

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU**

JURANE LIZER
Claimant

CARE INITIATIVES
Employer

APPEAL 21A-UI-21719-ED-T

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

**OC: 07/18/21
Claimant: Appellant (1)**

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

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

On October 1, 2021, the claimant, Jurane Lizer, appealed the September 17, 2021 (reference 01) decision denying benefits after a separation from employment. A telephone hearing was held on November 19, 2021, pursuant to due notice. The claimant, Jurane Lizer, participated. The employer, Care Initiatives, was represented by hearing representative Jennifer Groenwold. Witness, Casey Kenneavy, participated on behalf of the employer. No exhibits were offered or admitted. The administrative law judge took official notice of the administrative record.

ISSUE:

Whether claimant filed a timely appeal.

FINDINGS OF FACT:

Having reviewed the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: The Unemployment Insurance Decision was mailed to claimant at the correct address on September 17, 2021. Claimant received the decision on September 22, 2021. Claimant testified that she forgot about the decision for a while and then filed an appeal on October 1, 2021.

The decision states that it becomes final unless an appeal is postmarked or received by Iowa Workforce Development Appeals Section by September 27, 2021. However, if the due date falls on a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday, the appeal period is extended to the next working day. Claimant appealed the decision on October 1, 2021. Claimant's appeal was received by Iowa Workforce Development on October 1, 2021.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

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

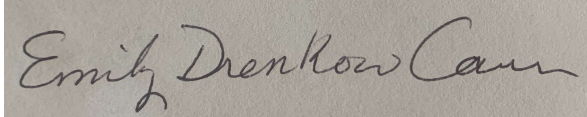
The Iowa Supreme Court has declared that there is a mandatory duty to file appeals from representatives' decisions within the time allotted by statute, and that the administrative law judge has no authority to change the decision of a representative if a timely appeal is not filed. *Franklin v. IDJS*, 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). 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. IESC*, 217 N.W.2d 255 (Iowa 1974); *Smith v. IESC*, 212 N.W.2d 471, 472 (Iowa 1973).

Claimant received the decision prior to the appeal deadline but did not appeal the decision until after the deadline. Claimant's delay was not due to agency error or misinformation or delay of the United States Postal Service. Claimant's delay was due to her forgetting about it for a while and then mailing it on October 1, 2021 rather than before the due date. This was not due to any agency error or misinformation or delay of the United States Postal Service. The appeal was not timely. Therefore, the administrative law judge lacks jurisdiction to make a determination with respect to the nature of the appeal.

DECISION:

Claimant's appeal was not timely. The administrative law judge has no authority to change the decision of the representative. The September 17, 2021 (reference 01) unemployment insurance decision is affirmed. Benefits are denied.

DECISION:

A rectangular box containing a handwritten signature in dark ink. The signature is written in a cursive style and reads "Emily Drenkow Carr".

Emily Drenkow Carr
Administrative Law Judge

December 28, 2021
Decision Dated and Mailed

ed/kmj