

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

MICHAEL JACOBS
Claimant

APPEAL 16A-UI-02716-DGT

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

STEADFAST MANAGEMENT COMPANY IN
Employer

OC: 02/07/16
Claimant: Respondent (1)

Iowa Code § 96.4(3) – Ability to and Availability for Work
Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.22(1) – Able to Work - illness, injury or pregnancy
Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.23(35) – Availability Disqualifications

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

Employer filed an appeal from a decision of a representative dated February 25, 2016, (reference 01) that held claimant eligible for benefits. After due notice, a hearing was scheduled for and held on March 28, 2016. The hearing notice did not include Iowa Code § 96.4(3) – Ability to and Availability for Work. The parties waived notice of that issue on the record. Claimant participated personally and by J. Richard Johnson, Attorney at Law. Employer participated by Alyssa Bressi, Human Resources Coordinator. Claimant's Exhibits A through C were admitted into evidence.

ISSUE:

The issue in this matter is whether claimant is able and available for work.

FINDINGS OF FACT:

The administrative law judge, having heard the testimony and considered all of the evidence in the record, finds: Claimant was suffering from a work-related injury and requested a leave of absence for a surgical procedure. That leave of absence was granted and he was on medical leave November 25, 2015 through December 31, 2015.

Claimant came back to work on or about January 25, 2016 and worked with the medical restrictions that his doctor recommended. Claimant was able to perform light duty functions, and employer was able to accommodate those restrictions at that time.

On or about February 12, 2016 claimant was placed on an involuntary leave of absence without pay by employer. Claimant's medical restrictions had not changed, and claimant was able to keep performing light duty work. Claimant informed employer that his medical restrictions were indefinite, but employer requested additional information from claimant and would not allow him to return to work. Claimant has not been allowed to return to work since February 12, 2016.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes that the claimant is able to work and available for work effective February 7, 2016.

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".

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

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 physician 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 (Iowa 1993); *Geiken v. Lutheran Home for the Aged*, 468 N.W.2d 223 (Iowa 1991); Iowa 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

(Iowa 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 (Iowa 1992) (citing *Butts v. Iowa Dep't of Job Serv.*, 328 N.W.2d 515, 517 (Iowa 1983)).

Iowa Code § 216.6 (previously 601A.6) requires employers to make "reasonable accommodations" for employees with disabilities. Reasonable accommodation is required only to the extent that refusal to provide some accommodation would be discrimination itself. Reasonableness is a flexible standard measured in terms of an employee's needs and desires and by economic and other realities faced by the employer. *Sierra v. Emp't Appeal Bd.*, 508 N.W.2d 719 (Iowa 1993). See also, *Foods, Inc. v. Iowa Civil Rights Comm'n*, 318 N.W.2d 162 (Iowa 1982) and *Cerro Gordo Care Facility v. Iowa Civil Rights Comm'n*, 401 N.W.2d 192 (Iowa 1987).

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 (Iowa 1993); *Geiken v. Lutheran Home for the Aged*, 468 N.W.2d 223 (Iowa 1991); Iowa 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. This means that when evaluating whether a person with a protected disability is able and available to work we must take into account the reasonable accommodation requirements imposed on employers under federal, state, and local laws. *Id.*

Inasmuch as the injury is considered work-related for the purposes of unemployment insurance benefits and the treating physician has released the claimant to return to work, even with restrictions the claimant has established his ability to work. Because the employer had no work available or was not willing to accommodate the work restrictions, benefits are allowed.

Claimant is on notice that he must conduct at least two work searches per week and file weekly claims in order to retain eligibility for benefits.

DECISION:

The February 25, 2016, (reference 01) unemployment insurance decision is affirmed. The claimant is able to work and available for work effective February 7, 2016. Benefits are allowed, provided he is otherwise eligible.

Duane L. Golden
Administrative Law Judge

Decision Dated and Mailed

dlg/pjs