IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU

JENNA M HOLT

Claimant

APPEAL 21A-UI-24826-AD-T

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DECISION

BETTY HOLT FAMILY DAYCARE

Employer

OC: 04/12/20

Claimant: Appellant (1)

Iowa Code § 96.6(2) – Filing – Timely Appeal

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

On November 4, 2021, Jenna Holt (claimant/appellant) filed an appeal from the decision dated January 15, 2021 (reference 02) that denied the request to have wages added to the unemployment insurance claim.

A telephone hearing was held on January 7, 2022. The parties were properly notified of the hearing. Claimant participated personally. Betty Holt Family Daycare (employer/respondent) participated by Betty Holt. Official notice was taken of the administrative record.

ISSUE(S):

I. Is the appeal timely?

FINDINGS OF FACT:

Having reviewed the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds:

The Unemployment Insurance Decision was mailed to claimant at the above address on January 15, 2021. That was claimant's correct address at that time.

The decision states that it becomes final unless an appeal is postmarked or received by Iowa Workforce Development Appeals Section by January 25, 2021. However, if the due date falls on a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday, the appeal period is extended to the next working day. Claimant appealed the decision on November 4, 2021.

Claimant did receive the decision. The delay in appealing was because claimant did not understand what the decision meant and believed it had to do with her eligibility for Pandemic Unemployment Assistance. Claimant was prompted to appeal when she received overpayment decisions on a later date

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes the claimant's appeal was untimely. The decision dated January 15, 2021 (reference 02) that denied the request to have wages added to the unemployment insurance claim is therefore final and remains in force.

lowa Code § 96.6(2) provides, in pertinent part: "[u]nless 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."

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.35(1)(a) provides:

- 1. Except as otherwise provided by statute or by division rule, any payment, appeal, application, request, notice, objection, petition, report or other information or document submitted to the division shall be considered received by and filed with the division:
- (a) If transmitted via the United States Postal Service on the date it is mailed as shown by the postmark, or in the absence of a postmark the postage meter mark on the envelope in which it is received; or if not postmarked or postage meter marked or if the mark is illegible, on the date entered on the document as the date of completion.
- (b)
- (c) If transmitted by any means other than [United States Postal Service or the State Identification Data Exchange System (SIDES)], on the date it is received by the division.

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.35(2) provides:

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.

There is a mandatory duty to file appeals from representatives' decisions within the time allotted by statute, and the Administrative Law Judge has no authority to change the decision of representative if a timely appeal is not filed. Franklin v. Iowa Dept. Job Service, 277 N.W.2d 877, 881 (Iowa 1979). The ten-day period for appealing an initial determination concerning a claim for benefits has been described as jurisdictional. Messina v. Iowa Dept. of Job Service, 341 N.W.2d 52, 55 (Iowa 1983); Beardslee v. Iowa Dept. Job Service, 276 N.W.2d 373 (Iowa 1979). The only basis for changing the ten-day period would be where notice to the appealing party was constitutionally invalid. E.g. Beardslee v. Iowa Dept. Job Service, 276 N.W.2d 373, 377 (Iowa 1979). The question in such cases becomes whether the appellant was deprived of a reasonable opportunity to assert an appeal in a timely fashion. Hendren v. Iowa Employment Sec. Commission, 217 N.W.2d 255 (Iowa 1974); Smith v. Iowa Employment Sec. Commission, 212 N.W.2d 471 (Iowa 1973). The question of whether the Claimant has been denied a reasonable opportunity to assert an appeal is also informed by rule 871-24.35(2) which states that "the submission of any ...appeal...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."

Claimant received the decision in a timely manner. The delay was not due to any agency error or misinformation or delay of the United States Postal Service. While the administrative law judge is

sympathetic to claimant's confusion, this is not a good cause reason for delay and the administrative law judge therefore concludes the appeal is not timely. Because the appeal is not timely, the decision has become final and the administrative law judge lacks jurisdiction to change it.

DECISION:

The administrative law judge concludes the claimant's appeal was untimely. The decision dated January 15, 2021 (reference 02) that denied the request to have wages added to the unemployment insurance claim is therefore final and remains in force.

Andrew B. Duffelmeyer

Administrative Law Judge

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and Mylmuse

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January 28, 2022

Decision Dated and Mailed

abd/abd