

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

JULITHA M. ALIK
Claimant

APPEAL 24A-UI-00466-CS-T

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

**IOWA WORKFORCE
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

**OC: 12/10/23
Claimant: Appellant (4)**

Iowa Code § 96.4(3) – Available for work
Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.2(1)(e) – Able & Available – Report as Directed by Department
Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.23 (11) – Failure to Report
Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.22(2) – Able & Available – Benefits Eligibility Conditions
Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.3 – Able & Available – Identity Verification

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

On January 11, 2024, the claimant filed an appeal from the January 8, 2024, (reference 02) unemployment insurance decision that denied benefits effective December 10, 2023, based upon a determination that claimant initially failed to provide verification of her identity. Claimant was notified of the hearing. A telephone hearing was scheduled to be held on January 30, 2024. The claimant submitted documents of her residency with her appeal and a hearing was not held.

ISSUE:

- I. Is the claimant was legally authorized to work in the United States?

FINDINGS OF FACT:

The administrative law judge, having heard the testimony and considered all of the evidence in the record, finds that: The claimant was asked to provide evidence proving authorization to work in the United States by December 10, 2023. Claimant did not provided the documents until she submitted the documents with her appeal of the January 8, 2024 (ref. 02) decision on January 11, 2024. The claimant provided her I-94 Form showing her arrival form.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

For the reasons that follow the administrative law judge concludes the claimant is available for work effective January 7, 2024, provided claimant is otherwise eligible.

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 Code section 96.5(10) provides:

An individual shall be disqualified for benefits, regardless of the source of the individual's wage credits:

10. Aliens—disqualified. For services performed by an alien unless such alien is an individual who was lawfully admitted for permanent residence at the time such services were performed, was lawfully present for the purpose of performing such services, or was permanently residing in the United States under color of law at the time such services were performed, including an alien who is lawfully present in the United States as a result of the application of the provisions of section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. Any data or information required of individuals applying for benefits to determine whether benefits are not payable to them because of their alien status shall be uniformly required from all applicants for benefits. In the case of an individual whose application for benefits would otherwise be approved, no determination that benefits to such individual are not payable because of the individual's alien status shall be made except upon a preponderance of the evidence.

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.60(2)a-c provides:

Alien. Any person who is not a citizen or a national of the United States. A national is defined as a person who lives in mandates or trust territories administered by the United States and owes permanent allegiance to the United States. An alien is a person owing allegiance to another country or government.

(2) It is required that information designed to identify illegal nonresident aliens shall be requested of all claimants for benefits. This shall be accomplished by asking each claimant at the time the individual establishes a benefit year whether or not the individual is a citizen.

a. If the response is "yes," no further proof is necessary and the claimant's records are to be marked accordingly.

b. If the answer is "no," the claimant shall be requested to present documentary proof of legal residency. Any individual who does not show proof of legal residency at the time it is requested shall be disqualified from receiving benefits until such time as the required proof of the individual's status is brought to the local office. The principal documents showing legal entry for permanent residency are the Form I-94, Arrival and Departure Record, and the Forms I-151 and I-551, Alien Registration Receipt Card. These forms are issued by the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services and should be accepted unless the proof is clearly faulty or there are reasons to doubt their authenticity. An individual will be required to provide the individual's alien registration number at the time of claim filing.

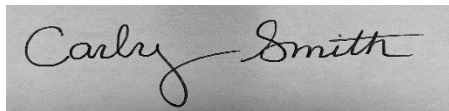
c. Any or all documents presented to the department by an alien shall be subject to verification with the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services. The citizenship question shall be included on the initial claim form so that the response will be subject to the provisions of rule 871-25.10(96), prosecution on overpayments.

When a claimant fails to provide proof of citizenship or work registration, they are considered to be unavailable for work. The claimant did not provide proof of her authorization to work in the United States until January 11, 2024. Therefore, claimant is considered to be unavailable for work from December 10, 2023 until January 6, 2024. Claimant did provide proof of her authority to work in the United States with her appeal on January 11, 2024. This reverts back to the beginning of the claim week. As a result, claimant is available for work effective January 7, 2024, provided claimant is otherwise eligible.

DECISION:

The Iowa Workforce Development January 8, 2024 decision (reference 02) is modified in favor of the appellant. The claimant is disqualified from receiving unemployment insurance benefits from December 10, 2023, through January 6, 2024, due to being unavailable for work as a result of not providing proof of her authorization to work in the United States.

Since claimant did provide her authorization to work in the United States with her appeal of the decision, the claimant is considered to be available for work beginning January 7, 2024. Benefits are allowed effective January 7, 2024, provided the claimant is otherwise eligible.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Carly Smith". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Carly Smith
Administrative Law Judge

January 31, 2024
Decision Dated and Mailed

CS/jkb

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:

**Iowa Employment Appeal Board
6200 Park Avenue 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:

**Iowa Employment Appeal Board
6200 Park Avenue 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.