# IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS

	68-0157 (9-06) - 3091078 - EI
KRISTYL L FLEMING	APPEAL NO: 18A-UI-08989-JE-T
Claimant	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DECISION
RIVERSIDE STAFFING SERVICES INC Employer	
	OC: 07/22/18 Claimant: Appellant (2)

Section 96.5-2-a – Discharge/Misconduct Section 96.5(1)j – Voluntary Leaving (Temporary Employment)

# STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

The claimant filed a timely appeal from the August 21, 2018, reference 02, decision that denied benefits. After due notice was issued, a hearing was held by telephone conference call before Administrative Law Judge Julie Elder on September 17, 2018. The claimant participated in the hearing. Karrie Minch, Senior Recruiter participated in the hearing on behalf of the employer.

#### **ISSUE:**

The issue is whether the employer discharged the claimant for work-connected misconduct and whether the claimant sought reassignment from the employer.

### FINDINGS OF FACT:

The claimant was employed as a full-time general laborer for Riverside Staffing Services, Inc. last assigned at Vizient from December 28, 2017 to January 9, 2018. The client notified Senior Recruiter Karrie Minch the position was not "a good fit" and Ms. Minch informed the claimant the assignment was over.

When an assignment ends employees are expected to contact the staffing agency within three business days of the end of the assignment and ask for another assignment. The employer gives employees paperwork stating that rule but does not verbally discuss the rule with new employees. The page containing that information also has language regarding call in information. Contacting the employer within 30 minutes if the employee is going to be late or absent or it will be considered a no-call/no-show absence; if the employer attempts to contact the temporary agent worker and does not receive an answer they are considered to have voluntarily quit their job; and they must contact the employer within three business days upon the completion of the assignment or it could impact their unemployment insurance benefits. There is a signature line at the bottom of the page. The employer does not recall if the claimant asked about other assignments when the employer called her to state the assignment was over.

### **REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:**

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

Iowa Code section 96.5(2)a provides:

An individual shall be disqualified for benefits, regardless of the source of the individual's wage credits:

2. Discharge for misconduct. If the department finds that the individual has been discharged for misconduct in connection with the individual's employment:

a. The disqualification shall continue until the individual has worked in and has been paid wages for insured work equal to ten times the individual's weekly benefit amount, provided the individual is otherwise eligible.

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.32(1)a provides:

Discharge for misconduct.

(1) Definition.

a. "Misconduct" is defined as a deliberate act or omission by a worker which constitutes a material breach of the duties and obligations arising out of such worker's contract of employment. Misconduct as the term is used in the disqualification provision as being limited to conduct evincing such willful or wanton disregard of an employer's interest as is found in deliberate violation or disregard of standards of behavior which the employer has the right to expect of employees, or in carelessness or negligence of such degree of recurrence as to manifest equal culpability, wrongful intent or evil design, or to show an intentional and substantial disregard of the employer's interests or of the employee's duties and obligations to the employer. On the other hand mere inefficiency, unsatisfactory conduct, failure in good performance as the result of inability or incapacity, inadvertencies or ordinary negligence in isolated instances, or good faith errors in judgment or discretion are not to be deemed misconduct within the meaning of the statute.

This definition has been accepted by the Iowa Supreme Court as accurately reflecting the intent of the legislature. *Huntoon v. Iowa Dep't of Job Serv.*, 275 N.W.2d 445, 448 (Iowa 1979).

Iowa Code section 96.5(1) provides:

An individual shall be disqualified for benefits, regardless of the source of the individual's wage credits:

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. (1) 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.

(2) 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.

(3) For the purposes of this paragraph:

(a) "Temporary employee" means an individual who is employed by a temporary employment firm to provide services to clients to supplement their workforce during absences, seasonal workloads, temporary skill or labor market shortages, and for special assignments and projects.

(b) "Temporary employment firm" means a person engaged in the business of employing temporary employees.

The employer has not established misconduct on the part of the claimant as defined by lowa law. The remaining issue is whether the claimant sought reassignment from the employer. While the employer's policy requires employees to seek reassignment from the employer within three days after the end of the assignment, the purpose of the statute is to provide notice to the temporary employment firm that the claimant is able and available for work. The rule must be in writing. 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 provided to the temporary employee.

In this case, the claimant sought reassignment by asking the employer about additional assignments the day she learned she was going to be laid off. Additionally, the employer's written notification does not pass the test set out in Iowa law regarding placing the requirement information on a piece of paper separate from other information.

### DECISION:

The August 21, 2018, reference 02, decision is reversed. The claimant's separation from employment was attributable to the employer. Benefits are allowed, provided the claimant is otherwise eligible.

Julie Elder Administrative Law Judge

Decision Dated and Mailed

je/scn