

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU**

**KEVIN JENSEN**  
Claimant

**APPEAL 19A-UI-08770-CL-T**

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE  
DECISION**

**IOWA WORKFORCE  
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

**OC: 08/18/19  
Claimant: Appellant (1)**

Iowa Code § 96.6(2) – Timeliness of Appeal  
Iowa Code § 96.4(3) – Available for work  
Iowa Code § 96.4(7) – Reemployment services  
Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.6 – Profiling for reemployment services  
Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.2(1)e – Procedures for workers desiring to file a claim for benefits  
Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.23 (11) – Failure to Report

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

On November 4, 2019, the claimant filed an appeal from the October 10, 2019 (reference 04) unemployment insurance decision that found claimant was not eligible for unemployment benefits because claimant failed to report for a reemployment services appointment. The parties were properly notified of the hearing. A telephone hearing was held on December 6, 2019. The claimant participated personally. Violet Armstrong participated on behalf of Iowa Workforce Development (“IWD”). Official notice is taken of the administrative record.

**ISSUES:**

Is the appeal timely?  
Is the claimant available for work effective October 6, 2019?  
Did the claimant fail to report as directed by a department representative to participate in a reemployment services appointment or offer justifiable cause for their failure to do so?

**FINDINGS OF FACT:**

Having reviewed all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: On October 10, 2019, Iowa Workforce Development (IWD) sent claimant a reference 04 unemployment insurance decision denying benefits because claimant failed to report for a reemployment services appointment. The decision gave an appeal deadline of October 20, 2019. Claimant did not file an appeal until November 4, 2019.

On September 16, 2019, IWD sent claimant a notice of a meeting on September 26, 2019 with Violet Armstrong for reemployment services. Claimant called Armstrong on September 26, 2019, and cancelled the meeting due to a funeral he attended in Omaha that day.

The meeting was rescheduled for October 8, 2019, at 8:30 a.m. Claimant was aware of the meeting time. However, he missed the meeting due to an emergency dental appointment. Claimant did not notify Armstrong *prior* to the appointment that he would be absent.

On October 18, 2019, a notice was sent to claimant rescheduling the meeting for October 28, 2019. Claimant attended the appointment as scheduled.

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

The first issue is whether the appeal is timely. The administrative law judge concludes it is not.

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

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.

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. 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).

Even if the appeal was timely, the administrative law judge concludes that benefits should be denied for the three weeks ending October 26, 2019, because claimant did not notify IWD he was going to be absent prior to the October 8, 2019, reemployment services meeting.

Iowa Code § 96.4(7) provides:

Required findings.

An unemployed individual shall be eligible to receive benefits with respect to any week only if the department finds that:

(7) The individual participates in reemployment services as directed by the department pursuant to a profiling system, established by the department, which identifies individuals who are likely to exhaust benefits and be in need of reemployment services.

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.6 provides:

Reemployment services and eligibility assessment procedure.

(1) The department of workforce development will provide a program which consists of profiling claimants and providing reemployment services.

(2) Purpose.

a. Profiling is a systematic procedure used to identify claimants who, because of certain characteristics, are determined to be permanently separated and most likely to exhaust benefits. Such claimants may be referred to reemployment services.

b. The eligibility assessment program is used to accelerate the individual's return to work and systematically review the individual's efforts towards the same goal.

(3) Reemployment services and eligibility assessment may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. An assessment of the claimant's aptitude, work history, and interest.
- b. Employment counseling regarding reemployment approaches and plans.
- c. Job search assistance and job placement services.
- d. Labor market information.
- e. Job search workshops or job clubs and referrals to employers.
- f. Résumé preparation.
- g. Other similar services.

(4) As part of the initial intake procedure, each claimant shall be required to provide the information necessary for profiling and evaluation of the likelihood of needing reemployment assistance.

(5) The referral of a claimant and the provision of reemployment services is subject to the availability of funding and limitations of the size of the classes.

