#### IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU

GABRIEL J BOWAH Claimant

# APPEAL 21A-UI-17640-AR-T

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DECISION

PALMER COMPANIES INC

Employer

OC: 05/16/21 Claimant: Appellant (2)

lowa Code § 96.5(1) – Voluntary Quitting lowa Code § 96.5(1) – Voluntary Quitting – Temporary Employment

## STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

The claimant, Gabriel J. Bowah, filed an appeal from the August 2, 2021, (reference 02) unemployment insurance decision that denied benefits based upon a determination that claimant voluntarily quit employment with the employer, Palmer Companies, Inc., for personal reasons. The parties were properly notified of the hearing. A telephone hearing was held on October 4, 2021. The claimant participated personally. The employer did not respond to the hearing notice and did not participate.

## **ISSUE:**

Did the claimant quit by not reporting for additional work assignments 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: Claimant last worked on assignment through this employer in November 2020. He was assigned to a work location in Ankeny. He worked one day. At the time, the work site was doing temperature checks of all employees coming into the building. On his second day, claimant's temperature was high. The work site sent him home for the day. The following day, the recruiter from the employer called claimant to ask that he return his badge. Claimant did so.

Thereafter, claimant called in requesting work as directed by the employer. However, he was not offered additional work.

## 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.

lowa Code § 96.5(1) 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 lettered paragraph:

(a) "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.

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

lowa 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 lowa 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 lowa 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 and seeking work at the end of the temporary assignment. The employer was aware that the assignment had ended, because it was the employer's recruiter who called claimant and requested that he return his badge. Claimant did call and request additional work in the period after the assignment ended. Since he contacted the employer within three working days of the notification of the end of the assignment, requested reassignment, and there was no work available, no disqualification is imposed.

#### **DECISION:**

The August 2, 2021, (reference 02) unemployment insurance decision is reversed. The claimant's separation from employment was attributable to the employer. Benefits are allowed, provided he is otherwise eligible.

AuDRe

Alexis D. Rowe Administrative Law Judge

October 5, 2021 Decision Dated and Mailed

ar/mh