

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

68-0157 (9-06) - 3091078 - EI

**GEORGE STEVENS**  
Claimant

**APPEAL NO. 13A-UI-02001-LT**

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE  
DECISION**

**SCHNEIDER NATIONAL CARRIERS INC**  
Employer

**OC: 12/23/12**  
**Claimant: Respondent (2-R)**

Iowa Code § 96.4(3) – Ability to and Availability for Work  
Iowa Code § 96.3(7) – Recovery of Benefit Overpayment

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

The employer filed a timely appeal from the February 11, 2013 (reference 03) decision that allowed benefits. After due notice was issued, a telephone conference hearing was held on March 18, 2013. Claimant did not respond to the hearing notice instruction and did not participate. Employer participated through Amana dedicated fleet manager, Troy Green.

**ISSUES:**

Did claimant fail to accept a suitable offer of work and if so, was the failure to do so for a good cause reason?

Is the claimant overpaid benefits?

**FINDINGS OF FACT:**

Having heard the testimony and having reviewed the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: The Amana plant normally shuts down between Christmas and New Year's Day but a snowstorm on December 20 put deliveries behind schedule so drivers were e-mailed to work that week. He said he was out of town and did not accept work through December 28. Work was also available at full operational capacity on January 2 through 4 but claimant opted not to work that week either.

The claimant has received unemployment benefits since filing a claim with an effective date of December 23, 2012.

**REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:**

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes that the claimant was not able to work and available for work.

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

871 IAC 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.

871 IAC 24.23(13), (25) and (29) provide:

Availability disqualifications. The following are reasons for a claimant being disqualified for being unavailable for work.

(13) If a claimant is visiting in another area and is not in the labor market.

(25) If the claimant is out of town for personal reasons for the major portion of the workweek and is not in the labor market.

(29) Failure to work the major portion of the scheduled workweek for the claimant's regular employer.

Since claimant was not available to work when there was work, he is not entitled to benefits for those two weeks. Accordingly, benefits are denied.

Iowa Code § 96.3-7, 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.

b. (1) 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. 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. The employer shall not be charged with the benefits.

(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.

Because claimant's separation was disqualifying, benefits were paid to which claimant 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 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 whether or not the overpayment is recovered. Iowa Code § 96.3(7). In this case, claimant has received benefits but was not eligible for those benefits.

**DECISION:**

The February 11, 2013 (reference 03) decision is reversed. The claimant was not able to work and available for work for the two weeks ending January 5, 2013. Benefits are denied.

**REMAND:** The matter of determining the amount of the potential overpayment and whether the overpayment should be recovered under Iowa Code § 96.3(7)b is remanded to the Agency.

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Dévon M. Lewis  
Administrative Law Judge

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Decision Dated and Mailed

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