

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

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

CALVIN E MCCAMBRY
Claimant

APPEAL NO. 08A-UI-10083-LT

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

CFA INC
Employer

**OC: 03/02/08 R: 03
Claimant: Appellant (2)**

Iowa Code § 96.5(1)j – Voluntary Leaving – Temporary Employment

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

The claimant filed a timely appeal from the October 16, 2008, reference 06, decision that denied benefits. After due notice was issued, a telephone conference hearing was held on November 14, 2008. Claimant participated. Employer participated through Lilly Montelongo.

ISSUE:

The issue is whether claimant quit the employment without good cause attributable to the employer.

FINDINGS OF FACT:

Having heard the testimony and having reviewed the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: Claimant was hired as a full-time temporary quality releaser at \$11.60 per hour at Sunoco Corpsflex where he worked from October 2004 until September 5, 2008. The plant manager Todd and CFA supervisor Ivan told him second shift was discontinued but he could still work there as an assembler at \$7.40 per hour on first shift. There was no other work available elsewhere. His average weekly wage is \$636.79.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes the claimant voluntarily left employment with good cause attributable to the employer and adequately notified employer of his availability for additional assignments.

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.

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 § 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 § 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 notified him of the end of the assignment. Since the reduction in pay would fall well below his average weekly wage and it

was effectively a demotion in other respects as well, he was not obligated to accept the position. Additionally, since no other suitable work was available, benefits are allowed.

DECISION:

The October 16, 2008, reference 06, decision is reversed. The claimant's separation from employment was attributable to the employer. The claimant had adequate contact with the employer about his availability as required by statute. Benefits are allowed, provided the claimant is otherwise eligible.

Dévon M. Lewis
Administrative Law Judge

Decision Dated and Mailed

dml/pjs