

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU**

AARON L WADE
Claimant

WHIRLPOOL CORPORATION
Employer

APPEAL 22A-UI-08188-DB-T

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

**OC: 12/15/19
Claimant: Appellant (1)**

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

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

The claimant/appellant filed an appeal from the February 9, 2021 (reference 01) unemployment insurance decision that found claimant was not eligible for benefits effective September 20, 2020 due to a voluntary leave of absence from work. The parties were properly notified of the hearing. A telephone hearing was held on May 16, 2022. The claimant participated personally. The employer did not participate. The administrative law judge took administrative notice of the claimant's unemployment insurance benefits records. The hearing was consolidated with Appeal No. 22A-UI-08189-DB-T.

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: An unemployment insurance benefits decision was issued on February 9, 2021 (reference 01) and mailed to the claimant's correct address of record. The claimant never received the decision in the mail. The claimant received another overpayment decision in the mail and filed an appeal to that decision on March 18, 2022.

Claimant filed an original claim for unemployment insurance benefits effective December 15, 2019. He filed weekly-continued claims for benefits for the week-ending September 26, 2020; October 3, 2020; October 10, 2020; and October 17, 2020. Claimant was on an emergency leave of absence from work and was not paid any wages for those four weeks. Claimant does not remember if the leave of absence was due to a COVID-19 related exposure or another health or medical issue. Claimant was paid regular unemployment insurance benefits of \$1,796.00 for four weeks between September 20, 2020 and October 17, 2020.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes as follows:

The first issue is whether the claimant's appeal shall be considered timely. The administrative law judge finds that it shall be considered timely.

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 issuing the notice of the filing of the claim to protest payment of benefits to the claimant. All interested parties shall select a format as specified by the department to receive such notifications. 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 issued, 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.

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. Bd. of Adjustment*, 239 N.W.2d 873, 92 A.L.R.3d 304 (Iowa 1976). In this case, the claimant never received the decision in the mail, presumably due to postal service delay or error. As such, the appeal shall be considered timely pursuant to Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.35(2).

The next issue is whether the claimant was eligible for benefits. The administrative law judge finds that he was not.

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 96.1A, 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 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.

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.23(10) provides:

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

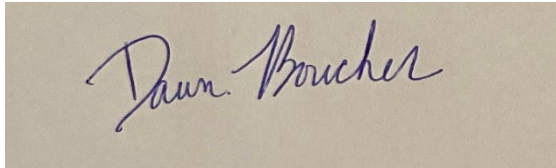
(10) The claimant requested and was granted a leave of absence, such period is deemed to be a period of voluntary unemployment and shall be considered ineligible for benefits for such period.

The burden is on the claimant to establish that he is able to work and available for work within the meaning of the statute. Iowa Code § 96.6(2); Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.22. The claimant

has failed to establish that he was able to and available for work from September 20, 2020 through October 17, 2020, pursuant to Iowa law. As such, regular unemployment insurance benefits funded by the State of Iowa are denied effective September 20, 2020 through October 17, 2020.

DECISION:

The appeal shall be considered timely. The February 9, 2021 (reference 01) unemployment insurance decision is affirmed. The claimant was not able to and available for work. Benefits are denied effective September 20, 2020 and continuing until the claimant establishes that he is able to and available for work.

A rectangular area containing a handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Dawn Boucher". The signature is written in a cursive style.

Dawn Boucher
Administrative Law Judge

May 19, 2022
Decision Dated and Mailed

db/db