

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

KATHY A TYGRET
Claimant

APPEAL 22A-EUCU-00012-AR-T

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

**OTTUMWA COMMUNITY SCHOOL
DISTRICT**
Employer

OC: 03/15/20
Claimant: Appellant (3R)

Iowa Code § 96.4(3) – Ability to and Availability for Work
Iowa Code § 96.6(2) – Timeliness of Appeal

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

On August 10, 2022, the claimant filed an appeal from the October 21, 2020, (reference 02) unemployment insurance decision that denied benefits effective August 23, 2020, based on the determination that claimant was able to or available for work according to her physician. The parties were properly notified about the hearing. A telephone hearing was held on September 14, 2022. Appeal numbers 22A-UI-16137-AR-T, 22A-UI-16138-AR-T, and 22A-UI-16140-AR-T were heard together and created one record. Claimant, Kathy A. Tygret, participated personally. Employer, Ottumwa Community School District, participated through Rebecca Appleget. Department Exhibit D-1 was admitted. The administrative law judge took official notice of the administrative record.

ISSUES:

Is the claimant's appeal timely?
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 began working for employer on August 30, 2016. Claimant last worked as a substitute associate in an on-call capacity. Up until March 12, 2020, claimant also worked as a part-time employee with one of the employer's programs—PTYC. Claimant was separated from employment on March 12, 2020, when she resigned the part-time position in order to continue as an on-call substitute associate for this employer.

Claimant is a dialysis patient. At the time that the COVID-19 pandemic set in, claimant consulted her doctor regarding her risks. Her doctor recommended that she should not work because of her increased risk of contracting COVID-19. Additionally, if she did contract COVID-19, she would have to go out of state for her dialysis treatment, because the local medical facilities lacked the ability to accommodate someone with COVID-19 in the dialysis setting. Claimant's doctor restricted her from working at the onset of the pandemic. She has not been

explicitly released to return to work as of the date of her unemployment appeal hearing, though she has explored options for work recently.

On July 24, 2020, claimant emailed employer's HR department to state she needed to take a leave of absence because she could not return to work and did not want to continue receiving calls for substitute teaching until she was ready to return.

Claimant filed a claim for unemployment insurance benefits with an effective date of March 15, 2020. She filed weekly continuing claims through the benefit week ending March 13, 2021. On October 21, 2020, claimant was approved to receive Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA) benefits effective August 23, 2020. The administrative record indicates that she was approved to receive PUA as of August 23, 2020, due to this decision, which denied regular unemployment benefits effective August 23, 2020.

A disqualification decision was mailed to claimant's last known address of record on October 21, 2020. Claimant does not think that she received the decision. She did receive another decision in March 2021, and she remembered receiving that decision, which lends credibility to claimant's testimony that she does not remember receiving this decision. In June 2022, an overpayment decision was mailed to claimant. She did receive this decision, and submitted a waiver application, which she thought also constituted an appeal. When she received two additional overpayment statements from Iowa Workforce Development, she called IWD and was told she needed to submit an appeal separately from the waiver application if she wished to do so. Claimant submitted her appeal on August 10, 2022.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes that the claimant was not able to work and available for work effective March 15, 2020.

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

Iowa Code section 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) 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.

(b) If transmitted via the State Identification Data Exchange System (SIDES), maintained by the United States Department of Labor, on the date it was submitted to SIDES.

(c) If transmitted by any means other than [United States Postal Service or the State Identification Data Exchange System (SIDES)], on the date it is received by the division.

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. Iowa Dep't of Job Serv.*, 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. Iowa Dep't of Job Serv.*, 276 N.W.2d 373, 377 (Iowa 1979); see also *In re Appeal of Elliott* 319 N.W.2d 244, 247 (Iowa 1982).

The appellant did not have an opportunity to appeal the fact-finder's decision because the decision was not received. Without notice of a disqualification, no meaningful opportunity for appeal exists. See *Smith v. Iowa Emp't Sec. Comm'n*, 212 N.W.2d 471, 472 (Iowa 1973). The claimant attempted to file an appeal within a reasonable period of time after discovering the disqualification. Therefore, the appeal shall be accepted as timely.

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 96.1A, subsection 37", paragraph "b", subparagraph (1), or temporarily unemployed as defined in section 96.1A, subsection 37, 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) 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.

(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.

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871—24.23(10) provides:

Availability disqualifications. The following are reasons for a claimant being disqualified for being unavailable for work.

(10) The claimant requested and was granted a leave of absence, such period is deemed to be a period of voluntary unemployment and shall be considered ineligible for benefits for such period.

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871—24.23(35) provides:

Availability disqualifications. The following are reasons for a claimant being disqualified for being unavailable for work.

(35) Where the claimant is not able to work and is under the care of a medical practitioner and has not been released as being able to work.

Effective March 15, 2020, claimant's physician recommended that claimant stop working due to her risk of contracting COVID-19 and the risk the virus posed to her continued medical treatment. Accordingly, claimant was not available for work under the law. Additionally, claimant took what she termed a leave of absence from the employer effective July 24, 2020, so that she would not receive calls for substitute teaching positions, since she was not able to return to work in the new school year. Claimant is not able to or available for work due to the restriction imposed by her physician due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Benefits must be denied.

DECISION:

Claimant's appeal is accepted as timely. The October 21, 2020, (reference 02) unemployment insurance decision is MODIFIED IN FAVOR OF THE RESPONDENT. The claimant is not able to work and available for work effective March 15, 2020. Benefits are denied.

REMAND:

For the reasons outlined in the findings of fact, the matter is remanded to the Benefits Bureau of Iowa Workforce Development for review of claimant's PUA application, to determine whether claimant is eligible to receive PUA prior to August 23, 2020, in light of this decision which denies benefits effective March 15, 2020.



Alexis D. Rowe
Administrative Law Judge

October 6, 2022
Decision Dated and Mailed

ar/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 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.