

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

CARISSA MARSHALL
Claimant

APPEAL 24A-UI-05578-LJ-T

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

**IOWA WORKFORCE
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

**OC: 03/22/20
Claimant: Appellant (4)**

Iowa Code § 96.3(7) – Overpayment of Benefits
Iowa Code § 96.16(4) – Offenses and Misrepresentation
Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-25.1 – Misrepresentation & Fraud

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

On March 11, 2024, claimant Carissa Marshall filed an appeal from the March 6, 2024 (reference 05) unemployment insurance decision that found Marshall was overpaid unemployment insurance (UI) benefits and imposed an administrative penalty due to misrepresentation; this decision was amended by the June 5, 2024 (reference 08) decision finding Marshall overpaid in the same amount, but over a shorter time period. This appeal was set up at the time of hearing to properly (administratively) adjudicate the amended appeal.

The parties were properly notified of the hearing. A telephonic hearing was held at 10:00 a.m. on Tuesday, June 11, 2024. Appeal numbers 24A-UI-02828-LJ-T, 24A-UI-02829-LJ-T, 24A-UI-02830-LJ-T, and 24A-UI-05578-LJ-T were heard together and created one record. Carissa Marshall participated and was represented by attorney Gayla Harrison. Iowa Workforce Development (“IWD”) participated through investigator Debbie Rumbaugh and attorney Jeffrey Koncsol represented the agency.

IWD Exhibits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 9 were received and admitted into the record without objection.¹ The administrative law judge took official notice of the administrative record to incorporate Marshall’s weekly claim records in DBRO and KCCO; to review Marshall’s base period wages in WAGE-A; to review the payments issued to Marshall as documented in KPY1 and KPYX; to review the NMRO system, documenting all of the decisions issued to Marshall during her March 22, 2020 claim year; and to review the Alfresco document repository to retrieve and read the April 21, 2022 (reference 01) and the April 21, 2022 (reference 02) unemployment insurance decisions and the appeal decision 23A-UI-06762-DZ-T.

ISSUES:

Whether Marshall was overpaid UI benefits.
Whether a penalty was properly imposed.

¹ IWD Exhibits 7, 10, and 11 were excluded from the record.

FINDINGS OF FACT:

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

Marshall filed an initial claim for benefits effective March 22, 2020. IWD calculated Marshall's weekly benefit amount at \$518.00 based on her base period wages.. After opening her claim, she filed consecutive weekly claims from the week ending March 28, 2020 until the week ending August 1, 2020. Marshall then had a break in her reporting status. She resumed claiming benefits in November, establishing an additional claim date of November 22, 2020. She filed consecutive weekly claims from the week ending November 28, 2020 until the week ending December 26, 2020.

Marshall filed for benefits in March 2020 because her part-time job with Cline Charitable Trust was affected by the pandemic. She worked as both a supervisor and waitstaff for the employer, earning different rates of pay in each position. (Exhibit 2-7) The employer had two pay periods per month: the first through the fifteenth; and the sixteenth through the last day of the month. The employer issued the first pay period paycheck on the twenty-fifth; the second pay period paycheck was issued on the tenth of the following month. Marshall also received tips during each shift.

The following chart reflects the weeks that Marshall filed ongoing weekly claims, the wages that Marshall submitted on her weekly claims, the wages that Cline reported she earned each week, and the amount of UI benefits paid to Marshall:

Week Ending	Wages (Clmt)	Wages (Cline)	Benefits Paid
3/28/2020	\$0.00	\$ -	\$0.00
4/4/2020	\$0.00	\$ -	\$0.00
4/11/2020	\$0.00	\$ -	\$0.00
4/18/2020	\$190.00	\$ 199.68	\$190.00
4/25/2020	\$180.00	\$ 202.80	\$180.00
5/2/2020	\$180.00	\$ 209.04	\$180.00
5/9/2020	\$190.00	\$ 809.04	\$190.00
5/16/2020	\$250.00	\$ 812.88	\$250.00
5/23/2020	\$324.00	\$ 588.43	\$324.00
5/30/2020	\$1,500.00	\$ 614.83	\$999.00
6/6/2020	\$312.00	\$ 665.99	\$312.00
6/13/2020	\$372.00	\$ 663.47	\$372.00
6/20/2020	\$287.00	\$ 544.38	\$287.00
6/27/2020	\$250.00	\$ 435.90	\$250.00
7/4/2020	\$250.00	\$ 433.79	\$250.00
7/11/2020	\$300.00	\$ 378.83	\$300.00
7/18/2020	\$351.00	\$ 166.62 ²	\$351.00
7/25/2020	\$259.00	\$ 520.55	\$259.00
8/1/2020	\$395.00	\$ 561.06	\$395.00

² I read the employer's entries on the Request for Wage Records for the week ending July 18, 2020 as 21.50 (hours worked); \$166.62 (gross wages earned); and \$0.00 (tips, commission, bonus pay).

