IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU

BRENDA PIPER Claimant

APPEAL 21A-UI-06288-S1-T

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DECISION

WELLS ENTERPRISES INC Employer

> OC: 12/20/20 Claimant: Appellant (1/R)

Iowa Code § 96.4-3 – Able and Available 871 IAC 24.23(10) – Voluntary Leave of Absence Iowa Code § 96.3-7 – Overpayment PL 116-136 Section 2104 (B) – Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

Brenda Piper (claimant) appealed a representative's February 9, 2021, decision (reference 01) that concluded ineligibility to receive unemployment insurance benefits as of December 20, 2020, because a leave of absence was granted by Wells Enterprises (employer) at the claimant's request. After hearing notices were mailed to the parties' last-known addresses of record, a telephone hearing was held on May 6, 2021. The claimant participated personally. The employer was represented by Jackie Boudreaux, Hearings Representative, and participated by Marlenne Lara, Human Resources Generalist. The administrative law judge took official notice of the administrative file.

ISSUE:

The issue is whether the claimant is available for work and whether the claimant was on an approved leave of absence.

FINDINGS OF FACT:

The administrative law judge, having heard the testimony and considered all of the evidence in the record, finds that: The claimant was hired on January 5, 2015, as a full-time sanitation assistant specialist. On February 22, 2020, the claimant gave the employer a doctor's note restricting her from heavy lifting. The physician also wanted the claimant off her feet due to a high-risk pregnancy. The claimant filed for and was granted Family Medical Leave (FMLA) through February 15, 2021.

The employer performed an Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) process to see if it could accommodate the claimant in her current job position. It could not. The claimant requested and was granted short-term disability from December 22, 2020, through June 28, 2021. It pays her sixty-percent of her weekly wages.

In March 2021, the claimant's physician restricted the claimant from all work. Her baby is due on June 26, 2021.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

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 37, paragraph "b", subparagraph (1), or temporarily unemployed as defined in section 96.1A, subsection 37, 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(1) and (10) provide:

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.

(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.

The claimant has the burden of proof in establishing his ability and availability for work. *Davoren v. Iowa Employment Security Commission*, 277 N.W.2d 602 (Iowa 1979). When employees are unable to perform work due to a medical condition, they are considered to be unavailable for work. When employees request and are granted a leave of absence, they are

considered to be voluntarily unemployed. The claimant requested a medical leave of absence and the employer granted the request. The claimant is considered to be voluntarily unemployed, or unavailable for work, during the period of the medical leave of absence and is not eligible to receive unemployment insurance benefits from December 20, 2020.

The issue of whether claimant has been overpaid unemployment insurance benefits and Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation is remanded to the Benefits Bureau of Iowa Workforce Development for an initial investigation and decision.

DECISION:

The representative's February 9, 2021, decision (reference 01) is affirmed. The claimant is considered to be unavailable for work and is not eligible to receive unemployment insurance benefits from December 20, 2020.

The issue of whether claimant has been overpaid unemployment insurance benefits and Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation is remanded to the Benefits Bureau of Iowa Workforce Development for an initial investigation and decision.

Buch A. Schert

Beth A. Scheetz Administrative Law Judge

May 14, 2021 Decision Dated and Mailed

bas/scn