

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

NIHAD DEZIC
Claimant

APPEAL 24A-UI-05905-CS-T

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

TITAN TIRE CORPORATION
Employer

**OC: 10/22/23
Claimant: Appellant (4)**

Iowa Code § 96.4(3) – Able and Available
Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.22(2)(I)-On-Call Workers
Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.23(26) – Able & Available – Part time, same hours and wages
Iowa Code § 96.1A(37)a & b – Total and Partial Unemployment
Iowa Code § 96.7(2)a – Same Base Period Employment
Iowa Code § 96.6(2) – Timeliness of Appeal

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

On June 23, 2024, the claimant filed an appeal from the June 6, 2024, (reference 03) unemployment insurance decision that denied benefits effective April 28, 2024 based on the claimant still being employed in his job for the same hours and wages as in the original contract of hire. The parties were properly notified about the hearing. A telephone hearing was held on July 10, 2024. The claimant participated. CTS Language Link interpreter Dushan (Identification No. 13499) provided Bosnian interpretation. The employer did not call in to participate. Administrative notice was taken of claimant's unemployment insurance benefits records including, DBRO. The claimant's exhibit A was admitted into the record.

ISSUES:

- I. Is the claimant's appeal timely?
- II. Is the claimant able to work and available for work?
- III. Is the claimant partially, totally, or temporarily unemployed?
- IV. Is the claimant an on-call worker?
- V. Is claimant employed for the same hours and wages?
- VI. Is the employer's account subject to charge?

FINDINGS OF FACT:

Having reviewed all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: The unemployment insurance decision was mailed to the appellant's address of record on June 6, 2024. The deadline to file the appeal was June 16, 2024. The appellant did not receive the decision until after June 16, 2024. The claimant filed his appeal within five days of receiving the decision. The appeal was filed on June 23, 2024.

The claimant works full-time for the employer as an operator. The claimant filed for unemployment benefits on April 29, 2024 for the week ending May 4, 2024. The claimant reported \$929.00 in wages for the week ending May 4, 2024. (DBRO).

The claimant filed for unemployment benefits for the week of May 26, 2024, through June 1, 2024. (DBRO). The claimant received \$218.60 in holiday pay for May 27, 2024. (Exhibit A). On May 28, 2024, the employer laid the claimant off through June 2, 2024. The claimant returned to work on June 3, 2024. The claimant did not receive any other wages for the week. The claimant reported \$220.00 in wages for the week. (DBRO).

The claimant was laid off again on June 24, 2024. The claimant returned to work for the employer on July 8, 2024. The claimant did not receive any wages for the week of June 24, 2024, through June 28, 2024.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

The first issue to be considered in this appeal is whether the appellant'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 appellant did not have an opportunity to appeal the unemployment insurance 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 Emp't Sec. Comm'n*, 212 N.W.2d 471, 472 (Iowa 1973). The appellant filed the appeal within five days of receipt. Therefore, the appeal shall be accepted as timely.

Next it must be determined if the claimant is partially, temporary, or totally unemployed. For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge finds as follows:

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. a. 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 Code § 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.

c. An individual shall be deemed temporarily unemployed if for a period, verified by the department, not to exceed four consecutive weeks, the individual is unemployed due to a plant shutdown, vacation, inventory, lack of work or emergency from the individual's regular job or trade in which the individual worked full-time and will again work full-time,

if the individual's employment, although temporarily suspended, has not been terminated.

Iowa Code § 96.7(2)a(2)(a),(b), and (c) provides:

2. Contribution rates based on benefit experience.

a. (2) The amount of regular benefits plus fifty percent of the amount of extended benefits paid to an eligible individual shall be charged against the account of the employers in the base period in the inverse chronological order in which the employment of the individual occurred.

(a) However, if the individual to whom the benefits are paid is in the employ of a base period employer at the time the individual is receiving the benefits, and the individual is receiving the same employment from the employer that the individual received during the individual's base period, benefits paid to the individual shall not be charged against the account of the employer. This provision applies to both contributory and reimbursable employers, notwithstanding subparagraph (3) and § 96.8, subsection 5.

(b) An employer's account shall not be charged with benefits paid to an individual who left the work of the employer voluntarily without good cause attributable to the employer or to an individual who was discharged for misconduct in connection with the individual's employment, or to an individual who failed without good cause, either to apply for available, suitable work or to accept suitable work with that employer, but shall be charged to the unemployment compensation fund. This paragraph applies to both contributory and reimbursable employers, notwithstanding § 96.8, subsection 5.

(c) The amount of benefits paid to an individual, which is solely due to wage credits considered to be in an individual's base period due to the exclusion and substitution of calendar quarters from the individual's base period under § 96.23, shall be charged against the account of the employer responsible for paying the workers' compensation benefits for temporary total disability or during a healing period under § 85.33, § 85.34, subsection 1, or § 85A.17, or responsible for paying indemnity insurance benefits.

For the week of April 28, 2024 through May 4, 2024, the claimant earned more than his weekly benefit amount plus \$15.00 for the week. As a result the claimant is not considered unemployed for the week.

For the week of May 26, 2024 through June 1, 2024, the claimant earned \$218.16 in holiday pay. The remainder of the week the claimant did not perform any work for the employer. The claimant returned to the employer on June 3, 2024. As a result the claimant is considered partially and temporarily unemployed for the week ending June 1, 2024. The claimant is entitled to partial benefits for the week, provided the claimant is otherwise eligible.

For the week of June 23, 2024 through June 29, 2024, the claimant did not perform work and did not earn any wages for the week. The claimant returned to work for the employer on June 8, 2024. As a result the claimant is considered temporarily and totally unemployed beginning June 23, 2024. The claimant is entitled to benefits beginning June 23, 2024, provided he is otherwise eligible. The claimant is required to report gross wages earned for each week of benefits claimed.

The claimant is still employed by the employer but is not receiving the same employment. As a result, the employer shall be charged for the benefits.

DECISION:

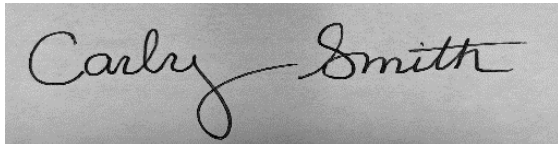
The appeal is timely.

The June 6, 2024 (reference 03) unemployment insurance decision is MODIFIED in favor of the appellant. The claimant is not unemployed for the week of April 28, 2024 through May 4, 2024 due to the wage limitation.

The claimant is partially unemployed for the week of May 26, 2024, through June 1, 2024. The claimant is allowed partial unemployment benefits, provided the claimant is otherwise eligible.

The claimant is temporarily and totally unemployed beginning the week of June 23, 2024. The claimant is allowed benefits beginning June 23, 2024, provided the claimant is otherwise eligible. The claimant is required to report gross wages earned for each week of benefits claimed.

The employer's account is subject to charge for the benefits.

A rectangular box containing a handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Carly Smith". The signature is written in a cursive style.

Carly Smith
Administrative Law Judge

July 12, 2024
Decision Dated and Mailed

cs/scn

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
6200 Park Ave 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:

**Employment Appeal Board
6200 Park Ave 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 adquiera 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.