, who had been stationed in Hawaii since April 2012.

## **REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:**

An individual who leaves employment voluntarily is disqualified from receiving job insurance benefits unless the quit was for good cause attributable to the employer. Iowa Code § 96.5(1). The claimant has the burden of proving that the voluntary quit was for a good reason that would not disqualify her. Iowa Code § 96.6-2.

Quitting to move to a different locality is presumed to be a voluntary quit without good cause attributable to the employer. 871 IAC 24.25(2). However, an exception to that general rule is if

the individual left their employment as a result of the relocation of their spouse by the military. lowa Code § 96.5-1-b.

In the case herein, that exception does not apply. The claimant quit her employment, moved to Hawaii and got married. She was not married when she quit and the man she married had been stationed in Hawaii since 2012. Consequently, there was no military relocation.

While the claimant may have had compelling personal reasons to voluntarily quit her employment, these reasons do not constitute good cause attributable to the employer. Benefits are therefore denied.

### **DECISION:**

The unemployment insurance decision dated April 30, 2014, (reference 01), is affirmed. The claimant voluntarily left work without good cause attributable to the employer. Benefits are withheld until she has worked in and has been paid wages for insured work equal to ten times her weekly benefit amount, provided she is otherwise eligible.

Susan D. Ackerman Administrative Law Judge

Decision Dated and Mailed

sda/css