11/28/2020	\$0.00	\$ -	\$0.00
12/5/2020	\$156.00	\$ 207.49	\$156.00
12/12/2020	\$144.00	\$ 161.49	\$144.00
12/19/2020	\$226.00	\$ 278.87	\$226.00
12/26/2020	\$222.00	\$ 318.90	\$222.00

(See Department Exhibits 2-2 – 2-10)

Marshall does not dispute the wage amounts reported by Cline.

In addition to the wages listed in the chart above, Marshall remained employed with her regular, full-time employer, the Centerville Community School District, throughout her claim year and during the 2019-20 and 2020-21 school years. Per Marshall’s 2019-20 contract, the school district paid Marshall a salary of \$60,209.00, payable in twelve monthly payments of \$5,017.42. (Exhibit 2-11) Marshall’s salary breaks down to a daily rate of \$320.26 per day of service. (Exhibit 2-11) Using this daily rate, Marshall earned \$1,601.30 per week when teaching. Per Marshall’s 2020-21 contract, the school district paid Marshall a salary of \$61,406.00, payable in twelve monthly payments of \$5,117.17. (Exhibit 2-12) Marshall’s salary breaks down to a daily rate of \$326.63 per day of service. (Exhibit 2-12) Using this daily rate, Marshall earned \$1,633.15 per week when teaching.

Marshall admits she did not report any wages earned with the school district.

IWD conducted an audit and discovered that Marshall had not precisely reported the wages she earned with Cline, and she had not reported any wages earned with the school district. During a telephone interview with Rumbaugh on March 4, 2024, Marshall explained that she had done what she thought she was supposed to do when it came to reporting her wages. Marshall told Rumbaugh she contacted IWD upon filing for benefits and was instructed to just report wages earned with the employer she was “filing on.” (Marshall testimony.) Rumbaugh told Marshall she would look up that call and commented that she could not understand how Marshall could not understand “the simplicity of the rule.” (Marshall testimony.)

On March 6, 2024, IWD issued a decision (reference 05) finding Marshall was overpaid UI benefits in the amount of \$9,527.00 for the weeks between March 22, 2020 and May 23, 2023. In addition, IWD imposed a 15% penalty for misrepresentation. On June 5, 2024, IWD issued an amended decision (reference 08), finding Marshall was overpaid in the same amount (\$9,527.00) over a shorter time period, for weeks between March 22, 2020 and December 26, 2020. This decision also imposed a 15% penalty for misrepresentation.

Marshall objects to IWD imposing a penalty and requiring her to pay interest. She filed her weekly continued claims in good faith, reporting her income as accurately as she could in light of her pay structure. Marshall read the IWD Claimant Handbook when she opened her claim and could not find any information about how she should report the wages she was receiving, as she had two employers and not just one. She then contacted the agency when she initially filed her claim for benefits, and she called IWD again in August 2020, and she was told both times that she only needed to address the employer she was filing against. Additionally, neither the handbook nor the IWD website contained information about how to properly report information when employed by more than one employer.

INFORMATION FROM IWD HANDBOOK (2020/2021)

When the claim was initially filed, Marshall agreed to read the Unemployment Insurance Handbook. (Department Exhibit 8-1 – 8-5)

The handbook instructs claimants on what to report on their weekly claims:

You must report all gross earnings and gross wages on the weekly claim. Wages are reportable when earned, not when paid. Gross earnings or gross wages are your earnings before taxes or other payroll deductions are made. For additional information, please refer to the page on reportable income.

(Department Exhibit 8-2)

The handbook provides further guidance on reporting earnings:

Gross earnings or gross wages are your earnings before taxes or other payroll deductions are made. Earnings or wages must be reported on the weekly claim during the week the wages are earned, not when the wages are paid. Earnings must be reported even if you have not yet received the payment. To calculate the amount to report, multiply the number of hours you worked by your hourly wage...

