

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU**

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**WOODROW E DAY**  
Claimant

**APPEAL 16A-UI-08640-CL-T**  
**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE  
DECISION**

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
DEPARTMENT**

**OC: 05/15/16**  
**Claimant: Appellant (1)**

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Iowa Code § 96.6(2) - Timeliness of Appeal  
Iowa Code § 96.4(3) - Work Search

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

The claimant filed an appeal from the July 1, 2016, (reference 05), unemployment insurance decision that denied benefits for the week ending June 18, 2016, because claimant did not make an adequate work search. After due notice was issued, a telephone conference hearing was scheduled to be held on August 26, 2016. Claimant participated.

**ISSUES:**

Is the appeal timely?  
Did the claimant fail to make an active work search?

**FINDINGS OF FACT:**

Having reviewed all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: An ineligibility unemployment insurance decision was mailed to the claimant's last known address of record on July 1, 2016. The decision arrived at the address of record within the appeal period. The decision contained a warning that an appeal must be postmarked or received by the Appeals Bureau by July 11, 2016. The appeal was not filed until August 8, 2016, which is after the date noticed on the unemployment insurance decision.

Claimant's address of record is actually his parent's home. Claimant has not contacted the agency to change his address of record. Claimant did not read the decision until he went to his parent's home on approximately August 6, 2016, and reviewed his mail.

**REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:**

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

Iowa Code § 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).

Claimant made a personal choice not to contact the agency to change his mailing address and to only review periodically the mail sent to his parent's address. Thus, claimant would have had a reasonable opportunity to assert an appeal but for his own actions.

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).

**DECISION:**

The July 1, 2016, (reference 05) 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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Christine A. Louis  
Administrative Law Judge  
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Decision Dated and Mailed

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