# IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU

BARB COOVERT Claimant

# APPEAL 20A-UI-04363-DB-T

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DECISION

THOMAS L CARDELLA & ASSOCIATES INC Employer

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

Iowa Code § 96.4(3) – Able and Available

### STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

The claimant/appellant filed an appeal from the May 15, 2020 (reference 01) unemployment insurance decision that found claimant was not eligible for unemployment benefits effective March 22, 2020 because she was not able to and available for work. The parties were properly notified of the hearing. A telephone hearing was held on June 5, 2020. The claimant, Barb Coovert, participated personally. The employer, Thomas L Cardella & Associates Inc., participated through witness Myka Gilchrist. The administrative law judge took administrative notice of the claimant's unemployment insurance benefits records.

#### ISSUE:

Is the claimant able to and available for work?

### FINDINGS OF FACT:

Having reviewed all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds:

Claimant is employed full-time for this employer. As of March 19, 2020, claimant's physician recommended that she not work due to her medical history and possible serious complications if she were to contract COVID 19. Her doctor has advised that she refrain from working until the COVID 19 pandemic has expired. She has given her doctor notes to her employer and her employer considers her to be on a leave of absence.

The administrative record shows claimant filed for and has been paid a total of \$2,058.00 in unemployment insurance benefits for the weeks between March 22, 2020 and May 9, 2020. Claimant's administrative records establish that she has received Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation benefits of \$3,600.00 from March 29, 2020 through May 9, 2020.

# REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

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

Iowa Code § 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 § 96.19, subsection 38, paragraph "b", subparagraph 1, or temporarily unemployed as defined in § 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 § 96.5, subsection 3 are waived if the individual is not disqualified for benefits under § 96.5, subsection 1, paragraph "h".

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.22(1) 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.

b. Interpretation of ability to work. The law provides that an individual must be able to work to be eligible for benefits. This means that the individual must be physically able to work, not necessarily in the individual's customary occupation, but able to work in some reasonably suitable, comparable, gainful, full-time endeavor, other than self-employment, which is generally available in the labor market in which the individual resides.

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.22(2) 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.

(2) Available for work. The availability requirement is satisfied when an individual is willing, able, and ready to accept suitable work which the individual does not have good cause to refuse, that is, the individual is genuinely attached to the labor market. Since, under unemployment insurance laws, it is the availability of an individual that is required to be tested, the labor market must be described in terms of the individual. A labor market for an individual means a market for the type of service which the individual offers in the geographical area in which the individual offers the service. Market in that

sense does not mean that job vacancies must exist; the purpose of unemployment insurance is to compensate for lack of job vacancies. It means only that the type of services which an individual is offering is generally performed in the geographical area in which the individual is offering the services.

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.

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. Employment Appeal Board*, 508 N.W.2d 719, 721 (lowa 1993); *Geiken v. Lutheran Home for the Aged*, 468 N.W.2d 223 (lowa 1991); lowa 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. The court in *Gilmore v. Empl. Appeal Bd.*, 695 N.W.2d 44 (lowa Ct. App. 2004) noted that "[i]nsofar as the Employment Security Law is not designed to provide health and disability insurance, only those employees who experience illness-induced separations that can fairly be attributed to the employer are properly eligible for unemployment benefits." *White v. Emp't Appeal Bd.*, 487 N.W.2d 342, 345 (lowa 1992) (citing *Butts v. Iowa Dep't of Job Serv.*, 328 N.W.2d 515, 517 (lowa 1983)).

The burden is on the claimant to establish that she is able to work and available for work within the meaning of the statute. Iowa Code § 96.6(2); Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.22. Given the restrictions claimant has, she has failed to prove she is able to and available for work effective March 22, 2020. As such, benefits are denied effective March 22, 2020. Because benefits are denied, the issues of overpayment of benefits must be addressed.

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.

The administrative law judge concludes that the claimant has been overpaid unemployment insurance benefits of \$2,058.00 in unemployment insurance benefits for the weeks between March 22, 2020 and May 9, 2020 pursuant to Iowa Code § 96.3(7) as the disqualification decision that created the overpayment decision is affirmed. Claimant must repay those benefits to the agency.

The next issue is whether the claimant was eligible for Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation ("FPUC") benefits and whether he 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. The administrative law judge concludes that claimant has been overpaid FPUC in the gross amount of \$3,600.00 from March 29, 2020 through May 9, 2020. Claimant must repay the FPUC benefits she received.

While the claimant may not be eligible for regular State of Iowa unemployment insurance benefits, she may be eligible for unemployment insurance benefits that have been made available to claimants under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act ("Cares Act"). The Pandemic Unemployment Assistance ("PUA") section of the Cares Act discusses eligibility for claimants who are unemployed due to the Coronavirus. For claimants who are ineligible for regular unemployment insurance benefits under Iowa Code Chapter 96, they may be eligible under PUA.

**Note to Claimant:** If this decision determines you are not eligible for regular unemployment insurance benefits and 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, 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 <a href="https://www.iowaworkforcedevelopment.gov/pua-information">https://www.iowaworkforcedevelopment.gov/pua-information</a>.

### DECISION:

The May 15, 2020 (reference 01) unemployment insurance decision is affirmed. The claimant is not able to work or available for work effective March 22, 2020.

The claimant has been overpaid unemployment insurance benefits of \$2,058.00 between March 22, 2020 and May 9, 2020 and is obligated to repay the agency those benefits she received.

The claimant has been overpaid FPUC benefits of \$3,600.00 from March 29, 2020 through May 9, 2020 and she is required to repay the agency those benefits she received as well.

Jan Moucher

Dawn Boucher Administrative Law Judge

June 22, 2020 Decision Dated and Mailed

db/scn