

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

AUSTIN D LAFRENTZ
Claimant

APPEAL 21A-UI-02524-DG-T

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

GREYSTONE MANUFACTURING LLC
Employer

OC: 03/22/20
Claimant: Appellant (1)

Iowa Code § 96.4(3) – Ability to and Availability for Work
Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.22(1) - Able to Work - illness, injury or pregnancy
Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.23(35) - Availability Disqualifications

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

Claimant filed an appeal from a decision of a representative dated December 22, 2020, (reference 02) that held claimant not able to and available for work. After due notice, a hearing was scheduled for and held on March 22, 2021. Claimant participated personally, and was represented by Andrew Bribresco, Attorney at Law. Employer participated by Sherry Ault, Human Resources Manager, and Britt Rogers, Human Resources Manager. Claimant's Exhibits 1-25 were admitted into evidence.

ISSUE:

The issue in this matter is whether claimant is able and available for work?

FINDINGS OF FACT:

The administrative law judge, having heard the testimony and considered all of the evidence in the record, finds: Claimant was injured and not able and available for work beginning on October 11, 2020

Claimant began working for employer as a full-time production worker on March 10, 2019. On or about August 20, 2020 claimant reported that he was having pain in his right wrist. Claimant believed that his work had caused the injury, and a workers' compensation claimant was filed. Employer did not know if claimant's injury was caused by work or not, but it went ahead and provided light duty work to claimant as he started his treatment and evaluation through employer's occupational health provider.

On October 15, 2020 employer's workers' compensation provided made a final determination that the injury claimant had sustained in August, 2020 was not work related. Claimant was told that the employer was not able to accommodate claimant's work restrictions because his injury was not related to work. Employer had continuing full-time work available to claimant.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes that the claimant is not able to work and available for work effective October 11, 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 96.19, subsection 38, paragraph "b", unnumbered paragraph (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. 871-24.22(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(35) provides:

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

(35) Where the claimant is not able to work and is under the care of a medical practitioner and has not been released as being able to work.

To be able to work, "[a]n 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." *Sierra v. Employment Appeal Board*, 508 N.W.2d 719, 721 (Iowa 1993); *Geiken v. Lutheran Home for the Aged*, 468 N.W.2d 223 (Iowa 1991); Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.22(1). "An evaluation of an individual's ability to work for the purposes of determining that individual's eligibility for unemployment benefits must necessarily take into consideration the economic and legal forces at work in the general labor market in which the individual resides." *Sierra* at 723. The court in *Gilmore v. Empl. Appeal Bd.*, 695 N.W.2d 44 (Iowa Ct. App. 2004) noted that "[i]nsofar as the Employment Security Law is not designed to provide health and disability insurance, only those employees who experience illness-induced separations that can fairly be attributed to the employer are properly eligible for unemployment

benefits." *White v. Emp't Appeal Bd.*, 487 N.W.2d 342, 345 (Iowa 1992) (citing *Butts v. Iowa Dep't of Job Serv.*, 328 N.W.2d 515, 517 (Iowa 1983)).

Subsection d of Iowa Code § 96.5(1) provides an exception where:

The individual left employment because of illness, injury or pregnancy upon the advice of a licensed and practicing physician, and upon knowledge of the necessity for absence immediately notified the employer, or the employer consented to the absence, and after recovering from the illness, injury or pregnancy, when recovery was certified by a licensed and practicing physician, the individual returned to the employer and offered to perform services and ... the individual's regular work or comparable suitable work was not available, if so found by the department, provided the individual is otherwise eligible.

The statute specifically requires that the employee has recovered from the illness or injury, and this recovery has been certified by a physician. The exception in section 96.5(1)(d) only applies when an employee is *fully* recovered and the employer has not held open the employee's position. *White*, 487 N.W.2d at 346; *Hedges v. Iowa Dep't of Job Serv.*, 368 N.W.2d 862, 867 (Iowa Ct. App. 1985); see also *Geiken v. Lutheran Home for the Aged Ass'n.*, 468 N.W.2d 223, 226 (Iowa 1991) (noting the full recovery standard of section 96.5(1)(d)).

The Court found no separation from employment and allowed partial benefits where claimant's work aggravated chronic lung disease prevented him from full-duty work but he reported daily for assignments as available. *FDL Foods v. Emp't Appeal Bd. and Lambers*, 460 N.W.2d 885 (Iowa Ct. App. 1990). The Supreme Court ruled that a claimant with a non-work related injury was not able to and available for work and that section 96.5(1)d was not applicable when she returned to work with a restricted release, could not perform her prior job and could not establish any other type of work of which she was capable. *Geiken v. Luthern Home for the Aged*, 468 N.W.2d 223 (Iowa 1991).

The employer provided light duty work to claimant beginning in August, 2020 because it was giving the claimant the benefit of the doubt that his injury was work related while employer's workers' compensation provider was making a final determination of that issue. Once a determination was made that the injury was not work related the employer determined that it was not able to accommodate claimant's restrictions.

Inasmuch as the medical condition was determined not to be work-related and the treating physician has not released the claimant to return to work without restrictions, he has not established his ability to work while still an employee of Greystone Manufacturing effective October 11, 2020. While he may be able to perform light work duties, the employer is not obligated to accommodate a non-work related medical condition, and since he has not been released to perform his full work duties, he is not considered able to or available for work.

DECISION:

The December 22, 2020, (reference 02) unemployment insurance decision is affirmed. The claimant is not able to work and available for work effective October 11, 2020. Benefits are withheld until such time as the claimant obtains a full medical release to return to work, offers his services to the employer, and no suitable, comparable work is available considering reasonable accommodation; or if he is involuntarily separated before that time.



Duane L. Golden
Administrative Law Judge

April 05, 2021
Decision Dated and Mailed

dlg/ol

Note to Claimant:

If this decision determines you are not eligible for regular unemployment insurance benefits and 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>. If this decision becomes final, or if you are not eligible for PUA, you may have an overpayment of benefits.