



Department of Inspections,
Appeals, & Licensing

Iowa Department of Inspections, Appeals, & Licensing
Administrative Hearings Division
6200 Park Avenue, Suite 100, East Entrance
Des Moines, IA 50321-1270

Appeal Decision

Claim Number:
[REDACTED]

Determination Number:
7329307

Appeal Filed By:
CRITTENTON CENTER

Appeal Filed Date:
08/13/2025

Appeals Bureau Docket:
2025145369-AT



APPEALS BUREAU DECISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE

Mail Date: October 28, 2025

Appellee

Claimant/Job Seeker:
Claimant address:

MARIA REYES
[REDACTED]

Appellant

Employer: Crittenton Center
[REDACTED]

Social Security Number: [REDACTED]

In regard to the appeal by CRITTENTON CENTER:

STATUTORY REFERENCE

- Iowa Code § 96.5(2)a - Discharge for Misconduct
- Iowa Code § 96.3(7) - Recovery of Benefit Overpayment
- Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.10 - Employer/Representative Participation Fact-finding Interview
- Iowa Code § 96.6(2) - Timeliness of Appeal

ISSUES STATEMENT

Is the employer's appeal timely?
 Was the claimant discharged for disqualifying job-related misconduct?
 Has the claimant been overpaid unemployment insurance benefits, and if so, can the repayment of those benefits to the agency be waived?

CASE HISTORY

On August 13, 2025, the employer Florence Crittenton Home of Sioux City, Iowa filed an appeal from the June 23, 2025, unemployment insurance decision that allowed benefits based upon a finding that claimant was discharged with no evidence of misconduct. The parties were properly notified about the hearing. A telephone

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hearing was held on October 27, 2025. Claimant Maria Reyes did not participate. Employer participated through human resources generalists Anna Salas and Lee Phelen. Employer's Exhibits 1 - 3 were received. The administrative law judge took official notice of the administrative record.

FINDINGS OF FACT

Having reviewed all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: Claimant was employed full time as a youth care worker from January 7, 2022, until May 13, 2025, when she was discharged.

Employer has a no-fault attendance policy, which designates occurrences to attendance infractions. An employee is subject to discharge if they incur four occurrences within a twelve-month period. An employee will receive a coaching at one occurrence, a verbal warning at two occurrences, a written warning at three occurrences, and a suspension or termination at four occurrences. Employees are also expected to notify the employer by telephone at least two hours prior to a shift if they are unable to work.

Employer assessed occurrences to claimant based upon the following absences:

September 9, 2024: tardy (no reason provided)
November 24, 2024: left early (no reason provided)
November 25, 2024: left early (no reason provided)
March 12, 2025: absent (no reason provided)
April 24, 2025: failed to attend mandatory meeting (no reason provided)

Employer gave claimant a verbal counseling on September 10, 2025, and a written warning on December 3, 2025 for violating the attendance policy with unexcused absences.

Claimant did not properly report her absences. The final absence occurred on May 4, 2025, when claimant failed to show up for her shift and did not notify employer she would not be coming in. On May 13, 2025, employer discharged claimant for excessive absences in violation of its attendance policy.

The administrative record reflects that claimant has received unemployment benefits in the amount of \$3,936.00, since filing a claim with an effective date of May 11, 2025, for the sixteen weeks ending August 30, 2025. Employer did not participate in the fact-finding interview because it never received a notice of the fact-finding interview. Employer timely protested the claim for benefits.

A decision was mailed to employer's last known address of record on June 23, 2025. The decision contained a warning that an appeal must be postmarked or received by the Appeals Bureau by July 3, 2025. The appeal was not filed until August 13, 2025, which is after the date noticed on the disqualification decision. Employer did not receive the decision in the mail, despite selecting in the IowaWorks system to receive their UI notifications via postal mail. The first notice occurred when the employer learned of the decision when looking in IowaWorks at another claimant's decision. The appeal was sent within ten days after receipt of that decision.