(6) A claimant shall participate in reemployment services when referred by the department unless the claimant establishes justifiable cause for failure to participate or

the claimant has previously completed such training or services. Failure by the claimant to participate without justifiable cause shall disqualify the claimant from the receipt of benefits until the claimant participates in the reemployment services or eligibility assessment. **The claimant shall contact the agency prior to the scheduled appointment or service to advise the department of the justifiable cause.**

a. Justifiable cause for failure to participate is an important and significant reason which a reasonable person would consider adequate justification in view of the paramount importance of reemployment to the claimant. Justifiable cause includes when the claimant is scheduled for an employment interview, is verified return to work, or both prior to the scheduled appointment or service.

(7) Eligibility assessment procedure.

- a. Before an individual has claimed five weeks of intrastate benefits, the workforce development center shall receive a computer-selected list of individuals claiming benefits within the target population for review.
- b. No eligibility assessment will be performed on an individual unless monetary eligibility and nonmonetary eligibility are established.
- c. Once selected for an initial or subsequent eligibility assessment, claimants are required to participate in all components of the assessment as determined by the department.
- d. A Notice to Report shall be sent by the workforce development center to an individual who is in an active status at the time of its printing. If the individual does not respond, the department must issue an appropriate failure to report decision and lock the claim to prevent payment.
- e. Selected claimants must report in person to the designated workforce development center to receive staff-assisted services for the initial assessment.
- f. Before an administrative law judge can rule on a disqualification for failure to report at an Iowa workforce development center as directed, there must be evidence to show that the individual was required to report for an interview.

(8) Conducting the first eligibility assessment interview.

- a. All available evidence must be examined to detect potentially disqualifying issues.
- b. The individual's need for advice, assistance or instructions must be determined and conveyed to the individual.
- c. The interview must convey to the individual the requirements that must be satisfied to maintain eligibility.
- d. This advice, assistance or instruction constitutes an understanding and agreement between the individual and the unemployment insurance representative at the conclusion of the interview regarding the individual's willingness and ability to eliminate any barriers to obtaining reemployment which otherwise would result in referral for adjudication.
- e. The individual shall be advised of what constitutes an acceptable effort to obtain reemployment in accordance with state policy, with consideration for local labor market information and the individual's occupation.
- f. The final objective of the interview is to determine whether a subsequent interview is needed. This determination shall be based on expected return to work date, job openings in the area, local labor market conditions, and other.

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.2(1)e provides:

Procedures for workers desiring to file a claim for benefits for unemployment insurance.

(1) Section 96.6 of the employment security law of Iowa states that claims for benefits shall be made in accordance with such rules as the department prescribes. The department of workforce development accordingly prescribes:

e. In order to maintain continuing eligibility for benefits during any continuous period of unemployment, an individual shall report as directed to do so by an authorized representative of the department. If the individual has moved to another locality, the individual may register and report in person at a workforce development center at the time previously specified for the reporting.

(1) An individual who files a weekly continued claim will have the benefit payment automatically deposited weekly on a debit card specified by the department.

(2) The department retains the ultimate authority to choose the method of reporting and payment.

Each week a claimant files a claim for benefits he must be able to and available for work. Iowa Code § 96.4(3). To maintain continued eligibility, a claimant shall report as directed by an authorized representative. 871 IAC 24.2(1)e. A claimant who fails to report as directed by notice mailed to the claimant is deemed unavailable for work. Iowa Admin. Code r. 24.23(11).

In this case, the claimant received the notice to appear on October 8, 2019, and failed to report as directed. The claimant did not notify IWD of the reason claimant failed to report as directed until after the meeting had passed. However, the law requires claimant to notify the agency **prior to the scheduled appointment or service**. Therefore, claimant is not eligible for benefits during the three weeks ending October 26, 2019.

**DECISION:**

The October 10, 2019 (reference 04) unemployment insurance decision is affirmed. The appeal is untimely. The claimant did not notify the agency he was going to be absent from the reemployment services meeting prior to the scheduled appointment. Benefits are denied during the three weeks ending October 26, 2019.



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Christine A. Louis  
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December 9, 2019  
Decision Dated and Mailed

cal/scn