

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU**

**CHAUNNICIA S PARKS**  
Claimant

**APPEAL 21R-UI-11692-LJ-T**  
**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE  
DECISION**

**REMEDY INTELLIGENT STAFFING INC**  
Employer

**OC: 04/26/20**  
**Claimant: Appellant (1)**

Iowa Code § 96.5(1) – Voluntary Quit from Employment  
Iowa Code § 96.6(2) – Timeliness of Appeal

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

On November 9, 2020, claimant Chaunnicia S. Parks filed an appeal from the June 12, 2020 (reference 01) unemployment insurance decision that denied benefits after a separation from employment. The parties were properly notified of the hearing. A telephonic hearing was held at 11:00 a.m. on Tuesday, October 5, 2021. Appeal numbers 21R-UI-11692-LJ-T and 21R-UI-11694-LJ-T were heard together and created one record. The claimant, Chaunnicia S. Parks, participated. The employer, Remedy Intelligent Staffing, Inc., participated through Vicky Mathias, Senior Staffing Consultant. The administrative law judge took official notice of the administrative record.

**ISSUE:**

Did the claimant file a timely appeal?

**FINDINGS OF FACT:**

Having reviewed all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: A disqualification decision was mailed to claimant's last known address of record on June 12, 2020. She did receive the decision within ten days, sometime in June 2020. The first sentence of the decision states, "If this decision denies benefits and is not reversed on appeal, it may result in an overpayment which you will be required to repay." The decision contained a warning that an appeal must be postmarked or received by the Appeals Bureau by June 22, 2020. The appeal was not filed until November 9, 2020, which is after the date noticed on the disqualification decision. Claimant explained that during the fact-finding interview preceding the June 12 decision, the fact-finder told her that she would be denied and instructed her to file for Pandemic Unemployment Assistance benefits. When claimant began receiving benefits, she did not understand that the benefits she was receiving were regular unemployment benefits to which she was not entitled. She thought she was receiving Pandemic Unemployment Assistance. As soon as she received the overpayment decision, she filed an appeal.

## REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

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

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:

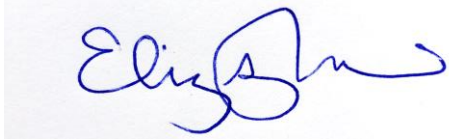
2. The submission of any payment, appeal, application, request, notice, objection, petition, report or other information or document not within the specified statutory or regulatory period shall be considered timely if it is established to the satisfaction of the division that the delay in submission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

Here, the claimant received the decision in the mail and, therefore, had an opportunity to file an appeal prior to the appeal deadline. Claimant's delay 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. Claimant's appeal was not filed on time and the administrative law judge lacks jurisdiction (authority) to decide the other issue in this matter.

**DECISION:**

The June 12, 2020, (reference 01) unemployment insurance decision is affirmed. The appeal in this case was not timely, and the decision of the representative remains in effect.



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Elizabeth A. Johnson  
Administrative Law Judge  
Unemployment Insurance Appeals Bureau

October 6, 2021  
Decision Dated and Mailed

lj/mh