

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU**

KORYSSA A WEEKS

Claimant

APPEAL 20A-UI-11200-AW-T

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

AEROTEK INC

Employer

OC: 05/31/20

Claimant: Appellant (2)

Iowa Code § 96.5(2)a – Discharge for Misconduct
Iowa Code § 96.5(1)(j) – VQ – Temporary employment firm

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

Claimant filed an appeal from the August 31, 2020 (reference 02) unemployment insurance decision that denied benefits. The parties were properly notified of the hearing. A telephone hearing was held on November 3, 2020, at 1:00 p.m. Claimant participated. Employer did not participate. Claimant's Exhibit A was admitted.

ISSUE:

Whether claimant's separation was a discharge for disqualifying job-related misconduct or a voluntary quit without good cause attributable to employer.

FINDINGS OF FACT:

As claimant was the only witness, the administrative law judge makes the following findings of fact based solely upon claimant's testimony: Claimant began her employment with Aerotek, a temporary employment firm, on December 2, 2019. Claimant's sole assignment was as a full-time Customer Support Web Specialist at TransAmerica. On May 27, 2020, employer contacted claimant to inform her that the assignment was completed. During that telephone conversation, claimant requested a new assignment. Employer told claimant that there were no assignments available at that time.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes claimant's separation from employment is not disqualifying. Benefits are allowed provided claimant is otherwise eligible.

Iowa Code section 96.5(1)j 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. But the individual shall not be disqualified if the department finds that:

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.

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.

On May 27, 2020, claimant's assignment at TransAmerica was completed. On May 27, 2020, claimant requested a new assignment from employer. Because claimant requested a new assignment within three days of completing her assignment, her separation from employment is not disqualifying. Accordingly, benefits are allowed provided claimant is otherwise eligible.

DECISION:

The August 31, 2020 (reference 02) unemployment insurance decision is reversed. Claimant's separation is not disqualifying. Benefits are allowed provided claimant is otherwise eligible.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Adrienne C. Williamson".

Adrienne C. Williamson
Administrative Law Judge
Unemployment Insurance Appeals Bureau
Iowa Workforce Development
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Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0209
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November 9, 2020
Decision Dated and Mailed

acw/scn