

due process principles apply in the context of hearings for persons seeking unemployment benefits. Silva v. Employment Appeal Board, 547 N.W.2d 232 (Iowa App. 1996). Two of the benchmarks of due process are adequate notice and meaningful opportunity to be heard. Iowa courts have held that due process requires "the opportunity to be heard at a meaningful time and a meaningful manner." Hedges v. Iowa Department of Job Service, 368 N.W.2d 862 (Iowa App. 1985).

The Claimant was not afforded due process rights. The Claimant was precluded from fully participating in the hearing before the administrative law judge because the notice was not "meaningful" when she received it and required further time and effort on her part to gain its meaning. While the Claimant was literally provided notice and the subsequent decision, these documents had no meaningful effect such that she could timely comply either documents' instructions. Thus, the notice did not give the Claimant an opportunity to be heard at a meaningful time and in a meaningful manner. And her failure to understand the Notice of Decision due to the language barrier, surely affected her ability to timely respond.

Because the Board's decision turns on the procedural issue of due process, we cannot reach the substantive questions in this case. For this reason, we would remand this matter for new hearing before an administrative law judge.

DECISION:

The decision of the administrative law judge dated February 20, 2018 is not vacated and remains in force unless and until the Department makes a differing determination pursuant to this remand. This matter is remanded to an administrative law judge in the Workforce Development Center, Appeals Section. The administrative law judge shall conduct a hearing following due notice. After the hearing, the administrative law judge shall issue a decision which provides the parties appeal rights. This decision of the administrative law judge shall be based upon that evidence, including testimony and exhibits, which is admitted in the new hearing, and may not be based on evidence adduced during the first hearing unless that evidence from the first hearing is made part of the record during the second hearing.

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