

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU**

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**TINA M PHILLIPS**  
Claimant

**APPEAL 20A-UI-04208-CL-T**

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE  
DECISION**

**SOLAR PLASTICS LLC**  
Employer

**OC: 03/22/20**  
**Claimant: Respondent (2R)**

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Iowa Code § 96.4(3) – Ability to and Availability for Work  
Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.23(10) – Able & Available – Availability Disqualifications  
Iowa Code § 96.19(38)a & b – Total and Partial Unemployment  
Iowa Code § 96.3(7) – Recovery of Benefit Overpayment  
PL 116-136, Sec. 2104(b) – Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

On May 15, 2020, the employer filed an appeal from the May 12, 2020, (reference 01) unemployment insurance decision that allowed benefits based on a short-term layoff. The parties were properly notified about the hearing. A telephone hearing was held on June 5, 2020. Claimant did not register for the hearing and did not participate. Employer participated through human resource manager Carrie Lantz. Employer's Exhibit 1 was received.

**ISSUES:**

Is the claimant totally, partially, or temporarily unemployed?  
Is the claimant able to and available for work?  
Is the claimant still employed at the same hours and wages?  
Was the claimant overpaid unemployment insurance benefits?  
Is the claimant eligible for Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation?

**FINDINGS OF FACT:**

Having reviewed all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: Claimant has worked for employer since February 13, 2017. Most recently, claimant works for employer as a full-time machine operator.

Claimant's last day of work was March 23, 2020.

Claimant applied for a leave of absence due to the COVID 19 pandemic. Claimant specifically applied for leave to care for her child who is school-aged.

Employer approved claimant for Emergency Paid Sick Leave under the Families First Coronavirus Response Act. Employer has been paying claimant a reduced wage since April 6,

2020. Employer has asked claimant to return to work now that school is out of session, but claimant extended her leave until June 29, 2020.

Since filing this claim for unemployment insurance benefits, claimant has received \$1,340.00 for the four weeks ending April 18, 2020. Claimant did not report receipt of wages for any of these weeks. Claimant did report receipt of vacation pay for the one week ending April 25, 2020, in the amount of \$700.00.

Claimant has also received \$1,800.00 in Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC) for the three weeks ending April 18, 2020.

### **REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:**

Iowa Code section 96.19(38) provides:

"Total and partial unemployment".

a. An individual shall be deemed "totally unemployed" in any week with respect to which no wages are payable to the individual and during which the individual performs no services.

b. An individual shall be deemed partially unemployed in any week in which either of the following apply:

(1) While employed at the individual's then regular job, the individual works less than the regular full-time week and in which the individual earns less than the individual's weekly benefit amount plus fifteen dollars.

(2) The individual, having been separated from the individual's regular job, earns at odd jobs less than the individual's weekly benefit amount plus fifteen dollars.

c. An individual shall be deemed temporarily unemployed if for a period, verified by the department, not to exceed four consecutive weeks, the individual is unemployed due to a plant shutdown, vacation, inventory, lack of work or emergency from the individual's regular job or trade in which the individual worked full-time and will again work full-time, if the individual's employment, although temporarily suspended, has not been terminated.

In order to receive regular unemployment insurance benefits under Chapter 96 of the Iowa Code, a totally unemployed claimant must establish he or she is able to and available for work. Iowa Code § 96.4(3).

In this case, the claimant is totally unemployed. So the issue is whether she is able to and available for 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.

Here, employer has work available for claimant. However, claimant informed employer she was unable to work due to a lack of child care. Employer agreed to allow claimant time off for that reason and is paying her a reduced wage beginning April 6, 2020. Claimant has not established she is able to and available for work, even under the United States Department of Labor's guidance to flexibly interpret this requirement. See Unemployment Insurance Program Letter No. 10-20.

Claimant is considered to be on a leave of absence due to lack of childcare and is not available for work. Therefore, claimant is not eligible for regular, state-funded unemployment insurance benefits.

Even though claimant is not eligible for regular unemployment insurance benefits under state law, she may be eligible for federally funded unemployment insurance benefits under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act ("Cares Act"), Public Law 116-136. Section 2102 of the CARES Act creates a new temporary federal program called Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA) that in general provides up to 39 weeks of unemployment benefits. An individual receiving PUA benefits may also receive the \$600 weekly benefit amount (WBA) under the Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC) program if he or she is eligible for such compensation for the week claimed. Claimant must apply for PUA, as noted in the instructions provided in the "Note to Claimant" below. Please note that for any weeks where claimant received wages from employer, the wages would be deductible from the PUA weekly benefit amount.

Since the claimant is not eligible to receive regular, state-funded unemployment insurance benefits, 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 the claimant is not eligible for regular, state-funded unemployment insurance benefits effective March 22, 2020, claimant was overpaid \$1,340.00 in regular, state-funded unemployment insurance benefits. Claimant is required to repay those benefits.

The administrative law judge additionally concludes claimant has been overpaid Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation.

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). In addition to the regular UI benefits claimant received, claimant also received an additional \$1,800.00 in FPUC benefits for the three weeks ending April 18, 2020. Claimant is required to repay those benefits.

**DECISION:**

The May 12, 2020, (reference 01) unemployment insurance decision is reversed. Claimant is on a voluntary leave of absence due to lack of childcare and is not eligible for regular, state-funded unemployment insurance benefits during that time period. Claimant was overpaid \$1,340.00 in state-funded benefits for the four weeks ending April 18, 2020, and was overpaid \$1,800.00 in FPUC benefits for the three weeks ending April 18, 2020. Claimant will have to repay these benefits. Claimant may be eligible for PUA benefits, particularly for the week she did not receive pay from employer, but any wages from employer will have to be deducted from PUA benefits. For instructions on filing for PUA benefits, please see the note below.

**REMAND:**

This matter is remanded to the Benefits Bureau of Iowa Workforce Development for an adjustment of weekly benefit claims to reflect the wages claimant received from employer from April 6, 2020, going forward.



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Christine A. Louis  
Administrative Law Judge  
Unemployment Insurance Appeals Bureau  
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Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0209  
Fax (515)478-3528

June 22, 2020  
Decision Dated and Mailed

cal/scn

*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>.