

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

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

**MARGARITA BARRERA**  
Claimant

**APPEAL NO. 12A-UI-14172-NT**

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE  
DECISION**

**ADVANCE SERVICES INC**  
Employer

**OC: 03/18/12**  
**Claimant: Respondent (1)**

Section 96.5-1-j – Voluntary Leaving – Temporary Employment

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

Advance Services, Inc. filed a timely appeal from a representative's decision dated November 30, 2012, reference 05, which held claimant eligible to receive unemployment insurance benefits. After due notice was provided, a telephone hearing was held on January 2, 2013. Claimant participated. Participating as witnesses for the claimant were Mr. Felipe Ramos and Mr. Javier Nino. The employer participated by Mr. Michael Payne, Loss Prevention Specialist. Employer's Exhibits One, Two and Three were received into evidence.

**ISSUE:**

The issue is whether the claimant left employment with good cause attributable to the employer.

**FINDINGS OF FACT:**

Having considered all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: Margarita Barrera began employment with Advance Services, Inc. on October 30, 2012. Ms. Barrera was last assigned to work at Syngenta Company from August 21, 2012 until the assignment came to an end on Friday, October 26, 2012. Ms. Barrera contacted Advance Services, Inc. personally on Tuesday, October 30, 2012 to inform the temporary employment company of her availability for other temporary assignments.

**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.

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. The evidence in the record establishes that Ms. Barrera personally contacted Advance Services, Inc. within three working days of the completion of her last job assignment as required by the agreement between the parties. The temporary employer was aware that the claimant was available for additional assignments. Benefits are allowed, providing the claimant is otherwise eligible.

**DECISION:**

The representative's decision dated November 30, 2012, reference 05, is affirmed. Claimant's separation from employment was attributable to the employer. Claimant had adequate contact with the employer about her availability as required by the statute. Benefits are allowed, provided the claimant is otherwise eligible.

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Terence P. Nice  
Administrative Law Judge

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Decision Dated and Mailed

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