

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU**

DONNIE HAWKINS
Claimant

SCHNEIDER NATIONAL CARRIERS INC
Employer

APPEAL 20A-UI-06181-JC-T
**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

OC: 03/29/20
Claimant: Appellant (1R)

Iowa Code § 96.4(3) – Able to and Available for Work
Iowa Code § 96.3(7) – Recovery of Benefit Overpayment
PL116-136, Sec. 2104 – Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC)

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

The claimant/appellant, Donnie Hawkins, filed an appeal from the June 8, 2020 (reference 01) Iowa Workforce Development (“IWD”) unemployment insurance decision that denied benefits. The parties were properly notified about the hearing. A telephone hearing was held on July 17, 2020. The claimant participated personally. The employer, Schneider National Carriers Inc., was represented by John Soete, hearing representative for ADP. Katrina Wolff testified for the employer.

The administrative law judge took official notice of the administrative records. Based on the evidence, the arguments presented, and the law, the administrative law judge enters the following findings of fact, reasoning and conclusions of law, and decision.

ISSUES:

Is the claimant able to work and available for work effective March 29, 2020?
Is the claimant overpaid benefits?
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: The claimant began employment on May 28, 2018 and last performed work on March 24, 2020 as a full-time driver. He separated from employment on May 29, 2020. The issue of the claimant’s permanent separation has not yet been addressed by the Benefits Bureau.

The claimant became sick with symptoms consistent with COVID-19, but never tested positive. He was approved for FMLA from March 25, 2020 through April 23, 2020. He remained off of work until separation occurred on May 29, 2020. Thereafter, he was still sick and remained under doctor’s care until he was released without restrictions sometime in June. The claimant was unsure of the date that his doctor released him to return to work and did not provide

medical documentation. The employer had full-time work available to the claimant during the period he was on his leave of absence.

Despite being denied benefits after the initial fact-finding, the decision was made by Iowa Workforce Development to release funds of claimants while their claims were pending due to the backlog caused by the recent COVID 19 pandemic. The claimant was one of the individuals whose funds were released pending the initial decision. The administrative record shows, the claimant filed for and received a total of \$4,329.00 in regular unemployment insurance benefits for the weeks between March 29, 2020 and May 30, 2020.

The claimant also received federal unemployment insurance benefits through Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC). He received \$5,400.00 in federal benefits for the nine-week period ending May 30, 2020.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes the claimant is not able to and available for work effective March 23, 2020.

Iowa Code section 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 96.1A, subsection 38, paragraph "b", subparagraph (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. 871-24.23(1) provides:

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

- (1) An individual who is ill and presently not able to perform work due to illness.

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.

For an individual to be eligible to receive benefits, he must be able to work, available for work, and actively seeking work as required by the unemployment insurance law. Iowa Code § 96.4(3). The burden is on the claimant to establish that he is able and available for work within the meaning of the statute. Iowa Code § 96.6(2); Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.22.

The administrative law judge recognizes the claimant has filed his current claim due to hardship related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Here, the employer has work available for the claimant. However, the claimant informed the employer he was unable to work due to illness. The employer agreed to allow the claimant time off for that reason. The claimant remained under doctor's care and did not furnish evidence at the hearing to support when he was release to work full-time without restrictions.

The credible evidence presented fails to establish the claimant was able and available for work, according to Iowa law. 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, he/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 must apply for PUA, as noted in the instructions provided in the "Note to Claimant" below.

The claimant's May 29, 2020 permanent separation from employment is remanded to the Benefits Bureau of Iowa Workforce Development for an initial investigation and determination.

As the claimant has received benefits to which he was not entitled, the next issue in this case is whether the claimant was overpaid unemployment insurance benefits.

Iowa Code § 96.3(7) provides, in pertinent part:

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.

Since the decision disqualifying the claimant has been affirmed, he was overpaid \$4,329.00 in regular unemployment insurance 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...

Here, the claimant is disqualified from receiving regular unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Accordingly, this also disqualifies the claimant from receiving Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC). In addition to the regular UI benefits he received an additional \$5,400.00 in FPUC benefits for the nine-week period ending July 17, 2020. The claimant may have to repay the benefits received thus far, unless the claimant applies and is approved for PUA, as directed in the paragraph below.

DECISION:

The unemployment insurance decision dated June 8, 2020, (reference 01) is affirmed. The claimant is not able and available for work effective March 23, 2020. Regular unemployment insurance benefits funded by the state of Iowa are denied until such time the claimant is able to and available for work.

The claimant has been overpaid \$4,329.00 in regular unemployment insurance benefits. The claimant has also been overpaid \$5,400.00 in Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation. The claimant may have to repay the benefits received thus far, unless the claimant applies and is approved for PUA, as directed below.

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.
- If you do not qualify for regular unemployment insurance benefits due to disqualifying separations and are currently unemployed for reasons related to COVID-19, you may qualify for Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA). **You will need to apply for PUA to determine your eligibility under the program.** More information about how to apply for PUA is available online at: www.iowaworkforcedevelopment.gov/pua-information

If you have applied and have been approved for PUA benefits, this decision will not negatively affect your entitlement to PUA benefits.

REMAND:

The claimant's May 29, 2020 permanent separation from employment is remanded to the Benefits Bureau of Iowa Workforce Development for an initial investigation and determination.



Jennifer L. Beckman
Administrative Law Judge
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July 28, 2020
Decision Dated and Mailed

jlb/mh