

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

CATHERINE A SMITH
Claimant

APPEAL 15A-UI-10850-H2T

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

**ADVANTAGE TECHNICAL RESOURCING
INC**
Employer

**OC: 08/23/15
Claimant: Appellant (2)**

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

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

The claimant filed an appeal from the September 24, 2015, (reference 04) unemployment insurance decision that denied benefits. The parties were properly notified about the hearing. A telephone hearing was held on October 12, 2015. Claimant participated. Employer did not participate. Claimant's Exhibit A was entered and received into the record.

ISSUE:

Did the claimant have sufficient notice that she was to seek reassignment from the employer?

FINDINGS OF FACT:

Having reviewed all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: Claimant was last assigned to work at Wells Fargo beginning on May 11, 2015 through August 27, 2015 when she was discharged from the Wells Fargo assignment. She was notified by two voice mails left by employees of Advantage Technical Resourcing indicating that her assignment was done. The employer knew the claimant's assignment was over because they notified her of the end of her assignment. The claimant was not given a copy of the requirement that she seek reassignment within three working days of the end of the assignment.

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 and adequately notified employer of her availability for additional assignments.

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.

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.

Since employer provided no evidence that it presented claimant with a complete, accurate, stand-alone written copy of the reporting policy, claimant's recollection that she did not receive notice of the reporting policy is credible. Without that, claimant was reasonable to opt to look for work elsewhere and to report for additional work when she did.

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 they notified her of the end of the assignment. Benefits are allowed.

DECISION:

The September 24, 2015 (reference 04) 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.

Teresa K. Hillary
Administrative Law Judge

Decision Dated and Mailed

tkh/pjs