(Department Exhibit 8-4)

The handbook states: “If you knowingly break the rules, you could be denied benefits for committing fraud. Those who commit fraud face serious consequences, including civil and criminal penalties.” (Department Exhibit 8-1) The handbook provides a more detailed explanation of fraud as well:

Fraud is knowingly providing false information or withholding information to receive UI benefits. Fraudulently collecting UI benefits is a serious offense. It can lead to severe penalties, which include:

- criminal prosecution, fines, and imprisonment
- An overpayment of fraudulently collected unemployment insurance benefits that you must repay, plus a fifteen percent misrepresentation penalty and daily interest . . .

(Department Exhibit 8-2)

INFORMATION FROM ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD:

IWD issued Marshall the April 21, 2022 (reference 01) unemployment insurance decision stating Marshall was overpaid regular UI benefits for the weeks between December 27, 2020 and March 6, 2021 for failing to correctly report wages. IWD also issued the April 21, 2022 (reference 02) decision stating Marshall was overpaid FPUC benefits for the same ten-week period. These decisions did not conclude Marshall had been overpaid because she engaged in fraud. Subsequently, Marshall applied for a waiver of her FPUC overpayment. That application was ultimately granted. See 23A-UI-06762-DZ-T (July 27, 2023) (administrative law judge decision granting Marshall’s waiver application).

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes Marshall has been overpaid and must repay the benefits she has received. The administrative law judge also concludes a penalty is not appropriate.

Iowa Code section 96.3(7) provides, in pertinent part:

If an individual receives benefits for which the individual is subsequently determined to be ineligible, even though the individual acts in good faith and is not otherwise at fault, the benefits shall be recovered. The division of job service in its discretion may recover the overpayment of benefits either by having a sum equal to the overpayment deducted from any future benefits payable to the individual or by having the individual pay to the division a sum equal to the overpayment.

Iowa Code section 96.1A(37) provides:

"Total and partial unemployment".

a. An individual shall be deemed "totally unemployed" in any week with respect to which no wages are payable to the individual and during which the individual performs no services.

b. An individual shall be deemed partially unemployed in any week in which either of the following apply:

(1) While employed at the individual's then regular job, the individual works less than the regular full-time week and in which the individual earns less than the individual's weekly benefit amount plus fifteen dollars.

(2) The individual, having been separated from the individual's regular job, earns at odd jobs less than the individual's weekly benefit amount plus fifteen dollars.

Iowa Code section 96.3(3) provides:

3. Partial unemployment. An individual who is partially unemployed in any week as defined in section 96.1A, subsection 37, paragraph "b", and who meets the conditions of eligibility for benefits shall be paid with respect to that week an amount equal to the individual's weekly benefit amount less that part of wages payable to the individual with respect to that week in excess of one-fourth of the individual's weekly benefit amount. The benefits shall be rounded to the lower multiple of one dollar.

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.18 provides:

Wage-earnings limitation. An individual who is partially unemployed may earn weekly a sum equal to the individual's weekly benefit amount plus \$15 before being disqualified for excessive earnings. If such individual earns less than the individual's weekly benefit amount plus \$15, the formula for wage deduction shall be a sum equal to the individual's weekly benefit amount less that part of wages, payable to the individual with respect to that week and rounded to the lower multiple of one dollar, in excess of one-fourth of the individual's weekly benefit amount.

For twenty-three weeks that Marshall worked and reported wages, Marshall worked and earned more than \$533.00 (their weekly benefit payment of \$518.00 plus \$15.00). Therefore, Marshall was not totally or partially unemployed and was not entitled to benefits. For one week (the week ending July 18), she reported more than her employer and was entitled to benefits. The following chart reflects the benefits Marshall received and entitled to and the resulting overpayment:

