

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU**

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**REYNA ORELLANA**  
Claimant

**APPEAL 22R-UI-08279-AW-T**

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE  
DECISION**

**IOWA WORKFORCE  
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

**OC: 04/26/20**  
**Claimant: Appellant (1)**

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Iowa Code § 96.6(2) – Filing – Timely Appeal  
Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.35 – Filing  
Iowa Code § 96.3(7) – Recovery of Benefit Overpayment

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

Claimant filed an appeal from the August 3, 2021 (reference 03) unemployment insurance decision that found claimant was overpaid unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. The parties were properly notified of the hearing. A telephone hearing was scheduled for December 10, 2021. No hearing was held because the appellant failed to call the toll-free number listed on the hearing notice at the time of the hearing. On January 19, 2022, a default decision was issued dismissing the appeal.

Claimant appealed to the Employment Appeal Board (EAB). On March 28, 2022, the EAB remanded this matter to the Appeals Bureau for a hearing on the merits. Upon remand, due notice was issued and a hearing was held on May 20, 2022. Claimant participated. No exhibits were admitted. Official notice was taken of the administrative record.

**ISSUES:**

Whether claimant filed a timely appeal.  
Whether claimant is overpaid UI benefits.

**FINDINGS OF FACT:**

Having reviewed the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds:

The Unemployment Insurance Decision was mailed to claimant at the correct address on August 3, 2021. Claimant received the decision. The decision states that it becomes final unless an appeal is postmarked or received by Iowa Workforce Development (IWD) Appeals Section by August 13, 2021. Claimant appealed the decision via fax on October 18, 2021. IWD received the appeal on October 18, 2021. Claimant did not appeal the decision prior to the deadline because she did not understand how to file the appeal; claimant did not contact IWD for assistance.

## REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes:

Iowa Code § 96.6(2) provides, in pertinent part: “[u]nless 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.”

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.35(1) provides:

1. Except as otherwise provided by statute or by division rule, any payment, appeal, application, request, notice, objection, petition, report or other information or document submitted to the division shall be considered received by and filed with the division:

(a) If transmitted via the United States Postal Service on the date it is mailed as shown by the postmark, or in the absence of a postmark the postage meter mark of the envelope in which it is received; or if not postmarked or postage meter marked or if the mark is illegible, on the date entered on the document as the date of completion.

(b) If transmitted via the State Identification Data Exchange System (SIDES), maintained by the United States Department of Labor, on the date it was submitted to SIDES.

(c) If transmitted by any means other than [United States Postal Service or the State Identification Data Exchange System (SIDES)], on the date it is received by the division.

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.35(2) provides:

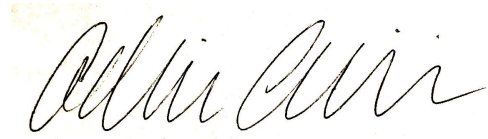
2. The submission of any payment, appeal, application, request, notice, objection, petition, report or other information or document not within the specified statutory or regulatory period shall be considered timely if it is established to the satisfaction of the division that the delay in submission was due to division error or misinformation or to delay or other action of the United States postal service.

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).

Claimant did not appeal the decision until after the deadline. Claimant's delay was due to her confusion over the appeals process; claimant did not contact IWD with questions or to seek assistance. Claimant's delay was not due to agency error or misinformation or delay of the United States Postal Service. The appeal was not timely. Therefore, the administrative law judge lacks jurisdiction to make a determination with respect to the nature of the appeal.

**DECISION:**

Claimant's appeal was not timely. The administrative law judge has no authority to change the decision of the representative. The August 3, 2021 (reference 03) unemployment insurance decision is affirmed.



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Adrienne C. Williamson  
Administrative Law Judge  
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May 31, 2022  
Decision Dated and Mailed

acw/ACW