

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU**

**TAIGE LENSCH**  
Claimant

**EXPRESS SERVICES INC**  
Employer

**APPEAL 19A-UI-09800-S1-T**

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE  
DECISION**

**OC: 11/03/19  
Claimant: Respondent (1)**

Iowa Code § 96.5-1-j – Separation from Temporary Employer  
Iowa Code § 96.3-7 – Overpayment

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

Express Services (employer) appealed a representative's December 3, 2019, decision (reference 01) that concluded Taige Lensch (claimant) was eligible to receive unemployment insurance benefits. After hearing notices were mailed to the parties' last-known addresses of record, a telephone hearing was held on January 8, 2020. The claimant participated personally. The employer participated by Brianna Goodside, Front Office Coordinator, Employment Specialist.

The employer offered and Exhibit One was received into evidence. The administrative law judge took official notice of the administrative file.

**ISSUE:**

The issue is whether the claimant was separated from employment for any disqualifying reason.

**FINDINGS OF FACT:**

The administrative law judge, having heard the testimony and considered all of the evidence in the record, finds that: The employer is a temporary employment service. The claimant performed services from April 8, 2019, through November 7, 2019.

She signed a document on March 27, 2019, indicating she was to contact the employer within "48 hours of the end of an assignment (or 72 as mandated by state law) to ensure my active status as an Express Associate, and continue to call weekly (or \_\_\_\_ as mandated by state law) to remain eligible for assignments.". The document did indicate the consequences of a failure to notify the employer of the end of an assignment. The claimant also signed an End of Assignment Reporting Requirement on March 27, 2019. In it the claimant agreed to call the employer after an assignment ended once per week. The claimant was given a copy of both signed documents. The documents were not separate from the contract for hire.

On November 8, 2019, the employer told the claimant she was laid off due to work load. The claimant did not seek reassignment. If she had, the employer had no work for her.

The claimant filed for unemployment insurance benefits with an effective date of November 3, 2019. The employer participated personally at the fact finding interview on November 27, 2019, by Brianna Goodside.

### **REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:**

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes the claimant was not separated from employment for a disqualifying reason.

Iowa Code section 96.5(1)j provides:

An individual shall be disqualified for benefits, regardless of the source of the individual's wage credits:

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 paragraph:

(a) "Temporary employee" means an individual who is employed by a temporary employment firm to provide services to clients to supplement their workforce 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.

Under the Iowa Code the employer must advise the claimant of the three-day notice requirement and give the claimant a copy of that requirement. The notice requirement must be separate from the contract for hire. The employer did not provide the claimant with the proper notice requirements and has, therefore, failed to satisfy the requirements of Iowa Code Section 96.5-1-j. In this case the employer provided the claimant with three different requirements. The

requirements would cause confusion and do not reflect the law. Benefits are allowed, provided the claimant is otherwise eligible.

**DECISION:**

The representative's December 3, 2019, decision (reference 01) is affirmed. The claimant was separated from the employer for good cause attributable to the employer. Benefits are allowed, provided the claimant is otherwise eligible.

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Beth A. Scheetz  
Administrative Law Judge

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Decision Dated and Mailed

bas/scn