

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU**

DAVID HERRMANN
Claimant

**IOWA WORKFORCE
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

APPEAL NO: 21A-UI-16030-SN-T

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

**OC: 11/03/19
Claimant: Appellant (1)**

Iowa Code 96.6(2) – Timeliness of Appeal
PL 116-136, Sec. 2107 – Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

The claimant/appellant filed a timely appeal from the August 6, 2020 (reference 01) unemployment insurance decision that denied Federal Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation (PEUC) benefits effective May 3, 2020 because he would be monetarily eligible for benefits in the State of Illinois. The claimant was properly notified of the hearing. A telephone hearing was held on September 13, 2021. The claimant participated personally. The administrative law judge took administrative notice of the claimant's unemployment insurance benefits records.

ISSUE:

Whether the claimant's appeal is timely?
Is the claimant eligible for Federal Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation?

FINDINGS OF FACT:

Having heard the testimony and considered all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds:

A disqualification decision was mailed to claimant's last known address of record on August 6, 2020. The claimant did receive the decision within ten days. The decision contained a warning that an appeal must be postmarked or received by the Appeals Section by August 15, 2020. (Exhibit D-1) The appeal was not filed until July 18, 2021, which is after the date noticed on the disqualification decision. (Exhibit D-2)

During the hearing, the claimant explained that he did not intend his appeal to be taken regarding his eligibility for PEUC benefits because he was aware that he was eligible for regular benefits in Illinois. In that context, the claimant believed an appeal regarding his eligibility was futile. The claimant further clarified that his appeal was only regarding the resulting overpayment decisions.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

The administrative law judge concludes the claimant's appeal is not timely. He further concludes he does not have jurisdiction to evaluate whether the claimant is eligible for PEUC.

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.

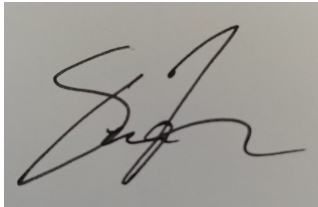
The ten calendar days for appeal begins running on the mailing date. The "decision date" found in the upper right-hand portion of the representative's decision, unless otherwise corrected immediately below that entry, is presumptive evidence of the date of mailing. *Gaskins v. Unempl. Comp. Bd. of Rev.*, 429 A.2d 138 (Pa. Comm. 1981); *Johnson v. Board 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. IDJS*, 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. IDJS*, 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. IESC*, 217 N.W.2d 255 (Iowa 1974); *Smith v. IESC*, 212 N.W.2d 471, 472 (Iowa 1973). The record shows that the appellant did have a reasonable opportunity to file a timely appeal.

The administrative law judge concludes that failure to file a timely appeal within the time prescribed by the Iowa Employment Security Law was not due to any Agency error or misinformation or delay or other action of the United States Postal Service pursuant to 871 IAC 24.35(2). The administrative law judge further concludes that the appeal was not timely filed pursuant to Iowa Code § 96.6(2), and the administrative law judge lacks jurisdiction to make a determination with respect to the nature of the appeal. See *Beardslee v. IDJS*, 276 N.W.2d 373 (Iowa 1979) and *Franklin v. IDJS*, 277 N.W.2d 877 (Iowa 1979).

DECISION:

The August 6, 2020 (reference 01) unemployment insurance decision is affirmed. The appeal in this case was not timely, and the decision of the representative remains in effect.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Sean M. Nelson', is shown on a light gray background.

Sean M. Nelson
Administrative Law Judge
Unemployment Insurance Appeals Bureau
1000 East Grand Avenue
Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0209
Fax (515) 725-9067

September 20, 2021
Decision Dated and Mailed

smn/kmj