CONCLUSION OF LAW

Timeliness

The first issue is whether employer's appeal is timely. For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes it is.

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 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).

The record in this case shows that more than ten calendar days elapsed between the mailing date and the date this appeal was filed. The Iowa Supreme Court has declared that there is a mandatory duty to file appeals from representatives' decisions within the time allotted by statute, and that the administrative law judge has no authority to change the decision of a representative if a timely appeal is not filed. *Franklin v. Iowa Dep't of Job Serv.*, 277 N.W.2d 877, 881 (Iowa 1979). Compliance with appeal notice provisions is jurisdictional unless the facts of a case show that the notice was invalid. *Beardslee v. Iowa Dep't of Job Serv.*, 276 N.W.2d 373, 377 (Iowa 1979); see also *In re Appeal of Elliott*, 319 N.W.2d 244, 247 (Iowa 1982). The question in this case thus becomes whether the appellant was deprived of a reasonable opportunity to assert an appeal in a timely fashion. *Hendren v. Iowa Emp't Sec. Comm'n*, 217 N.W.2d 255 (Iowa 1974); *Smith v. Iowa Emp't Sec. Comm'n*, 212 N.W.2d 471, 472 (Iowa 1973).

In this case, employer did not have an opportunity to appeal the decision because the decision was not received prior to the deadline for filing an appeal. Without notice of a disqualification, no meaningful opportunity for appeal exists. See *Smith* at 472. Employer appealed the decision promptly upon being made aware of it. Therefore, the appeal shall be accepted as timely.

Discharge

The next issue is whether claimant was discharged from employment due to job-related misconduct. For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes she was.

Iowa Code section 96.5(2)a provides:

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

2. Discharge for misconduct. If the department finds that the individual has been discharged for misconduct in connection with the individual's employment:

a. The disqualification shall continue until the individual has worked in and has been paid wages for insured work equal to ten times the individual's weekly benefit amount, provided the individual is otherwise eligible.

Iowa Code section 96.5(2)b, c and d provide:

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



2. Discharge for misconduct. If the department finds that the individual has been discharged for misconduct in connection with the individual's employment:

b. Provided further, if gross misconduct is established, the department shall cancel the individual's wage credits earned, prior to the date of discharge, from all employers.

c. Gross misconduct is deemed to have occurred after a claimant loses employment as a result of an act constituting an indictable offense in connection with the claimant's employment, provided the claimant is duly convicted thereof or has signed a statement admitting the commission of such an act. Determinations regarding a benefit claim may be redetermined within five years from the effective date of the claim. Any benefits paid to a claimant prior to a determination that the claimant has lost employment as a result of such act shall not be considered to have been accepted by the claimant in good faith.

d. For the purposes of this subsection, "misconduct" means a deliberate act or omission by an employee that constitutes a material breach of the duties and obligations arising out of the employee's contract of employment. Misconduct is limited to conduct evincing such willful or wanton disregard of an employer's interest as is found in deliberate violation or disregard of standards of behavior which the employer has the right to expect of employees, or in carelessness or negligence of such degree of recurrence as to manifest equal culpability, wrongful intent or even design, or to show an intentional and substantial disregard of the employer's interests or of the employee's duties and obligations to the employer. Misconduct by an individual includes but is not limited to all of the following:

(9) Excessive unexcused tardiness or absenteeism.

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.24(6) provides:

(7) Excessive unexcused absenteeism. Excessive unexcused absenteeism is an intentional disregard of the claimant's duty to the employer and is considered misconduct except for illness or other reasonable grounds so long as properly reported to the employer.

