

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

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

**GAYLON R SAGER**  
Claimant

**APPEAL NO. 08A-UI-00597-H2T**

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE  
DECISION**

**SUPREME STAFFING INC**  
Employer

**OC: 12-16-07 R: 03  
Claimant: Respondent (2)**

Iowa Code § 96.5(1)j – Voluntary Leaving (Temporary Assignment)  
Iowa Code § 96.3(7) – Recovery of Benefit Overpayment

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

The employer filed a timely appeal from the January 14, 2008, reference 02, decision that allowed benefits. After due notice was issued, a hearing was held on February 4, 2008. The claimant did not participate. The employer did participate through Mike Riehl, Office Manager. Employer's Exhibit One was received.

**ISSUES:**

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

Has the claimant been overpaid any unemployment insurance benefits?

**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 to work at Iowa Aluminum as a general laborer beginning on August 19, 2007 through September 25, 2007 when he was laid off. He was called back to Iowa Aluminum on November 28, 2007 through December 11, 2007 when he was again laid off. The claimant was notified by Iowa Aluminum that he was laid off December 12, 2007. Supreme Staffing did not know the claimant had been laid off from Iowa Aluminum until a few weeks after the layoff commenced. After the assignment at Iowa Aluminum ended, the claimant failed to report to the employer within three working days as required by written policy. The employer has not heard from the claimant since his last layoff at Iowa Aluminum. Continued work was available.

Claimant has received unemployment benefits since filing a claim with an effective date of December 16, 2007.

## REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes the claimant voluntarily left employment without 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 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. In this case, the claimant gave the employer no notice of his availability and, therefore, is considered to have quit the employment, even though claimant may have returned to work for the temporary agency at some later date. Benefits are denied.

Iowa Code § 96.3-7 provides:

7. Recovery of overpayment of benefits. If an individual receives benefits for which the individual is subsequently determined to be ineligible, even though the individual acts in good faith and is not otherwise at fault, the benefits shall be recovered. The department in its discretion may recover the overpayment of benefits either by having a sum equal to the overpayment deducted from any future benefits payable to the individual or by having the individual pay to the department a sum equal to the overpayment.

If the department determines that an overpayment has been made, the charge for the overpayment against the employer's account shall be removed and the account shall be credited with an amount equal to the overpayment from the unemployment compensation trust fund and this credit shall include both contributory and reimbursable employers, notwithstanding section 96.8, subsection 5.

Because claimant's separation was disqualifying, benefits were paid to which claimant was not entitled. Those benefits must be recovered in accordance with the provisions of Iowa law.

**DECISION:**

The January 14, 2008, reference 02, decision is reversed. The claimant's separation was not attributable to the employer. Benefits are withheld until such time as the claimant works in and has been paid for wages equal to ten times his weekly benefit amount, provided he is otherwise eligible. Claimant is overpaid benefits in the amount of \$513.00.

---

Teresa K. Hillary  
Administrative Law Judge

---

Decision Dated and Mailed

tkh/css