

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

**RICHARD J YOUNG**  
Claimant

**LABOR READY MIDWEST INC**  
Employer

**APPEAL NO. 14A-UI-09031-G**

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE  
DECISION**

**OC: 07/20/14  
Claimant: Appellant (2)**

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

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

Claimant filed an appeal from a decision of a representative dated August 26, 2014, (reference 01) which held claimant ineligible for unemployment insurance benefits. After due notice, a hearing was scheduled for and held on October 8, 2014 in Davenport, Iowa. Claimant participated in person. Employer did not participate.

**ISSUE:**

Did the claimant quit by not reporting for an additional work assignment within three business days of the end of the last assignment?

**FINDINGS OF FACT:**

The administrative law judge, having heard the testimony and considered all of the evidence in the record, finds: Claimant last worked for employer on June 27, 2014. Claimant told employer, and his supervisor at the job site, that he had to take his son to Iowa City to have a cracked tooth looked at by doctors.

Claimant knew that he would be replaced at that temporary employment position, but was confident he would be called back in for work soon. Employer had contacted claimant by phone or text for the last two temporary assignments he had worked. Claimant understood that that was the procedure for receiving assignments as they were available. Claimant was not given a written policy that mandated him contacting employer within three days of his assignment ending.

## REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes the claimant's separation was with good cause attributable to the employer.

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.

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.26(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.

Since employer provided no evidence that it presented claimant with a written copy of the reporting policy, claimant's recollection that he did not receive notice of the reporting policy is credible. Without that, claimant was reasonable to opt to look for work elsewhere or to wait for a text from employer as he had done in the past. Benefits are allowed.

**DECISION:**

The August 26, 2014, (reference 01) decision is reversed. The claimant's separation from employment was attributable to the employer. The employer had adequate knowledge about the conclusion of the claimant's assignment and the request for more work but had no further work available at the time. Benefits are allowed, provided the claimant is otherwise eligible.

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Duane L. Golden  
Administrative Law Judge

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Decision Dated and Mailed

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