Excessive absences are not considered misconduct unless unexcused. Absences due to properly reported illness cannot constitute work-connected misconduct since they are not volitional, even if the employer was fully within its rights to assess points or impose discipline up to or including discharge for the absence under its attendance policy. Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.24(6); *Gaborit v. Emp. Appeal Bd.*, 743 N.W.2d 554 (Iowa Ct. App. 2007). Excessive unexcused absenteeism is an intentional disregard of the duty owed by the claimant to the employer and shall be considered misconduct except for illness or other reasonable grounds for which the employee was absent and that were properly reported to the employer. Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.24(6).

The requirements for a finding of misconduct based on absences are therefore twofold. First, the absences must be excessive. *Sallis v. Emp't Appeal Bd.*, 437 N.W.2d 895, 897 (Iowa 1989). The determination of whether unexcused absenteeism is excessive necessarily requires consideration of past acts and warnings. *Higgins v. Iowa Dep't of Job Serv.*, 350 N.W.2d 187, 192 (Iowa 1984). Second, the absences must be unexcused. *Cosper v. Iowa Dep't of Job Serv.*, 321 N.W.2d 6, 10 (Iowa 1982). The requirement of "unexcused" can be satisfied in two ways. An absence can be unexcused either because it was not for "reasonable grounds," *Higgins* at 191, or because it was not "properly reported," holding excused absences are those "with appropriate notice." *Cosper* at 10.

The determination of whether unexcused absenteeism is excessive necessarily requires consideration of past acts and warnings. The term "absenteeism" also encompasses conduct that is more accurately referred to as "tardiness." An absence is an extended tardiness and an incident of tardiness is a limited absence. *Higgins* at 190. Absences related to issues of personal responsibility such as transportation, lack of childcare, and oversleeping are not considered excused. *Id.* at 191. Absences due to illness or injury must be properly reported in order to be excused. *Cosper* at 10-11. Absences in good faith, for good cause, with appropriate notice, are not misconduct. *Id.* at 10. They may be grounds for discharge but not for disqualification of benefits because substantial disregard for the employer's interest is not shown and this is essential to a finding of misconduct. *Id.*

Excessive absenteeism has been found when there have been seven unexcused absences in five months; five unexcused absences and three instances of tardiness in eight months; three unexcused absences over an eight-



month period; three unexcused absences over seven months; and missing three times after being warned. See *Higgins* at 192; *Infante v. Iowa Dep't of Job Serv.*, 364 N.W.2d 262 (Iowa App. 1984); *Armel v. Emp't Appeal Bd.*, No. 07-0463, 2007 WL 3376929, at *3 (Iowa App. Nov. 15, 2007); *Hiland v. Emp't Appeal Bd.*, No. 12-2300, 2013 WL 3458145, at * 3 (Iowa App. July 10, 2013); and *Clark v. Iowa Dep't of Job Serv.*, 317 N.W.2d 517, 518 (Iowa App. 1982).

An employer's point system or no-fault absenteeism policy is not dispositive of the issue of qualification for benefits; however, an employer is entitled to expect its employees to report to work as scheduled or to be notified as to when and why the employee is unable to report to work. Employer has established that the claimant was warned that further unexcused absences could result in termination of employment and the final absence, on May 4, 2025, when claimant was a no call/no show, was not excused. Claimant had six unexcused absences in an eight-month period. The final absence, in combination with the claimant's history of unexcused absenteeism, is considered excessive. Benefits are withheld.

Overpayment and Participation

The next issue in this case is whether claimant was overpaid unemployment insurance benefits.

Iowa Code section 96.3(7)a-b, as amended in 2008, provides:

7. Recovery of overpayment of benefits.

a. If an individual receives benefits for which the individual is subsequently determined to be ineligible, even though the individual acts in good faith and is not otherwise at fault, the benefits shall be recovered. The department in its discretion may recover the overpayment of benefits either by having a sum equal to the overpayment deducted from any future benefits payable to the individual or by having the individual pay to the department a sum equal to the overpayment.

b. (1) (a) If the department determines that an overpayment has been made, the charge for the overpayment against the employer's account shall be removed and the account shall be credited with an amount equal to the overpayment from the unemployment compensation trust fund and this credit shall include both contributory and reimbursable employers, notwithstanding section 96.8, subsection 5. The employer shall not be relieved of charges if benefits are paid because the employer or an agent of the employer failed to respond timely or adequately to the department's request for information relating to the payment of benefits. This prohibition against relief of charges shall apply to both contributory and reimbursable employers. If the department determines that an employer's failure to respond timely or adequately was due to insufficient notification from the department, the employer's account shall not be charged for the overpayment.

