

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU**

KOMLAN J AFANDONUGBO
Claimant

WHIRLPOOL CORPORATION
Employer

APPEAL 21A-UI-19512-AD-T

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

OC: 12/22/19
Claimant: Appellant (1)

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

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

On September 2, 2021, Konlan Afandonougbo (claimant/appellant) filed an appeal from the October 21, 2021 (reference 02) unemployment insurance decision that denied benefits from May 24, 2020 through June 13, 2020 based on a finding claimant was unavailable during that period due to a lack of childcare.

A telephone hearing was held on October 27, 2021. The parties were properly notified of the hearing. Claimant participated personally and with the assistance of a French interpreter. Whirlpool Corporation (employer/respondent) did not register a number for the hearing or participate. 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 October 21, 2020. That was claimant's correct address at that time. Claimant is unsure whether he received the decision. The decision states that it becomes final unless an appeal is postmarked or received by Iowa Workforce Development Appeals Section by October 31, 2020. 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 September 2, 2021. He was prompted to appeal after receiving subsequent decisions finding he was overpaid benefits.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes the claimant's appeal was untimely. The October 21, 2021 (reference 02) unemployment insurance decision that denied

benefits from May 24, 2020 through June 13, 2020 based on a finding claimant was unavailable during that period due to a lack of childcare is therefore final and remains in force.

Iowa 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 is unable to recall whether or not he received the decision denying benefits. On the other hand, the administrative record shows the decision was mailed to claimant at the correct address on the date in question. The administrative law judge therefore concludes the decision was received in a timely manner. Claimant has not established 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.

The administrative law judge wishes to note that while the decision denies regular unemployment insurance benefits, the evidence indicates claimant may be eligible for federal Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA). Further information on PUA is set forth below.

DECISION:

The administrative law judge concludes the claimant's appeal was untimely. The October 21, 2021 (reference 02) unemployment insurance decision that denied benefits from May 24, 2020 through June 13, 2020 based on a finding claimant was unavailable during that period due to a lack of childcare is therefore final and remains in force.



Andrew B. Duffelmeyer
Administrative Law Judge
Unemployment Insurance Appeals Bureau
1000 East Grand Avenue
Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0209
Fax (515) 478-3528

November 10, 2021
Decision Dated and Mailed

abd/scn

Note to Claimant:

If you disagree with this decision, you may file an appeal with the Employment Appeal Board by following the instructions on the first page of this decision. If this decision denies benefits, you may be responsible for paying back benefits already received.

Individuals who are disqualified from or are otherwise ineligible for regular unemployment insurance benefits but who are unemployed for reasons related to COVID-19 may qualify for Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA). **You will need to apply for PUA to determine your eligibility.** Additional information on how to apply for PUA can be found at <https://www.iowaworkforcedevelopment.gov/pua-information>.