

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

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

**BARBARA A HUGHEY**  
Claimant

**APPEAL NO. 07A-UI-10685-H2T**

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE  
DECISION**

**L A LEASING  
SEDONA STAFFING**  
Employer

**OC: 10-14-07 R: 04  
Claimant: Appellant (2)**

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

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

The claimant filed a timely appeal from the November 15, 2007, reference 02, decision that denied benefits. After due notice was issued, a hearing was scheduled to be held on December 4, 2007. The employer submitted a letter indicating that the claimant had sought reassignment from the employer within three days of the end of her assignment. The employer further indicated that they would not participate in the hearing and that they were withdrawing their protest to the claimant's claim for benefits. Based upon the employer's letter the administrative law judge determined that no additional testimony was necessary and no hearing was held.

**ISSUE:**

Did the claimant seek reassignment from the employer within three working days of the end of her assignment?

**FINDINGS OF FACT:**

Having reviewed the testimony and all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: The claimant was last assigned at an assignment until September 29, 2007. After her assignment ended on September 29, 2007, the claimant sought reassignment from Sedona Staffing on October 3, 2007.

**REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:**

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes the claimant voluntarily left employment 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. 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.

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.

For the purposes of this paragraph:

(1) "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.

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

871 IAC 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 § 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 § 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 claimant sought reassignment from the employer within three working days of the end of her assignment. 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 the temporary assignment. In this case, the employer had notice of the claimant's availability because she sought reassignment. Benefits are allowed.

**DECISION:**

The November 15, 2007, reference 02, decision is reversed. The claimant's separation from employment was attributable to the employer. The claimant had adequate contact with the employer about her availability as required by statute. Benefits are allowed, provided the claimant is otherwise eligible.

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Teresa K. Hillary  
Administrative Law Judge

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Decision Dated and Mailed

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