

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

MAYA M KILGORE
Claimant

CITY OF DUBUQUE
Employer

APPEAL 23A-UI-11143-S2-T

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

**OC: 10/01/23
Claimant: Respondent (1)**

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

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

On November 30, 2023, the employer filed an appeal from the November 20, 2023, (reference 02) unemployment insurance decision that allowed benefits based upon a finding that although claimant was attending school, she is still available for work in the same hours in which she earned her base-period wage credits. The parties were properly notified about the hearing. A telephone hearing was held on December 19, 2023. Claimant Maya M. Kilgore participated. Royce Kilgore observed on behalf of claimant. Employer City of Dubuque participated through witness Keicia Dougherty. Employer's Exhibits 1 – 7 were received. The administrative law judge took official notice of the administrative file.

ISSUE:

Is the claimant able to and available for work?

FINDINGS OF FACT:

Having reviewed all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: Claimant was employed as a part-time, and later full-time, lifeguard from May 22, 2023, until her separation from employment on August 18, 2023, when the pool closed for the season. Once the summer pool season was over claimant was released from her work assignment by employer. Claimant's separation from employment with this employer was addressed in Appeal 23A-UI-10215.S2, which found claimant eligible for benefits.

Claimant's base period is from July 1, 2022, through June 30, 2023. Claimant has base-period wages from both the City of Dubuque and MJJ Blake LLC, d/b/a Dairy Queen reflecting part-time employment. Claimant worked for Dairy Queen from March to September in 2022 and 2023. Claimant is a high-school school junior. During the school year, she works approximately 20-30 hours each week as a cashier at Dairy Queen. Claimant has applied to attend school online which will give her more flexibility with her work schedule, but she is available to work more than 30 hours. She is currently seeking work with cleaning services and secretarial work and is actively conducting at least four reemployment activities each week.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes that the claimant is able to work and available for work effective October 1, 2023.

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)f provides:

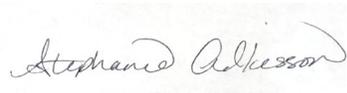
Benefits eligibility conditions. For an individual to be eligible to receive benefits the department must find that the individual is able to work, available for work, and earnestly and actively seeking work. The individual bears the burden of establishing that the individual is able to work, available for work, and earnestly and actively seeking work.

f. Part-time worker, student--other. Part-time worker shall mean any individual who has been in the employ of an employing unit and has established a pattern of part-time regular employment which is subject to the employment security tax, and has accrued wage credits while working in a part-time job. If such part-time worker becomes separated from this employment for no disqualifiable reason, and providing such worker has reasonable expectation of securing other employment for the same number of hours worked, no disqualification shall be imposed under Iowa Code section 96.4(3). In other words, if an individual is available to the same degree and to the same extent as when the wage credits were accrued, the individual meets the eligibility requirements of the law.

Here, claimant was separated from the City of Dubuque for no disqualifiable reason. As a student, she has worked upwards of 30 hours each week during the school year for a different employer and is currently seeking work for the same hours. While claimant eventually worked full-time hours for two months with this employer, during her base period she worked part-time hours. She has demonstrated she is available to work part-time hours while attending school. She is earnestly and actively seeking work and has no other barriers to employment. Benefits are allowed, provided claimant is otherwise eligible.

DECISION:

The November 20, 2023, (reference 02) unemployment insurance decision is affirmed. The claimant is available for work effective October 1, 2023, and regular, state-funded unemployment insurance benefits are allowed.



Stephanie Adkisson
Administrative Law Judge

December 28, 2023
Decision Dated and Mailed

sa/scn

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
4th Floor – Lucas Building
Des Moines, Iowa 50319
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> or by contacting the District Court Clerk of Court <https://www.iowacourts.gov/iowa-courts/court-directory/>.

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
4th Floor – Lucas Building
Des Moines, Iowa 50319
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 se encuentra en línea en <https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/code/17A.19.pdf> o comunicándose con el Tribunal de Distrito Secretario del tribunal <https://www.iowacourts.gov/iowa-courts/court-directory/>.

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.