

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU**

KATHY J RANFELD
Claimant

WHIRLPOOL CORPORATION
Employer

APPEAL 21A-UI-02788-JC-T
**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

OC: 07/26/20
Claimant: Appellant (2)

Iowa Code § 96.4(3) – Ability to and Availability for Work

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

The claimant/appellant, Kathy J. Ranfeld, filed an appeal from the December 31, 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 March 10, 2021. The claimant participated. The employer, Whirlpool Corporation, did not respond to the notice of hearing to furnish a phone number with the Appeals Bureau and did not participate in the hearing.

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.

ISSUE:

Is the claimant able to work and available for work effective July 26, 2020?

FINDINGS OF FACT:

Having reviewed all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: Claimant has worked for employer since 1978 and is still employed. Claimant has carpooled to work with co-workers and each day upon arrival, she has her temperature taken and per employer policy, claimant is asked a series of COVID-19 related questions before each shift. Claimant has been warned if an employee is untruthful in answering, that they will be discharged.

Claimant’s carpooling co-worker reported on July 27, 2020 that she had some symptoms of COVID-19. When claimant answered the screening questions that day, she truthfully reported she had been near someone who reported possibly having COVID-19. Employer sent claimant home on July 27, 2020 and directed her to stay home for 72 hours. Claimant was not advised to be off work due to illness or to self-quarantine by a medical professional. Claimant had no symptoms herself. Claimant returned to work and performed 16 hours of work between July 30-31, 2020.

Claimant returned to work on August 3, 2020, and worked from 7:00 a.m. until 10:35 a.m. when the employer sent her home a second time, saying there had been a mistake and she must

quarantine another 72 hours. Claimant remained off work on August 3, 4, and 5, 2020. She returned to work on August 6, 2020 but was dehydrated and had hives due to stress (and not COVID-19). She was sent home by the employer's nurse and not allowed to work the remainder of her shift on August 6 or 7, 2020.

Claimant would have worked if the employer would have allowed.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes the claimant is eligible for benefits:

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 § 96.19, subsection 38, paragraph "b", subparagraph 1, or temporarily unemployed as defined in § 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 § 96.5, subsection 3 are waived if the individual is not disqualified for benefits under § 96.5, subsection 1, paragraph "h".

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.

Iowa Admin. Code r. 24.22(2) provides:

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. Since, under unemployment insurance laws, it is the availability of an individual that is required to be tested, the labor market must be described in terms of the individual. A labor market for an individual means a market for the type of service which the individual offers in the geographical area in which the individual offers the service. Market in that sense does not mean that job vacancies must exist; the purpose of unemployment insurance is to compensate for lack of job vacancies. It means only that the type of services which an individual is offering is generally performed in the geographical area in which the individual is offering the services.

j. Leave of absence. A leave of absence negotiated *with the consent of both parties*, employer and employee, is deemed a period of voluntary unemployment for the employee-individual, and the individual is considered ineligible for benefits for the period.

(1) If at the end of a period or term of negotiated leave of absence the employer fails to reemploy the employee-individual, the individual is considered laid off and eligible for benefits.

(2) If the employee-individual fails to return at the end of the leave of absence and subsequently becomes unemployed the individual is considered as having voluntarily quit and therefore is ineligible for benefits.

(3) The period or term of a leave of absence may be extended, but only if there is evidence that both parties have voluntarily agreed.

(emphasis added).

For an unemployed individual to be eligible to receive benefits, she 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 she is able and available for work within the meaning of the statute. Iowa Code § 96.6(2); Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.22.

Claimant in this case was able to and available for work. Employer, not claimant, initiated a leave of absence for claimant, based upon employer policy. It was not based upon claimant's illness or a medical professional directing claimant to be off work. Claimant was not voluntarily unemployed. Claimant is eligible for benefits, provided she meets all other requirements.

DECISION:

The December 31, 2020 (reference 01) initial decision is **REVERSED**. Claimant is able to and available for work effective July 26, 2020. Benefits are allowed, provided she is otherwise eligible.



Jennifer L. Beckman
Administrative Law Judge
Unemployment Insurance Appeals Bureau
Iowa Workforce Development
1000 East Grand Avenue
Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0209
Fax 515-478-3528

March 15, 2021
Decision Dated and Mailed

jlb/mh