

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU**

ANDREW R KORESH
Claimant

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
Employer

APPEAL 21A-UI-19276-DZ-T

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

OC: 05/31/20
Claimant: Appellant (1)

Iowa Code §96.6(2) – Timely Appeal
Iowa Code §96.5(2)a – Discharge for Misconduct
Iowa Code §96.5(1) – Voluntary Quit

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

Andrew R Koresh, the claimant/appellant, filed an appeal from the July 22, 2021, (reference 05) unemployment insurance (UI) decision that denied benefits based on a January 20, 2021 voluntary quit. The parties were properly notified of the hearing. A telephone hearing was held on October 25, 2021. Mr. Koresh participated and testified. The employer participated through Edward Holland, manager, and Keith Saunders, Equifax hearing representative. The administrative law judge took official notice of the administrative record.

ISSUES:

Is Mr. Koresh's appeal filed on time?
Did Mr. Koresh voluntarily quit without good cause attributable to the employer?

FINDINGS OF FACT:

Having reviewed the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: The Unemployment Insurance Decision was mailed to Mr. Koresh at the correct address on July 22, 2021. The decision states that it becomes final unless an appeal is postmarked or received by Iowa Workforce Development (IWD) Appeals Section by August 1, 2021. If the date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the appeal period is extended to the next working day. August 1, 2021 was a Sunday; therefore, the deadline was extended to Monday, August 2, 2021.

Mr. Koresh received the decision in the mail. IWD issued three additional decisions finding Mr. Koresh was overpaid REGULAR UI benefits, Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC) benefits, and Lost Wage Assistance Payments (LWAP) benefits. Mr. Koresh received at least one of those decisions. Mr. Koresh filed an appeal online on August 31, 2021. The appeal was received by Iowa Workforce Development on August 31, 2021.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes Mr. Koresh's appeal was not filed on time.

Iowa Code § 96.6(2) provides, in pertinent part: "[u]nless 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."

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.35(1) provides:

1. Except as otherwise provided by statute or by division rule, any payment, appeal, application, request, notice, objection, petition, report or other information or document submitted to the division shall be considered received by and filed with the division:

(a) If transmitted via the United States Postal Service on the date it is mailed as shown by the postmark, or in the absence of a postmark the postage meter mark of the envelope in which it is received; or if not postmarked or postage meter marked or if the mark is illegible, on the date entered on the document as the date of completion.

(b) If transmitted via the State Identification Data Exchange System (SIDES), maintained by the United States Department of Labor, on the date it was submitted to SIDES.

(c) If transmitted by any means other than [United States Postal Service or the State Identification Data Exchange System (SIDES)], on the date it is received by the division.

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.35(2) provides:

2. The submission of any payment, appeal, application, request, notice, objection, petition, report or other information or document not within the specified statutory or regulatory period shall be considered timely if it is established to the satisfaction of the division that the delay in submission was due to division error or misinformation or to delay or other action of the United States postal service.

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. 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).

Mr. Koresh received the decision in the mail before the deadline and, therefore, could have filed an appeal prior to the appeal deadline. The notice provision of the decision was valid. Mr. Koresh's delay in filing his appeal was not due to an error or misinformation from the Department or due to delay or other action of the United States Postal Service. No other good cause reason has been established for the delay in filing his appeal before the deadline. Mr. Koresh's appeal was not filed on time and the administrative law judge lacks jurisdiction (authority) to decide the other issues in this matter.

Even though Mr. Koresh is not eligible for regular unemployment insurance benefits under state law, he may be eligible for federally funded unemployment insurance benefits under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act ("Cares Act"), Public Law 116-136. Section 2102 of the CARES Act creates a new temporary federal program called Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA) that in general provides up to 39 weeks of unemployment benefits. An individual receiving PUA benefits may also receive up to the \$600 weekly benefit amount under the Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC) program if they are eligible.

DECISION:

Mr. Koresh's appeal was not filed on time. The July 22, 2021 (reference 05) decision is affirmed.



Daniel Zeno
Administrative Law Judge
Iowa Workforce Development
Unemployment Insurance Appeals Bureau
1000 East Grand Avenue
Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0209
Fax 515-478-3528

November 5, 2021
Decision Dated and Mailed

dz/scn

NOTE TO MR. KORESH:

- This decision determines you are not eligible for regular unemployment insurance benefits under state law. If you disagree with this decision you may file an appeal to the Employment Appeal Board by following the instructions on the first page of this decision.
- If you do not qualify for regular unemployment insurance benefits under state law and you were unemployed for reasons related to COVID-19, you may qualify for Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA) benefits. **You must apply for PUA benefits to determine your eligibility under the program.** For more information on how to apply for PUA, go to <https://www.iowaworkforcedevelopment.gov/pua-information>.
- **If you do not apply for and are not approved for PUA, you may be required to repay the benefits you've received so far.**
- Governor Reynolds ended Iowa's participation in federal pandemic-related unemployment benefit programs, including the PUA program, effective June 12, 2021. **You can still apply for PUA benefits at the link above if your initial claim for benefits was filed before June 12, 2021.** Your initial claim for benefits was filed on May 31, 2020.