

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
Unemployment Insurance Appeals Section
1000 East Grand—Des Moines, Iowa 50319
DECISION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
68-0157 (7-97) – 3091078 - EI**

**LYLE WALKER
12 N 5TH AVE
MARSHALLTOWN 50158-1901**

**TEMP ASSOCIATES – MARSHALLTOWN
307 WEST MAIN ST
MARSHALLTOWN IA 50158**

**Appeal Number: 06A-UI-06412-ET
OC: 05-21-06 R: 02
Claimant: Respondent (1)**

This Decision Shall Become Final, unless within fifteen (15) days from the date below, you or any interested party appeal to the Employment Appeal Board by submitting either a signed letter or a signed written Notice of Appeal, directly to the **Employment Appeal Board, 2nd Floor—Lucas Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50319**.

The appeal period will be extended to the next business day if the last day to appeal falls on a weekend or a legal holiday.

STATE CLEARLY

1. The name, address and social security number of the claimant.
2. A reference to the decision from which the appeal is taken.
3. That an appeal from such decision is being made and such appeal is signed.
4. The grounds upon which such appeal is based.

YOU MAY REPRESENT yourself in this appeal or you may obtain a lawyer or other interested party to do so provided there is no expense to Workforce Development. If you wish to be represented by a lawyer, you may obtain the services of either a private attorney or one whose services are paid for with public funds. It is important that you file your claim as directed, while this appeal is pending, to protect your continuing right to benefits.

(Administrative Law Judge)

(Decision Dated & Mailed)

Section 96.5-1-j – Voluntary Leaving

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

The employer filed a timely appeal from a representative's decision dated June 12, 2006, reference 03, that allowed benefits to the claimant. After due notice was issued, a hearing was held by telephone conference call before Administrative Law Judge Julie Elder on August 1, 2006. The claimant participated in the hearing with his wife, Jeanette. Joyce Hutcheson, Customer Service Representative, participated in the hearing on behalf of the employer.

FINDINGS OF FACT:

The claimant was last assigned to work at Ace Precision as a factory production worker. The employer called the claimant and when his wife answered the employer told her the claimant had been laid off and did not have to return to Ace. The parties agreed that Ms. Walker did

speak to "Judy" outside a McDonalds Restaurant that afternoon and was again told it was a layoff and the employer told Ms. Walker to have the claimant call or come in for his next assignment. The claimant called Friday, May 5, 2006, to double-check whether he had been laid off and the employer stated he was. On Tuesday, May 9, 2006, the claimant went to the Temp Associates offices with the paperwork for his check that needed to be completed before he could be paid. He does not recall if he spoke with anyone that day or not. The employer does not have any listing of the claimant either calling in or signing in.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes the claimant voluntarily left his employment with good cause attributable to the employer.

Iowa Code section 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 section 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 section 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 the temporary assignment. In this case, the employer had notice of the claimant's availability because they knew he had been laid off from his position and confirmed that fact with both Mr. and Ms. Walker. Additionally, Mr. Walker credibly testified that he called the office May 5 and went into the office May 9, 2006. Consequently, the administrative law judge concludes the employer has not met its burden of proving disqualifying misconduct. Benefits are allowed.

DECISION:

The June 12, 2006, reference 03, decision is affirmed. The claimant's separation from Temp Associates was attributable to the employer. Benefits are allowed, provided the claimant is otherwise eligible.

je/pjs