(b) However, provided the benefits were not received as the result of fraud or willful misrepresentation by the individual, benefits shall not be recovered from an individual if the employer did not participate in the initial determination to award benefits pursuant to section 96.6, subsection 2, and an overpayment occurred because of a subsequent reversal on appeal regarding the issue of the individual's separation from employment.

(2) An accounting firm, agent, unemployment insurance accounting firm, or other entity that represents an employer in unemployment claim matters and demonstrates a continuous pattern of failing to participate in the initial determinations to award benefits, as determined and defined by rule by the department, shall be denied permission by the department to represent any employers in unemployment insurance matters. This subparagraph does not apply to attorneys or counselors admitted to practice in the courts of this state pursuant to section 602.10101.

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871- 24.10 provides:

Employer and employer representative participation in fact-finding interviews.

(1) "Participate," as the term is used for employers in the context of the initial determination to award



benefits pursuant to Iowa Code section 96.6(2), means submitting detailed factual information of the quantity and quality that if un rebutted would be sufficient to result in a decision favorable to the employer. The most effective means to participate is to provide live testimony at the interview from a witness with firsthand knowledge of the events leading to the separation. If no live testimony is provided, the employer must provide the name and telephone number of an employee with firsthand information who may be contacted, if necessary, for rebuttal. A party may also participate by providing written statements or documents that provide detailed factual information of the events leading to separation. At a minimum, the information provided by the employer or the employer's representative must identify the dates and particular circumstances of the incident or incidents, including, in the case of discharge, the act or omissions of the claimant or, in the event of a voluntary separation, the stated reason for the quit. The specific rule or policy must be submitted if the claimant was discharged for violating such rule or policy. In the case of discharge for attendance violations, the information must include the circumstances of all incidents the employer or the employer's representative contends meet the definition of unexcused absences as set forth in 871—subrule 24.24(7). Written or oral statements or general conclusions without supporting detailed factual information and information submitted after the fact-finding decision has been issued are not considered participation within the meaning of the statute.

(2) “A continuous pattern of nonparticipation in the initial determination to award benefits,” pursuant to Iowa Code section 96.6(2), as the term is used for an entity representing employers, means on 25 or more occasions in a calendar quarter the entity files appeals after failing to participate. Appeals filed but withdrawn before the day of the contested case hearing will not be considered in determining if a continuous pattern of nonparticipation exists. The division administrator will notify the employer's representative in writing after each such appeal.

(3) If the division administrator finds that an entity representing employers as defined in Iowa Code section 96.6(2) has engaged in a continuous pattern of nonparticipation, the division administrator will suspend the representative for a period of up to six months on the first occasion, up to one year on the second occasion and up to ten years on any subsequent occasion. Suspension by the division administrator constitutes final agency action and may be appealed pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.19.

(4) “Fraud or willful misrepresentation by the individual,” as the term is used for claimants in the context of the initial determination to award benefits pursuant to Iowa Code section 96.6(2), means providing knowingly false statements or knowingly false denials of material facts for the purpose of obtaining unemployment insurance benefits. Statements or denials may be either oral or written by the claimant. Inadvertent misstatements or mistakes made in good faith are not considered fraud or willful misrepresentation.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 96.3(7)“b.”

