

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU**

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**RODNEY F JACKSON**

Claimant

**APPEAL 19A-UI-10200-SC-T**

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE  
DECISION**

**AVENTURE STAFFING & PROFESSIONAL**

Employer

**OC: 07/15/18**

**Claimant: Appellant (1)**

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Iowa Code § 96.6(2) – Timeliness of Appeal

Iowa Code § 96.5(3)a – Failure to Accept Work

Iowa Code § 96.4(3) – Ability to and Availability for Work

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.22(2) – Able & Available - Benefits Eligibility Conditions

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

On December 23, 2019, Rodney F. Jackson (claimant) filed an appeal from the September 26, 2019, reference 14, unemployment insurance decision that denied benefits. After due notice was issued, a telephone conference hearing was held on January 21, 2020 and consolidated with the hearing for appeal 19A-UI-10201-SC-T. The claimant participated personally. Adventure Staffing & Professional (employer) participated through Faith Launderville, Unemployment Specialist, and Toni Hogue, HR Specialist. The Claimant's Exhibit A, the Employer's Exhibit 1 and the Department's Exhibits D1 through D3 were admitted into the record.

**ISSUE:**

Is the claimant's appeal timely?

**FINDINGS OF FACT:**

Having reviewed all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: A disqualification decision was mailed to the claimant's last known address of record on September 26, 2019. The decision contained a warning that an appeal must be postmarked or received by the Appeals Bureau by October 6, 2019.

The claimant did not receive the decision because he was incarcerated from September 3 through October 29, 2019. The week of November 3, 2019, the claimant reactivated his claim for unemployment insurance benefits and learned he had been disqualified. The appeal was not filed until December 23, 2019 and the claimant did not provide any reason for the delay.

**REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:**

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

Iowa Code section 96.6(2) provides, in pertinent part:

Filing – determination – appeal.

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. . . . 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.

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

Date of submission and extension of time for payments and notices.

(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.

a. For submission that is not within the statutory or regulatory period to be considered timely, the interested party must submit a written explanation setting forth the circumstances of the delay.

b. The division shall designate personnel who are to decide whether an extension of time shall be granted.

c. No submission shall be considered timely if the delay in filing was unreasonable, as determined by the department after considering the circumstances in the case.

d. If submission is not considered timely, although the interested party contends that the delay was due to division error or misinformation or delay or other action of the United States postal service, the division shall issue an appealable decision to the interested party.

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 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. 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 claimant did have a reasonable opportunity to file a timely appeal. While he did not receive the initial decision, he learned he had been disqualified the week of November 3, 2019. The claimant waited more than ten days to file the appeal. The claimant has not established that the failure to file a timely appeal was due to any error or misinformation by agency representatives or delay or other action of the United States Postal Service pursuant to Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.35(2). As the appeal was not timely filed, 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 September 26, 2019, reference 14, unemployment insurance decision is affirmed. The appeal in this case was not timely, and the decision of the representative remains in effect.



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Stephanie R. Callahan  
Administrative Law Judge

January 22, 2020  
Decision Dated and Mailed

src/scn