IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS

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

ALAINE D NEWMAN Claimant

APPEAL NO. 09A-UI-05456-SWT

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DECISION

MANPOWER INTERNATIONAL INC Employer

> OC: 03/08/09 Claimant: Respondent (1)

Section 96.5-1-j – Separation from Temporary Agency

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

The employer appealed an unemployment insurance decision dated March 27, 2009, reference 01, that concluded the claimant had completed her temporary assignment. A telephone hearing was held on May 4, 2009. The parties were properly notified about the hearing. The claimant participated in the hearing. Kerri Hale participated in the hearing on behalf of the employer.

ISSUES:

Was the claimant discharged for work-connected misconduct? Did the claimant voluntarily quit employment without good cause attributable to the employer?

FINDINGS OF FACT:

The employer is a staffing service that provides workers to client businesses on a temporary or indefinite basis. When the claimant was hired, she signed a statement that she would be considered to have voluntarily quit employment if she did not contact the employer within three working days after the completion of a job assignment and request a new assignment.

The claimant worked on an assignment at Winegard Company from December 12, 2008, to March 9, 2009, when she was notified that the assignment had ended due to attendance.

She had been warned about her attendance in January 2009. The claimant was absent due to legitimate medical reasons March 5, 6, and 9. She properly reported her absences.

The claimant understood when she was told by the employer that she was no longer employed at Winegard that the employer was terminating her employment. Therefore, she never contacted the employer again about another assignment.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

lowa Code § 96.5-1-j provides that individuals employed by a temporary agency must contact their employer within three working days after the completion of a work assignment and seek a

new assignment or they will be considered to have voluntarily quit employment without good cause attributable to the employer, provided that the employer has given them a statement to read and sign that advises them of these requirements.

The findings of fact show how I resolved the disputed factual issues in this case by carefully assessing of the credibility of the witnesses and reliability of the evidence and by applying the proper standard and burden of proof. I believe the claimant's testimony that understood based on the call she received from the employer that her employment had ended.

The next issue in this case is whether the claimant was discharged for work-connected misconduct as defined by the unemployment insurance law.

The unemployment insurance law disqualifies claimants discharged for work-connected misconduct. Iowa Code § 96.5-2-a. The rules define misconduct as (1) deliberate acts or omissions by a worker that materially breach the duties and obligations arising out of the contract of employment, (2) deliberate violations or disregard of standards of behavior that the employer has the right to expect of employees, or (3) carelessness or negligence of such degree of recurrence as to manifest equal culpability, wrongful intent or evil design. Mere inefficiency, unsatisfactory conduct, failure in good performance as the result of inability or incapacity, inadvertencies or ordinary negligence in isolated instances, or good faith errors in judgment or discretion are not misconduct within the meaning of the statute. 871 IAC 24.32(1).

While the employer may have been justified in discharging the claimant, work-connected misconduct as defined by the unemployment insurance law has not been established.

DECISION:

The unemployment insurance decision dated March 27, 2009, reference 01, is affirmed. The claimant is qualified to receive unemployment insurance benefits, if she is otherwise eligible.

Steven A. Wise Administrative Law Judge

Decision Dated and Mailed

saw/css