

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU**

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**ROBERT A JANS**  
Claimant

**TEREX USA LLC**  
Employer

**APPEAL 17A-UI-04651-DL-T**  
**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE  
DECISION**

**OC: 09/18/16**  
**Claimant: Appellant (1)**

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Iowa Code § 96.5(5) – Receipt of Pension  
Iowa Code § 96.6(2) – Timeliness of Appeal

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

The claimant filed an appeal from the December 1, 2016, (reference 03) unemployment insurance decision that deducted pension payments from benefits. The parties were properly notified about the hearing. A telephone hearing was held on May 18, 2017. Claimant participated. Employer did not respond to the hearing notice instruction and did not participate.

**ISSUES:**

Is the appeal timely?  
Is the claimant's pension correctly deducted from benefits?

**FINDINGS OF FACT:**

Having reviewed all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: Claimant did not receive the unemployment insurance decision until the day he filed an appeal.

Claimant's pension from Terex, a base-period employer, started on Thursday, December 1, 2016, in the gross amount of \$731.00 per month or \$168.70 per week. Claimant's weekly benefit amount (WBA) is \$447.00. The employer's contribution was 100 percent.

**REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:**

The first issue to be considered in this appeal is whether claimant's appeal is timely. The administrative law judge determines it is.

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 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 claimant did not have an opportunity to appeal the unemployment insurance decision by the deadline because the decision was not received in a timely fashion. Without timely notice of a disqualification, no meaningful opportunity for appeal exists. See *Smith v. Iowa Emp't Sec. Comm'n*, 212 N.W.2d 471, 472 (Iowa 1973). The claimant filed the appeal immediately upon receipt. Therefore, the appeal shall be accepted as timely.

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes the pension must be deducted from unemployment insurance benefits and the weekly calculation is correct.

Iowa Code section 96.5(5) provides:

An individual shall be disqualified for benefits:

5. *Other compensation.*

a. For any week with respect to which the individual is receiving or has received payment in the form of any of the following:

(1) Wages in lieu of notice, separation allowance, severance pay, or dismissal pay.

(2) Compensation for temporary disability under the workers' compensation law of any state or under a similar law of the United States.

(3) A governmental or other pension, retirement or retired pay, annuity, or any other similar periodic payment made under a plan maintained or contributed to by a *base period* or chargeable employer where, except for benefits under the federal Social Security Act or the federal Railroad Retirement Act of 1974 or the corresponding provisions of prior law, the plan's eligibility requirements or benefit payments are affected by the base period employment or the remuneration for the base period employment. However, if an individual's benefits are reduced due to the receipt of a payment under this subparagraph, the reduction shall be decreased by the same percentage as the percentage contribution of the individual to the plan under which the payment is made.

b. Provided, that if the remuneration is less than the benefits which would otherwise be due under this chapter, the individual is entitled to receive for the week, if otherwise eligible, benefits reduced by the amount of the remuneration. Provided further, if benefits were paid for any week under this chapter for a period when benefits, remuneration or compensation under paragraph "a", subparagraph (1), (2), or (3), were

paid on a retroactive basis for the same period, or any part thereof, the department shall recover the excess amount of benefits paid by the department for the period, and no employer's account shall be charged with benefits so paid. However, compensation for service-connected disabilities or compensation for accrued leave based on military service by the beneficiary with the armed forces of the United States, irrespective of the amount of the benefit, does not disqualify any individual otherwise qualified from any of the benefits contemplated herein. A deduction shall not be made from the amount of benefits payable for a week for individuals receiving federal social security pensions to take into account the individuals' contributions to the pension program.

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.13(3)e provides:

**(3) Fully deductible payments from benefits.** The following payments are considered as wages; however, such payments are fully deductible from benefits on a dollar-for-dollar basis:

e. Pension, retirement, annuity, or any other similar *periodic payment* made under a plan maintained and contributed to by a base period or chargeable employer. An individual's weekly benefit amount shall only be reduced by that portion of the payment which is the same percentage as the percentage contribution of the base period or chargeable employer to the plan.

Because the employer contribution was 100 percent, that proportion of contribution to the monthly pension, converted to a weekly figure, is \$169.00, and that figure is less than the WBA, the pension is correctly deducted, resulting in a net weekly benefit of \$278.00.

**DECISION:**

The December 1, 2016, (reference 03) unemployment insurance decision is affirmed. The claimant's appeal is timely. The pension must be deducted from unemployment insurance benefits and the weekly calculation is correct.

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Dévon M. Lewis  
Administrative Law Judge

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Decision Dated and Mailed

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