

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

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

JEFFREY R DAHN
Claimant

APPEAL NO. 09A-UI-09430-NT

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

GAZETTE COMMUNICATONS INC
Employer

OC: 02/22/09
Claimant: Appellant (1)

Section 96.5-5 – Severance/Vacation Pay Deduction
Section 96.6-2 – Timeliness of Appeal

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

Jeffrey Dahn filed an appeal from a representative's decision dated June 16, 2009, reference 01, which held him ineligible to receive benefits for twenty weeks ending July 18, 2009 as had received disqualifying severance pay. After due notice was issued, a hearing was held by telephone on July 17, 2009. The claimant participated personally. The employer participated by Shonna Woods, Human Resource Manager.

ISSUE:

At issue in this matter is whether the appeal filed herein was timely.

FINDINGS OF FACT:

The administrative law judge having considered all of the evidence in the record, finds: That a disqualification decision was mailed to the claimant's last-known address of record on June 16, 2009. The claimant received the decision. The decision contained a warning that an appeal must be postmarked or received by Appeals Section by June 26, 2009. The appeal was not filed until June 30, 2009, which is after the date noticed on the disqualification decision.

Mr. Dahn read the decision, disagreed with it and noted the due date for the appeal but did not file an appeal until he later received an overpayment decision from Iowa Workforce Development.

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, subsection 10, 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 record in this case shows that more than ten calendar days elapsed between the mailing date and the date this appeal was filed. The Supreme Court of Iowa has declared there is a mandatory duty to file appeals from representative's 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. Iowa Department of Job Service, 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. The question in this case thus becomes whether the appellant was deprived of a reasonable opportunity to assert an appeal in a timely fashion. The record shows that the appellant did have a reasonable opportunity to file a timely appeal.

The administrative law judge concludes that the failure to file a timely appeal within the time prescribed by the Iowa Employment Security Law was not due to any Agency error or misinformation or delay or other action of the United States Postal Service pursuant to 871 IAC 24.35(2). The administrative law judge further concludes that the appeal was not timely filed pursuant to Iowa Code section 96.6-2 and the administrative law judge lacks jurisdiction to make a determination with respect to the nature of the appeal.

DECISION:

The representative's decision dated June 16, 2009, reference 01, is hereby affirmed. The appeal in this case was not timely and the decision of the representative remains in effect.

Terence P. Nice
Administrative Law Judge

Decision Dated and Mailed

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