

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

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

DERRICK V LEWIS
Claimant

APPEAL NO. 140-UI-01564-S2T

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

REMEDY INTELLIGENT STAFFING INC
Employer

OC: 10/06/13
Claimant: Appellant (2)

Section 96.5-1-j – Separation from Temporary Employer

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

Derrick Lewis (claimant) appealed a representative's November 6, 2013, decision (reference 01) that concluded he was not eligible to receive unemployment insurance benefits due to his separation from work with Remedy Intelligent Staffing (employer). This administrative law judge issued a decision on December 11, 2013, affirming the representative's decision. A decision of reversal and remand was issued by the Employment Appeal Board on February 11, 2014. After hearing notices were mailed to the parties' last-known addresses of record, a telephone hearing was held on March 5, 2014. The claimant participated personally. The employer participated by J.T. Breslin, Area Operations Manager.

ISSUE:

The issue is whether the claimant was separated from employment for any disqualifying reason.

FINDINGS OF FACT:

The administrative law judge, having heard the testimony and considered all of the evidence in the record, finds that: The employer is a temporary employment service. The claimant performed services from June 6, 2011, through October 7, 2013. He signed a document on June 9, 2011, indicating that he was to contact the employer within three days following the completion of an assignment to request placement in a new assignment. The claimant was not given a copy of the document which was part of the contract for hire.

On October 7, 2013, the claimant and the on-site manager for the employer had an argument about the claimant's training of the claimant's replacement. The on-site manager told the claimant he was fired when the manager should have said the claimant's assignment had ended. The claimant contacted the employer on October 7, 2013, and told them what the manager had said. The employer told the claimant there was nothing the employer could do about the situation. The claimant completed his last assignment on October 7, 2013, but did not seek reassignment from the employer.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

For the reasons that follow the administrative law judge concludes the claimant was not separated from the employer for any disqualifying reason.

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.

Under the Iowa Code the employer must advise the claimant of the three day notice requirement and give the claimant a copy of that requirement. The notice requirement cannot be a part of the contract for hire. The employer did not provide the claimant with the proper notice requirements and has, therefore, failed to satisfy the requirements of Iowa Code section 96.5-1-j. Benefits are allowed.

DECISION:

The representative's November 6, 2013, decision (reference 01) is reversed. The claimant was separated from the employer for good cause attributable to the employer. The claimant is eligible to receive unemployment insurance benefits.

Beth A. Scheetz
Administrative Law Judge

Decision Dated and Mailed

bas/css