

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU**

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

**JOSEPH J CARRA**  
Claimant

**APPEAL NO: 19A-UI-07918-JE-T**

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE  
DECISION**

**SUPERIOR STAFFING INC**  
Employer

**OC: 09/15/19  
Claimant: Respondent (1)**

Section 96.5(3)a – Work Refusal

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

The employer filed a timely appeal from the October 7, 2019, reference 01, decision that allowed benefits to the claimant. After due notice was issued, a hearing was held by telephone conference call before Administrative Law Judge Julie Elder on October 30, 2019. The claimant participated in the hearing. Virginia Aranda, Job Counselor and Bill Van Sloun, Office Manager, participated in the hearing on behalf of the employer.

**ISSUE:**

The issue is whether the claimant refused a suitable offer of work.

**FINDINGS OF FACT:**

The claimant completed an assignment at Dahl September 13, 2019, and called the employer at 10:38 a.m. to report the end of his assignment. The employer made an offer of work to the claimant during that telephone call September 13, 2019. That offer included the following terms: full-time work as a machine operator at Iowa Spring Manufacturing on first shift in Adel, Iowa, earning \$14.00 to \$16.00 per hour depending on what position he accepted. The claimant's average weekly wage is \$917.00. The claimant rejected the offer after hearing the name of the employer without listening to the terms of the employment. The claimant did not have a valid claim for unemployment insurance benefits at the time as the effective date of his claim is September 15, 2019.

**REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:**

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes the claimant did not refuse a suitable offer of work.

Iowa Code section 96.5(3)a provides:

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

3. Failure to accept work. If the department finds that an individual has failed, without good cause, either to apply for available, suitable work when directed by the department or to accept suitable work when offered that individual. The department shall, if possible, furnish the individual with the names of employers which are seeking employees. The individual shall apply to and obtain the signatures of the employers designated by the department on forms provided by the department. However, the employers may refuse to sign the forms. The individual's failure to obtain the signatures of designated employers, which have not refused to sign the forms, shall disqualify the individual for benefits until requalified. To requalify for benefits after disqualification under this subsection, the individual shall work in and be paid wages for insured work equal to ten times the individual's weekly benefit amount, provided the individual is otherwise eligible.

a. (1) In determining whether or not any work is suitable for an individual, the department shall consider the degree of risk involved to the individual's health, safety, and morals, the individual's physical fitness, prior training, length of unemployment, and prospects for securing local work in the individual's customary occupation, the distance of the available work from the individual's residence, and any other factor which the department finds bears a reasonable relation to the purposes of this paragraph. Work is suitable if the work meets all the other criteria of this paragraph and if the gross weekly wages for the work equal or exceed the following percentages of the individual's average weekly wage for insured work paid to the individual during that quarter of the individual's base period in which the individual's wages were highest:

(a) One hundred percent, if the work is offered during the first five weeks of unemployment.

(b) Seventy-five percent, if the work is offered during the sixth through the twelfth week of unemployment.

(c) Seventy percent, if the work is offered during the thirteenth through the eighteenth week of unemployment.

(d) Sixty-five percent, if the work is offered after the eighteenth week of unemployment.

(2) However, the provisions of this paragraph shall not require an individual to accept employment below the federal minimum wage.

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.24(8) provides:

(8) Refusal disqualification jurisdiction. Both the offer of work or the order to apply for work and the claimant's accompanying refusal must occur within the individual's benefit year, as defined in subrule 24.1(21), before the Iowa code subsection 96.5(3) disqualification can be imposed. It is not necessary that the offer, the order, or the refusal occur in a week in which the claimant filed a weekly claim for benefits before the disqualification can be imposed.

The offer was unsuitable, as it did not meet the minimum wage requirements set out above for an offer to be considered suitable but the administrative law judge does not have jurisdiction to evaluate the offer or refusal of work since the offer of employment took place outside of the claimant's benefit year, before he filed a claim for benefits. Therefore, benefits must be allowed.

**DECISION:**

The October 7, 2019, reference 01, decision is affirmed. The claimant did refuse an offer of work made outside of his benefit year; thus, the administrative law judge has no jurisdiction to determine suitability of the offer. Benefits are allowed, provided the claimant is otherwise eligible

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Julie Elder  
Administrative Law Judge

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Decision Dated and Mailed

je/scn