

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

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

JERRELL CLEMONS

Claimant

APPEAL NO: 18A-UI-03755-JE-T

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

TEAM STAFFING SOLUTIONS INC

Employer

OC: 03/04/18

Claimant: Appellant (1)

Iowa Code Section 96.5(1)j – Voluntary Leaving (Temporary Assignment)

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

The claimant filed a timely appeal from the March 20, 2018, reference 01, decision that denied benefits. After due notice was issued, a hearing was held by telephone conference call before Administrative Law Judge Julie Elder on April 17, 2018. The claimant participated in the hearing. Sarah Fiedler, Human Resources Generalist, participated in the hearing on behalf of the employer. Employer's Exhibits One and Two were admitted into evidence.

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:

Having reviewed all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: The claimant was employed as a full-time general laborer for Team Staffing Solutions, Inc. last assigned at Marriott from April 4, 2017, to February 10, 2018. The client contacted the employer Monday, February 12, 2018, and requested the assignment be considered completed without providing the employer with a reason. The employer attempted to reach the claimant by phone but was unable to do so and the client notified the claimant his assignment was over.

The employer has a policy that requires employees to report to the employer for further assignment within three days upon the completion of an assignment. The employer provides the employee a copy of the policy that the employee signs indicating he understands the policy. The employer does not have any record of the claimant seeking further work until March 28, 2018. The claimant stated during the fact-finding interview that he did not seek further assignment from the employer because he was busy looking for another job on his own. After receiving the fact-finding decision, the claimant gave contradictory testimony during the appeal hearing and stated he did seek reassignment from the employer within three days of the completion of his assignment.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes the claimant voluntarily left his employment without good cause attributable to the employer.

Iowa Code section 96.5(1)j 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.

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.

The claimant completed his assignment with Marriott. The remaining question is whether he sought reassignment from the employer. 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. In this case, the employer's testimony was more persuasive than that of the claimant because the claimant's testimony changed drastically between the fact-finding and appeal hearing. The claimant gave the employer no notice of his availability and, therefore, is considered to have quit the employment. Consequently, benefits must be denied.

DECISION:

The March 20, 2018, reference 01, decision is affirmed. 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 his weekly benefit amount, provided he is otherwise eligible.

Julie Elder
Administrative Law Judge

Decision Dated and Mailed

je/scn