

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

**DANIELLE ROBUCK**  
Claimant

**CENTRAL IOWA HOSPITAL  
CORPORATION**  
Employer

**APPEAL NO. 21A-UI-08519-B2-T**

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE  
DECISION**

**OC: 03/22/20**  
**Claimant: Appellant (1)**

Iowa Code § 96.6-2 – Timeliness of Appeal  
Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.23(26) – Part-Time Worker – Same Wages and Hours  
Iowa Code § 96.4-3 – Able and Available  
Iowa Code § 96.7(2)A(2) – Partial Benefits  
Iowa Code § 96.1(A)(37) – Total and Partial Unemployment

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

Claimant filed an appeal from the July 29, 2020, reference 01, decision that denied benefits. After due notice was issued, a hearing was held on June 8, 2021. The claimant did participate. Employer failed to respond to the hearing notice and did not participate.

**ISSUES:**

Whether the appeal is timely?

Whether claimant is still employed at the same hours and wages?

Whether claimant is eligible to receive partial benefits?

Whether claimant is able and available for work?

**FINDINGS OF FACT:**

Having reviewed all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: A decision was mailed to the claimant's last known address of record on July 29, 2020. The decision contained a warning that an appeal must be postmarked or received by the Appeals Section by August 8, 2020. The appeal was not filed until March 27, 2021, which is after the date noticed on the disqualification decision. Claimant stated that she'd filed for PUA benefits on or around the time of her denial decision and as she was guided by a IWD representative to file for PUA benefits, she did not file an appeal of this decision denying her regular state unemployment benefit. (A look into log entries does not show a conversation as having taken place on or around the time of this decision with an IWD representative.)

Claimant chose to move from full time work as an emergency room nurse to being a nurse on PRN status in February of 2020. At that time claimant picked up other part time work with Youth

Emergency Services working 18 hours a week. (Claimant did not report these earnings when filing her weekly claims.) Soon after claimant's move to PRN status, the Covid affected all of her employment. As there were no elective surgeries, claimant was not contacted to be working any hours through her PRN status with employer. She then filed for unemployment although she kept working her other part time job.

Claimant stated that she attempted to get work through this job, but as Iowa Lutheran was doing relatively few surgeries, they had to give the work to their full time staffers.

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

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 begin 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 Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-26.2(96)(1) and Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.35(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 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). The record shows that the appellant did have a reasonable opportunity to file a timely appeal.

The administrative law judge concludes that failure 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 Section 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. IDJS*, 276 N.W.2d 373 (Iowa 1979) and *Franklin v. IDJS*, 277 N.W.2d 877 (Iowa 1979).

**DECISION:**

The July 29, 2020, reference 01, decision is affirmed. The appeal in this case was not timely, and the decision of the representative remains in effect.



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Blair A. Bennett  
Administrative Law Judge

June 21, 2021  
Decision Dated and Mailed

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