

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

TUNG V LUU
Claimant

APPEAL 15A-UI-02265-LT

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

**IOWA WORKFORCE
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

**OC: 12/21/14
Claimant: Appellant (2)**

Iowa Code § 96.4(3) – Ability to and Availability for Work
Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.22(2) – Able & Available - Benefits Eligibility Conditions
Iowa Code § 96.6(2) – Timeliness of Appeal

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

The claimant filed an appeal from the January 28, 2015, (reference 01), unemployment insurance decision that denied benefits based upon not being able to or available for work. After due notice was issued, a telephone conference hearing was scheduled to be held on March 24, 2015. Claimant participated through interpreter Phung Nguyen. Department's Exhibit D-1 was received.

ISSUES:

Is the appeal timely?
Is the claimant a citizen or legally authorized to work in the United States?

FINDINGS OF FACT:

Having reviewed all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: A ineligibility unemployment insurance decision was mailed to the claimant's last-known address of record on January 28, 2015. He received the decision on January 29, 2015, within the appeal period. His daughter helped him read the decision because he does not understand English. The decision contained a warning that an appeal must be postmarked or received by the Appeals Section by February 7, 2015. He was in a car accident on that date, which delayed the filing, along with his work schedule and difficulty with the language. The appeal was filed on February 19, 2015. The claimant presented his authority to work through September 23, 2021. (Administrative Record, reference 03)

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

The first issue to be considered in this appeal is whether claimant's appeal is timely. The administrative law judge determines it is.

Iowa Code § 96.6-2 provides:

2. Initial determination. A representative designated by the director shall promptly notify all interested parties to the claim of its filing, and the parties have ten days from the date of mailing the notice of the filing of the claim by ordinary mail to the last known address to protest payment of benefits to the claimant. The representative shall promptly examine the claim and any protest, take the initiative to ascertain relevant information concerning the claim, and, on the basis of the facts found by the representative, shall determine whether or not the claim is valid, the week with respect to which benefits shall commence, the weekly benefit amount payable and its maximum duration, and whether any disqualification shall be imposed. The claimant has the burden of proving that the claimant meets the basic eligibility conditions of section 96.4. The employer has the burden of proving that the claimant is disqualified for benefits pursuant to section 96.5, except as provided by this subsection. The claimant has the initial burden to produce evidence showing that the claimant is not disqualified for benefits in cases involving section 96.5, subsection 10, and has the burden of proving that a voluntary quit pursuant to section 96.5, subsection 1, was for good cause attributable to the employer and that the claimant is not disqualified for benefits in cases involving section 96.5, subsection 1, paragraphs "a" through "h". Unless the claimant or other interested party, after notification or within ten calendar days after notification was mailed to the claimant's last known address, files an appeal from the decision, the decision is final and benefits shall be paid or denied in accordance with the decision. If an administrative law judge affirms a decision of the representative, or the appeal board affirms a decision of the administrative law judge allowing benefits, the benefits shall be paid regardless of any appeal which is thereafter taken, but if the decision is finally reversed, no employer's account shall be charged with benefits so paid and this relief from charges shall apply to both contributory and reimbursable employers, notwithstanding section 96.8, subsection 5.

The claimant's attempt to file an appeal in a timely manner was thwarted by his involvement in a car accident, his work schedule and his unfamiliarity with the English language. The appeal was filed within a reasonable time after the car accident. Therefore, the appeal shall be accepted as timely.

The remaining issue is whether the claimant is a citizen or legally authorized to work in the United States. The administrative law judge concludes that he is.

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

Iowa Code § 96.5-10 provides:

10. Aliens—disqualified. For services performed by an alien unless such alien is an individual who was lawfully admitted for permanent residence at the time such services were performed, was lawfully present for the purpose of performing such services, or was permanently residing in the United States under color of law at the time such services were performed, including an alien who is lawfully present in the United States as a result of the application of the provisions of § 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. Any data or information required of individuals applying for benefits to determine whether benefits are not payable to them because of their alien status shall be uniformly required from all applicants for benefits. In the case of an individual whose

application for benefits would otherwise be approved, no determination that benefits to such individual are not payable because of the individual's alien status shall be made except upon a preponderance of the evidence.

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.60(2) provides:

Alien. Any person who is not a citizen or a national of the United States. A national is defined as a person who lives in mandates or trust territories administered by the United States and owes permanent allegiance to the United States. An alien is a person owing allegiance to another country or government.

(2) It is required that information designed to identify illegal nonresident aliens shall be requested of all claimants for benefits. This shall be accomplished by asking each claimant at the time the individual establishes a benefit year whether or not the individual is a citizen.

a. If the response is "yes," no further proof is necessary and the claimant's records are to be marked accordingly.

b. If the answer is "no," the claimant shall be requested to present documentary proof of legal residency. Any individual who does not show proof of legal residency at the time it is requested shall be disqualified from receiving benefits until such time as the required proof of the individual's status is brought to the local office. The principal documents showing legal entry for permanent residency are the Form I-94 "Arrival and Departure Record" and the Forms I-151 and I-551 "Alien Registration Receipt Card." These forms are issued by the immigration and naturalization service and should be accepted unless the proof is clearly faulty or there are reasons to doubt their authenticity. An individual will be required to provide the individual's alien registration number at the time of claim filing.

c. Any or all documents presented to the department by an alien shall be subject to verification with the immigration and naturalization service. The citizenship question shall be included on the initial claim form so that the response will be subject to the provisions of rule 24.56(96), administrative penalties, and rule 871-25.10(96), prosecution on overpayments.

871-24.60(2) Alien

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 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)o provides:

24.22(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.

o. Lawfully authorized work. An individual who is not lawfully authorized to work within the United States will be considered not available for work.

Claimant is lawfully authorized to work. He did present the appropriate documentation to the agency.

DECISION:

The January 28, 2015, (reference 01) unemployment insurance decision is reversed. The claimant's appeal is timely. Benefits are allowed effective December 21, 2014.

Dévon M. Lewis
Administrative Law Judge

Decision Dated and Mailed

dml/pjs