Week Ending	Reported Wages	Cline	Centerville	Total Wages	Benefits Received	Benefits Eligible	Over-payment
3/28/2020	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,601.30	\$1,601.30	\$518.00	\$0.00	\$518.00
4/4/2020	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,601.30	\$1,601.30	\$518.00	\$0.00	\$518.00
4/11/2020	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,601.30	\$1,601.30	\$518.00	\$0.00	\$518.00
4/18/2020	\$190.00	\$199.68	\$1,601.30	\$1,800.98	\$457.00	\$0.00	\$457.00
4/25/2020	\$180.00	\$202.80	\$1,601.30	\$1,804.10	\$467.00	\$0.00	\$467.00
5/2/2020	\$180.00	\$209.04	\$1,601.30	\$1,810.34	\$467.00	\$0.00	\$467.00
5/9/2020	\$190.00	\$809.04	\$1,601.30	\$2,410.34	\$457.00	\$0.00	\$457.00
5/16/2020	\$250.00	\$812.88	\$1,601.30	\$2,414.18	\$397.00	\$0.00	\$397.00
5/23/2020	\$324.00	\$588.43	\$1,601.30	\$2,189.73	\$323.00	\$0.00	\$323.00
5/30/2020	\$1,500.00	\$614.83	\$1,601.30	\$2,216.13	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
6/6/2020	\$312.00	\$665.99	\$0.00	\$665.99	\$335.00	\$0.00	\$335.00
6/13/2020	\$372.00	\$663.47	\$0.00	\$663.47	\$275.00	\$0.00	\$275.00
6/20/2020	\$287.00	\$544.38	\$0.00	\$544.38	\$360.00	\$103.00	\$257.00
6/27/2020	\$250.00	\$435.90	\$0.00	\$435.90	\$397.00	\$211.00	\$186.00
7/4/2020	\$250.00	\$433.79	\$0.00	\$433.79	\$397.00	\$213.00	\$184.00
7/11/2020	\$300.00	\$378.83	\$0.00	\$378.83	\$347.00	\$268.00	\$79.00
7/18/2020	\$351.00	\$166.62	\$0.00	\$166.62	\$296.00	\$480.00	(\$184.00)

7/25/2020	\$259.00	\$520.55	\$0.00	\$520.55	\$388.00	\$126.00	\$262.00	
8/1/2020	\$395.00	\$561.06	\$0.00	\$561.06	\$252.00	\$86.00	\$166.00	
11/28/2020	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,633.15	\$1,633.15	\$518.00	\$0.00	\$518.00	
12/5/2020	\$156.00	\$207.49	\$1,633.15	\$1,840.64	\$491.00	\$0.00	\$491.00	
12/12/2020	\$144.00	\$161.49	\$1,633.15	\$1,794.64	\$503.00	\$0.00	\$503.00	
12/19/2020	\$226.00	\$278.87	\$1,633.15	\$1,912.02	\$421.00	\$0.00	\$421.00	
12/26/2020	\$222.00	\$318.90	\$1,633.15	\$1,952.05	\$425.00	\$0.00	\$425.00	
Total Overpayment:							\$8,040.00	0

Marshall was overpaid UI benefits in the amount of \$8,040.00. Marshall is required to repay those benefits.

The next issue to be determined is whether the imposition of a 15% penalty due to fraud is warranted. For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes the penalty is not appropriate.

IWD is authorized to impose an administrative penalty when it determines that a claimant has within the thirty-six preceding calendar months, **willfully and knowingly** failed to disclose a material fact **with the intent** to obtain unemployment benefits to which the individual is not entitled. Iowa Code section 96.5(8) (Emphasis added).

Iowa Code section 96.16(1) provides:

Penalties. An individual who makes a false statement or representation **knowing it to be false or knowingly fails to disclose a material fact, to obtain or increase any benefit or other payment** under this chapter, either for the individual or for any other individual, is guilty of a fraudulent practice as defined in sections 714.8 to 714.14.

(Emphasis added.) Iowa Code section 96.16(4)(a) and (b) provide in pertinent part:

4. Misrepresentation.

a. An individual who, by reason of the nondisclosure or misrepresentation by the individual or by another of a material fact, has received any sum as benefits under this chapter while any conditions for the receipt of benefits imposed by this chapter were not fulfilled in the individual's case, or while the individual was disqualified from receiving benefits, shall, in the discretion of the department, either be liable to have the sum deducted from any future benefits payable to the individual under this chapter or shall be liable to repay to the department for the unemployment compensation fund, a sum equal to the amount so received by the individual.

b. The department shall assess a penalty equal to fifteen percent of the amount of a fraudulent overpayment. The penalty shall be collected in the same manner as the overpayment. The penalty shall be added to the amount of any lien filed pursuant to paragraph "a" and shall not be deducted from any future

benefits payable to the individual under this chapter. Funds received for overpayment penalties shall be deposited in the unemployment trust fund.

