

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

TERESA M THOMA
Claimant

APPEAL 20A-UI-04809-AD-T

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

DUBUQUE COMMUNITY SCHOOL DIST
Respondent

**OC: 03/15/20
Claimant: Respondent (4)**

Iowa Code § 96.4(3) – Able and Available
Iowa Code § 96.19(38) – Total, Partial, Temporary Unemployment
Iowa Code § 96.7(2)a(2)(a) – Still Employed/Chargeability
Iowa Code § 96.4(5)c – Vacation Period/Holiday Recess
Iowa Code § 96.3(7) - Recovery of Benefit Overpayment

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

On May 28, 2020, Dubuque Community School District (employer/appellant) filed an appeal from the May 19, 2020 (reference 04) unemployment insurance decision that allowed benefits beginning with the benefit week ending March 21, 2020.

A telephone hearing was held on June 24, 2020. The parties were properly notified of the hearing. Employer participated by Payroll Specialist Mindy Klein. Teresa Thoma (claimant/respondent) participated personally.

Official notice was taken of the administrative record.

ISSUES:

- I. Is the claimant totally, partially, or temporarily unemployed?
- II. Is the claimant able to and available for work?
- III. Is the claimant still employed at the same wage and hours? Is the employer's account subject to charge?
- IV. Was the claimant overpaid benefits?
- V. 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:

Claimant has been employed by employer as a substitute paraprofessional since January 2, 2020. Claimant is still employed in that position. Work was not available the week ending March 21, 2020, due to spring break. Work was not available beginning with the week ending March 28,

2020, due to the pandemic. Work was not available beginning June 4, 2020, due to the term ending.

Claimant's base period includes wages for work other than on-call work. The unemployment insurance system shows claimant received weekly benefits in the amount of \$82.00 for the week ending March 21, 2020. Claimant reported no wages from the benefit week ending March 21, 2020 through the benefit week ending June 20, 2020.

A fact-finding interview was not scheduled or held.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

For the reasons that follow, the May 19, 2020 (reference 04) unemployment insurance decision that allowed benefits is MODIFIED in favor of appellant. Benefits are allowed beginning the benefit week ending March 28, 2020, provided claimant is otherwise eligible. Furthermore, employer's account is not subject to charge.

Iowa Code section 96.19(38) provides:

"Total and partial unemployment".

a. An individual shall be deemed "totally unemployed" in any week with respect to which no wages are payable to the individual and during which the individual performs no services.

b. An individual shall be deemed partially unemployed in any week in which either of the following apply:

(1) While employed at the individual's then regular job, the individual works less than the regular full-time week and in which the individual earns less than the individual's weekly benefit amount plus fifteen dollars.

(2) The individual, having been separated from the individual's regular job, earns at odd jobs less than the individual's weekly benefit amount plus fifteen dollars.

c. An individual shall be deemed temporarily unemployed if for a period, verified by the department, not to exceed four consecutive weeks, the individual is unemployed due to a plant shutdown, vacation, inventory, lack of work or emergency from the individual's regular job or trade in which the individual worked full-time and will again work full-time, if the individual's employment, although temporarily suspended, has not been terminated.

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.22(2)i provides:

Benefit 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.

(2) Available for work. The availability requirement is satisfied when an individual is willing, able, and ready to accept suitable work which the individual does not have good cause to refuse, that is, the individual is genuinely attached to the labor market....

i. On-call workers.

(1) Substitute workers (i.e., post office clerks, railroad extra board workers), who hold themselves available for one employer and who do not accept other work, are not available for work within the meaning of the law and are not eligible for benefits.

(2) Substitute teachers. The question of eligibility of substitute teachers is subjective in nature and must be determined on an individual case basis. The substitute teacher is considered an instructional employee and is subject to the same limitations as other instructional employees. As far as payment of benefits between contracts or terms and during customary and established periods of holiday recesses is concerned, benefits are denied if the substitute teacher has a contract or reasonable assurance that the substitute teacher will perform service in the period immediately following the vacation or holiday recess. An on-call worker (includes a substitute teacher) is not disqualified if the individual is able and available for work, making an earnest and active search for work each week, placing no restrictions on employment and is genuinely attached to the labor market.

(3) An individual whose wage credits earned in the base period of the claim consist exclusively of wage credits by performing on-call work, such as a banquet worker, railway worker, substitute school teacher or any other individual whose work is solely on-call work during the base period, is not considered an unemployed individual within the meaning of Iowa Code section 96.19(38)"a" and "b." An individual who is willing to accept only on-call work is not considered to be available for work.

Iowa Code section 96.7(2)a(2)(a), (b), and (c) provides:

2. Contribution rates based on benefit experience.

a. (2) The amount of regular benefits plus fifty percent of the amount of extended benefits paid to an eligible individual shall be charged against the account of the employers in the base period in the inverse chronological order in which the employment of the individual occurred.

