

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU**

**HAYLEE L ALTER**  
Claimant

**APPEAL 17A-UI-01129-H2T**

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE  
DECISION**

**IOWA WORKFORCE  
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

**OC: 10/09/16  
Claimant: Appellant (2)**

Iowa Code § 96.6-2 – Timeliness of Appeal  
Iowa Code § 96.4(3) - Able and Available  
871 IAC 24.2(1)e – Failure to Report

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

The claimant filed an appeal from the December 28, 2016, (reference 02) decision that denied benefits because of a failure to report as directed. After due notice was issued, a telephone conference hearing was held on February 21, 2017. Claimant participated.

**ISSUE:**

Did the claimant file a timely appeal?

Did the claimant fail to report to Iowa Workforce Development (IWD) as directed?

**FINDINGS OF FACT:**

Having heard the testimony and having examined the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: On December 14, 2016, an inquiry letter was mailed to the claimant requesting additional information concerning her indication that she was not able to and available for work for the week ending December 10, 2016. The claimant's response was due to the agency by December 23, 2016. The claimant did not receive the notice or letter.

The claimant did not receive the fact-finder's decision denying her benefits. She only learned of the decision when she called Iowa Workforce Development to learn why her unemployment insurance benefits had stopped.

**REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:**

The first issue to be considered in this appeal is whether the claimant's appeal is timely. The administrative law judge determines it is.

Iowa Code § 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 claimant did not have an opportunity to appeal the fact-finder's decision because the decision was not received. Without notice of a disqualification, no meaningful opportunity for appeal exists. See *Smith v. Iowa Employment Security Commission*, 212 N.W.2d 471, 472 (Iowa 1973). The claimant filed an appeal as soon as she learned of her disqualification. Therefore, the appeal shall be accepted as timely.

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes the claimant has established a good cause reason for having failed to report as directed.

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.2(1)e provides:

e. In order to maintain continuing eligibility for benefits during any continuous period of unemployment, an individual shall report as directed to do so by an authorized representative of the department. If the individual has moved to another locality, the individual may register and report in person at a workforce development center at the time previously specified for the reporting.

The method of reporting shall be weekly if a voice response continued claim is filed, unless otherwise directed by an authorized representative of the department. An individual who files a voice response continued claim will have the benefit payment automatically deposited weekly in the individual's account at a financial institution or be paid by the mailing of a warrant on a biweekly basis.

In order for an individual to receive payment by direct deposit, the individual must provide the department with the appropriate bank routing code number and a checking or savings account number.

The department retains the ultimate authority to choose the method of reporting and payment.

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.6(1-6) provides:

Profiling for reemployment services.

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

(2) 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.

(3) Reemployment services 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.

- 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.
- b. Reserved.

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

Non-receipt of the notice is a good-cause reason for a failure to report as directed. Benefits are allowed, **provided the claimant is otherwise eligible.**

**DECISION:**

The December 28, 2016, (reference 02) decision is reversed. The claimant did file a timely appeal. The claimant has established a good cause reason for failing to report as directed. Benefits are allowed, *provided the claimant is otherwise eligible.*

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Teresa K. Hillary  
Administrative Law Judge

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Decision Dated and Mailed

tkh/rvs