

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

68-0157 (9-06) - 3091078 - EI

**DANIEL LEGNER**  
Claimant

**APPEAL NO. 12A-UI-07718-VST**

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE  
DECISION**

**INFINITY CONTACT INC**  
Employer

**OC: 10/17/10**  
**Claimant: Appellant (1)**

Section 96.5-1 – Voluntary Quit  
Section 96.6-2 – Timeliness of Appeal

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

Claimant filed an appeal from a decision of a representative dated February 10, 2011, reference 01, which held claimant ineligible for unemployment insurance benefits. After due notice, a telephone conference hearing was scheduled for and held on July 19, 2012. Claimant participated. Employer failed to respond to the hearing notice and did not participate. The record consists of the testimony of Daniel Legner. Official notice is taken of agency records.

**ISSUE:**

Whether the claimant filed a timely appeal.

**FINDINGS OF FACT:**

The administrative law judge, having heard the testimony of the witnesses and having considered all of the evidence in the record, makes the following findings of fact:

On February 10, 2011, a representative issued a decision that held that the claimant was ineligible for unemployment insurance benefits. The decision also states that the decision would become final unless an appeal was postmarked by February 20, 2011, or received by the Appeals Section on that date. The claimant's appeal was postmarked on June 25, 2012.

**REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:**

The preliminary issue in this case is whether the claimant timely appealed the representative's decision. Iowa Code section 96.6-2 provides that unless the affected party (here, the claimant) files an appeal from the decision within ten calendar days, the decision is final and benefits shall be paid or denied as set out by 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. Board of Adjustment, 239 N.W.2d 873, 92 A.L.R.3d 304 (Iowa 1976).

Pursuant to rules 871 IAC 26.2(96)(1) and 871 IAC 24.35(96)(1), appeals are considered filed when postmarked, if mailed. Messina v. IDJS, 341 N.W.2d 52 (Iowa 1983).

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 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).

The claimant was living in Iowa at the time he filed for unemployment insurance benefits. He testified that he stopped filing for benefits when he received a letter from the unemployment insurance division that stated he was not qualified to receive benefits. He last filed for benefits for the week ending February 5, 2011. The representative's decision was dated February 10, 2011. The most reasonable inference from the claimant's testimony is that the letter he received from the unemployment insurance division was in fact the representative's decision. The claimant therefore had a reasonable opportunity to assert an appeal in a timely fashion.

The administrative law judge concludes that failure to have the appeal timely postmarked within the time prescribed by the Iowa Employment Security Law was not due to error, misinformation, delay, or other action of the United States Postal Service pursuant to 871 IAC 24.35(2). Since the claimant's appeal is not timely, the administrative law judge has no jurisdiction to rule on the merits of the claimant's claim for unemployment insurance benefits.

**DECISION:**

The claimant failed to file a timely appeal from the representative's decision dated February 10, 2011, reference 01. That decision, which concluded that the claimant was not eligible to receive unemployment insurance benefits, remains in full force and effect.

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Vicki L. Seeck  
Administrative Law Judge

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Decision Dated and Mailed

vls/pjs