(a) However, if the individual to whom the benefits are paid is in the employ of a base period employer at the time the individual is receiving the benefits, and the individual is receiving the same employment from the employer that the individual received during the individual's base period, benefits paid to the individual shall not be charged against the account of the employer. This provision applies to both contributory and reimbursable employers, notwithstanding subparagraph (3) and section 96.8, subsection 5.

Iowa Code section 96.4(5)c provides:

An unemployed individual shall be eligible to receive benefits with respect to any week only if the department finds that:

5. Benefits based on service in employment in a nonprofit organization or government entity, defined in section 96.19, subsection 18, are payable in the same amount, on the same terms and subject to the same conditions as compensation payable on the same basis of other service subject to this chapter, except that:

c. With respect to services for an educational institution in any capacity under paragraph "a" or "b", benefits shall not be paid to an individual for any week of unemployment which

begins during an established and customary vacation period or holiday recess if the individual performs the services in the period immediately before such vacation period or holiday recess, and the individual has reasonable assurance that the individual will perform the services in the period immediately following such vacation period or holiday recess.

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.52(9) provides in part:

(9) Vacation period and holiday recess. With respect to any services performed in any capacity while employed by an educational institution, unemployment insurance payments shall not be paid to any individual for any week which commences during an established and customary vacation period or holiday recess if such individual performs service in the period immediately before such vacation period or holiday recess and there is a reasonable assurance that such individual will perform service in the period immediately following such vacation period or holiday recess. However, the provision of subrule 24.52(6) could also apply in this situation.

The unemployment insurance system shows claimant received weekly benefits in the amount of \$82.00 for the week ending March 21, 2020. Claimant reported no wages from the benefit week ending March 21, 2020 through the benefit week ending June 20, 2020. Claimant was totally unemployed in those weeks.

Because there are wage credits in claimant's base period for work other than on-call work as a substitute teacher, claimant is considered available for work. Claimant is receiving the same employment from employer as during the base period, as claimant has always been in an on-call position with no guarantee of specific hours. As such, benefits paid to claimant shall not be charged against employer's account. Claimant is not eligible for benefits for the week ending March 21, 2020, as this was a period of customary vacation or holiday recess.

Iowa Code section 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.

b. (1) (a) If the department determines that an overpayment has been made, the charge for the overpayment against the employer's account shall be removed and the account shall be credited with an amount equal to the overpayment from the unemployment compensation trust fund and this credit shall include both contributory and reimbursable employers, notwithstanding section 96.8, subsection 5.

(b) However, provided the benefits were not received as the result of fraud or willful misrepresentation by the individual, benefits shall not be recovered from an individual if the employer did not participate in the initial determination to award benefits pursuant to section 96.6, subsection 2, and an overpayment occurred because of a subsequent reversal on appeal regarding the issue of the individual's separation from employment.

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 section 96.6, subsection 2, means submitting detailed factual information of the quantity and quality that if unrebutted 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.

The unemployment insurance system shows claimant received weekly benefits in the amount of \$82.00 for the week ending March 21, 2020. Because the administrative law judge finds claimant is not eligible for the week ending March 21, 2020, she has been overpaid benefits in the amount of \$82.00.

Because claimant was not eligible for benefits for the week ending March 21, 2020, benefits were paid to which she was not entitled. The unemployment insurance law 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. 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 benefits were not received due to any fraud or willful misrepresentation by claimant. Additionally, the employer did not participate in the fact-finding interview. Importantly, this was not due to any fault of employer; there simply was no fact-finding interview scheduled or held. Thus, claimant is not obligated to repay to the agency the benefits she received. Furthermore, and as noted above, employer is not charged for benefits. The overpayment will be absorbed by the fund.

The other issues noticed need not be addressed.

DECISION:

The May 19, 2020 (reference 04) unemployment insurance decision that allowed benefits is MODIFIED in favor of appellant. Benefits are allowed from the benefit week ending March 28, 2020, provided claimant is otherwise eligible. Employer's account is not subject to charge.

Claimant has been overpaid benefits in the amount of \$82.00. However, benefits shall not be recovered and employer's account shall not be charged. Any overpayment shall be charged to the fund.



Andrew B. Duffelmeyer
Administrative Law Judge
Unemployment Insurance Appeals Bureau
1000 East Grand Avenue
Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0209
Fax (515) 478-3528

July 6, 2020
Decision Dated and Mailed

abd/scn

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. Individuals who do not qualify for regular unemployment insurance benefits but who are currently unemployed for reasons related to COVID-19 may qualify for Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA). **You will need to apply for PUA to determine your eligibility under the program.** Additional information on how to apply for PUA can be found at <https://www.iowaworkforcedevelopment.gov/pua-information>.