

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

JORDAN R STIGLER
Claimant

APPEAL NO. 20A-UI-06903-B2T

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

QPS EMPLOYMENT GROUP INC
Employer

**OC: 10/20/19
Claimant: Respondent (2)**

Iowa Code § 96.5-2-a – Discharge for Misconduct
Iowa Code § 96.3-7 – Recovery of Overpayment of Benefits
Federal Law PL 116-136 Sec. 2104 – Eligibility for Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation
871 IA Admin. Code 24(10) – Employer Participation in Fact Finding

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

Employer filed an appeal from a decision of a representative dated June 15, 2020, reference 04, which held claimant eligible for unemployment insurance benefits. After due notice, a hearing was scheduled for and held on July 30, 2020. Employer participated by Frances Hyduke and Jessica Stanley. Claimant failed to respond to the hearing notice and did not participate. Employer's Exhibit 1 was admitted into evidence.

ISSUES:

Whether claimant voluntarily quit with good cause attributable to employer?

Whether claimant was overpaid benefits?

Whether claimant is eligible for FPUC benefits?

If claimant was overpaid benefits, should claimant repay benefits or should employer be charged due to employer's participation or lack thereof in fact finding?

FINDINGS OF FACT:

The administrative law judge, having heard the testimony and considered all of the evidence in the record, finds: Claimant last worked for employer on March 10, 2020. Claimant voluntarily quit on March 10, 2020 when he walked off an assignment and did not return calls from employer.

On March 10, 2020 claimant was working for employer, being placed at Birch Cabinets. Shortly after 8:00AM that morning, he walked off the job, giving no reason. Claimant did not answer when called by employer, nor did he respond when texted that same morning.

The next employer heard from claimant was on March 25, 2020 when claimant called looking for additional work. Employer had work available and set up an appointment for claimant. April 1, 2020 claimant did not show for the appointment.

Claimant has not received state unemployment benefits in this matter.

Claimant has not received Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation benefits in this matter.

Employer did substantially participate in fact finding in this matter by leaving a message with the fact finder within a few minutes of being called on the date and time appointed. The message employer left did give their version of the facts leading to the separation. .

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

Iowa Code section 96.5(1) provides:

An individual shall be disqualified for benefits, regardless of the source of the individual's wage credits:

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.

The administrative law judge holds that the evidence has failed to establish that claimant voluntarily quit for good cause attributable to employer when claimant terminated the employment relationship by walking off the job and not returning calls or texts.

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 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 section 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 section 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 section 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 section 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 section 96.3(7)"b" as amended by 2008 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2160.

The overpayment issue was addressed. As claimant did not receive benefits, he has not been overpaid.

The claimant is not eligible for FPUC benefits.

The issue of employer participation was addressed. Employer did substantially participate in fact finding through leaving a detailed message for the fact finder within ten minutes of her call.

Note to Claimant: Even though claimant is not eligible for regular unemployment insurance benefits under state law, he may be eligible for federally funded unemployment insurance benefits under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act ("Cares Act"), Public Law 116-136. Section 2102 of the CARES Act creates a new temporary federal program called Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA) that in general provides up to 39 weeks of unemployment benefits. An individual receiving PUA benefits may also receive the \$600 weekly benefit amount (WBA) under the Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC) program if he or she is eligible for such compensation for the week claimed. **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>.

DECISION:

The decision of the representative dated June 15, 2020, reference 04, is reversed. Unemployment insurance benefits shall be withheld until claimant has worked in and been paid wages for insured work equal to ten times claimant's weekly benefit amount, provided claimant is otherwise eligible.

The overpayment issue was addressed. As claimant did not receive benefits, he has not been overpaid.

The claimant is not eligible for FPUC benefits.



Blair A. Bennett
Administrative Law Judge

August 5, 2020
Decision Dated and Mailed

bab/scn