Because claimant's separation was disqualifying, benefits were paid to which she was not entitled. The administrative law judge concludes the claimant has been overpaid UI in the gross amount of \$3,936.00 for the sixteen weeks ending August 30, 2025. The unemployment insurance law provides that benefits must be recovered from a claimant who receives benefits and is later determined to be ineligible for benefits, even though the claimant acted in good faith and was not otherwise at fault. However, the overpayment will not be recovered when it is based on a reversal on appeal of an initial determination to award benefits on an issue regarding the claimant's employment separation if: (1) the benefits were not received due to any fraud or willful misrepresentation by the claimant and (2) the employer did not participate in the initial proceeding to award benefits. The employer will not be charged for benefits if it is determined that they did participate in the fact-finding interview. Iowa Code § 96.3(7), Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.10.

There is no evidence that claimant received these benefits due to fraud or willful misrepresentation. Furthermore, employer did not participate in the fact-finding interview. Therefore, claimant is not obligated to repay the UI benefits that claimant received. While employer did not participate in the fact-finding interview, it was not because employer failed to timely or adequately respond to IWD's request for information relating to the payment of benefits; employer never received the request. Accordingly, employer's account cannot be charged. Because neither party is to be charged, the UI overpayment is absorbed by the fund.



DECISION/REMAND

The appeal is timely. The June 23, 2025, unemployment insurance decision is REVERSED. The claimant was discharged for substantial job-related misconduct. Unemployment insurance benefits funded by the State of Iowa are denied until the claimant has worked in and been paid wages for insured work equal to ten times their weekly benefit amount after the May 13, 2025, separation date, and provided they are otherwise eligible.

The employer was not provided a sufficient opportunity to participate in the fact-finding interview and its account may not be charged for benefits paid. The claimant is not required to repay the benefits they received after this separation and those benefits shall be charged to the fund.



Stephanie ADKISSON

Administrative Law Judge

Iowa Department of Inspections, Appeals, & Licensing

Administrative Hearings Division

Unemployment Insurance Appeals Bureau

Please see the last page of this document for important information about reopening the appeal and further appeal rights.



INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING AN APPEAL

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 Avenue Suite 100
Des Moines, IA 50321
Fax: (515)281-7191
Online: IowaWORKS account

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. A reference to the decision from which the appeal is taken.
2. That an appeal from such decision is being made and such appeal is signed.
3. 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 Iowa 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 the 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.



Babel Notice – Claim and Appeal Information

Aviso: Aviso: Documento De Beneficios Del Seguro De Desempleo
Y Información De Apelación

IMPORTANT!

This document contains important information about your unemployment compensation rights, responsibilities and/or benefits. It is critical that you understand the information in this document. **DEADLINE FOR APPEAL:** If you disagree with this determination or decision, you must file an appeal before the deadline noted in this document. **IMMEDIATELY:** If needed, call 866-239-0843 for assistance in the translation and understanding of the information in the document(s) you have received.

¡IMPORTANTE!

Este documento contiene información importante sobre sus derechos, obligaciones y/o beneficios de compensación por desempleo. Es muy importante que usted entienda la información contenida en este documento. **PLAZO LÍMITE PARA APELAR:** Si usted está en desacuerdo con esta determinación o decisión, debe presentar una apelación antes del plazo límite indicado en este documento. **INMEDIATAMENTE:** Si necesita asistencia para traducir y entender la información contenida en el documento(s) que recibió, llame al 866-239-0843.

重要提示！

这份文件包含有关失业补偿的权利、责任和/或利益的重要信息。您需要理解本文件中的信息，这一点至关重要。

上诉截止日期：如果您不同意本裁定或决定，您必须在本文件所载截止日期前提出上诉。**立即：**如果需要，请拨打866-239-0843，可获得帮助，以利您翻译和理解所收到的文件中的信息。

IMPORTANT!

