

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

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

BRENT ERICKSON
Claimant

APPEAL NO: 14A-UI-06484-ET

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

**IOWA WORKFORCE
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

OC: 09/28/08
Claimant: Appellant (1)

Section 96.24.15 – Offset of State Income Tax Refund
871 IAC 25.16 – Offset of State Income Tax Refund
Section 96.6-2 – Timeliness of Appeal

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

The claimant appealed from the June 3, 2014, reference 02, decision that withheld the claimant's state income tax refund for repayment of an unemployment insurance benefit overpayment. After due notice was issued, a hearing was held by telephone conference call before Administrative Law Judge Julie Elder on July 16, 2014. The claimant participated in the hearing. Department's Exhibit D-1 was admitted to the record.

ISSUE:

The issue is whether the claimant's appeal is timely.

FINDINGS OF FACT:

Having reviewed all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: An income tax offset decision was mailed to the claimant's last-known address of record on June 3, 2014. The claimant received the decision. The decision contained a warning that an appeal must be postmarked or received by the Appeals Section by June 13, 2014. The appeal was not filed until June 19, 2014, which is after the date noticed on the disqualification decision.

The claimant stated he did not know he had to file an appeal by June 13, 2014, and did not read the entire decision. Consequently he did not read the section with regard to appealing the state income tax offset provision and did not file his appeal in a timely manner.

The claimant also argued his address has changed from the address the Department had for him previously. While that may have happened several years ago, the claimant had a duty to notify the Department of any change in his address at that time and the underlying separation decision and the overpayment decision have now become final. The representative's decision at issue in the present case, however, was sent to the address the claimant used on his appeal form from the Department as well as on the envelope he wrote with his return address that he

mailed June 19, 2014. The claimant testified he has been at that new address for the last two years. The present case also only involves the timeliness of the claimant's appeal regarding the issue of whether the state of Iowa has the legal authority to withhold the claimant's state income tax refund to offset an established overpayment.

Even if the appeal was found timely, 871 IAC 25.16 specifically authorizes Iowa Workforce Development to withhold the state income tax refund owing to the claimant to apply to an overpayment of benefits which that same claimant owes to Iowa Workforce Development, provided both amounts are at least \$50.00. The claimant has an Iowa income tax refund of at least \$50.00. Therefore, Iowa Workforce Development is legally authorized to withhold that Iowa income tax refund up to the amount of the overpayment of benefits which the claimant owes and has not paid.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

Iowa Code § 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 ten calendar days for appeal begins running on the mailing date. The "decision date" found in the upper right-hand portion of the 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).

Pursuant to rules 871 IAC 26.2(96)(1) and 871 IAC 24.35(96)(1), appeals are considered filed when postmarked, if mailed. Messina v. IDJS, 341 N.W.2d 52 (Iowa 1983).

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 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). The record shows that the appellant did have a reasonable opportunity to file a timely appeal.

The administrative law judge concludes that 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. See, Beardslee v. IDJS, 276 N.W.2d 373 (Iowa 1979) and Franklin v. IDJS, 277 N.W.2d 877 (Iowa 1979).

DECISION:

The June 3, 2014, reference 02, decision is affirmed. The appeal in this case was not timely, and the decision of the representative remains in effect. The withholding of the claimant's state income tax refund is legally authorized.

Julie Elder
Administrative Law Judge

Decision Dated and Mailed

je/pjs