IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS

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

Claimant: Respondent (2/R)

CORY WEAVER Claimant
APPEAL NO. 10A-UCX-00014-BT ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DECISION
AMERICAN TV & APPLIANCE INC Employer
Original Claim: 01/31/10

Iowa Code § 96.4-3 - Able and Available for Work Iowa Code § 96.3-7 - Overpayment

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

American TV & Appliance, Inc. (employer) appealed an unemployment insurance decision dated February 24, 2010, reference 01, which held that Cory Weaver (claimant) was eligible for unemployment insurance benefits. After hearing notices were mailed to the parties' last-known addresses of record, a telephone hearing was held on April 15, 2010. The claimant participated in the hearing. The employer participated through Brooke Moore, Human Resources Manager. Based on the evidence, the arguments of the parties, and the law, the administrative law judge enters the following findings of fact, reasoning and conclusions of law, and decision.

ISSUE:

The issue is whether the claimant's separation from his part-time employment qualifies him to receive unemployment insurance benefits.

FINDINGS OF FACT:

The administrative law judge, having heard the testimony and having considered all of the evidence in the record, finds that: The claimant was hired as a part-time warehouse specialist on August 20, 2003 and continued in this capacity until July 2006, when he left on military leave. He returned from the military in March 2007 and worked part-time until August 2007. Since that date, the claimant has been employed part-time, seasonal, and continues to be employed in that same capacity. He is attending school and returns to work for the employer on school breaks.

The claimant filed a claim for unemployment insurance benefits effective January 31, 2010 and has received benefits after the separation from employment.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

The issue to be determined is whether the claimant is still employed with the employer for the same hours and wages as contemplated in the original contract of hire.

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 24.23(26) provides:

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

(26) Where a claimant is still employed in a part-time job at the same hours and wages as contemplated in the original contract for hire and is not working on a reduced workweek basis different from the contract for hire, such claimant cannot be considered partially unemployed.

The claimant was hired as a part-time warehouse specialist. Except for his military leave from July 2006 through March 2007, there has been no separation from his part-time employment and he is still employed at the same hours and wages as contemplated in his original contract of hire. The claimant is disqualified from receiving benefits from this employer.

Based on this regulation, this matter is remanded to the Claims Section to determine whether the claimant is monetarily eligible to receive unemployment insurance benefits when the wage credits the claimant earned while working for the employer are not used in determining the claimant's monetary eligibility or his maximum weekly benefit amount.

lowa Code § 96.3(7) 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. The overpayment recovery law was updated in 2008. See lowa Code § 96.3(7)(b). Under the revised law, a claimant will not be required to repay an overpayment of benefits if all of the following factors are met. First, the prior award of benefits must have been made in connection with a decision regarding the claimant's separation from a particular employment. Second, the claimant must not have engaged in fraud or willful misrepresentation to obtain the benefits or in connection with the Agency's initial decision to award benefits. Third, the employer must not have participated at the initial fact-finding proceeding that resulted in the initial decision to award benefits. If Workforce Development determines there has been an overpayment of benefits, the employer will not be charged for the benefits, regardless of whether the claimant is required to repay the benefits.

Because the claimant has been deemed ineligible for benefits, any benefits the claimant has received could constitute an overpayment. Accordingly, the administrative law judge will remand the matter to the Claims Division for determination of whether there has been an

overpayment, the amount of the overpayment, and whether the claimant will have to repay the benefits.

DECISION:

The unemployment insurance decision dated February 24, 2010, reference 01, is reversed. The claimant has not separated from the employer herein and does not qualify for unemployment benefits based on his wages with this employer. The employer's account is not subject to charge. The matter is remanded to the Claims Section for investigation and determination of the claimant's monetary eligibility based on wages from other employers and the overpayment issue.

Susan D. Ackerman Administrative Law Judge

Decision Dated and Mailed

sda/kjw