IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS

68-0157 (9-06) - 3091078 - EI

CODY D MOOREHOUSE

Claimant

APPEAL NO: 10A-UI-07361-DWT

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE

DECISION

CASEY'S GENERAL STORES

Employer

OC: 04/11/10

Claimant: Appellant (1)

Section 96.5-2-a – Discharge Section 96.6-2 – Timeliness of Appeal

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

The claimant appealed a representative's May 3, 2010 decision (reference 01) that disqualified him from receiving benefits and held the employer's account exempt from charge because the claimant had been discharged for disqualifying reasons. A telephone hearing was held on July 8, 2010. The claimant participated n the hearing. Mary Walker appeared on the employer's behalf. Based on the evidence, the arguments of the parties, and the law, the administrative law judge enters the following findings of fact, reasoning and conclusions of law, and decision.

ISSUE:

Did the claimant file a timely appeal or establish a legal excuse for filing a late appeal?

FINDINGS OF FACT:

The claimant established a claim for benefits during the week of April 1, 2010. On May 3, 2010 a representative's decision was mailed to the claimant and employer. The decision held the claimant disqualified from receiving benefits as of April 1, 2010. The decision also informed the parties that the decision was final unless an appeal was filed on or postmarked by May 13, 2010.

The claimant received the representative's decision by May 6 or 7. Initially, the claimant did not plan to appeal because he did not know if he could win the appeal. A friend convinced the claimant to appeal. He went to his local Workforce office on May 18 and filed his appeal.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

Unless the claimant or other interested party, after notification or within ten calendar days after a representative's decision is mailed to the parties' last-known address, files an appeal from the decision, the decision is final. Benefits shall then be paid or denied in accordance with the representative's decision. Iowa Code § 96.6-2. Pursuant to rules 871 IAC 26.2(96)(1) and

871 IAC 24.35(96)(1), appeals are considered filed when postmarked, if mailed. *Messina v. IDJS*, 341 N.W.2d 52 (Iowa 1983).

The Iowa Supreme Court has ruled that appeals from unemployment insurance decisions must be filed within the time limit set by statute and the administrative law judge has no authority to review a decision if a timely appeal is not filed. *Franklin v. IDJS*, 277 N.W.2d 877, 881 (Iowa 1979); *Beardslee v. IDJS*, 276 N.W.2d 373 (Iowa 1979). In this case, the claimant's appeal was filed after the May 13 deadline for appealing expired.

The next question is whether the claimant had a reasonable opportunity to file an appeal in a timely fashion. *Hendren v. IESC*, 217 N.W.2d 255 (lowa 1974); *Smith v. IESC*, 212 N.W.2d 471, 472 (lowa 1973). The evidence establishes the claimant had a reasonable opportunity to file a timely appeal, but did not.

The claimant's failure to file a timely appeal was not due to any Agency error or misinformation or delay or other action of the United States Postal Service, which under 871 IAC 24.35(2) would excuse the delay in filing an appeal. Since the claimant did not establish a legal excuse for filing a late appeal, the Appeals Section has no legal jurisdiction to make a decision on the merits of the appeal.

DECISION:

dlw/css

The representative's May 3, 2010 decision (reference 01) is affirmed. The claimant did not file a timely appeal or establish a legal excuse for filing a late appeal. The Appeals Section has no jurisdiction to address the merits of his appeal. This means the claimant remains disqualified from receiving unemployment insurance benefits as of April 11, 2010. This disqualification continues until he has been paid ten times his weekly benefit amount for insured work, provided he is otherwise eligible. The employer's account will not be charged.

Debra L. Wise	
Administrative Law Judge	
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Decision Dated and Mailed	