

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU**

REBECCA L DAVIS
Claimant

APPEAL 19A-UI-00211-JC-T

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

**IOWA WORKFORCE
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

**OC: 04/01/18
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

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

The claimant/appellant filed an appeal from the May 29, 2018 (reference 03) unemployment insurance decision that found claimant was not eligible for unemployment benefits because the claimant failed to report for a reemployment services appointment. The parties were properly notified of the hearing. A telephone hearing was held on January 25, 2019. The hearing was held jointly with Appeal 19A-UI-00210-JC-T. The claimant participated personally. Kristina Hughes participated on behalf of Iowa Workforce Development (“IWD”).

IWD Exhibits 1-3 and Claimant Exhibit A were admitted. The administrative law judge took official notice of the claimant’s unemployment insurance benefits records. The administrative law judge took official notice of the administrative records including the fact-finding documents. Based on the evidence, the arguments presented, and the law, the administrative law judge enters the following findings of fact, reasoning and conclusions of law, and decision.

ISSUES:

Is the appeal timely?
Did the claimant fail to report as directed by a department representative to participate in a reemployment services appointment or offer justifiable cause for their failure to do so?

FINDINGS OF FACT:

The claimant filed a claim for unemployment insurance benefits with an effective date of April 1, 2018. The claimant was selected and mailed a notice to participate in a reemployment services appointment on April 24, 2018 (Department Exhibit D-2). The claimant had not previously participated in this appointment during this claim year. The notice to report directed the claimant to report to the Des Moines IowaWorks office on May 22, 2018 at 2:30 p.m. (Department Exhibit D-2).

The claimant did not attend the appointment because she did not receive the notice to report for the appointment.

An initial unemployment insurance decision (Reference 03) resulting in a denial of benefits was mailed to the claimant's last known address of record on May 29, 2018. The decision contained a warning that an appeal must be postmarked or received by the Appeals Bureau by June 8, 2018. The claimant did not receive the initial decision and by that time had discontinued reporting weekly continued claims. The claimant then established an additional claim effective December 9, 2018. She received the reference 04 initial decision which informed her she was eligible for benefits but did not receive anticipated benefits. She then called IWD on January 7, 2019 and learned of the unfavorable decision from May 2018. She then filed her appeal on January 9, 2018 (Claimant Exhibit A).

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

For the reasons that follow the administrative law judge concludes the claimant's appeal is timely.

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

Filing – determination – appeal.

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. . . . 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.

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.35(2) provides:

Date of submission and extension of time for payments and notices.

(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.

a. For submission that is not within the statutory or regulatory period to be considered timely, the interested party must submit a written explanation setting forth the circumstances of the delay.

b. The division shall designate personnel who are to decide whether an extension of time shall be granted.

c. No submission shall be considered timely if the delay in filing was unreasonable, as determined by the department after considering the circumstances in the case.

d. If submission is not considered timely, although the interested party contends that the delay was due to division error or misinformation or delay or other action of the United States postal service, the division shall issue an appealable decision to the interested party.

The ten calendar days for appeal begins running on the mailing date. The "decision date" found in the upper right-hand portion of the representative's decision, unless otherwise corrected immediately below that entry, is presumptive evidence of the date of mailing. *Gaskins v.*

Unempl. Comp. Bd. of Rev., 429 A.2d 138 (Pa. Comm. 1981); *Johnson v. Board of Adjustment*, 239 N.W.2d 873, 92 A.L.R.3d 304 (Iowa 1976).

The record in this case shows that more than ten calendar days elapsed between the mailing date and the date this appeal was filed. 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 question in this case thus becomes whether the appellant was deprived of a reasonable opportunity to assert an appeal in a timely fashion. *Hendren v. Iowa Emp't Sec. Comm'n*, 217 N.W.2d 255 (Iowa 1974); *Smith v. Iowa Emp't Sec. Comm'n*, 212 N.W.2d 471, 472 (Iowa 1973).

The claimant did not have an opportunity to appeal the initial 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's first knowledge of the unfavorable decision wasn't until she established an additional claim December 9, 2018 and did not receive anticipated benefits. She contacted IWD and was informed of the unfavorable decision on January 7, 2019. She filed her appeal within two days (Claimant Exhibit A). She filed within a reasonable time of learning of the unfavorable decision. Therefore, the appeal shall be accepted as timely.