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871- 25.1 provides the following definition of fraud:

[T]he intentional misuse of facts or truth to obtain or increase unemployment insurance benefits for oneself or another or to avoid the verification and payment of employment security taxes; a false representation of a matter of fact, whether by statement or by conduct, by false or misleading statements or allegations; or **by the concealment or failure to disclose that which should have been disclosed, which deceives and is intended to deceive another** so that they, or the department, shall not act upon it to their, or its, legal injury. Iowa Admin. Code r. 871- 25.1.

(Emphasis added.)

It is the duty of the administrative law judge as the trier of fact in this case, to determine the credibility of witnesses, weigh the evidence and decide the facts in issue. *Arndt v. City of LeClaire*, 728 N.W.2d 389, 394-395 (Iowa 2007). The Iowa Supreme Court has ruled that if a party has the power to produce more explicit and direct evidence than it chooses to present, the administrative law judge may infer that evidence not presented would reveal deficiencies in the party's case. *Crosser v. Iowa Dep't of Pub. Safety*, 240 N.W.2d 682 (Iowa 1976). The administrative law judge may believe all, part or none of any witness's testimony. *State v. Holtz*, 548 N.W.2d 162, 163 (Iowa App. 1996). In assessing the credibility of witnesses, the administrative law judge should consider the evidence using his or her own observations, common sense and experience. *Id.* In determining the facts, and deciding what testimony to believe, the fact finder may consider the following factors: whether the testimony is reasonable and consistent with other believable evidence; whether a witness has made inconsistent statements; the witness's appearance, conduct, age, intelligence, memory and knowledge of the facts; and the witness's interest in the trial, their motive, candor, bias and prejudice. *Id.*

The findings of fact show how I have resolved the disputed factual issues in this case. After carefully considering both Marshall's testimony and Rumbaugh's testimony, as well as the exhibits IWD submitted, I find IWD has not established that Marshall committed fraud. While Marshall willfully excluded her school district earnings when reporting her wages each week, she did so at the direction of IWD. Marshall credibly testified that she spoke to someone on the customer service line after reading the handbook and finding no information squarely applicable to her situation. A male employee instructed Marshall to only report the wages from Cline, the job she was "filing on." Marshall followed those directions. When Marshall sought clarification at the end of the summer 2020, a woman on the customer service line curtly confirmed that she was following the correct process.

Rumbaugh's conclusion that Marshall committed fraud because her income was always underreported does not hold water. In looking only at the wages Marshall reported compared to the wages reported by Cline, Marshall reported more than Cline reported during two weeks of her claim: the weeks ending May 30 and July 18. Based only on monetary criteria, claimant was eligible for benefits for one week of her claim. Additionally, the wages Marshall reported did not follow any suspicious pattern: she did not simply report the same amount week after week or dramatically under-report her wages. Claimant not reporting her wages received from the school district during the summer months makes sense, as wages are to be reported when they are **earned and not received**. Claimant earned her wages with the school district when teaching over the course of the 188 school days. Nothing IWD presented establishes that

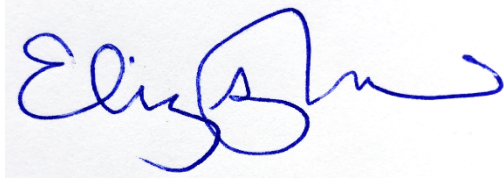
Marshall intended to deceive the agency in order to obtain benefits she would not have been entitled to without engaging in the deception.

The record shows Marshall did not willfully or knowingly misreport wages earned on their weekly claims. There is no evidence Marshall intended to deceive IWD. Therefore, the 15% penalty due to fraud is not warranted.

DECISION:

The March 6, 2024 (reference 05) unemployment insurance decision is MODIFIED IN FAVOR OF APPELLANT. Marshall was overpaid UI benefits in the amount of \$8,040.00, which must be repaid.

IWD shall not impose any penalty for fraud or misrepresentation, as it has not established that claimant Carissa Marshall engaged in any fraud or misrepresentation.



Elizabeth A. Johnson
Administrative Law Judge

June 17, 2024
Decision Dated and Mailed

LJ/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:

**Iowa Employment Appeal Board
6200 Park Avenue 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> 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:

**Iowa Employment Appeal Board
6200 Park Avenue 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 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.