

**IN THE IOWA ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS DIVISION
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU**

BRANDY A PANOSH
Claimant

APPEAL NO. 23A-UI-05029-JT-T

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT**

**OC: 05/05/24
Claimant: Appellant (2)**

Iowa Code Section 96.4(3) – Able & Available, Work Search Warning

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

On May 23, 2024, Brandy Panosh (claimant) filed a timely appeal from the May 21, 2024 (reference 01) decision. The decision reminded Ms. Panosh that she was required to engage in four reemployment activities, including three job applications, each benefit week and warned that Ms. Panosh could be disqualified for benefits for future weeks in which she did not meet the reemployment activities requirement. After due notice was issued, a hearing was held on June 13, 2024 Ms. Panosh participated. Exhibits A and B were received into evidence. The administrative law judge took official notice of the following IWD administrative records: KCCO, DBRO, and IowaWORKS.gov.

ISSUES:

Whether the claimant was able to work and available for work during the week that ended May 18, 2024.

Whether the claimant met the work search/reemployment activities requirements during the week that ended May 18, 2024.

FINDINGS OF FACT:

Having reviewed all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds:

Brandy Panosh (claimant) established an original claim for benefits that was effective May 21, 2024. At the time Ms. Panosh established her original claim for benefits, the application process required that she acknowledge an obligation to read, know and follow the information contained in the Unemployment Insurance Claimant Handbook. The portion of the handbook regarding Continued Eligibility sets forth the requirement of four reemployment activities, including three job applications, each week of the claim, as well as the requirement to certify reemployment activities via IowaWORKS.gov prior to filing the weekly claim. The confirmation page provided at the end of the initial application process provided similar information.

Ms. Panosh made weekly claims that included a claim for the week that ended May 18, 2024. During that week, Ms. Panosh was ready, willing and able to work. During that week, Ms. Panosh applied for five jobs in her profession and participated in three online IWD training

sessions. Ms. Panosh entered her work search information at the IowaWORKS.gov website. However, when Ms. Panosh attempted to certify the weekly claim information at the IowaWORKS.gov website, the system would not allow her to certify her information. When Ms. Panosh made a timely weekly claim for the week that ended May 18, 2024, the weekly claim reporting system erroneously recorded the number of job applications and the number of reemployment activities as zero. Because the weekly claim reporting system documented zero job applications, the IWD computer system generated the work search warning decision from which Ms. Panosh appeals in the present matter.

When Ms. Panosh met with an IWD Reemployment Case Management (RCM) Career Planner, she learned that she had two IowaWORKS.gov accounts, including one associated with an earlier benefit year, and that this was why she had been unable to certify her work search and reemployment activities via IowaWORKS.gov. Ms. Panosh and IWD were able to resolve the dual-account issue so that Ms. Panosh could thereafter certify her weekly claim information via IowaWORKS.gov.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

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(2) 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.

(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. 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.

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.23(27) provides:

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

(27) Failure to report on a claim that a claimant made any effort to find employment will make a claimant ineligible for benefits during the period. Mere registration at the workforce development center does not establish that a claimant is able and available for suitable work. It is essential that such claimant must actively and earnestly seek work.

Ms. Panosh was able to work, available for work, and engaged in an active and earnest and search for new employment during the week that ended May 18, 2024. Ms. Panosh completed the required number of job applications and reemployment activities during that week. Ms. Panosh was unable to certify her weekly claim information via IowaWORKS.gov due to an IowaWORKS.gov system issue that was beyond Ms. Panosh's knowledge or control. The IowaWORKS.gov issue caused the weekly claim reporting system to erroneously document zero job applications and to generate the work search warning decision. The work search warning decision was unwarranted and is reversed. Ms. Panosh is eligible for benefits, provided she is otherwise eligible.

DECISION:

The May 21, 2024 (reference 01) work search warning decision is REVERSED. During the week that ended May 18, 2024, the claimant was able to work, available for work, and engaged in an active and earnest and search for new employment. The claimant is eligible for benefits, provided she is otherwise eligible.



