

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU**

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**ALECIA S BOGAN**  
Claimant

**REM IOWA COMMUNITY SERVICES INC**  
Employer

**APPEAL 20A-UI-05671-JE-T**  
**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE  
DECISION**

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

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Iowa Code § 96.19(38)a & b – Total and Partial Unemployment  
Iowa Code § 96.4(3) – Ability to and Availability for Work  
Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.23(26) – Able & Available – Availability Disqualifications  
Iowa Code § 96.3-7 – Overpayment  
PL 116-136 Section 2104 (B) – Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

The claimant filed a timely appeal from a representative's decision dated June 4, 2020 (reference 03) that determined she was not able and available for work. The claimant participated in the hearing on July 2, 2020. Katie Moore, Program Director and Amelia Gallagher, Employer Representative, participated in the hearing on behalf of the employer.

**ISSUES:**

The issues are whether the claimant is eligible for total or partial unemployment benefits, whether the claimant is still employed at the same hours and wages, whether the claimant is able and available for work, whether the claimant was overpaid benefits, and whether the claimant is eligible for Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation.

**FINDINGS OF FACT:**

The administrative law judge, having heard the testimony and considered all of the evidence in the record, finds that: The claimant was hired as a full-time direct support professional for REM Iowa Community Services on April 15, 2015. She became a PRN employee July 16, 2016, at her request.

The employer runs 24/7 facilities and all of its houses remained open during COVID-19. The claimant did not ask for hours from March 13 through June 11, 2020. The employer has an average of 200 PRN hours available each week.

The claimant filed for unemployment insurance benefits with an effective date of March 22, 2020. She has received benefits in the amount of \$1,990.00 for the ten weeks ending May 30, 2020. The claimant also received \$5,400.00 in Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation for the nine weeks ending June 2, 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, an unemployed claimant must establish he or she is able to and available for work. Iowa Code § 96.4(3).

In this case, the claimant was not working because she failed to request any hours between March 13 and June 11, 2020. The claimant is considered to be still employed at the same hours and wages as in her original contract of hire. 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.

The employer had work available for the claimant. However, the claimant did not request any PRN hours between March 13 and June 11, 2020. Consequently, the claimant is considered still employed at the same hours and wages. The 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.

The claimant was not considered to be on a leave of absence due to COVID-19 and was still employed at the same hours and wages. Therefore, the claimant is not eligible for regular, state-funded unemployment insurance benefits.

Even though the 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. The claimant does not have to be able and available for work to be eligible for the federal unemployment programs. The claimant must apply for PUA, as noted in the instructions provided in the "Note to Claimant" below.

The next issue is whether the claimant was overpaid unemployment insurance benefits.

Iowa Code section 96.3(7)a-b, as amended in 2008, 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.

The claimant received unemployment insurance benefits. This was during the period of time the claimant has been determined to be ineligible to receive benefits. This decision denies benefits. If this decision becomes final or if you are not eligible for PUA, you may have an overpayment of benefits.

The final issue is whether the claimant is eligible for or overpaid Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation. The administrative law judge finds that she is overpaid those 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...

The claimant has been disqualified from receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits. The claimant has received Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation. If this decision becomes final or if you are not eligible for PUA, you may have an overpayment of benefits.

**DECISION:**

The June 4, 2020. (reference 03) unemployment insurance decision is affirmed. The claimant is not able to work and available for work effective March 22, 2020. Regular unemployment insurance benefits funded by the state of Iowa are denied until such time as the claimant is able to and available for work.

The claimant has received unemployment insurance benefits and Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation. This decision denies benefits. If this decision becomes final or if you are not eligible for PUA, you may have an overpayment of benefits.

*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, 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>.



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July 20, 2020  
Decision Dated and Mailed

je/scn