

Section 486-3.1(2) of the Iowa Administrative Code provides:

Form and time of appeal. A party aggrieved by a decision of the administrative law judge may appeal to the Employment Appeal Board within 15 days from the date of the decision. The appeal shall state the grounds for appeal. The appeal shall be addressed to Employment Appeal Board, Lucas State Office Building, Fourth Floor, Des Moines, Iowa 50319. The appeal may also be filed at any office maintained by the workforce development department which processes claims for unemployment insurance. Appeals may also be filed by facsimile transmission (fax). If the appeal is filed by fax, the original copy shall be mailed to the employment appeal board. The date of the appeal is the date of the fax transmission.

According to 871 IAC 24.35(1), if a United States Postal Service postmark is present that postmark will be used as the filing date of the appeal. If there is no postmark, a postal meter mark will be used to establish the filing date. If neither is available, the date of the appeal is the date the appeal was written.

This rule has been construed in Pepsi Cola v. Employment Appeal Board, 465 N.W.2d 674 (Iowa App. 1990). The court stated that the United States Postal Service postmark is governing when both a meter mark and postmark are present on the envelope.

The Claimant did not file a timely appeal to the Employment Appeal Board. The Employment Appeal Board is without jurisdiction to review the merits of the case. Franklin v. Iowa Department of Job Service, 277 N.W.2d 877 (Iowa 1979).

The Employment Appeal Board rule at 486 IAC 3.1(16) provides a late appeal shall be dismissed unless good cause for the delay in filing is shown. Good cause was not shown in this case.

DECISION:

The Employment Appeal Board lacks jurisdiction to rule on the merits of the appeal. The administrative law judge's decision dated October 7, 2020, which denied benefits, is final.

Ashley R. Koopmans

James M. Strohmman

Note to Claimant: This decision determines you are not eligible for regular unemployment insurance benefits. This decision will become final unless an application for rehearing, or a petition to district court is filed as set out above. In addition, individuals who do not qualify for regular unemployment insurance benefits due to disqualifying separations may still qualify for Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA). You will need to apply for PUA to determine your eligibility under the program. Additional information on how to apply for PUA can be found at <https://www.iowaworkforcedevelopment.gov/pua-information>.