The next issue to address is whether the claimant provided justifiable cause for her failure to direct in the reemployment services appointment.

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:

Reemployment services and eligibility assessment procedure.

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

(2) Purpose.

a. 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.

b. The eligibility assessment program is used to accelerate the individual's return to work and systematically review the individual's efforts towards the same goal.

(3) Reemployment services and eligibility assessment 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 or eligibility assessment. The claimant shall contact the agency prior to the scheduled appointment or service to advise the department of the justifiable cause.

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. Justifiable cause includes when the claimant is scheduled for an employment interview, is verified return to work, or both prior to the scheduled appointment or service.

(7) Eligibility assessment procedure.

- a. Before an individual has claimed five weeks of intrastate benefits, the workforce development center shall receive a computer-selected list of individuals claiming benefits within the target population for review.
- b. No eligibility assessment will be performed on an individual unless monetary eligibility and nonmonetary eligibility are established.
- c. Once selected for an initial or subsequent eligibility assessment, claimants are required to participate in all components of the assessment as determined by the department.
- d. A Notice to Report shall be sent by the workforce development center to an individual who is in an active status at the time of its printing. If the individual does not respond, the department must issue an appropriate failure to report decision and lock the claim to prevent payment.
- e. Selected claimants must report in person to the designated workforce development center to receive staff-assisted services for the initial assessment.

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.

(8) Conducting the first eligibility assessment interview.

- a. All available evidence must be examined to detect potentially disqualifying issues.
- b. The individual's need for advice, assistance or instructions must be determined and conveyed to the individual.
- c. The interview must convey to the individual the requirements that must be satisfied to maintain eligibility.
- d. This advice, assistance or instruction constitutes an understanding and agreement between the individual and the unemployment insurance representative at the conclusion of the interview regarding the individual's willingness and ability to eliminate any barriers to obtaining reemployment which otherwise would result in referral for adjudication.
- e. The individual shall be advised of what constitutes an acceptable effort to obtain reemployment in accordance with state policy, with consideration for local labor market information and the individual's occupation.
- f. The final objective of the interview is to determine whether a subsequent interview is needed. This determination shall be based on expected return to work date, job openings in the area, local labor market conditions, and other.

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

Each week a claimant files a claim for benefits he must be able to and available for work. Iowa Code § 96.4(3). To maintain continued eligibility, a claimant shall report as directed by an authorized representative. 871 IAC 24.2(1)e. A claimant who fails to report as directed by notice mailed to the claimant is deemed unavailable for work. 871 IAC 24.23(11).

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. *Id.*

Justifiable cause for failure to participate includes an important and significant reason which a reasonable person would consider adequate justification in view of the paramount importance of reemployment to the claimant. Justifiable cause includes when the claimant is scheduled for an employment interview, is verified return to work, or both prior to the scheduled appointment or service. *Id.* The claimant shall contact the agency prior to the scheduled appointment or service to advise the department of the justifiable cause. *Id.* Failure to report for the appointment, failure to contact the agency prior to the scheduled appointment or service to advise the department of the justifiable cause for missing the appointment, or failure to have justifiable cause for failing to report for the appointment means the claimant has failed to meet the availability requirements of the law. *Id.*

The claimant must first be notified that an obligation to report for an appointment exists. As such, non-receipt of the notice is justifiable cause for failure to report as directed. Here, the claimant provided credible testimony that she did not receive the notice to report and therefore could not attend the reemployment services appointment. The claimant is eligible to receive unemployment insurance benefits effective May 20, 2018, because the claimant did have justifiable cause for failing to report for the reemployment services orientation due to non-receipt of notice. Benefits are allowed, provided claimant is otherwise eligible.

DECISION:

The May 29, 2018 (reference 03) unemployment insurance decision is reversed. The appeal is timely. The claimant has provided justifiable cause for having failed to report for a reemployment services appointment and was unable to notify IWD of the justifiable cause reason for failing to report due to lack of notice. Benefits are allowed effective May 20, 2018, provided claimant is otherwise eligible.

Jennifer L. Beckman
Administrative Law Judge

Decision Dated and Mailed

jlb/scn