

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU**

**JANET L DYSON**  
Claimant

**APPEAL 21A-DUA-01228-S2-T**

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE  
DECISION**

**IOWA WORKFORCE  
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

**OC: 03/29/20  
Claimant: Appellant (1)**

PL 116-136, Sec. 2102 – Federal Pandemic Unemployment Assistance

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

On February 22, 2021, claimant Janet L. Dyson filed a timely appeal from the Iowa Workforce Development decision dated January 8, 2021 that determined claimant was not eligible for federal Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA) benefits. A telephone hearing was held on April 17, 2021. The claimant was properly notified of the hearing and participated personally. The administrative law judge took official notice of the administrative record.

**ISSUE:**

Is the claimant eligible for Pandemic Unemployment Assistance?

**FINDINGS OF FACT:**

Having reviewed all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: Claimant was employed as a substitute cafeteria worker with Cedar Rapids Community School District beginning in October 2017. She worked three to five shifts each week at various elementary schools. In March 2020, the schools were closed due to the pandemic so claimant's was not called for work.

When schools reopened in the fall of 2020, the employer did not have enough work for substitute teachers, because students no longer ate cooked meals in the cafeteria. Instead, students eat prepared sack lunches. As a result, there are no dishes to wash or meals to prepare and the school district does not need substitute assistance

Claimant filed her initial claim for regular unemployment insurance benefits with an effective date March 29, 2020. She continues to remain eligible for Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation (PEUC) and is currently receiving weekly payments.

A disqualification decision was mailed to claimant's last known address of record on January 8, 2021. She did receive the decision within ten days. The decision contained a warning that an appeal must be postmarked or received by the Appeals Bureau by January 21, 2021. The appeal was not filed until February 22, 2021, which is after the date noticed on the disqualification decision. Claimant mailed her appeal by U.S. mail prior to the January 21, 2021

deadline. The appeal was not received by the agency. Claimant contacted IWD and learned the appeal was not received. She promptly filed this appeal.

### **REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:**

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes the claimant's appeal is timely.

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 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. Bd. of Adjustment*, 239 N.W.2d 873, 92 A.L.R.3d 304 (Iowa 1976). Pursuant to rules Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-26.2(96)(1) and 871 IAC 24.35(96)(1), appeals are considered filed when postmarked, if mailed. *Messina v. Iowa Dept of Job Serv.*, 341 N.W.2d 52 (Iowa 1983). The postage meter mark on the last day for filing does not perfect a timely appeal if the postmark affixed by the United States Postal Service is beyond the filing date. *Pepsi-Cola Bottling Company of Cedar Rapids v. Emp't Appeal Bd.*, 465 N.W.2d 674 (Iowa Ct. App. 1990).

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. Iowa Dep't of Job Serv.*, 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. Iowa Dep't of Job Serv.*, 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. Iowa Emp't Sec. Comm'n*, 217 N.W.2d 255 (Iowa 1974); *Smith v. Iowa Emp't Sec. Comm'n*, 212 N.W.2d 471, 472 (Iowa 1973).

In this case, claimant received the decision and mailed in her appeal before the deadline, but it was not received. Once claimant discovered that her appeal was not received by the Appeals Bureau, a second appeal was filed. The failure to file a timely claim appears to be caused by a delay in the postal service. Therefore, the appeal shall be accepted as timely.

For the reasons set forth below, the Iowa Workforce Development decision dated January 8, 2021 that determined claimant was not eligible for federal Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA) is affirmed.

Public Law 116-136, Sec. 2102 provides for unemployment benefit assistance to any covered individual for any weeks beginning on or after January 27, 2020 and ending on or before December 31, 2020, during which the individual is unemployed, partially unemployed, or unable to work due to COVID-19. That period was subsequently extended through the week ending March 13, 2021 and, in some cases, through the week ending April 10, 2021. See Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021. For claims filed after December 27, 2020, the PUA claimant can only be backdated to December 6, 2020 and retroactive benefits may not be awarded prior to that date. See Unemployment Insurance Program Letter No. 16-20, Change 5.

The issue to be determined here is whether claimant is a "covered individual" within the meaning of applicable law.

(3) COVERED INDIVIDUAL.—The term "covered individual"—

(A) means an individual who—

(i) is not eligible for regular compensation or extended benefits under State or Federal law or pandemic emergency unemployment compensation under section 2107, including an individual who has exhausted all rights to regular unemployment or extended benefits under State or Federal law or pandemic emergency unemployment compensation under section 2107; and

(ii) provides self-certification that the individual—

(l) is otherwise able to work and available for work within the meaning of applicable State law, except the individual is unemployed, partially unemployed, or unable or unavailable to work because—

(aa) the individual has been diagnosed with COVID-19 or is experiencing symptoms of COVID-19 and seeking a medical diagnosis;

(bb) a member of the individual's household has been diagnosed with COVID–19;

(cc) the individual is providing care for a family member or a member of the individual's household who has been diagnosed with COVID–19;

(dd) a child or other person in the household for which the individual has primary caregiving responsibility is unable to attend school or another facility that is closed as a direct result of the COVID–19 public health emergency and such school or facility care is required for the individual to work;

(ee) the individual is unable to reach the place of employment because of a quarantine imposed as a direct result of the COVID–19 public health emergency;

(ff) the individual is unable to reach the place of employment because the individual has been advised by a health care provider to self-quarantine due to concerns related to COVID–19;

(gg) the individual was scheduled to commence employment and does not have a job or is unable to reach the job as a direct result of the COVID–19 public health emergency;

(hh) the individual has become the breadwinner or major support for a household because the head of the household has died as a direct result of COVID–19;

(ii) the individual has to quit his or her job as a direct result of COVID–19;

(jj) the individual's place of employment is closed as a direct result of the COVID–19 public health emergency; or

(kk) the individual meets any additional criteria established by the Secretary for unemployment assistance under this section; or

(ll) is self-employed, is seeking part-time employment, does not have sufficient work history, or otherwise would not qualify for regular unemployment or extended benefits under State or Federal law or pandemic emergency unemployment compensation under section 2107 and meets the requirements of subclause (l); and

(B) does not include—

(i) an individual who has the ability to telework with pay; or

(ii) an individual who is receiving paid sick leave or other paid leave benefits, regardless of whether the individual meets a qualification described in items (aa) through (kk) of subparagraph (A)(i)(I).

An individual must be unemployed and the unemployment must be caused by a major disaster. 20 CFR 625.4.

Because claimant is eligible for regular compensation and has not exhausted all rights to regular unemployment or extended benefits under State or Federal law or pandemic emergency unemployment compensation, she does not meet the definition of an unemployed worker who is entitled to PUA benefits under the law, as outlined above. The request for Pandemic Unemployment Assistance is denied.

**DECISION:**

The appeal is timely. The Iowa Workforce Development decision dated January 8, 2021 that determined claimant was not eligible for federal Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA) benefits is affirmed. Claimant is not eligible for PUA, as she is eligible for regular, state benefits.



---

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

April 22, 2021  
Decision Dated and Mailed

sa/ol