

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU**

**SAMANTHA R HARDAWAY**  
Claimant

**APPEAL 21A-UI-03411-ED-T**

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE  
DECISION**

**GREEN COUNTY AGR EXTENSION PROG**  
Employer

**OC: 11/08/20**  
**Claimant: Respondent (1)**

Iowa Code § 96.5(1) – Voluntary Quitting  
Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.26(22) – Voluntary Quitting – Specific Period of Time  
Iowa Code § 96.3(7) – Recovery of Benefit Overpayment  
Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.10 – Employer/Representative Participation Fact-finding Interview  
PL 116-136, Sec. 2104(b) – Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

On January 20, 2021, the employer filed an appeal from the January 11, 2021, (reference 02) unemployment insurance decision that allowed benefits based on a separation from employment. The parties were properly notified about the hearing. A telephone hearing was held on March 25, 2021. Claimant, Samantha Hardaway, participated and testified. Employer participated through Jill Rasmussen.

**ISSUES:**

Did claimant voluntarily leave the employment with good cause attributable to the employer or did employer discharge the claimant for reasons related to job misconduct sufficient to warrant a denial of benefits?

Has the claimant been overpaid unemployment insurance benefits, and if so, can the repayment of those benefits to the agency be waived?

Can charges to the employer's account be waived?

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 began working for employer on May 11, 2020. Claimant was hired for a summer internship as a summer assistant. Both parties agreed the claimant was an intern and the employment was not permanent. At the end of the summer, July 31, 2020, the internship ended and claimant returned to school full-time.

## REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes claimant voluntarily left the employment with good cause attributable to the employer.

Iowa Code section 96.5(1) provides:

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

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.

Iowa Administrative Code rule 871-24.26(22) provides, in relevant part, as follows:

Voluntary quit with good cause attributable to the employer and separations not considered to be voluntary quits. The following are reasons for a claimant leaving employment with good cause attributable to the employer:

(22) The claimant was hired for a specific period of time and completed the contract of hire by working until this specific period of time had lapsed.

Claimant has the burden of proving that the voluntary leaving was for good cause attributable to the employer. Iowa Code § 96.6(2). A voluntary quit requires evidence of an intention to sever the employment relationship and an overt act carrying out that intention. See *Local Lodge #1426 v. Wilson Trailer*, 289 N.W.2d 698, 612 (Iowa 1980) and *Peck v. EAB*, 492 N.W.2d 438 (Iowa App. 1992). 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. See 871 IAC 24.25.

Here, the claimant left employment because she had completed the internship. Both parties agreed claimant would work as a summer intern until the internship ended.

Claimant completed the contract of hire by completing all the work the employer had for her as part of the internship agreement. The separation from the employment at the end of the internship was for good cause attributable to the employer. Accordingly, claimant is eligible for benefits, provided she is otherwise eligible.

As benefits are allowed, the issues of overpayment of regular unemployment insurance benefits are moot and will not be discussed further in this decision.

Finally, because claimant is eligible for regular unemployment insurance benefits, she is also eligible for Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC).

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").

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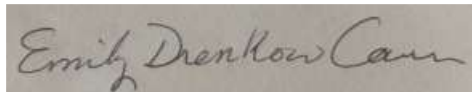
(f) Fraud and Overpayments

(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, claimant is eligible to receive regular unemployment insurance benefits. Accordingly, she is also qualified to receive FPUC. FPUC is a federally funded benefit, so the employer will not be charged for any FPUC claimant receives.

**DECISION:**

The January 11, 2021, (reference 02) unemployment insurance decision is affirmed. Claimant was separated for no disqualifying reason. Claimant is eligible to receive unemployment insurance benefits, provided claimant meets all other eligibility requirements. Employer may be charged for regular unemployment insurance benefits. Claimant is also eligible to receive FPUC. Employer will not be charged for any FPUC claimant receives.



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Emily Drenkow Carr  
Administrative Law Judge  
Unemployment Insurance Appeals Bureau  
1000 East Grand Avenue  
Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0209  
Fax (515)478-3528

March 29, 2021  
Decision Dated and Mailed

Ed/ol