

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

MICHELLE D PADILLA
Claimant

APPEAL 20A-UI-04174-DG-T

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

WALMART INC
Employer

OC: 03/22/20
Claimant: Appellant (1)

Iowa Code § 96.4(3) – Ability to and Availability for Work
Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.22(2)j – Benefit Eligibility Conditions – Leave of Absence
Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.23(10) – Availability Disqualifications – Leave of Absence
Iowa Code § 96.3(7) – Recovery of Benefit Overpayment
PL116-136, Sec. 2104 – Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC)

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

Claimant filed an appeal from a decision of a representative dated May 14, 2020, (reference 01) that held claimant not able and available for work. After due notice, a hearing was scheduled for and held on June 3, 2020. Claimant participated personally. Employer failed to respond to the hearing notice and did not participate. The administrative law judge took official notice of the administrative record as it relates to benefits claimant has received to date.

ISSUES:

The issue in this matter is whether claimant is able and available for work?
Has the claimant been overpaid any unemployment insurance benefits?
Has the claimant been overpaid Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC)?

FINDINGS OF FACT:

The administrative law judge, having heard the testimony and considered all of the evidence in the record, finds: Claimant requested a leave of absence in March, 2020 for personal reasons. Claimant was not able and available to work during her leave of absence.

Claimant began working for employer as a full-time store associate in January, 2009. During the week of March 22, 2020 claimant requested a leave of absence to care for her children during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Employer granted claimant's leave request. Employer had continuing work available for claimant. Claimant's position was not eliminated while she was on an approved leave of absence.

Despite being denied benefits at initial fact-finding, the decision was made by Iowa Workforce Development to release funds of claimants while their appeals were pending due to the backlog

in appeals caused by the recent COVID-19 outbreak. Claimant was one of the individuals whose funds were released pending appeal. The administrative record shows, claimant filed for and received a total of \$2368.00 in unemployment insurance benefits for the 6 weeks ending May 2, 2020.

The claimant also received federal unemployment insurance benefits through Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC). Claimant received \$3000.00 in federal benefits for the 5 week period ending May 2, 2020.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes that the claimant is not able to work and available for work effective March 22, 2020.

Iowa Code section 96.4(3) provides:

An unemployed individual shall be eligible to receive benefits with respect to any week only if the department finds that:

3. The individual is able to work, is available for work, and is earnestly and actively seeking work. This subsection is waived if the individual is deemed partially unemployed, while employed at the individual's regular job, as defined in section 96.19, subsection 38, paragraph "b", unnumbered paragraph (1), or temporarily unemployed as defined in section 96.19, subsection 38, paragraph "c". The work search requirements of this subsection and the disqualification requirement for failure to apply for, or to accept suitable work of section 96.5, subsection 3 are waived if the individual is not disqualified for benefits under section 96.5, subsection 1, paragraph "h".

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.22(1)a provides:

Benefits eligibility conditions. For an individual to be eligible to receive benefits the department must find that the individual is able to work, available for work, and earnestly and actively seeking work. The individual bears the burden of establishing that the individual is able to work, available for work, and earnestly and actively seeking work.

(1) Able to work. An individual must be physically and mentally able to work in some gainful employment, not necessarily in the individual's customary occupation, but which is engaged in by others as a means of livelihood.

a. Illness, injury or pregnancy. Each case is decided upon an individual basis, recognizing that various work opportunities present different physical requirements. A statement from a medical practitioner is considered prima facie evidence of the physical ability of the individual to perform the work required. A pregnant individual must meet the same criteria for determining ableness as do all other individuals.

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.23(35) provides:

Availability disqualifications. The following are reasons for a claimant being disqualified for being unavailable for work.

(35) Where the claimant is not able to work and is under the care of a medical practitioner and has not been released as being able to work.

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.23(10) provides:

Availability disqualifications. The following are reasons for a claimant being disqualified for being unavailable for work.

(10) The claimant requested and was granted a leave of absence, such period is deemed to be a period of voluntary unemployment and shall be considered ineligible for benefits for such period.

