

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU**

MARK E EDGINGTON

Claimant

APPEAL 17A-UI-10568-CL-T

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

MCKEE AUTO CENTER INC

Employer

OC: 09/10/17

Claimant: Appellant (2)

Iowa Code § 96.5(7) – Receipt of Vacation Pay/PTO

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

The claimant filed a timely appeal from the October 9, 2017, (reference 04) unemployment insurance decision that deducted vacation pay/PTO from benefits for the one week ending September 23, 2017. After due notice was issued, a telephone conference hearing was held on November 2, 2017. Claimant participated. Employer did not register for the hearing and did not participate. Claimant's Exhibit A was received.

ISSUES:

Did the claimant receive vacation pay or PTO at separation?
Is that amount deductible from benefits, and if so, for what period?

FINDINGS OF FACT:

Having reviewed all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: The claimant was separated from employment on September 14, 2017. The last day of work was September 14, 2017. Claimant's last paycheck indicated employer paid him for hours worked and 68 hours of vacation time in the gross amount of \$1,994.44. However, employer deducted nearly the entirety of claimant's paycheck to satisfy an alleged accounts receivable balance. Claimant was never previously notified he had an accounts receivable balance and the debts were alleged to have been incurred years earlier. Claimant disagrees that he owed employer any money upon his separation. The gross amount of the last paycheck after deductions amounted to \$29.51. Claimant reported receiving \$690.00 in wages during the one week ending September 16, 2017.

The employer designated the period of time to which the vacation pay/PTO was to be applied as September 13, 2017. Claimant's weekly benefit amount (WBA) is \$516.00.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes the vacation pay/PTO was not deducted for the correct period.

Iowa Code section 96.5(7) provides:

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

7. Vacation pay.

a. When an employer makes a payment or becomes obligated to make a payment to an individual for vacation pay, or for vacation pay allowance, or as pay in lieu of vacation, such payment or amount shall be deemed "wages" as defined in section 96.19, subsection 41, and shall be applied as provided in paragraph "c" hereof.

b. When, in connection with a separation or layoff of an individual, the individual's employer makes a payment or payments to the individual, or becomes obligated to make a payment to the individual as, or in the nature of, vacation pay, or vacation pay allowance, or as pay in lieu of vacation, and within ten calendar days after notification of the filing of the individual's claim, designates by notice in writing to the department the period to which the payment shall be allocated; provided, that if such designated period is extended by the employer, the individual may again similarly designate an extended period, by giving notice in writing to the department not later than the beginning of the extension of the period, with the same effect as if the period of extension were included in the original designation. The amount of a payment or obligation to make payment, is deemed "wages" as defined in section 96.19, subsection 41, and shall be applied as provided in paragraph "c" of this subsection 7.

c. Of the wages described in paragraph "a" (whether or not the employer has designated the period therein described), or of the wages described in paragraph "b", if the period therein described has been designated by the employer as therein provided, a sum equal to the wages of such individual for a normal workday shall be attributed to, or deemed to be payable to the individual with respect to, the first and each subsequent workday in such period until such amount so paid or owing is exhausted. Any individual receiving or entitled to receive wages as provided herein shall be ineligible for benefits for any week in which the sums, so designated or attributed to such normal workdays, equal or exceed the individual's weekly benefit amount. If the amount so designated or attributed as wages is less than the weekly benefit amount of such individual, the individual's benefits shall be reduced by such amount.

d. Notwithstanding contrary provisions in paragraphs "a", "b", and "c", if an individual is separated from employment and is scheduled to receive vacation payments during the period of unemployment attributable to the employer and if the employer does not designate the vacation period pursuant to paragraph "b", then payments made by the employer to the individual or an obligation to make a payment by the employer to the individual for vacation pay, vacation pay allowance or pay in lieu of vacation shall not be deemed wages as defined in section 96.19, subsection 41, for any period in excess of one week and such payments or the value of such obligations shall not be deducted for any period in excess of one week from the unemployment benefits the individual is otherwise entitled to receive under this chapter. However, if the employer designates more than one week as the vacation period pursuant to paragraph "b", the vacation pay, vacation pay allowance, or pay in lieu of vacation shall be considered wages and shall be deducted from benefits.

e. If an employer pays or is obligated to pay a bonus to an individual at the same time the employer pays or is obligated to pay vacation pay, a vacation pay allowance, or pay in lieu of vacation, the bonus shall not be deemed wages for purposes of determining benefit eligibility and amount, and the bonus shall not be deducted from unemployment benefits the individual is otherwise entitled to receive under this chapter.

The general policy underlying the deductibility of vacation pay/PTO from benefit eligibility is “that even though one is unemployed during certain weeks, he or she is not entitled to unemployment benefits for weeks if receiving or having received vacation pay therefor.” *Lefebure Corp. v. Iowa Dep’t of Job Serv.*, 341 N.W.2d 768, 771 (Iowa 1983); see also, 14 A.L.R.4th 1175 §2(a) (1982). Thus, “vacation pay” is deductible because it is considered a form of “wage,” which the statute further defines as any “remuneration for personal services . . .” Iowa Code § 96.19(41). The purpose behind all the deductible payment provisions of the unemployment law is to prevent claimants from receiving benefits for any week or portion thereof in which they are also receiving a wage substitute payment from their employer. The law allows employers to designate the period of time to which a lump sum payment is allocated so that claimants have to exhaust their wage substitute payments before drawing benefits.

Because the employer did not actually make a payment to claimant for unused vacation time, he received no wage substitute for the time period in question. The “vacation pay” was incorrectly deducted from benefits.

DECISION:

The October 9, 2017, (reference 04) unemployment insurance decision is reversed. The vacation pay/PTO was not deducted correctly.

Christine A. Louis
Administrative Law Judge
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Decision Dated and Mailed

cal/scn