

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU**

TIMOTHY A BORRILL
Claimant

APPEAL 18A-UI-03891-H2T

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT**

**OC: 10/15/17
Claimant: Appellant (2)**

Iowa Code § 96.6(2) – Timeliness of Appeal
Iowa Code § 96.4(3) – Available for work
Iowa Code § 96.4(7) – Reemployment services
Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.6 – Profiling for reemployment services
Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.2(1)e – Procedures for workers desiring to file a claim for benefits
Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.23 (11) – Failure to Report
Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.11 – Eligibility review program

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

The claimant/appellant filed an appeal from the December 28, 2017, (reference 02) unemployment insurance decision that found claimant was not eligible for unemployment benefits because claimant failed to participate in reemployment services. The parties were properly notified of the hearing. A telephone hearing was held on April 18, 2018. The claimant, Timothy A Borrill, participated personally. Lea Hubbard, Workforce Advisor participated on behalf of Iowa Workforce Development.

ISSUES:

Did the claimant file a timely appeal?
Is the claimant available for work effective November 12, 2017?
Did the claimant fail to report as directed by a department representative or offer justifiable cause for their failure to do so?
Did the claimant fail to participate in a reemployment services class as directed or offer justifiable cause for their failure to do so?

FINDINGS OF FACT:

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

The claimant filed a claim for unemployment insurance benefits with an effective date of October 15, 2017. Claimant was selected to participate in the reemployment services program. A notice was mailed to the claimant on, November 3, 2017, which stated the claimant was to report for a reemployment and eligibility assessment appointment on November 13, 2017. The claimant did receive the notice and immediately called the telephone number listed on the notice to make arrangements to reschedule his appointment as he had a job interview out of town on the same date. Claimant left numerous voice mail messages about his dilemma but none of his messages were ever returned. When the day of the appointment came the claimant called the

800 number for the agency and actually spoke to an individual who promised him that his message would be delivered and his appointment rescheduled. Missing an appointment to attend a job interview is a justifiable reason for rescheduling the appointment. The claimant was offered the job and began his new job on November 20. After beginning his new job the claimant again contacted the agency via the 800 number to inquire what he should do now that he was employed. He was told he only needed to stop claiming weekly benefits. The claimant never received a notice to reschedule his reemployment services appointment.

About five weeks later, the agency issued two decisions. One finding the claimant not eligible for benefits due to his failure to attend his reemployment services appointment and one finding him overpaid unemployment insurance benefits for the week ending November 18, 2017.

The claimant did not receive either of those decisions from the agency. The first notice the claimant had that there was an issue was when he received his overpayment statement in January 2018. He again immediately called the 800 number and was told by an employee that they would check into the issue and get back to him. No one ever got back to the claimant. He received a second overpayment statement again called the agency and learned of the issue regarding his failure to attend the reemployment services appointment. Copies of the decisions were mailed to him and when he received the copies he immediately filed appeals.

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 section 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, subsections 10 and 11, 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. Without 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). Therefore, the appeal shall be accepted as timely.

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes the claimant did provide justifiable cause for failure to report as directed to participate in reemployment and eligibility assessment appointment.

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 96.19, 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 Code § 96.4(7) provides:

Required findings.

An unemployed individual shall be eligible to receive benefits with respect to any week only if the department finds that:

(7) The individual participates in reemployment services as directed by the department pursuant to a profiling system, established by the department, which identifies individuals who are likely to exhaust benefits and be in need of reemployment services.

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.6 provides:

Profiling for reemployment services.

(1) The department of workforce development and the department of economic development will jointly provide a program which consists of profiling claimants and providing reemployment services.

(2) Profiling is a systematic procedure used to identify claimants who, because of certain characteristics, are determined to be permanently separated and most likely to exhaust benefits. Such claimants may be referred to reemployment services.

(3) Reemployment services may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. An assessment of the claimant's aptitude, work history, and interest.
- b. Employment counseling regarding reemployment approaches and plans.
- c. Job search assistance and job placement services.
- d. Labor market information.
- e. Job search workshops or job clubs and referrals to employers.
- f. Résumé preparation.
- g. Other similar services.

(4) As part of the initial intake procedure, each claimant shall be required to provide the information necessary for profiling and evaluation of the likelihood of needing reemployment assistance.

(5) The referral of a claimant and the provision of reemployment services is subject to the availability of funding and limitations of the size of the classes.

(6) A claimant shall participate in reemployment services when referred by the department unless the claimant establishes justifiable cause for failure to participate or the claimant has previously completed such training or services. Failure by the claimant to participate without justifiable cause shall disqualify the claimant from the receipt of benefits until the claimant participates in the reemployment services.

a. Justifiable cause for failure to participate is an important and significant reason which a reasonable person would consider adequate justification in view of the paramount importance of reemployment to the claimant.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa code section 96.4(7).

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.2(1)e provides:

Procedures for workers desiring to file a claim for benefits for unemployment insurance.

