

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU**

JOHN T TALLEY
Claimant

J & L INVESTMENTS INC
Employer

APPEAL 17A-UI-10224-NM-T

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

**OC: 08/13/17
Claimant: Respondent (2)**

Iowa Code § 96.5(1) – Voluntary Quitting
Iowa Code § 96.3(7) – Recovery of Benefit Overpayment
Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.10 – Employer/Representative Participation Fact-finding Interview

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

The employer filed an appeal from the September 29, 2017, (reference 06) unemployment insurance decision that allowed benefits. The parties were properly notified of the hearing. A telephone hearing was held on October 23, 2017. The claimant did not participate. The employer participated through General Manager Meagan O'Brien. Employer's Exhibits 1 through 3 were received into evidence. Official notice was taken of the administrative record.

ISSUES:

Did claimant voluntarily quit the employment with good cause attributable to employer?
Has the claimant been overpaid any unemployment insurance benefits, and if so, can the repayment of those benefits to the agency be waived?
Can any charges to the employer's account be waived?

FINDINGS OF FACT:

Having reviewed all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: Claimant was employed part time as a griller. The employer was not certain of claimant's most recent date of hire, but based on the information contained in the administrative record, specifically claimant's report of wages in making his weekly claim for benefits, it appears he was re-hired sometime during the week beginning August 20, 2017. Claimant was separated from employment on September 5, 2017, after being deemed to have voluntarily quit. O'Brien testified claimant had previously been employed, but was separated after three consecutive no-call/no-shows. The employer's policy, which claimant received a copy of, states discharge is possible after just one no-call/no-show. (Exhibit 3). When claimant was rehired, O'Brien specifically advised him that if he could not come in to work for any reason he needed to notify the employer, or he risked being separated from employment again. Claimant was scheduled to work September 5, 6, and 7, but did not show up and did not call in for any of these shifts. (Exhibit 2). Claimant was then deemed to have voluntarily quit. O'Brien later learned claimant

had claimed to have quit because a manager had touched him. Upon hearing this, O'Brien investigated the claim, but found the allegations to be unsubstantiated.

The claimant filed a new claim for unemployment insurance benefits with an effective date of August 13, 2017. The claimant filed for and received a total of \$2,794.00 in unemployment insurance benefits for the claim year-to-date, with a total of \$1,908.00 for the weeks between September 3 and October 14, 2017. Both the employer and the claimant participated in a fact finding interview regarding the separation on September 28, 2017. The fact finder determined claimant qualified for benefits.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes claimant's separation from the employment was without good cause attributable to the employer.

Iowa Code §96.5(1) provides:

An individual shall be disqualified for benefits:

1. Voluntary quitting. If the individual has left work voluntarily without good cause attributable to the individual's employer, if so found by the department.

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.25(4) provides:

Voluntary quit without good cause. In general, a voluntary quit means discontinuing the employment because the employee no longer desires to remain in the relationship of an employee with the employer from whom the employee has separated. The employer has the burden of proving that the claimant is disqualified for benefits pursuant to Iowa Code § 96.5. However, the claimant has the initial burden to produce evidence that the claimant is not disqualified for benefits in cases involving Iowa Code § 96.5, subsection (1), paragraphs "a" through "i," and subsection 10. The following reasons for a voluntary quit shall be presumed to be without good cause attributable to the employer:

(4) The claimant was absent for three days without giving notice to employer in violation of company rule.

Claimant was separated from employment after he failed to report to work for three consecutive shifts. An employer is entitled to expect its employees to report to work as scheduled or to be notified when and why the employee is unable to report to work. While the employer does not have a policy as set out in Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.25(4), it has established that claimant did not return to work again after his last shift. Claimant's failure to return to work shows an intent to voluntarily quit. Claimant had not met his burden in showing that his reasons for quitting were with good cause attributable to the employer and is therefore considered to have voluntarily left employment without good cause attributable to the employer. Benefits are withheld.

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.

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871- 24.10 provides:

Employer and employer representative participation in fact-finding interviews.

(1) "Participate," as the term is used for employers in the context of the initial determination to award benefits pursuant to Iowa Code § 96.6, subsection 2, means submitting detailed factual information of the quantity and quality that if un rebutted would be sufficient to result in a decision favorable to the employer. The most effective means to participate is to provide live testimony at the interview from a witness with firsthand knowledge of the events leading to the separation. If no live testimony is provided, the employer must provide the name and telephone number of an employee with firsthand information who may be contacted, if necessary, for rebuttal. A party may also participate by providing detailed written statements or documents that provide detailed factual information of the events leading to separation. At a minimum, the information provided by the employer or the employer's representative must identify the dates and particular circumstances of the incident or incidents, including, in the case of discharge, the act or omissions of the claimant or, in the event of a voluntary separation, the stated reason for the quit. The specific rule or policy must be submitted if the claimant was discharged for violating such rule or policy. In the case of discharge for attendance violations, the information must include the circumstances of all incidents the employer or the employer's representative contends meet the definition of unexcused absences as set forth in 871—subrule 24.32(7). On the other hand, written or oral statements or general conclusions without supporting detailed factual information and information submitted after the fact-finding decision has been issued are not considered participation within the meaning of the statute.

(2) "A continuous pattern of nonparticipation in the initial determination to award benefits," pursuant to Iowa Code § 96.6, subsection 2, as the term is used for an entity representing employers, means on 25 or more occasions in a calendar quarter beginning with the first calendar quarter of 2009, the entity files appeals after failing to participate. Appeals filed but withdrawn before the day of the contested case hearing will not be considered in determining if a continuous pattern of nonparticipation exists. The division administrator shall notify the employer's representative in writing after each such appeal.

(3) If the division administrator finds that an entity representing employers as defined in Iowa Code § 96.6, subsection 2, has engaged in a continuous pattern of nonparticipation, the division administrator shall suspend said representative for a period of up to six months on the first occasion, up to one year on the second occasion and up to ten years on the third or subsequent occasion.

Suspension by the division administrator constitutes final agency action and may be appealed pursuant to Iowa Code § 17A.19.

(4) "Fraud or willful misrepresentation by the individual," as the term is used for claimants in the context of the initial determination to award benefits pursuant to Iowa Code § 96.6, subsection 2, means providing knowingly false statements or knowingly false denials of material facts for the purpose of obtaining unemployment insurance benefits. Statements or denials may be either oral or written by the claimant. Inadvertent misstatements or mistakes made in good faith are not considered fraud or willful misrepresentation.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code § 96.3(7)"b" as amended by 2008 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2160.

Because the claimant's separation was disqualifying, benefits were paid to which he was not entitled. The unemployment insurance law provides 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 if it is determined they did participate in the fact-finding interview. Iowa Code § 96.3(7). In this case, the claimant has received benefits but was not eligible for those benefits. Since the employer did participate in the fact-finding interview claimant is obligated to repay to the agency the benefits he received and the employer's account shall not be charged.

DECISION:

The September 29, 2017, (reference 06) unemployment insurance decision is reversed. Claimant voluntarily left the employment without good cause attributable to the employer. Benefits are withheld until such time as he has worked in and been paid wages for insured work equal to ten times his weekly benefit amount, provided he is otherwise eligible. The claimant has been overpaid unemployment insurance benefits in the amount of \$1,908.00 and is obligated to repay the agency those benefits. The employer did participate in the fact-finding interview and its account shall not be charged.

Nicole Merrill
Administrative Law Judge

Decision Dated and Mailed

nm/rvs