

**BEFORE THE
EMPLOYMENT APPEAL BOARD
Lucas State Office Building
Fourth floor
Des Moines, Iowa 50319**

PROPHET LIVINGOOD

Claimant

and

TEAM STAFFING SOLUTIONS INC

Employer

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HEARING NUMBER: 16B-UI-04782

**EMPLOYMENT APPEAL BOARD
DECISION**

SECTION: 96.4-3, 96.6-2

D E C I S I O N

The Claimant 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 April 15, 2016, a representative's decision was mailed to Prophet Livingood (Claimant). The decision was mailed to the Claimant's last known address as supplied to Iowa Workforce. The Claimant timely appealed the decision on April 21, 2016, as established by the certified mail receipt he provided with his appeal, but was lost by the agency.

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.

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 (Iowa 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. Iowa Dept. Job Service*, 276 N.W.2d 373, 377 (Iowa 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 appeal was in fact filed in time, but that the paperwork was lost by Iowa Workforce. We find the Claimant's appeal timely.

DECISION:

The administrative law judge's decision dated May 11, 2016 is **REVERSED & REMANDED** to an administrative law judge in the Workforce Development Center, Appeals Section. The administrative law judge shall conduct a hearing following due notice. After the hearing, the administrative law judge shall issue a decision which provides the parties appeal rights.

The Employment Appeal Board would suggest that both remanded cases (16B-UI-04782 and 16B-UI-04784) be scheduled back to back so as to avoid any further confusion.

Kim D. Schmett

Ashley R. Koopmans

James M. Strohman