Ce document contient des informations importantes sur vos droits d'allocation de chômage, vos responsabilités et/ou vos bénéfices. Il est indispensable que vous compreniez le contenu de ce document. **DATE LIMITE POUR FAIRE APPEL:** Si vous n'êtes pas d'accord avec cette détermination ou décision, vous devrez faire un appel avant la date limite signalée dans ce document. **IMMÉDIATEMENT:** Si nécessaire, téléphonez au 866-239-0843 pour avoir de l'assistance sur la traduction et/ou la compréhension de ce document.

WICHTIG!

Diese Dokument enthält wichtige Hinweise zu ihren Rechten, Pflichten bzw. Leistungen im Rahmen der Arbeitslosenunterstützung. Es ist entscheidend, dass Sie die Informationen in diesem Dokument verstehen. **FRIST ZUR BESCHWERDEEINLEGUNG:** Wenn Sie mit der Feststellung oder Entscheidung nicht einverstanden sind, müssen Sie vor Ablauf der in diesem Dokument aufgeführten Frist eine Beschwerde einlegen. **SOFORT:** Sofern erforderlich, rufen Sie die Telefonnummer 866-239-0843 an und erkundigen sich nach Hilfsdiensten bei der Übersetzung und zum Verständnis der Informationen in dem (den) von Ihnen erhaltenen Dokument(en).

IMPORTANTE!

Ang mga dokumentong ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa iyong mga karapatan na makatanggap ng kabayaran, mga responsibilidad at /o benepisyo dahil sa pagkawala ng trabaho. Napakahalagang maunawaan mo ang mga impormasyong nilalaman sa dokumentong ito. **HULING ARAW PARA UMAPILA:** Kung hindi ka sumasang-ayon sa pagpapasiya o desisyon, dapat kang maghabol o magharap ng apila bago dumating ang huling araw na nabanggit sa dokumentong ito. **KAAGAD:** Kung kinakailangan ang tulong, tumawag sa 866-239-0843 para sa pagsasalin ng wika at pag-unawa ng impormasyon sa mga dokumentong natanggap mo.

IMPORTANTE:

Questo documento contiene informazioni importanti sui Suoi diritti di indennizzo di disoccupazione, sulle sue responsabilità e i suoi benefit. E' cruciale che Lei comprenda appieno le informazioni contenute in questo documento. **SCADENZA PER IL RICORSO:** Se non si trova in accordo con questa determinazione o decisione, dovrà presentare ricorso prima della scadenza riportata nel presente documento. **INMEDIATAMENTE:** In caso di necessità chiami il 866-239-0843 per assistenza alla traduzione e comprensione delle informazioni contenute nei documenti ricevuti.

QUAN TRỌNG:

Tài liệu này chứa đựng tin tức quan trọng về quyền hạn, trách nhiệm và/hoặc những lợi lộc được đền bù trong khi thất nghiệp. Đó là điều tối cần thiết mà quý vị phải hiểu rõ những tin tức trong tài liệu này. **HẠN CHÓT KHIẾU NẠI:** Nếu quý vị không đồng ý với quyết định này, quý vị phải nộp đơn khiếu nại trước hạn chót ghi rõ trong tài liệu này. **MỘT CÁCH NHANH CHÓNG:** Nếu cần xin hãy gọi số 866-239-0843 để được giúp đỡ trong việc phiên dịch và hiểu rõ những tin tức trong tài liệu quý vị đã nhận.

중요!

이 문서는 실업보상 권리, 책임 및/또는 혜택에 대한 중요한 정보가 포함되어 있습니다. 이 문서에 있는 정보를 이해 하는 것은 매우 중요합니다. **항소 마감:** 이 결정에 이견이 있으시면 항소인은 문서에 언급된 마감일 전에 항소를 제기하셔야 합니다. **즉시:** 받으신 문서의 번역 및 이해를 위해서 도움이 필요하시면 866-239-0843 로연락을 하시기 바랍니다.

WAŻNE!