James E. Timberland
Administrative Law Judge

June 17, 2024
Decision Dated and Mailed

JET/jkb

APPEAL RIGHTS. If you disagree with the decision, you or any interested party may:

1. Appeal to the Employment Appeal Board within fifteen (15) days of the date under the judge's signature by submitting a written appeal via mail, fax, or online to:

**Employment Appeal Board
6200 Park Ave Suite 100
Des Moines, Iowa 50321
Fax: (515)281-7191
Online: eab.iowa.gov**

The appeal period will be extended to the next business day if the last day to appeal falls on a weekend or a legal holiday.

AN APPEAL TO THE BOARD SHALL STATE CLEARLY:

- 1) The name, address, and social security number of the claimant.
- 2) A reference to the decision from which the appeal is taken.
- 3) That an appeal from such decision is being made and such appeal is signed.
- 4) The grounds upon which such appeal is based.

An Employment Appeal Board decision is final agency action. If a party disagrees with the Employment Appeal Board decision, they may then file a petition for judicial review in district court.

2. If no one files an appeal of the judge's decision with the Employment Appeal Board within fifteen (15) days, the decision becomes final agency action, and you have the option to file a petition for judicial review in District Court within thirty (30) days after the decision becomes final. Additional information on how to file a petition can be found at Iowa Code §17A.19, which is online at <https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/code/17A.19.pdf>.

Note to Parties: YOU MAY REPRESENT yourself in the appeal or obtain a lawyer or other interested party to do so provided there is no expense to Workforce Development. If you wish to be represented by a lawyer, you may obtain the services of either a private attorney or one whose services are paid for with public funds.

Note to Claimant: It is important that you file your weekly claim as directed, while this appeal is pending, to protect your continuing right to benefits.

SERVICE INFORMATION:

A true and correct copy of this decision was mailed to each of the parties listed.

DERECHOS DE APELACIÓN. Si no está de acuerdo con la decisión, usted o cualquier parte interesada puede:

1. Apelar a la Junta de Apelaciones de Empleo dentro de los quince (15) días de la fecha bajo la firma del juez presentando una apelación por escrito por correo, fax o en línea a:

**Employment Appeal Board
6200 Park Ave Suite 100
Des Moines, Iowa 50321
Fax: (515)281-7191
En línea: eab.iowa.gov**

El período de apelación se extenderá hasta el siguiente día hábil si el último día para apelar cae en fin de semana o día feriado legal.

UNA APELACIÓN A LA JUNTA DEBE ESTABLECER CLARAMENTE:

- 1) El nombre, dirección y número de seguro social del reclamante.
- 2) Una referencia a la decisión de la que se toma la apelación.
- 3) Que se interponga recurso de apelación contra tal decisión y se firme dicho recurso.
- 4) Los fundamentos en que se funda dicho recurso.

Una decisión de la Junta de Apelaciones de Empleo es una acción final de la agencia. Si una de las partes no está de acuerdo con la decisión de la Junta de Apelación de Empleo, puede presentar una petición de revisión judicial en el tribunal de distrito.

2. Si nadie presenta una apelación de la decisión del juez ante la Junta de Apelaciones Laborales dentro de los quince (15) días, la decisión se convierte en acción final de la agencia y usted tiene la opción de presentar una petición de revisión judicial en el Tribunal de Distrito dentro de los treinta (30) días después de que la decisión adquiriera firmeza. Puede encontrar información adicional sobre cómo presentar una petición en el Código de Iowa §17A.19, que está en línea en <https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/code/17A.19.pdf>.

Nota para las partes: USTED PUEDE REPRESENTARSE en la apelación u obtener un abogado u otra parte interesada para que lo haga, siempre que no haya gastos para Workforce Development. Si desea ser representado por un abogado, puede obtener los servicios de un abogado privado o uno cuyos servicios se paguen con fondos públicos.

Nota para el reclamante: es importante que presente su reclamo semanal según las instrucciones, mientras esta apelación está pendiente, para proteger su derecho continuo a los beneficios.

SERVICIO DE INFORMACIÓN:

Se envió por correo una copia fiel y correcta de esta decisión a cada una de las partes enumeradas.