

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

68-0157 (9-06) - 3091078 - EI

**DOROTHY C NEWLON**  
Claimant

**APPEAL NO. 13A-UI-01677-HT**

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE  
DECISION**

**QPS EMPLOYMENT GROUP INC**  
Employer

**OC: 01/06/13**  
**Claimant: Appellant (2)**

Section 96.6(2) – Prior Adjudication

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

The claimant, Dorothy Newlon, filed an appeal from a decision dated February 6, 2013, reference 02. The decision disqualified her from receiving unemployment benefits. After due notice was issued, a hearing was held by telephone conference call on March 12, 2013. The claimant participated on her own behalf. The employer, QPS, did not participate.

**ISSUE:**

The issue is whether the claimant's separation from this employer has been previously adjudicated.

**FINDINGS OF FACT:**

Dorothy Newlon filed a claim for unemployment benefits with an effective date of January 1, 2012. She filed a subsequent claim effective January 6, 2013. A decision on her separation from this employer was made on the prior claim on February 5, 2013. That decision has been reversed.

**REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:**

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, 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 separation was previously adjudicated but has been reversed.

**DECISION:**

The representative's decision of February 6, 2013, reference 02, is reversed. Dorothy Newlon is qualified for benefits, provided she is otherwise eligible.

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Bonny G. Hendricksmeier  
Administrative Law Judge

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Decision Dated and Mailed

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