

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU**

LATINA C CARTER
Claimant

1ST CLASS STAFFING LLC
Employer

APPEAL 20A-UI-07095-SC-T

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

**OC: 02/23/20
Claimant: Appellant (1)**

Iowa Code § 96.5(1) – Voluntary Quitting

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

On June 26, 2020, Latina C. Carter (claimant) filed an appeal from the June 25, 2020, reference 01, unemployment insurance decision that denied benefits based upon the determination she voluntarily quit employment with 1st Class Staffing, LLC (employer) because she was dissatisfied with the terms of her employment. The parties were properly notified about the hearing held by telephone on August 4, 2020. The claimant participated personally. The employer participated through Lindsey Bartmess, Branch Manager. No exhibits were offered into the record.

ISSUE:

Did the claimant voluntarily quit employment with good cause attributable to the employer?

FINDINGS OF FACT:

Having reviewed all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: The claimant was employed in a temporary full-time position as a Mail Sorter with the employer's client, Pitney Bowes, beginning on January 28, 2020. The claimant was hired to work primarily Monday through Friday, but was told there might be mandatory overtime. On February 8, the claimant missed mandatory Saturday overtime. When the employer contacted her about the issue, the claimant elected to submit her resignation, as she is not available to work Saturdays. The claimant's last day was February 25, three days before the end of her two-weeks due to a family emergency.

The employer has a policy stating that employees must remain in contact with them following the end of an assignment. The claimant did not notify the employer she was available for work within three days of the end of her employment. The employer offered the claimant a new job assignment on June 19, which the claimant declined.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

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

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.

(3) For the purposes of this paragraph:

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

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 plain language of the statute allows benefits for a claimant "who notifies the temporary employment firm of completion of an assignment *and* who seeks reassignment." (Emphasis supplied.) In this case, the claimant did notify the employer of the conclusion of the assignment but did not request another assignment. Therefore, she is considered to have quit the employment, even though she may have had contact with the temporary agency at some later date. Benefits are denied.

DECISION:

Regular Unemployment Insurance Benefits Under State Law

The June 25, 2020, reference 01, unemployment insurance decision is affirmed. The claimant's separation was not attributable to the employer. Benefits are withheld until such time as she works in and has been paid for wages equal to ten times her weekly benefit amount, provided she is otherwise eligible.

Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA) Under the Federal CARES Act

Even though the claimant is not eligible for regular unemployment insurance benefits under state law, she may be eligible for federally funded unemployment insurance benefits under the CARES Act. Section 2102 of the CARES Act creates a new temporary federal program called Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA) that, in general, provides up to 39 weeks of unemployment benefits. An individual receiving PUA benefits may also receive the \$600 weekly benefit amount in FPUC. This decision does not address whether the claimant is eligible for PUA. For a decision on such eligibility, the claimant must apply for PUA, as noted in the instructions provided in the "Note to Claimant" below.



Stephanie R. Callahan
Administrative Law Judge

August 10, 2020
Decision Dated and Mailed

src/scn

Note to Claimant: This decision determines you are not eligible for regular unemployment insurance benefits. If you disagree with this decision, you may file an appeal to the Employment Appeal Board by following the instructions on the first page of this decision. Individuals who do not qualify for regular unemployment insurance benefits, but who are currently unemployed for reasons related to COVID-19 may qualify for Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA). **You will need to apply for PUA to determine your eligibility under the program.** Additional information on how to apply for PUA can be found at <https://www.iowaworkforcedevelopment.gov/pua-information>. If this decision becomes final or if you are not eligible for PUA, you may have an overpayment of benefits.