

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

68-0157 (9-06) - 3091078 - EI

**MARSHALL L FIELD**  
Claimant

**APPEAL NO. 10A-UI-07796-SWT**

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE  
DECISION**

**A+ LAWN & LANDSCAPING INC**  
Employer

**OC: 01/17/10**  
**Claimant: Appellant (1)**

Section 96.5-1 - Voluntary Quit  
Section 96.6-2 - Timeliness of Appeal

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

The claimant appealed an unemployment insurance decision dated March 9, 2010, reference 02, that concluded he voluntarily quit employment without good cause attributable to the employer. A telephone hearing was held on July 19, 2010. The parties were properly notified about the hearing. The claimant failed to participate in the hearing. Mark Harpenau participated in the hearing on behalf of the employer and agreed that a decision could be made based on the information in the administrative file.

**ISSUE:**

Was the appeal in this case filed timely?

**FINDINGS OF FACT:**

An unemployment insurance decision was mailed to the claimant's last-known address of record on March 9, 2010. The decision disqualified him and stated the decision was final unless a written appeal was postmarked or received by the Appeals Section by March 19, 2010.

The claimant filed a written appeal on May 25, 2010, which is after the time period for appealing had expired. The claimant delayed in filing his appeal because he went to jail on March 17, 2010.

**REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:**

The issue in this case is whether the claimant filed a timely appeal.

Iowa Code section 96.6-2 provides in pertinent part:

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. . . . 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.

The Iowa Supreme Court has ruled that appeals from unemployment insurance decisions must be filed within the time limit set by statute and the administrative law judge has no authority to review a decision if a timely appeal is not filed. Franklin v. IDJS, 277 N.W.2d 877, 881 (Iowa 1979); Beardslee v. IDJS, 276 N.W.2d 373 (Iowa 1979). In this case, the claimant's appeal was filed after the deadline for appealing expired.

The next question is whether the claimant had a reasonable opportunity to file 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). The claimant filed his appeal late because he went to jail on March 17, 2010. The claimant had a reasonable opportunity to file a timely appeal because he could have filed the appeal before he went to jail.

The failure to file a timely appeal was not due to any Agency error or misinformation or delay or other action of the United States Postal Service, which under 871 IAC 24.35(2) would excuse the delay in filing an appeal. Since the appeal was not filed timely, there is no jurisdiction to make a decision on the merits of the appeal.

**DECISION:**

The unemployment insurance decision dated March 9, 2010, reference 02, is affirmed. The appeal in this case was not timely, and the unemployment insurance decision disqualifying the claimant from receiving benefits remains in effect.

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Steven A. Wise  
Administrative Law Judge

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Decision Dated and Mailed

saw/pjs