

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

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

PAMELA DAVIS
Claimant

APPEAL NO: 15A-UI-04181-ET

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

LABOR READY MIDWEST INC
Employer

OC: 03/08/15
Claimant: Appellant (1)

Section 96.5-1 – Voluntary Leaving
871 IAC 24.25(2) – Voluntary Quit to Move

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

The claimant filed a timely appeal from the March 27, 2015, reference 01, decision that denied benefits. After due notice was issued, a hearing was held by telephone conference call before Administrative Law Judge Julie Elder on May 14, 2015. The claimant participated in the hearing. The employer did not respond to the hearing notice, as evidenced by the absence of a name and number on Clear2There, and did not participate in the hearing or request a postponement of the hearing as required by the hearing notice.

ISSUE:

The issue is whether the claimant voluntarily left her employment to move.

FINDINGS OF FACT:

Having reviewed all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: The claimant was employed as a full-time telemarketer for Labor Ready Midwest from June 16, 2013 to November 2, 2014. She notified the employer she was voluntarily quitting to move to North Carolina for other opportunities. Continued work was available with this employer, had the claimant not voluntarily left her employment.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes the claimant voluntarily left her employment without good cause attributable to the employer.

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.

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 § 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 § 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.

The claimant has the burden of proving that the voluntary leaving was for good cause attributable to the employer. Iowa Code § 96.6(2). (Emphasis added). In order for benefits to be allowed, the reason for leaving must be due to unlawful, intolerable or detrimental working conditions created by the employer.

While the claimant's decision to quit to move to another area was based upon good personal reasons, she has not demonstrated a good-cause reason attributable to the employer for leaving. Therefore benefits must be denied.

DECISION:

The March 27, 2015, reference 01, decision is affirmed. The claimant voluntarily left her employment without 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 benefit amount, provided she is otherwise eligible.

Julie Elder
Administrative Law Judge

Decision Dated and Mailed

je/pjs