

**IN THE IOWA ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS DIVISION  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU**

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**JASMINE N BROADNAX**  
Claimant

**AMERI-FORCE CRAFT SERVICES, INC**  
Employer

**APPEAL 23A-UI-07652-DZ-T**  
**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE  
DECISION**

**OC: 06/18/23**  
**Claimant: Appellant (2)**

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Iowa Code § 96.5(1) – Voluntary Quit

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

Jasmine N. Broadnax, the claimant/appellant,<sup>1</sup> appealed the Iowa Workforce Development (IWD) July 31, 2023 (reference 03) unemployment insurance (UI) decision. The decision denied Ms. Broadnax REGULAR (state) UI benefits because IWD concluded that she voluntarily quit on June 18, 2023 for personal reasons and the employer did not cause her quitting. On August 8, 2023, the Iowa Department of Inspections, Appeals, and Licensing, UI Appeals Bureau mailed a notice of hearing to Ms. Broadnax and the employer for a telephone hearing scheduled for August 22, 2023.

The undersigned administrative law judge held a telephone hearing on August 22, 2023. Ms. Broadnax participated personally. The employer did not participate in the hearing. The undersigned administrative law judge admitted Claimant's Exhibits A-B as evidence.

**ISSUE:**

Did Ms. Broadnax voluntarily quit without good cause attributable to the employer?

**FINDINGS OF FACT:**

Having reviewed the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: Ms. Broadnax began working for the employer in December 2022. She worked as a full-time welder assigned to work at McNeilus Trucking Co. (McNeilus). Her employment ended on June 19, 2023.

Ms. Broadnax was pregnant, and she kept getting sick at work. Ms. Broadnax concluded that she was getting sick because of the fumes at work since she only got sick at work. Ms. Broadnax asked the employer to provide her with a respirator. The employer did not require employees to wear respirators, but the employer gave her disposable respirators and disposable face masks. Ms. Broadnax continued to get sick at work, so she asked the employer to pay for a pulmonary test so she could get a reusable respirator. The employer declined. Ms. Broadnax offered to pay for the pulmonary test if the employer would provide her with a reusable respirator. The employer declined.

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<sup>1</sup> Claimant is the person who filed the UI claim with IWD. Appellant is the person or employer who filed the appeal.

On Friday, June 16, Ms. Broadnax's doctor gave her a note excusing her from work, including welding work, from June 16 through six weeks after she gave birth. The doctor listed extreme heat/humidity, long hours and wearing steel toe shoes as the reasons for Ms. Broadnax's inability to work.

On Sunday, June 19, Ms. Broadnax told the human resources manager at McNeilus that she quit because her doctor advised her not to work. That same day, Ms. Broadnax told the employer that she had resigned from McNeilus. Ms. Broadnax did not ask for a new assignment at that time. A few weeks later, Ms. Broadnax contacted the employer and asked for a new assignment. The employer told Ms. Broadnax that it did not have any jobs available. Ms. Broadnax was not aware of a policy requiring her to notify the employer about the end of her assignment to McNeilus.

IWD has not issued a decision on Ms. Broadnax's ability to and availability for work given her doctor's note excusing her from work from June 16, 2023 through six week after she gave birth.

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

For the reasons that follow, the undersigned concludes Ms. Broadnax's separation from employment was with 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.

j. (1) The individual is a temporary employee of a temporary employment firm who notifies the temporary employment firm of completion of an employment assignment and who seeks reassignment. Failure of the individual to notify the temporary employment firm of completion of an employment assignment within three working days of the completion of each employment assignment under a contract of hire shall be deemed a voluntary quit unless the individual was not advised in writing of the duty to notify the temporary employment firm upon completion of an employment assignment or the individual had good cause for not contacting the temporary employment firm within three working days and notified the firm at the first reasonable opportunity thereafter.

(2) To show that the employee was advised in writing of the notification requirement of this paragraph, the temporary employment firm shall advise the temporary employee by requiring the temporary employee, at the time of employment with the temporary employment firm, to read and sign a document that provides a clear and concise explanation of the notification requirement and the consequences of a failure to notify. The document shall be separate from any contract of employment and a copy of the signed document shall be provided to the temporary employee.

(3) For the purposes of this lettered paragraph:

(a) "Temporary employee" means an individual who is employed by a temporary employment firm to provide services to clients to supplement their work force

during absences, seasonal workloads, temporary skill or labor market shortages, and for special assignments and projects.

(b) "Temporary employment firm" means a person engaged in the business of employing temporary employees.

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.26(15) provides:

Voluntary quit with good cause attributable to the employer and separations not considered to be voluntary quits. The following are reasons for a claimant leaving employment with good cause attributable to the employer:

Employee of temporary employment firm.

a. The individual is a temporary employee of a temporary employment firm who notifies the temporary employment firm within three days of completion of an employment assignment and seeks reassignment under the contract of hire. The employee must be advised by the employer of the notification requirement in writing and receive a copy.

b. The individual shall be eligible for benefits under this subrule if the individual had good cause for not contacting the employer within three days and did notify the employer at the first reasonable opportunity.

c. Good cause is a substantial and justifiable reason, excuse or cause such that a reasonable and prudent person, who desired to remain in the ranks of the employed, would find to be adequate justification for not notifying the employer. Good cause would include the employer's going out of business; blinding snow storm; telephone lines down; employer closed for vacation; hospitalization of the claimant; and other substantial reasons.

d. Notification may be accomplished by going to the employer's place of business, telephoning the employer, faxing the employer, or any other currently accepted means of communications. Working days means the normal days in which the employer is open for business.

