

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

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

RACHEL R LAPPE
Claimant

APPEAL NO. 12A-UI-14547-LT

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

**L A LEASING INC
SEDONA STAFFING**
Employer

OC: 10/28/12
Claimant: Respondent (2)

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

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

The employer filed an appeal from the December 3, 2012 (reference 04) decision that allowed benefits. After due notice was issued, a hearing was held by telephone conference call on January 14, 2013. Claimant did not respond to the hearing notice instruction and did not participate. Employer participated through work comp administrator, Chad Baker and Independence, Iowa branch office manager, Sandra Ford.

ISSUE:

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

FINDINGS OF FACT:

Having reviewed all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: Claimant was employed full-time as a temp-to-hire finisher assigned at Bertch Cabinet Manufacturing in Jesup, Iowa from January 18, 2012 and was separated from employment on January 27, 2012. Her last day of work was January 25, 2012. January 26 said she did not have daycare and would not be at work. She was a no-call/no-show on January 27. No prior warnings. She did not report for another assignment or communicate with the employer thereafter as required by written policy.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes the claimant voluntarily left the employment without 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.

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 each temporary assignment so they may be reassigned and continue working. The plain language of the statute allows benefits for a claimant “who notifies the temporary employment firm of completion of an employment assignment *and* who seeks reassignment.” (Emphasis supplied.)

Although the separation from the assignment was not disqualifying since she had no prior warnings, since she did not notify the employer of her availability or request another assignment and, therefore, is considered to have quit the employment. Benefits are denied.

DECISION:

The December 3, 2012 (reference 04) decision is reversed. The claimant's separation was not attributable to the employer. Benefits are withheld until such time as the claimant works in and has been paid for wages equal to ten times her weekly benefit amount, provided she is otherwise eligible. Since no benefits were paid for weeks claimed, no overpayment is established.

Dévon M. Lewis
Administrative Law Judge

Decision Dated and Mailed

dml/css