

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

MICHAEL P CLARK
Claimant

HY VEE INC
Employer

APPEAL NO. 22A-UI-04946-JT-T

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

OC: 01/09/22
Claimant: Appellant (1)

Iowa Code Section 96.6(2) – Timeliness of Appeal
Iowa Code Section 96.5(1) – Voluntary Quit

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

On February 18, 2022, Michael Clark (claimant) filed a late appeal from the February 2, 2022 (reference 01) decision that disqualified him for benefits and that held the employer's account would not be charged for benefits, based on the deputy's conclusion that the claimant voluntarily quit on May 9, 2021 without good cause attributable to the employer. After due notice was issued, a hearing was held on April 1, 2022. Claimant participated. Frankie Patterson of Corporate Cost Control represented the employer and presented testimony through Greg Stock. Exhibit A, the online appeal was received into evidence. The administrative law judge took official notice of the reference 01 decision and of the fact-finding materials.

ISSUE:

Whether the appeal was timely. Whether there is good cause to treat the appeal as timely.

FINDINGS OF FACT:

Having reviewed all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds:

On February 2, 2022, Iowa Workforce Development mailed the February 2, 2022 (reference 01) decision to the claimant's Port Richey, Florida last-known address of record. The reference 01 decision disqualified the claimant for benefits and held the employer's account would not be charged for benefits, based on the deputy's conclusion that the claimant voluntarily quit on May 9, 2021 without good cause attributable to the employer. The referenced 01 stated the decision would become final unless an appeal was postmarked by February 12, 2022 or was received by the Appeals Section by that date. The reference 02 also stated that if the appeal deadline fell on a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday, the deadline would be extended to the next working day. February 12, 2022 was a Saturday and the next working day was Monday, February 14, 2022. The claimant received the reference 02 decision in a timely manner, prior to the deadline for appeal. The claimant estimates he received the decision within four or five days after the mailing date, which indicates receipt on February 6 or 7, 2022. When the claimant received the decision, he reviewed only the beginning of the decision and did not review the information later in the decision regarding the appeal deadline. The decision

included clear and concise instructions for filing an appeal online, by fax, by email, and by mail. The claimant did not take steps to file an appeal from the decision by the extended appeal deadline or any point prior to February 18, 2022. On February 18, the claimant completed and transmitted an online appeal with the assistance of his daughter. The Appeals Bureau received the appeal on February 18, 2022.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

Iowa Code section 96.6(2) provides:

2. Initial determination. A representative designated by the director shall promptly notify all interested parties to the claim of its filing, and the parties have ten days from the date of mailing the notice of the filing of the claim by ordinary mail to the last known address to protest payment of benefits to the claimant. The representative shall promptly examine the claim and any protest, take the initiative to ascertain relevant information concerning the claim, and, on the basis of the facts found by the representative, shall determine whether or not the claim is valid, the week with respect to which benefits shall commence, the weekly benefit amount payable and its maximum duration, and whether any disqualification shall be imposed. The claimant has the burden of proving that the claimant meets the basic eligibility conditions of section 96.4. The employer has the burden of proving that the claimant is disqualified for benefits pursuant to section 96.5, except as provided by this subsection. The claimant has the initial burden to produce evidence showing that the claimant is not disqualified for benefits in cases involving section 96.5, subsections 10 and 11, and has the burden of proving that a voluntary quit pursuant to section 96.5, subsection 1, was for good cause attributable to the employer and that the claimant is not disqualified for benefits in cases involving section 96.5, subsection 1, paragraphs "a" through "h". Unless 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. If an administrative law judge affirms a decision of the representative, or the appeal board affirms a decision of the administrative law judge allowing benefits, the benefits shall be paid regardless of any appeal which is thereafter taken, but if the decision is finally reversed, no employer's account shall be charged with benefits so paid and this relief from charges shall apply to both contributory and reimbursable employers, notwithstanding section 96.8, subsection 5.

The ten-day deadline for appeal begins to run on the date Workforce Development mails the decision to the parties. The "decision date" found in the upper right-hand portion of the Agency 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).

An appeal submitted by mail is deemed filed 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 was 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. See Iowa Administrative Code rule 871-24.35(1)(a). See also *Messina v. IDJS*, 341 N.W.2d 52 (Iowa 1983). An appeal submitted by any other means is deemed filed on the date it is received by the Unemployment Insurance Division of Iowa Workforce Development. See Iowa Administrative Code rule 871-24.35(1)(b).

The evidence in the record establishes that more than ten calendar days elapsed between the mailing date and the date this appeal was filed. 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). One 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).

No submission shall be considered timely if the delay in filing was unreasonable, as determined by the division after considering the circumstances in the case. See Iowa Administrative Code rule 871-24.35(2)(c).

The evidence in the record establishes an untimely appeal. The evidence establishes that the claimant received the reference 01 decision in a timely manner, had a reasonable opportunity to file an appeal by the February 14, 2022 extended appeal deadline, but unreasonably delayed filing the appeal to February 18, 2022. The late filing of the appeal was not attributable to the Iowa Workforce Development error or misinformation or delay or other action of the United States Postal Service. There is not good cause to treat the late appeal as a timely appeal. See Iowa Administrative Code rule 871-24.35(2). Because the appeal was untimely, administrative law judge lacks jurisdiction to disturb the decision from which the claimant appeals in the present matter. See *Beardslee v. IDJS*, 276 N.W.2d 373 (Iowa 1979) and *Franklin v. IDJS*, 277 N.W.2d 877 (Iowa 1979).

DECISION:

The claimant's appeal from the February 2, 2022 (reference 01) decision was untimely. The decision that disqualified the claimant for benefits and that held the employer's account would not be charged for benefits, based on the deputy's conclusion that the claimant voluntarily quit on May 9, 2021 without good cause attributable to the employer, remains in effect.

In the event this decision regarding timelines is reversed upon further appeal, there is sufficient evidence in the record for entry of a decision on the substantive issue without need for further hearing.



James E. Timberland
Administrative Law Judge

April 7, 2022
Decision Dated and Mailed