

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

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

JEREMY L VAN SICKLE
Claimant

APPEAL NO: 12A-UI-10814-DT

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

JENSEN BUILDERS LTD
Employer

OC: 08/05/12
Claimant: Appellant (1)

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

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

Jeremy L. Van Sickle (claimant) appealed a representative's August 23, 2012 decision (reference 01) that concluded he was not qualified to receive unemployment insurance benefits after a separation from employment from Jensen Builders, Ltd. (employer). After hearing notices were mailed to the parties' last-known addresses of record, a telephone hearing was held on October 2, 2012. The claimant participated in the hearing. Tom Nelson appeared on the employer's behalf. During the hearing, Exhibit A-1 was entered into evidence. 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:

Was the claimant's appeal timely or are there legal grounds under which it can be treated as timely?

FINDINGS OF FACT:

The representative's decision was mailed to the claimant's last-known address of record on August 23, 2012. The claimant received the decision on or by August 27. The decision contained a warning that an appeal must be postmarked or received by the Appeals Section by September 2, 2012, a Sunday. The notice also provided that if the appeal date fell on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the appeal period was extended to the next working day, which in this case was Tuesday, September 4. The appeal was not filed until it was delivered to a local Agency office and faxed to the Appeals Section on September 6, 2012, which is after the date noticed on the disqualification decision. The claimant had gotten a misconception that he had 15 days from the date he received the decision, which is contrary to the stated language in the representative's decision as well as in the instructions on the back side of the representative's decision.

The claimant had some questions about how to prepare an appeal and had called and visited with a local Agency office representative sometime during the week of August 27, but the claimant did not recall being told by that representative that he had 15 days to appeal; he did

not recall whether he had informed the representative of the language in the decision regarding the deadline for the appeal or whether the representative had given him any instructions about by what date he needed to make his appeal. The claimant asserted that part of the reason for the delay was due to mental health issues from which he suffers including ADD and anxiety which could have affected his comprehension of the language in the representative's decision or the instructions on the back side of the representative. However, upon further review of the claimant's demeanor and comprehension during the entirety of the appeal hearing, the administrative law judge concludes that the claimant has not demonstrated that those factors are sufficient so as to have deprived the claimant of a reasonable opportunity to assert an appeal in a timely fashion

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

If a party fails to make a timely appeal of a representative's decision and there is no legal excuse under which the appeal can be deemed to have been made timely, the decision as to the merits has become final and is not subject to further review. Iowa Code § 96.6-2 provides that unless the affected party (here, the claimant) files an appeal from the decision within ten calendar days, the decision is final and benefits shall be paid or denied as set out by the decision.

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. Board of Adjustment*, 239 N.W.2d 873, 92 A.L.R.3d 304 (Iowa 1976). 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 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 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. IDJS*, 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. IDJS*, 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 then becomes whether the appellant was deprived of a reasonable opportunity to assert an appeal in a timely fashion. *Hendren v. IESC*, 217 N.W.2d 255 (Iowa 1974); *Smith v. IESC*, 212 N.W.2d 471, 472 (Iowa 1973).

A party does not have a reasonable opportunity to file a timely appeal if the delay is due to Agency error or misinformation or to delay or other action of the United States postal service. 871 IAC 24.35(2). Failing to read and follow the instructions for filing an appeal is not a reason outside the appellant's control that deprived the appellant from having a reasonable opportunity to file a timely appeal. The appellant did have a reasonable opportunity to file a timely appeal.

The administrative law judge concludes that failure to file a timely appeal within the prescribed time was not due to a legally excusable reason so that it can be treated as timely. The administrative law judge further concludes that because the appeal was not timely, the administrative law judge lacks jurisdiction to make a determination with respect to the nature of the appeal, regardless of whether the merits of the appeal would be valid. See, *Beardslee*,

supra; *Franklin*, supra; and *Pepsi-Cola Bottling Company v. Employment Appeal Board*, 465 N.W.2d 674 (Iowa App. 1990).

DECISION:

The representative's August 23, 2012 decision (reference 01) is affirmed. The appeal in this case was not timely, and the decision of the representative has become final and remains in full force and effect. Benefits are withheld until such time as the claimant has worked in and been paid wages for insured work equal to ten times his weekly benefit amount, provided the claimant is then otherwise eligible.

Lynette A. F. Donner
Administrative Law Judge

Decision Dated and Mailed

ld/pjs