To be able to work, "[a]n individual must be physically and mentally able to work in some gainful employment, not necessarily in the individual's customary occupation, but which is engaged in by others as a means of livelihood." *Sierra v. Emp't Appeal Bd.*, 508 N.W.2d 719, 721 (Iowa 1993); *Geiken v. Lutheran Home for the Aged*, 468 N.W.2d 223 (Iowa 1991); Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.22(1). "An evaluation of an individual's ability to work for the purposes of determining that individual's eligibility for unemployment benefits must necessarily take into consideration the economic and legal forces at work in the general labor market in which the individual resides." *Sierra* at 723. This means that when evaluating whether a person with a protected disability is able and available to work we must take into account the reasonable accommodation requirements imposed on employers under federal, state, and local laws. *Id.*

Claimant requested a leave of absence to care for her children. Claimant has not established her ability to work. Benefits are denied.

As claimant has been receiving benefits, pending a determination on her appeals, the next issue in this case is whether the claimant was overpaid unemployment insurance benefits.

Iowa Code § 96.3(7) provides, in pertinent part:

7. Recovery of overpayment of benefits.

a. If an individual receives benefits for which the individual is subsequently determined to be ineligible, even though the individual acts in good faith and is not otherwise at fault, the benefits shall be recovered. The department in its discretion may recover the overpayment of benefits either by having a sum equal to the overpayment deducted from any future benefits payable to the individual or by having the individual pay to the department a sum equal to the overpayment.

Since this decision denies benefits the claimant was overpaid \$2368.00 in unemployment insurance benefits.

PL116-136, Sec. 2104 provides, in pertinent part:

(b) Provisions of Agreement

(1) Federal pandemic unemployment compensation.--Any agreement under this section shall provide that the State agency of the State will make payments of regular compensation to individuals in amounts and to the extent that they would be determined if the State law of the State were applied, with respect to any week for which the individual is (disregarding this section) otherwise entitled under the State law to receive regular compensation, as if such State law had been modified in a manner such that the amount of regular compensation (including dependents' allowances) payable for any week shall be equal to

- (A) the amount determined under the State law (before the application of this paragraph), plus
(B) an additional amount of \$600 (in this section referred to as "Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation").

....

(f) Fraud and Overpayments

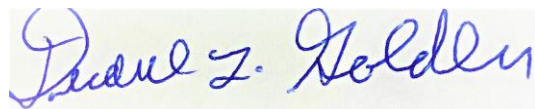
- (2) Repayment.--In the case of individuals who have received amounts of Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation to which they were not entitled, the State shall require such individuals to repay the amounts of such Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation to the State agency...

Here, the claimant is disqualified from receiving regular unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Accordingly, this also disqualifies claimant from receiving Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC). Because claimant received an additional \$3000.00 in FPUC benefits for the 5 week period ending May 2, 2020 and is not eligible, claimant has been overpaid \$3000.00 in FPUC unemployment insurance benefits, which must be repaid.

Note to Claimant: This decision determines you are not eligible for regular unemployment insurance benefits. If you disagree with this decision you may file an appeal to the Employment Appeal Board by following the instructions on the first page of this decision. Individuals who do not qualify for regular unemployment insurance benefits due to disqualifying separations, but who are currently unemployed for reasons related to COVID-19 may qualify for Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA). **You will need to apply for PUA to determine your eligibility under the program.** Additional information on how to apply for PUA can be found at <https://www.iowaworkforcedevelopment.gov/pua-information>.

DECISION:

The decision of the representative dated May 14, 2020, (reference 01) is affirmed. Claimant is not eligible to receive unemployment insurance benefits. The claimant was overpaid \$2368.00 in unemployment insurance benefits, which must be repaid. The claimant has also been overpaid \$3000.00 in FPUC unemployment insurance benefits, which must be repaid.



Duane L. Golden
Administrative Law Judge

June 16, 2020
Decision Dated and Mailed

dlg/sam