

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU**

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**DORIS M HADA**  
Claimant

**APPEAL 20A-UI-00110-SC-T**

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE  
DECISION**

**ALL IN A DAY LLC**  
Employer

**OC: 02/24/19**  
**Claimant: Appellant (1)**

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Iowa Code § 96.6(2) – Timeliness of Appeal  
Iowa Code § 96.4(3) – Ability to and Availability for Work  
Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.22 – Able & Available - Benefits Eligibility Conditions

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

On December 27, 2019, Doris M. Hada (claimant) filed an appeal from the May 24, 2019, reference 10, unemployment insurance decision that denied benefits from March 31 through April 27, 2019, based upon the determination she worked enough hours to be employed which removed her from the labor market and limited her availability for other work. After due notice was issued, a telephone conference hearing was held on January 24, 2020 and consolidated with the hearings for appeals 20A-UI-00107-SC-T, 20A-UI-00108-SC-T, 20A-UI-00109-SC-T, and 20A-UI-00111-SC-T. The claimant participated personally. All in a Day, LLC (employer) participated through Toni Huguin, HR Specialist. The employer's Exhibit 1 and the department's Exhibit D1 were admitted into the record without objection. The administrative law judge took official notice of the claimant's appeal.

**ISSUE:**

Is the claimant's appeal timely?

**FINDINGS OF FACT:**

Having reviewed all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: The disqualification decision was mailed to claimant's last known address of record on May 24, 2019. She received the decision within ten days. The decision contained a warning that an appeal must be postmarked or received by the Appeals Bureau by June 3, 2019. The appeal was not filed until December 27, 2019, which is after the date noticed on the disqualification decision, because the claimant did not understand the decision she received and threw it away without seeking clarification from Iowa Workforce Development (IWD) or assistance from a family member or friend.

**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. The appeal was filed after the deadline and the claimant has not established that the failure to file a timely appeal was due to any error or misinformation from IWD 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 May 24, 2019, reference 10, 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 31, 2020  
Decision Dated and Mailed

src/rvs

**NOTE TO CLAIMANT:**

If you need assistance setting up a payment plan or any further explanation of the claim status, you can contact Customer Service at 1-866-239-0843.