

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

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

**TWILA L HUGGER**

Claimant

**APPEAL NO. 11A-EUCU-00451-LT**

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE  
DECISION**

**EXPRESS SERVICES INC**

Employer

**OC: 03/13/11**

**Claimant: Respondent (1-R)**

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

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

The employer filed a timely appeal from the April 26, 2011 (reference 02) decision that allowed benefits. After due notice was issued, a telephone conference hearing was held on May 25, 2011. Claimant participated. Employer participated through staffing consultant, Brandy Whittenbaugh.

**ISSUE:**

The issue is whether claimant quit the employment without good cause attributable to the employer.

**FINDINGS OF FACT:**

Having heard the testimony and having reviewed the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: Claimant most recently worked full time as a temporary laborer at Midwest Metal Products and was separated from employment on October 4, 2010. The client ended the assignment because of her attendance but there were no other assignments available at the time.

The refusal of assignments offered on October 19 and 28, 2010 and the claimant's ability to work because of her chronic illness issues and her limited transportation availability have not yet been adjudicated at the claims level.

**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.

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 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 April 26, 2011 (reference 02) decision is affirmed. 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.

**REMAND:** The work refusal, ability to work, and availability for work issues delineated in the findings of fact is remanded to the Claims Section of Iowa Workforce Development for an initial investigation and determination.

---

Dévon M. Lewis  
Administrative Law Judge

---

Decision Dated and Mailed

dml/css