The purpose of the statute is to provide notice to the temporary agency employer that the claimant is available for work at the conclusion of each temporary assignment so they may be reassigned and continue working. The language of the statute allows benefits for a claimant who notifies the temporary employment firm of completion of an assignment and who seeks reassignment.

In this case, Ms. Broadnax did not notify the employer of her availability or request another assignment within three days of the end of her assignment at McNeilus. But the employer did not tell Ms. Broadnax about the requirement in writing. Ms. Broadnax quit her assignment with McNeilus, but she is not considered to have quit employment with the employer. Ms. Broadnax is eligible for UI benefits, pending remand.

**DECISION:**

The July 31, 2023 (reference 03) UI decision is REVERSED. Ms. Broadnax's separation from employment with the employer was with good cause attributable to the employer. Ms. Broadnax is eligible for UI benefits, pending remand.

**REMAND:**

The issue of Ms. Broadnax's ability to and availability for work is REMANDED (sent back) to the IWD Benefits Bureau for investigation and a decision.



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Daniel Zeno  
Administrative Law Judge

August 29, 2023  
Decision Dated and Mailed

DZ/jkb

**APPEAL RIGHTS.** If you disagree with the decision, you or any interested party may:

**1. Appeal to the Employment Appeal Board** within fifteen (15) days of the date under the judge's signature by submitting a written appeal via mail, fax, or online to:

**Employment Appeal Board  
4<sup>th</sup> Floor – Lucas Building  
Des Moines, Iowa 50319  
Fax: (515)281-7191  
Online: eab.iowa.gov**

The appeal period will be extended to the next business day if the last day to appeal falls on a weekend or a legal holiday.

AN APPEAL TO THE BOARD SHALL STATE CLEARLY:

- 1) The name, address, and social security number of the claimant.
- 2) A reference to the decision from which the appeal is taken.
- 3) That an appeal from such decision is being made and such appeal is signed.
- 4) The grounds upon which such appeal is based.

An Employment Appeal Board decision is final agency action. If a party disagrees with the Employment Appeal Board decision, they may then file a petition for judicial review in district court.

**2.** If no one files an appeal of the judge's decision with the Employment Appeal Board within fifteen (15) days, the decision becomes final agency action, and you have the option to **file a petition for judicial review in District Court** within thirty (30) days after the decision becomes final. Additional information on how to file a petition can be found at Iowa Code §17A.19, which is online at <https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/code/17A.19.pdf> or by contacting the District Court Clerk of Court <https://www.iowacourts.gov/iowa-courts/court-directory/>.

**Note to Parties:** YOU MAY REPRESENT yourself in the appeal or obtain a lawyer or other interested party to do so provided there is no expense to Workforce Development. If you wish to be represented by a lawyer, you may obtain the services of either a private attorney or one whose services are paid for with public funds.

**Note to Claimant:** It is important that you file your weekly claim as directed, while this appeal is pending, to protect your continuing right to benefits.

**SERVICE INFORMATION:**

A true and correct copy of this decision was mailed to each of the parties listed.

**DERECHOS DE APELACIÓN.** Si no está de acuerdo con la decisión, usted o cualquier parte interesada puede:

**1. Apelar a la Junta de Apelaciones de Empleo** dentro de los quince (15) días de la fecha bajo la firma del juez presentando una apelación por escrito por correo, fax o en línea a:

**Employment Appeal Board  
4th Floor – Lucas Building  
Des Moines, Iowa 50319  
Fax: (515)281-7191  
En línea: eab.iowa.gov**

El período de apelación se extenderá hasta el siguiente día hábil si el último día para apelar cae en fin de semana o día feriado legal.

UNA APELACIÓN A LA JUNTA DEBE ESTABLECER CLARAMENTE:

- 1) El nombre, dirección y número de seguro social del reclamante.
- 2) Una referencia a la decisión de la que se toma la apelación.
- 3) Que se interponga recurso de apelación contra tal decisión y se firme dicho recurso.
- 4) Los fundamentos en que se funda dicho recurso.

Una decisión de la Junta de Apelaciones de Empleo es una acción final de la agencia. Si una de las partes no está de acuerdo con la decisión de la Junta de Apelación de Empleo, puede presentar una petición de revisión judicial en el tribunal de distrito.

**2.** Si nadie presenta una apelación de la decisión del juez ante la Junta de Apelaciones Laborales dentro de los quince (15) días, la decisión se convierte en acción final de la agencia y usted tiene la opción de **presentar una petición de revisión judicial en el Tribunal de Distrito** dentro de los treinta (30) días después de que la decisión adquiera firmeza. Puede encontrar información adicional sobre cómo presentar una petición en el Código de Iowa §17A.19, que se encuentra en línea en <https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/code/17A.19.pdf> o comunicándose con el Tribunal de Distrito Secretario del tribunal <https://www.iowacourts.gov/iowa-courts/court-directory/>.

**Nota para las partes:** USTED PUEDE REPRESENTARSE en la apelación u obtener un abogado u otra parte interesada para que lo haga, siempre que no haya gastos para Workforce Development. Si desea ser representado por un abogado, puede obtener los servicios de un abogado privado o uno cuyos servicios se paguen con fondos públicos.

**Nota para el reclamante:** es importante que presente su reclamo semanal según las instrucciones, mientras esta apelación está pendiente, para proteger su derecho continuo a los beneficios.

**SERVICIO DE INFORMACIÓN:**

Se envió por correo una copia fiel y correcta de esta decisión a cada una de las partes enumeradas.