

**IOWA DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTIONS AND APPEALS  
ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS DIVISION, UI APPEALS BUREAU**

---

**BECKY A PETERSON**  
Claimant

**APPEAL 23A-UI-05939-AW-T**

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE  
DECISION**

**US POSTAL SERVICE**  
Employer

**OC: 01/29/23**  
**Claimant: Appellant (2)**

---

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

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

Claimant filed an appeal from the May 3, 2023 (reference 05) unemployment insurance decision that denied benefits effective March 19, 2023 finding claimant refused an offer of suitable work. The parties were properly notified of the hearing. A telephone hearing was held on June 29, 2023. Claimant participated. Employer did not participate. Claimant's Exhibit A was admitted. Official notice was taken of the administrative record.

**ISSUES:**

Whether claimant filed a timely appeal.  
Whether claimant is able to and available for work.  
Whether claimant refused to apply for or accept an offer of suitable work.

**FINDINGS OF FACT:**

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

The administrative record does not include a copy of the Unemployment Insurance Decision dated May 3, 2023 (reference 05). The record reflects that the decision was mailed to claimant on May 3, 2023. Claimant did not receive the decision. Claimant learned of the denial decision when she received an overpayment decision dated May 31, 2023. Claimant appealed the overpayment decision via mail on June 6, 2023 as shown on the postmark. Iowa Workforce Development (IWD) received the appeal on June 9, 2023 and applied it to all adverse decisions including the May 3, 2023 denial decision.

Claimant filed an initial claim for unemployment benefits effective January 29, 2023 after her full-time employment with Wells Fargo ended. Claimant's weekly wage during the high quarter of her base period was \$2,200.00

On March 23, 2023, the United States Postal Service offered claimant a part-time, temporary position working 20 to 26 hours per week at a rate of \$20 per hour. The position was a split shift working a couple hours in the morning and then a couple hours in the afternoon. The workplace was 20 miles from claimant's home resulting in a combined 80-mile commute each day.

Claimant declined the offer from the United States Postal Service because she needs full-time employment. Since March 19, 2023, claimant has not had any barriers to employment.

**REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:**

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes:

Iowa Code § 96.6(2) provides, in pertinent part: “[u]nless 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.”

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.35(1)(a) provides:

1. Except as otherwise provided by statute or by division rule, any payment, appeal, application, request, notice, objection, petition, report or other information or document submitted to the division shall be considered received by and filed with the division:

(a) If transmitted via the United States Postal Service on the date it is mailed as shown by the postmark, or in the absence of a postmark the postage meter mark of the envelope in which it is received; or if not postmarked or postage meter marked or if the mark is illegible, on the date entered on the document as the date of completion.

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.35(2) provides:

2. The submission of any payment, appeal, application, request, notice, objection, petition, report or other information or document not within the specified statutory or regulatory period shall be considered timely if it is established to the satisfaction of the division that the delay in submission was due to division error or misinformation or to delay or other action of the United States postal service.

The Iowa Supreme Court has declared that there is a mandatory duty to file appeals from representatives' decisions within the time allotted by statute, and that the administrative law judge has no authority to change the decision of a representative if a timely appeal is not filed. *Franklin v. IDJS*, 277 N.W.2d 877, 881 (Iowa 1979). Compliance with appeal notice provisions is jurisdictional unless the facts of a case show that the notice was invalid. *Beardslee v. IDJS*, 276 N.W.2d 373, 377 (Iowa 1979); see also *In re Appeal of Elliott* 319 N.W.2d 244, 247 (Iowa 1982). The question in this case thus becomes whether the appellant was deprived of a reasonable opportunity to assert an appeal in a timely fashion. *Hendren v. IESC*, 217 N.W.2d 255 (Iowa 1974); *Smith v. IESC*, 212 N.W.2d 471, 472 (Iowa 1973).

Claimant did not receive the decision. Therefore, the appeal notice provisions were invalid. Claimant did not have a reasonable opportunity to file a timely appeal. Claimant filed her appeal promptly upon learning of the decision. Claimant's appeal is considered timely.

The next issues to be determined are whether claimant refused to accept an offer of suitable work and whether claimant was able to and available for work. For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes:

Iowa Code section 96.5(3)a provides:

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

3. Failure to accept work. If the department finds that an individual has failed, without good cause, either to apply for available, suitable work when directed by the department or to accept suitable work when offered that individual. The department shall, if possible, furnish the individual with the names of employers which are seeking employees. The individual shall apply to and obtain the signatures of the employers designated by the department on forms provided by the department. However, the employers may refuse to sign the forms. The individual's failure to obtain the signatures of designated employers, which have not refused to sign the forms, shall disqualify the individual for benefits until requalified. To requalify for benefits after disqualification under this subsection, the individual shall work in and be paid wages for insured work equal to ten times the individual's weekly benefit amount, provided the individual is otherwise eligible.

a. (1) In determining whether or not any work is suitable for an individual, the department shall consider the degree of risk involved to the individual's health, safety, and morals, the individual's physical fitness, prior training, length of unemployment, and prospects for securing local work in the individual's customary occupation, the distance of the available work from the individual's residence, and any other factor which the department finds bears a reasonable relation to the purposes of this paragraph. Work is suitable if the work meets all the other criteria of this paragraph and if the gross weekly wages for the work equal or exceed the following percentages of the individual's average weekly wage for insured work paid to the individual during that quarter of the individual's base period in which the individual's wages were highest:

- (a) One hundred percent, if the work is offered during the first week of unemployment.
- (b) Ninety percent, if the work is offered during the second through the third week of unemployment.
- (c) Eighty percent, if the work is offered during the fourth through the fifth week of unemployment.
- (d) Seventy percent, if the work is offered during the sixth through the eighth week of unemployment.
- (e) Sixty percent, if the work is offered after the eighth week of unemployment.

(2) However, the provisions of this paragraph shall not require an individual to accept employment below the federal minimum wage.

A two-step analysis is used to determine whether a claimant has refused a suitable offer of work. First, the offer must be for suitable work. If suitability is established, then, claimant must have a good cause reason for refusal. See Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.24(3).

To be considered suitable, an offer of work must meet minimum wage requirements set out above. Because the offer was made during claimant's eighth week of unemployment, the offer must meet or exceed 70% of claimant's average weekly wage to be considered suitable. Claimant's average weekly wage during the highest quarter of his base period was \$2,200.00;

seventy percent of the average weekly wage is \$1,540.00. Employer's offer was for 26 hours per week at a wage of \$20.00 per hour, which amounts to a gross weekly wage of \$520.00. The offer did not meet or exceed the minimum wage requirement and, therefore, is not considered suitable. Claimant did not refuse to accept a suitable offer of work and was able to and available for work. Benefits are allowed provided claimant is otherwise eligible.

**DECISION:**

Claimant's appeal is timely. The May 3, 2023 (reference 05) unemployment insurance decision is REVERSED. Claimant did not refuse a suitable offer of work and was able to and available for work. Benefits are allowed provided claimant is otherwise eligible.



---

Adrienne C. Williamson  
Administrative Law Judge

June 30, 2023  
Decision Dated and Mailed

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  
4<sup>th</sup> Floor – Lucas Building  
Des Moines, Iowa 50319  
Fax: (515)281-7191  
Online: [eab.iowa.gov](http://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 adquiera 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.