

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU**

JOHNNEISHA L LONG

Claimant

**YOUTH EMERGENCY SERVICES &
SHELTER**

Employer

APPEAL 20A-UI-07195-DB-T

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

OC: 05/17/20

Claimant: Respondent (2R)

Iowa Code § 96.5(1) – Voluntary Quitting
Iowa Code § 96.3(7) – Overpayment of Benefits
Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.10 – Employer Participation in Fact-finding Interview
PL 116-136 Section 2104(B) – Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

The employer/appellant filed an appeal from the June 18, 2020 (reference 01) unemployment insurance decision that allowed unemployment insurance benefits to the claimant based upon her separation from work. The parties were properly notified of the hearing. A telephone hearing was held on August 5, 2020. The claimant, Johnneisha L. Long, did not participate. The employer, Youth Emergency Services & Shelter, participated through witnesses Mitchell Davis and Chad Van Hauen. Employer's Exhibit 1 was admitted. The administrative law judge took official notice of the claimant's unemployment insurance benefits records.

ISSUES:

Did claimant voluntarily quit the employment with good cause attributable to employer?
Has the claimant been overpaid any unemployment insurance benefits, and if so, can the repayment of those benefits to the agency be waived?
Can any charges to the employer's account be waived?
Has the claimant been overpaid Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation?

FINDINGS OF FACT:

Having reviewed all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: Claimant was employed full-time as a resident advisor. She began her employment on April 8, 2019 and her employment ended on May 20, 2019. Julie Webb was her immediate supervisor.

The employer has a written policy in place which states that two no call no shows can be considered a voluntary resignation. Claimant received a copy of the policy. Claimant was a no call no show to her shifts on May 16, 17, and 18, 2019. She never contacted the employer after missing these shifts.

Claimant's administrative records establish that she has received unemployment insurance benefits of \$1,749.00 from May 17, 2020 through July 25, 2020. Claimant has also received

Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation benefits in addition to regular unemployment insurance benefits in the amount of \$6,000.00 from May 17, 2020 through July 25, 2020. The employer never received notification that a fact-finding interview was occurring and never had an opportunity to present evidence at the fact-finding interview.

The issues of whether the claimant is eligible for PEUC and whether she is overpaid PEUC is remanded to the Benefits Bureau for an initial investigation and determination.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes as follows:

Iowa Code §96.5(1) 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.

Claimant had an intention to quit and carried out that intention by failing to call in to work for three consecutive days in a row. As such, claimant has the burden of proving that the voluntary leaving was for good cause attributable to the employer. Iowa Code § 96.6(2). "Good cause" for leaving employment must be that which is reasonable to the average person, not the overly sensitive individual or the claimant in particular. *Uniweld Products v. Indus. Relations Comm'n*, 277 So.2d 827 (Fla. Dist. Ct. App. 1973).

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.25(4) provides:

Voluntary quit without good cause. In general, a voluntary quit means discontinuing the employment because the employee no longer desires to remain in the relationship of an employee with the employer from whom the employee has separated. The employer has the burden of proving that the claimant is disqualified for benefits pursuant to Iowa Code section 96.5. However, the claimant has the initial burden to produce evidence that the claimant is not disqualified for benefits in cases involving Iowa Code section 96.5, subsection (1), paragraphs "a" through "i," and subsection 10. The following reasons for a voluntary quit shall be presumed to be without good cause attributable to the employer:

- (4) The claimant was absent for three days without giving notice to employer in violation of company rule.

The claimant's voluntary quitting was not for a good-cause reason attributable to the employer according to Iowa law. Benefits must be denied. Because benefits are denied, the issues of overpayment of benefits must be addressed.

Iowa Code § 96.3(7)a-b provides:

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.

b. (1) (a) If the department determines that an overpayment has been made, the charge for the overpayment against the employer's account shall be removed and the account shall be credited with an amount equal to the overpayment from the unemployment compensation trust fund and this credit shall include both contributory and reimbursable employers, notwithstanding section 96.8, subsection 5. The employer shall not be relieved of charges if benefits are paid because the employer or an agent of the employer failed to respond timely or adequately to the department's request for information relating to the payment of benefits. This prohibition against relief of charges shall apply to both contributory and reimbursable employers.

