

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

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**EMILY R BUEKER**  
Claimant

**APPEAL 15A-UI-05876-H2T**

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE  
DECISION**

**IOWA WORKFORCE  
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

**OC: 02/22/15  
Claimant: Appellant (4)**

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Iowa Code § 96.4(3) – Able and Available  
Iowa Code § 96.6-2 – Timeliness of Appeal

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

The claimant filed a timely appeal from the May 8, 2015, (reference 05), unemployment insurance decision that denied benefits. After due notice was issued, a telephone conference hearing was held on July 1, 2015. Claimant participated.

**ISSUES:**

Did the claimant file a timely appeal?

Was 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: The claimant received four decisions within a three-day time period from IWD regarding her claim for benefits. The decisions contained different dates appeals were due back to the agency. She did not receive at least two of the decisions until the day before the appeal was due. The claimant looked at one due date and assumed it was the same for all of the decisions. She filed her appeal to all decisions at one time on May 20, 2015.

On Friday April 24, 2015 the claimant got a piece of glass stuck in her foot while at home. She sought medical care and on April 27 had consultation with a surgeon and then surgery on her foot on April 29.

She was not able to and available for work due to her medical treatment for the two-week period ending May 9, 2015.

## REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

The first issue to be considered in this appeal is whether the 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 did not have an opportunity to appeal the fact-finder's decision because the decision was not received in a timely fashion. 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). The claimant filed the appeal within days of receipt. Therefore, the appeal shall be accepted as timely.

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes that the claimant is not able to work and available for work for the two-week period ending May 9, 2015.

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. 871-24.23(1) provides:

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

(1) An individual who is ill and presently not able to perform work due to illness.

The claimant did not injure her foot until a Friday, thus she was able and available for work the majority of the week ending April 25, 2015.

The claimant injured her foot to the extent that she was not able to attend classes required by IWD at her local workforce office. She was not able to and available for work for the two-week period ending May 9, 2015. Thereafter her treating physician released her to work without work restrictions. Accordingly, benefits are denied for the two-week period ending May 9, 2015.

**DECISION:**

The May 8, 2015 (reference 05) decision is modified in favor of the appellant. The claimant filed a timely appeal. The claimant is not able to work and available for work effective for the two-week period ending May 9, 2015. Benefits are allowed effective May 10, 2015.

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Teresa K. Hillary  
Administrative Law Judge

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Decision Dated and Mailed

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