# BEFORE THE EMPLOYMENT APPEAL BOARD

## Lucas State Office Building Fourth floor Des Moines, Iowa 50319

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JEREMY E FISTER

: **HEARING NUMBER:** 20BUI-02170

Claimant :

and : **EMPLOYMENT APPEAL BOARD** : **DECISION** 

DREAM STEAM CARPET CLEAN INC

Employer

NOTICE

THIS DECISION BECOMES FINAL unless (1) a request for a REHEARING is filed with the Employment Appeal Board within 20 days of the date of the Board's decision or, (2) a PETITION TO DISTRICT COURT IS FILED WITHIN 30 days of the date of the Board's decision.

A REHEARING REQUEST shall state the specific grounds and relief sought. If the rehearing request is denied, a petition may be filed in **DISTRICT COURT** within **30 days** of the date of the denial.

**SECTION: 96.6-2** 

#### DECISION

#### **UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS ARE DENIED**

The Employer appealed this case to the Employment Appeal Board. The members of the Employment Appeal Board reviewed the entire record. The Appeal Board finds it cannot affirm the administrative law judge's decision. The Employment Appeal Board **REVERSES** and **REMANDS** as set forth below.

#### FINDINGS OF FACT:

On November 13, 2019, a Notice of Claim was mailed to Dream Steam Carpet Clean, Inc. (Employer). The Notice of Claim was mailed to the Employer's last known address as supplied to lowa Workforce. The Employer timely faxed its Protest of the Notice of Claim on November 15, 2019, but the Employer was unable to get a fax confirmation. The Employer contacted lowa Workforce and was advised to email the Protest, which the Employer did and received confirmation. The Employer subsequently received a Statement of Charges on February 7, 2020, and realized the Protest had not been received. The Employer filed its appeal on March 6, 2020.

#### **REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:**

Iowa Code 96.6 provides:

2. *Initial determination.* ... 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.

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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 - but not conclusive - evidence of the date of mailing. There is a mandatory duty to file appeals from representatives' decisions within the time allotted by statute, and the Administrative Law Judge and this Board have no authority to change the decision of representative if a timely appeal is not filed. Franklin v. Iowa Dept. Job Service, 277 N.W.2d 877, 881 (lowa 1979). The ten day period for appealing an initial determination concerning a claim for benefits has been described as jurisdictional. Messina v. Iowa Dept. of Job Service, 341 N.W.2d 52, 55 (Iowa 1983); Beardslee v. Iowa Dept. Job Service, 276 N.W.2d 373 (Iowa 1979). The only basis for changing the ten-day period would be where notice to the appealing party was constitutionally invalid. E.g. Beardslee v. lowa Dept. Job Service, 276 N.W.2d 373, 377 (lowa 1979). The question in such cases becomes whether the appellant was deprived of a reasonable opportunity to assert an appeal in a timely fashion. Hendren v. Iowa Employment Sec. Commission, 217 N.W.2d 255 (Iowa 1974); Smith v. Iowa Employment Sec. Commission, 212 N.W.2d 471 (Iowa 1973). The question of whether the Claimant has been denied a reasonable opportunity to assert an appeal is also informed by rule 871-24.35(2) which states that "the submission of any ...appeal...not within the specified statutory or regulatory period shall be considered timely if it is established to the satisfaction of the division that the delay in submission was due to division error or misinformation or to delay or other action of the United States postal service."

Here the evidence establishes that the Protest was filed in time, but that the paperwork was not received by Workforce. It is clear the Employer intended to comply with the Notice of Claim instructions, but for having been misinformed by the agency. We find the Employer's Protest timely.

### **DECISION:**

The administrative law judge's decision dated May 5, 2020 is **REVERSED & REMANDED** to an administrative law judge in the Workforce Development Center, Appeals Section. The administrative law judge shall issue a decision on the merits of this case. The Administrative Law Judge may in the Administrative Law Judge's discretion conduct an additional hearing if the judge deems it necessary to develop issues that were not adequately addressed in the first hearing because of the disposition of the issue of timeliness. After the hearing, if any, the administrative law judge shall issue a decision that provides the parties appeal rights.

Finally, please note since the Administrative Law Judge allowed benefits, initially, and in so doing affirmed a decision of the claims representative, the Claimant falls under the double affirmance rule:

871 Rule of two affirmances. IAC 23.43(3)

- a. Whenever an administrative law judge affirms a decision of the representative or the employment appeal board of the lowa department of inspections and appeals affirms the decision of an administrative law judge, allowing payment of benefits, such benefits shall be paid regardless of any further appeal.
- b. However, if the decision is subsequently reversed by higher authority:

- (1) The protesting employer involved shall have all charges removed for all payments made on such claim.
- (2) All payments to the claimant will cease as of the date of the reversed decision unless the claimant is otherwise eligible.
- (3) No overpayment shall accrue to the claimant because of payment made prior to the reversal of the decision.

Thus, the Employer's account may not be ch weeks in question, but the Claimant will not be	arged for any benefits paid so far to the Claimant for the e required to repay benefits already received.
	Ashley R. Koopmans
	James M. Strohman

Myron R. Linn

AMG/fnv