(b) However, provided the benefits were not received as the result of fraud or willful misrepresentation by the individual, benefits shall not be recovered from an individual if the employer did not participate in the initial determination to award benefits pursuant to section 96.6, subsection 2, and an overpayment occurred because of a subsequent reversal on appeal regarding the issue of the individual's separation from employment.

(2) An accounting firm, agent, unemployment insurance accounting firm, or other entity that represents an employer in unemployment claim matters and demonstrates a continuous pattern of failing to participate in the initial determinations to award benefits, as determined and defined by rule by the department, shall be denied permission by the department to represent any employers in unemployment insurance matters. This subparagraph does not apply to attorneys or counselors admitted to practice in the courts of this state pursuant to section 602.10101.

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.10 provides:

Employer and employer representative participation in fact-finding interviews.

(1) "Participate," as the term is used for employers in the context of the initial determination to award benefits pursuant to Iowa Code section 96.6, subsection 2, means submitting detailed factual information of the quantity and quality that if unrebutted would be sufficient to result in a decision favorable to the employer. The most effective means to participate is to provide live testimony at the interview from a witness with firsthand knowledge of the events leading to the separation. If no live testimony is provided, the employer must provide the name and telephone number of an employee with firsthand information who may be contacted, if necessary, for rebuttal. A party may also participate by providing detailed written statements or documents that provide detailed factual information of the events leading to separation. At a minimum, the information provided by the employer or the employer's representative must identify the dates and particular circumstances of the incident or incidents, including, in the case of discharge, the act or omissions of the claimant or, in the event of a voluntary separation, the stated reason for the quit. The specific rule or policy must be submitted if the claimant was discharged for violating such rule or policy. In the case of discharge for attendance violations, the information must include the circumstances of all incidents the employer or the employer's representative contends meet the definition of unexcused absences as set forth in 871—subrule 24.32(7). On the other hand, written or oral statements or general conclusions without supporting detailed factual information and information submitted after the fact-finding decision has been issued are not considered participation within the meaning of the statute.

(2) "A continuous pattern of nonparticipation in the initial determination to award benefits," pursuant to Iowa Code section 96.6, subsection 2, as the term is used for an entity representing employers, means on 25 or more occasions in a calendar quarter beginning with the first calendar quarter of 2009, the entity files appeals after failing to participate. Appeals filed but withdrawn before the day of the contested case hearing will not be considered in determining if a continuous pattern of nonparticipation exists. The division administrator shall notify the employer's representative in writing after each such appeal.

(3) If the division administrator finds that an entity representing employers as defined in Iowa Code section 96.6, subsection 2, has engaged in a continuous pattern of nonparticipation, the division administrator shall suspend said representative for a period of up to six months on the first occasion, up to one year on the second occasion and up to ten years on the third or subsequent occasion. Suspension by the division administrator constitutes final agency action and may be appealed pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.19.

(4) "Fraud or willful misrepresentation by the individual," as the term is used for claimants in the context of the initial determination to award benefits pursuant to Iowa Code section 96.6, subsection 2, means providing knowingly false statements or knowingly false denials of material facts for the purpose of obtaining unemployment insurance benefits. Statements or denials may be either oral or written by the claimant. Inadvertent misstatements or mistakes made in good faith are not considered fraud or willful misrepresentation.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 96.3(7)"b" as amended by 2008 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2160.

Because the claimant's separation was disqualifying, benefits were paid to which she was not entitled. The unemployment insurance law provides that benefits must be recovered from a claimant who receives benefits and is later determined to be ineligible for those benefits, even though the claimant acted in good faith and was not otherwise at fault. However, the overpayment will not be recovered when it is based on a reversal on appeal of an initial determination to award benefits on an issue regarding the claimant's employment separation if: (1) the benefits were not received due to any fraud or willful misrepresentation by the claimant and (2) the employer did not participate in the initial proceeding to award benefits. The employer will not be charged for benefits if it is determined that they did participate in the fact-finding interview. Iowa Code § 96.3(7).

In this case, the claimant has received benefits but was not eligible for those benefits. However, the employer was not provided an opportunity to participate in the fact-finding interview because a notice was never received by the employer.

