

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU**

CHATARA M HILL
Claimant

APPEAL 16A-UI-08828-JP-T

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

RIVERSIDE STAFFING SERVICES INC
Employer

**OC: 06/26/16
Claimant: Appellant (1)**

Iowa Code § 96.5(1) – Voluntary Quitting
Iowa Code § 96.6(2) – Timeliness of Appeal

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

The claimant filed an appeal from the July 25, 2016, (reference 02) unemployment insurance decision that denied benefits. After due notice was issued, a hearing was held by telephone conference call on August 30, 2016. Claimant participated. Employer participated through senior recruiter Karrie Minch.

ISSUE:

Is the appeal timely?

FINDINGS OF FACT:

Having reviewed all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: An ineligibility unemployment insurance decision was mailed to the claimant's last-known address of record (3562 Kimberly Downs RD, Apt 4, Davenport IA 52807-1750) on July 25, 2016. Claimant received the decision, but she is not sure when. The decision contained a warning that an appeal must be postmarked or received by the Appeals Bureau by August 4, 2016. The appeal was not filed until August 12, 2016, which is after the date noticed on the unemployment insurance decision.

Claimant delayed filing the appeal timely because she did not pick up her mail, including the decision, until after August 4, 2016. Claimant had moved out of the residence used as the address of record around June 15, 2016. When claimant filed her claim for benefits with an effective date of June 26, 2016, she used 3562 Kimberly Downs RD, Apt 4, Davenport IA 52807-1750 as her address of record. The mailbox was broken at this address, so claimant had to go to the post office to pick up her mail. Claimant would check her mail at the post office whenever she could obtain a ride, approximately once or twice a week. Claimant was not aware of any problems with the mail. Claimant testified she probably checked her mail once between July 25, 2016 and August 4, 2016. Claimant started using a PO Box a couple of weeks prior to August 30, 2016 to receive her mail.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

For the reasons that follow the administrative law judge concludes claimant's appeal is untimely.

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. Bd. of Adjustment*, 239 N.W.2d 873, 92 A.L.R.3d 304 (Iowa 1976).

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 unemployment insurance 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 Dep't of Job Serv.*, 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. Iowa Dep't of Job Serv.*, 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. Iowa Emp't Sec. Comm'n*, 217 N.W.2d 255 (Iowa 1974); *Smith v. Iowa Emp't Sec. Comm'n*, 212 N.W.2d 471, 472 (Iowa 1973).

The record shows that the appellant did have a reasonable opportunity to file a timely appeal. Although claimant moved out of the residence on June 15, 2016, she still used that address as her address of record when she filed her claim for benefits. However, the mailbox was broken at the residence and claimant did not have to go to the residence to get her mail; she had to go to the post office to pick up her mail. The only issue claimant had in getting her mail was transportation. No evidence was presented that there were any issues with the mail between July 25, 2016 and August 4, 2016. Claimant's failure to consistently check her mail was due to no fault of the United States Postal Service or Iowa Workforce Development.

The administrative law judge concludes that failure to follow the clear written instructions 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 Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.35(2). The administrative law judge further concludes that the appeal was not timely filed pursuant to Iowa Code § 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. Iowa Dep't of Job Serv.*, 276 N.W.2d 373 (Iowa 1979) and *Franklin v. Iowa Dep't of Job Serv.*, 277 N.W.2d 877 (Iowa 1979).

DECISION:

The July 25, 2016, (reference 02) unemployment insurance decision is affirmed. The appeal in this case was not timely, and the decision of the representative remains in effect.

Jeremy Peterson
Administrative Law Judge

Decision Dated and Mailed

jp/pjs