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

JUAN VALENCIA FIGUEROA

Claimant

APPEAL 22A-UI-17328-S2-T

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DECISION

JL SUBS

Employer

OC: 12/26/21

Claimant: Respondent (1R)

lowa Code § 96.6(2) – Timeliness of Protest

lowa Code § 96.7(2)a(6) – Appeal from the Statement of Charges

lowa Admin. Code r. 871-23.43(9)(a) and (b)- Combined Wage Claim

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

On August 13, 2022, JL Subs (employer) filed an appeal from the statement of charges dated August 9, 2022, reference 01, for the second quarter of 2022. A hearing was held on October 24, 2022, pursuant to due notice. Juan Valencia Figueroa (claimant) did not respond to the hearing notice and did not participate. Employer participated through owner Lonnie Achenbach. Iowa Workforce Development did not participate in the hearing. The department's Exhibits D1 through D3 were received. The administrative law judge took official notice of the claimant's unemployment insurance benefits records.

ISSUES:

Was the employer's protest timely?
Was the employer's appeal from the statement of charges timely?

FINDINGS OF FACT:

Having reviewed all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: Claimant is employed as a sandwich artist with employer. He is a college student in lowa and returns to his home in California over school breaks. Claimant filed filed a claim for benefits effective December 26, 2021, in the State of California. Employer did not receive the notice of wage transfer that was dated January 4, 2022. (Department's Exhibit D-1). Employer did not become aware that claimant was eligible for benefits until they received the August 9, 2022, statement of charges for the second quarter of 2022. (Exhibit D-2). Employer appealed the statement of charges on August 13, 2022. (Exhibit D-3).

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes the employer did file a timely appeal to the statement of charges.

lowa Code section 96.6(2) provides, in pertinent part:

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.

lowa Admin. Code r. 871-23.43(9)(a) and (b) provide:

Combined wage claim transfer of wages.

- a. lowa employers whose wage credits are transferred from lowa to an out-of-state paying state under the interstate reciprocal benefit plan as provided in lowa Code section 96.20 will be liable for charges for benefits paid by the out-of-state paying state. No reimbursement so payable shall be charged against a contributory employer's account for the purpose of lowa Code section 96.7, unless wages so transferred are sufficient to establish a valid lowa claim, and such charges shall not exceed the amount that would have been charged on the basis of a valid lowa claim. However, an employer who is required by law or by election to reimburse the trust fund will be liable for charges against the employer's account for benefits paid by another state as required in lowa Code section 96.8(5), regardless of whether the lowa wages so transferred are sufficient or insufficient to establish a valid lowa claim. Benefit payments shall be made in accordance with the claimant's eligibility under the paying state's law. Charges shall be assessed to the employer which are based on benefit payments made by the paying state.
- b. The lowa employer whose wage credits have been transferred and who has potential liability will be notified that the wages have been transferred, the state to which they have been transferred, and the mailing address to which a protest of potential charges may be mailed. This protest must be postmarked or received by the department within ten days of the date on the notice to be considered as a timely protest of charges. If the protest from either the reimbursable or contributory employer justifies relief of charges, charges shall go to the balancing account.

Employer did not have an opportunity to protest the notice of wage transfer by the due date because the employer did not receive the notice. Without timely notice of a disqualification, no meaningful opportunity for appeal exists. See *Smith v. Iowa Employment Security Commission*, 212 N.W.2d 471, 472 (Iowa 1973). Employer filed the appeal to the statement of charges, the first notice it had that its account had not been relieved of charges, within thirty days making the appeal timely.

Claimant's qualification and eligibility shall be determined by the state of California, where the claim was filed.

DECISION:

The conditions for appealing the statement of charges have been met. The August 9, 2022, statement of charges for the second quarter of 2022 is affirmed pending the investigation regarding the remanded issue. Since this is a combined wage claim, claimant's qualification and eligibility for benefits shall be determined by the State of California.

REMAND:

The issue of whether the employer's account shall be charged for claimant's benefits received as a result of the Combined Wage Claim is remanded to the Benefits Bureau for a fact-finding interview and unemployment insurance decision.

Stephanie Adkisson Administrative Law Judge

Stephaned alkesson

October 28, 2022
Decision Dated and Mailed

sa/mh

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 low a Code §17A.19, which is online at https://www.leqis.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 low a §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.