Since the employer did not participate in the fact-finding interview by submitting detailed factual information of the quantity and quality that if unrebutted would be sufficient to result in a decision favorable to the employer, the claimant is not obligated to repay to the agency the regular unemployment insurance benefits she received in connection with this employer's account. Further, the employer's account will not be subject to charges because it never received notice of the fact-finding interview. Regular unemployment insurance benefits funded by the State of Iowa which were paid to the claimant, \$1,749.00 from May 17, 2020 through July 25, 2020, shall be charged to the fund.

The next issue is whether the claimant was eligible for Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation ("FPUC") benefits and whether she was overpaid those benefits. The

administrative law judge finds that she was not eligible for those benefits and is overpaid FPUC 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...

Because claimant is disqualified from receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits, she is also disqualified from receiving FPUC. While Iowa law does not require a claimant to repay regular unemployment insurance benefits when the employer does not participate in the fact-finding interview, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act ("Cares Act") makes no such exception for the repayment of FPUC. Therefore, the determination of whether the claimant must repay FPUC does not hinge on the employer's participation in the fact-finding interview. The administrative law judge concludes that claimant has been overpaid FPUC in the gross amount of \$6,000.00 from May 17, 2020 through July 25, 2020. Claimant must repay the FPUC benefits she received.

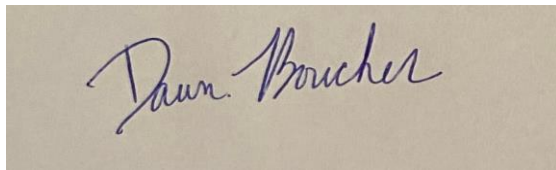
DECISION:

The June 18, 2020 (reference 01) unemployment insurance decision is reversed. Claimant voluntarily quit employment without good cause attributable to the employer. Unemployment insurance benefits are denied until the claimant has worked in and earned wages for insured work equal to ten times her weekly benefit amount after her May 20, 2019 separation date, and provided she is otherwise eligible.

The claimant has been overpaid regular unemployment insurance benefits of \$1,749.00 for the weeks between May 17, 2020 and July 25, 2020 but is not obligated to repay the agency those benefits due to the employer's lack of participation in the fact-finding interview. Further, the employer's account shall not be charged for those benefits paid due to lack of notice that the fact-finding interview was occurring. Those benefits paid shall be charged to the fund.

The claimant has also been overpaid Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation benefits in addition to regular unemployment insurance benefits. Claimant is overpaid \$6,000.00 in Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation benefits between May 17, 2020 and July 25, 2020 and is obligated to repay the agency those benefits as well. Those benefits may be recovered in accordance with the law.

REMAND: The issues of whether the claimant is eligible for PEUC and whether she is overpaid PEUC is remanded to the Benefits Bureau for an initial investigation and determination.



Dawn Boucher
Administrative Law Judge

August 12, 2020
Decision Dated and Mailed

db/mh

Note to Claimant: This decision determines you are not eligible for regular unemployment insurance benefits funded by the State of Iowa under state law. 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. If you do not qualify for regular unemployment insurance benefits funded by the State of Iowa under state law, you may qualify for benefits under the Federal Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (“PUA”) section of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (“Cares Act”) that discusses eligibility for claimants who are unemployed due to the Coronavirus. **You will need to apply for PUA to determine your eligibility under the program.** For additional information on how to apply for PUA go to: <https://www.iowaworkforcedevelopment.gov/pua-information>.

If you are denied regular unemployment insurance benefits funded by the State of Iowa and wish to apply for PUA, please visit: <https://www.iowaworkforcedevelopment.gov/pua-information> and scroll down to “Submit Proof Here.” You will fill out the questionnaire regarding the reason you are not working and upload a picture or copy of your fact-finding decision. Your claim will be reviewed for PUA eligibility. If you are eligible for PUA, you will also be eligible for Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC) until the program expires. Back payments PUA benefits may automatically be used to repay any overpayment of state benefits. If this does not occur on your claim, you may repay any overpayment by visiting: <https://www.iowaworkforcedevelopment.gov/unemployment-insurance-overpayment-and-recovery>. If you have applied and have been approved for PUA benefits, this decision will **not** negatively affect your entitlement to PUA benefits.