Dokumenty mogą zawierać ważne informacje o Pana(-i) prawach do zasiłków dla bezrobotnych, obowiązków i/lub świadczeń. Zrozumienie informacji zawartych w niniejszym dokumencie jest bardzo ważne. **DATA WYGAŚNIĘCIA TERMINU SKŁADANIA ODWOŁAŃ:** Jeśli nie zgadza się Pan(-i) z decyzją zawartą w niniejszym dokumencie, odwołanie należy złożyć przed datą wygaśnięcia terminu wyszczególnionego w treści niniejszego dokumentu. **NATYCHMIAST:** W razie potrzeby, należy dzwonić pod 866-239-0843 w celu uzyskania pomocy w tłumaczeniu i zrozumieniu informacji w dokumentach, które Pan(i) otrzymał(-a).

ВАЖНО!

Данный документ содержит важную информацию о Ваших правах на пособие по безработице, ответственностях и /или выгодах. Крайне важно, чтобы Вы поняли всю информацию, представленную в данном документе(ах). **КРАЙНИЙ СРОК ДЛЯ ОБЖАЛОВАНИЯ:** Если Вы не согласны с представленным постановлением или решением, Вы должны подать заявление на обжалование данного документа до крайнего срока, указанного в нём. **НЕМЕДЛЕННО:** При необходимости звоните 866-239-0843 для получения помощи в переводе и понимании информации данного документа(ов).

VAŽNO!

Ovaj dokument sadrži važne informacije o vašim pravima za naknadu nezaposlenosti, odgovornostima i/ili beneficijama. Veoma je važno da shvatite informacije u ovom dokumentu. **ROK ZA ŽALBU:** Ako se ne slažete s ovim određivanjem ili odlukom, morate uložiti žalbu prije roka navedenog u ovom dokumentu. **ODMAH:** Ako je potrebno, nazovite 866-239-0843 za pomoć u prijevodu i razumijevanju informacija u dokumentu(ima) kojeg ste primili.

ໝາງເຫລອ ສາ

ູ່ສຳຄັນ! ເອກະສານນີ້ປະກອບດ້ວຍຂໍ້ມູນທີ່ສຳຄັນກ່ຽວກັບສິດທິການຊົດເຊີຍການຫວ່າງງານ, ຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບ ແລະ/ຫຼືຜົນປະໂຫຍດຂອງທ່ານ. ມັນເປັນສິ່ງ ສຳ ຄັນທີ່ທ່ານຕ້ອງເຂົ້າໃຈຂໍ້ມູນໃນເອກະສານນີ້. ກຳນົດເວລາການອຸທອນ: ຖ້າທ່ານບໍ່ເຫັນດີກັບການກຳນົດ ຫຼືການຕັດສິນໃຈນີ້, ທ່ານຕ້ອງອ້ອນອຸທອນກ່ອນກຳນົດເວລາທີ່ລະບຸໄວ້ໃນເອກະສານນີ້. ທັນທີ: ຖ້າຕ້ອງການ, ໃຫ້ໃບຫາ 866-239-0843 ສຳລັບການຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອໃນການແປ ແລະຄວາມເຂົ້າໃຈຂອງຂໍ້ມູນໃນເອກະສານທີ່ທ່ານໄດ້ຮັບ.

هام!

تحتوي هذه الوثيقة/ الوثائق على معلومات مهمة حول حقوق تعويض البطالة ومزاياها، لذا من الأهمية فهم المعلومات الواردة فيها. وإن كنت غير موافق على ما تحمله هذه الوثيقة/ الوثائق فيجب عليك تقديم استئناف قبل الموعد النهائي المشار إليه في هذه الوثيقة والاتصال فوراً على الرقم التالي: 866-239-0843 (٨٦٦٢٣٩٠٨٤٣) وإذا كنت بحاجة إلى مساعده في ترجمة وفهم المعلومات الواردة في هذه الوثيقة فلا تردد بالسؤال.