

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

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**WASHIKA C BELL**  
Claimant

**TEAM STAFFING SOLUTIONS INC**  
Employer

**APPEAL 16A-UI-10937-JCT**  
**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE**  
**DECISION**

**OC: 09/18/16**  
**Claimant: Appellant (2)**

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Iowa Code § 96.5(1)j – Voluntary Quitting – Temporary Employment

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

The claimant filed an appeal from the October 6, 2016, (reference 01) unemployment insurance decision that denied benefits based upon separation. The parties were properly notified about the hearing. A telephone hearing was held on October 24, 2016. The claimant participated personally. The employer participated through Sarah C. Fiedler, human resources generalist. Claimant exhibit A was admitted into evidence. Based on the evidence, the arguments presented, and the law, the administrative law judge enters the following findings of fact, reasoning and conclusions of law, and decision.

**ISSUE:**

Did the claimant quit by not reporting for an additional work assignment within three business days of the end of the last assignment?

**FINDINGS OF FACT:**

Having reviewed all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: The claimant was employed full-time as an assembler, last assigned at Winegard from April 11, 2016, and was separated from the assignment, but not the employment, on September 23, 2016. At the time the employer's assignment representative, Steve, notified the claimant that the assignment had ended because the claimant reportedly walked off the job during her shift September 22, 2016. The claimant disputed walking off the job but the assignment ended nonetheless. On September 23, 2016, the employer reported the claimant's shifts and availability were updated per employer records, and the claimant did request placement in a new assignment. The claimant was not informed by the employer that she was ineligible for future assignments after being separated from Winegard, but was not offered a new assignment upon request. The claimant again checked in on September 26, 2016 but again no assignment was offered.

**REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:**

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes the claimant's separation was with good cause attributable to the employer.

Iowa Code § 96.5-(1)-j 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. 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.

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.26(19) 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:

(19) The claimant was employed on a temporary basis for assignment to spot jobs or casual labor work and fulfilled the contract of hire when each of the jobs was completed. An election not to report for a new assignment to work shall not be construed as a voluntary leaving of employment. The issue of a refusal of an offer of suitable work shall be adjudicated when an offer of work is made by the former employer. The provisions of Iowa Code section 96.5(3) and rule 24.24(96) are controlling in the determination of suitability of work. However, this subrule shall not apply to substitute school employees who are subject to the provisions of Iowa Code section 96.4(5) which denies benefits that are based on service in an educational institution when the individual declines or

refuses to accept a new contract or reasonable assurance of continued employment status. Under this circumstance, the substitute school employee shall be considered to have voluntarily quit employment.

The purpose of the statute is to provide notice to the temporary agency employer that the claimant is available for and seeking work at the end of the temporary assignment. The credible evidence presented is that the claimant updated her availability and requested reassignment on September 23 and 26, 2016, upon completion of her assignment from Winegard on September 26, 2016. Since she contacted the employer within three working days of the notification of the end of the assignment, requested reassignment, and there was no work available, benefits are allowed, provided she is otherwise eligible.

**DECISION:**

The October 6, 2016, (reference 01) decision is reversed. The claimant's separation from employment was attributable to the employer. The employer had adequate knowledge about the conclusion of the claimant's assignment and the request for more work but had no further work available at the time. Benefits are allowed, provided the claimant is otherwise eligible. The benefits withheld shall be paid to claimant.

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Jennifer L. Beckman  
Administrative Law Judge

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Decision Dated and Mailed

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