

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

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

**CORY CRAFT**  
Claimant

**APPEAL NO. 09A-UI-01382-BT**

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE  
DECISION**

**L A LEASING/SEDONA STAFFING**  
Employer

**OC: 10/19/08 R: 04**  
**Claimant: Respondent (2/R)**

Iowa Code § 96.5-1-j - Voluntary Quit of Temporary Employment  
Iowa Code § 96.3-7 - Overpayment

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

L A Leasing/Sedona Staffing (employer) appealed an unemployment insurance decision dated January 26, 2009, reference 03, which held that Cory Craft (claimant) was eligible for unemployment insurance benefits. After hearing notices were mailed to the parties' last-known addresses of record, a telephone hearing was held on February 17, 2009. The claimant participated in the hearing. The employer participated through Colleen McGuinty, Unemployment Benefits Administrator and Kathy Hutchinson, Account Manager. Employer's Exhibit One was admitted into evidence. Based on the evidence, the arguments of the parties, and the law, the administrative law judge enters the following findings of fact, reasoning and conclusions of law, and decision.

**ISSUE:**

The issue is whether the claimant failed to contact the temporary employment agency within three working days after the completion of his assignment when notified of this requirement at the time of hire.

**FINDINGS OF FACT:**

The administrative law judge, having heard the testimony and having considered all of the evidence in the record, finds that: The claimant was hired as a temporary laborer on January 10, 2008. At the time of hire, he signed an availability statement that advised him of the requirement to check in for additional work after the completion of an assignment. The employer requires employees to check in within three working days after an assignment ends to provide the employer notification of the claimant's availability and failure to do so would be considered as a voluntary quit. The claimant was given a copy of the availability statement, which is not part of the application or contract of employment.

The claimant stopped working for the employer in October 2008 but began a new assignment on November 3, 2008. He completed this assignment on December 19, 2008, but the employer has no record of the claimant checking in for additional work after the end of his assignment. The claimant was assigned to his last assignment through the Monticello, Iowa office, which is a

satellite office of Dubuque, Iowa. He contends he contacted the Dubuque office to provide an updated address and to report he was available for work but does not remember with whom he spoke. The Monticello office is on the same computer system with the Davenport office and there is no record of the claimant contacting either office. The claimant may have checked in for additional work in the Sedona Staffing office in Maquoketa, Iowa, but this is a separate employer.

The claimant filed a claim for unemployment insurance benefits effective October 19, 2008 and has received benefits after the separation from employment.

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

The issue in this case is whether the reasons for the claimant's separation from employment qualify him to receive unemployment insurance benefits. The claimant is not qualified to receive unemployment insurance benefits if he voluntarily quit without good cause attributable to the employer or if the employer discharged him for work-connected misconduct. Iowa Code §§ 96.5-1 and 96.5-2-a. Temporary employment agencies are governed by Iowa Code § 96.5-1-j, which places specific restrictions on both the employer and the employee with regard to qualification for unemployment insurance benefits after a voluntary separation.

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.

The employer has established it acted in compliance with Iowa Code § 96.5-1-j. The evidence indicates the claimant knew or should have known he was required to contact the employer after he completed his assignment so the employer could assign him to another job. The employer has no record of the claimant contacting the employer and the claimant contends he did contact the employer but could not remember with whom he spoke. The preponderance of the evidence establishes the claimant did not satisfy the requirements of Iowa Code § 96.5-1-j. Benefits are therefore denied.

Iowa Code § 96.3(7) provides that benefits must be recovered from a claimant who receives benefits and is later determined to be ineligible for benefits, even though the claimant acted in good faith and was not otherwise at fault. The overpayment recovery law was updated in 2008. See Iowa Code § 96.3(7)(b). Under the revised law, a claimant will not be required to repay an overpayment of benefits if all of the following factors are met. First, the prior award of benefits must have been made in connection with a decision regarding the claimant's separation from a particular employment. Second, the claimant must not have engaged in fraud or willful misrepresentation to obtain the benefits or in connection with the Agency's initial decision to award benefits. Third, the employer must not have participated at the initial fact-finding proceeding that resulted in the initial decision to award benefits. If Workforce Development determines there has been an overpayment of benefits, the employer will not be charged for the benefits, regardless of whether the claimant is required to repay the benefits.

Because the claimant has been deemed ineligible for benefits, any benefits the claimant has received could constitute an overpayment. Accordingly, the administrative law judge will remand the matter to the Claims Division for determination of whether there has been an overpayment, the amount of the overpayment, and whether the claimant will have to repay the benefits.

**DECISION:**

The unemployment insurance decision dated January 26, 2009, reference 03, is reversed. The claimant voluntarily left work without good cause attributable to the employer. Benefits are withheld until he has worked in and has been paid wages for insured work equal to ten times his weekly benefit amount, provided he is otherwise eligible. The matter is remanded to the Claims Section for investigation and determination of the overpayment issue.

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Susan D. Ackerman  
Administrative Law Judge

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Decision Dated and Mailed

sda/kjw