(1) Section 96.6 of the employment security law of Iowa states that claims for benefits shall be made in accordance with such rules as the department prescribes. The department of workforce development accordingly prescribes:

e. In order to maintain continuing eligibility for benefits during any continuous period of unemployment, an individual shall report as directed to do so by an authorized representative of the department. If the individual has moved to another locality, the individual may register and report in person at a workforce development center at the time previously specified for the reporting.

The method of reporting shall be weekly if a voice response continued claim is filed, unless otherwise directed by an authorized representative of the department. An individual who files a voice response continued claim will have the benefit payment automatically deposited weekly in the individual's account at a financial institution or be paid by the mailing of a warrant on a biweekly basis.

In order for an individual to receive payment by direct deposit, the individual must provide the department with the appropriate bank routing code number and a checking or savings account number. The department retains the ultimate authority to choose the method of reporting and payment.

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.23(11) provides:

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

(11) Failure to report as directed to workforce development in response to the notice which was mailed to the claimant will result in the claimant being deemed not to meet the availability requirements.

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.11 provides in pertinent part:

Eligibility review program.

(1) Purpose. The eligibility review program is used to accelerate the individual's return to work and systematically review the individual's efforts toward the same goal.

(2) Individuals requiring an eligibility review.

a. Selected individuals claiming intrastate benefits and interstate benefits shall be required to complete the eligibility review Form 60-0232 at times determined by the department after they have filed an initial or additional claim.

(4) Eligibility review procedure.

a. After an individual has claimed a number of weeks of intrastate benefits as designated by the department, the workforce development center shall receive a computer selected list of individuals claiming benefits. The list shall be retained in the workforce development center so work search assistance and reemployment services can be provided as needed by the claimant.

b. No eligibility review will be performed on an individual unless monetary and nonmonetary eligibility are established.

c. An Eligibility Review Questionnaire shall be mailed or provided to the individual.

d. A copy of the Eligibility Review Questionnaire shall be sent to the workforce development center only on an individual who is in an active status at the time of its printing. If the individual fails to respond to the Eligibility Review Questionnaire within the designated period of time printed on the questionnaire, the workforce development center shall issue a Form 60-0131, Notice to Report. If the individual does not respond after this action has been taken, the department must issue an appropriate failure to report decision and lock the claim to prevent payment.

e. In cases of illness, injury or pregnancy, an unemployment insurance representative shall determine when and if a personal appearance shall be conducted. The representative shall be responsible for determining continuing eligibility or noneligibility of the individual based on the information obtained on the Form 60-0141, Request for Medical Report, or the facts presented during the interview. If the representative believes an additional Form 60-0141 may be needed, the representative shall initiate the request in the regular manner. Special attention shall be given to work search, i.e., number of contacts, types of contacts and the available job market information.

f. Before an administrative law judge can rule on a disqualification for failure to report at an Iowa workforce development center as directed, there must be evidence to show that the individual was required to report for an interview.

If the department identifies a claimant who is likely to exhaust benefits, in order to be eligible for weekly benefits a claimant must report as directed to participate in reemployment services. Iowa Code § 96.4(7). Unemployment insurance rules require a claimant to participate in reemployment services when referred by the department unless the claimant establishes justifiable cause for failure to participate or the claimant has previously completed such training or services. Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.6(6). Failure by the claimant to participate without justifiable cause shall disqualify the claimant from the receipt of benefits until the claimant participates in the reemployment services. Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.6(6). Justifiable cause

for failure to participate is defined as “an important and significant reason which a reasonable person would consider adequate justification in view of the paramount importance of reemployment to the claimant.” Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.6(6). Failure to report or have justifiable cause for failing to report means the claimant has failed to meet the availability requirements of the law. Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.2(1)e and 871-24.23(11).

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 administrative law judge may believe all, part or none of any witness’s testimony. *State v. Holtz*, 548 N.W.2d 162, 163 (Iowa Ct. 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. *State v. Holtz*, 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. *State v. Holtz*, Id.

The claimant was a credible witness. The administrative law judge finds his testimony that he left repeated voice mail messages without ever receiving a return telephone call credible. It is also odd that it took the agency five weeks to issue a disqualification decision after the claimant missed his appointment. The claimant notified the agency properly that he had a job interview on the same date as his appointment. The job interview resulted in ongoing permanent full time employment for the claimant. The claimant had justifiable cause for missing the appointment. He gave the agency appropriate notice. The claimant is eligible to receive unemployment insurance benefits for the week-ending November 18, 2017, because he did have justifiable cause for failing to participate in reemployment services. Benefits are allowed.

DECISION:

The December 28, 2017, (reference 02) unemployment insurance decision is reversed. The claimant did file a timely appeal. The claimant has not failed to report for a reemployment and eligibility assessment appointment as directed. Benefits are allowed effective November 12, 2017.

Teresa K. Hillary
Administrative Law Judge

Decision Dated and Mailed

tkh/rvs