

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

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

JOHN C GODBEY
Claimant

APPEAL NO. 09A-UI-11605-NT

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

**IOWA WORKFORCE
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

OC: 07/12/09
Claimant: Appellant (1)

Section 96.3-4 – Number of Dependents on Monetary Determination
Section 96.6-2 – Timeliness of Appeal

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

The claimant filed an appeal from the July 14, 2009 monetary determination record that set the number of dependants as zero. After due notice was issued, a hearing was held by telephone conference call on August 27, 2009. The claimant did participate.

ISSUE:

The issue is whether Mr. Godbey filed a timely appeal from the monetary determination record.

FINDINGS OF FACT:

Having reviewed all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: A monetary record determination was mailed to the claimant's last-known address of record on July 14, 2009. The claimant received the record. The record contained a warning that an appeal must be postmarked or received by the Appeals Section within ten days of the date of the mailing. The appeal was not filed until August 11, 2009 which is after the expiration of the ten-day appeal period.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

Iowa Code section 96.6-2 provides:

2. Initial determination. A representative designated by the director shall promptly notify all interested parties to the claim of its filing, and the parties have ten days from the date of mailing the notice of the filing of the claim by ordinary mail to the last known address to protest payment of benefits to the claimant. 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. The claimant has the burden of proving that the claimant meets the basic eligibility conditions of section 96.4. The employer has the burden of proving that the claimant is disqualified for benefits pursuant to section 96.5, except as provided by this subsection. The claimant has the initial burden to produce evidence showing that the claimant is not disqualified for benefits in cases involving section 96.5, subsection 10, and has the burden of proving that a voluntary quit pursuant to section 96.5, subsection 1, was for good cause attributable to the employer and that the claimant is not disqualified for benefits in cases involving section 96.5, subsection 1, paragraphs "a" through "h". 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. If an administrative law judge affirms a decision of the representative, or the appeal board affirms a decision of the administrative law judge allowing benefits, the benefits shall be paid regardless of any appeal which is thereafter taken, but if the decision is finally reversed, no employer's account shall be charged with benefits so paid and this relief from charges shall apply to both contributory and reimbursable employers, notwithstanding section 96.8, subsection 5.

Ten calendar days for appeal begins running on the mailing date. The determination date found on the monetary determination is presumptive evidence of the date of mailing. Johnson v. Board of Adjustment, 239 N.W.2d 873, 92 A.L.R.3d 304 (Iowa 1976). This would apply to the date of the monetary record as well.

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 Supreme Court of Iowa has declared there is a mandatory duty to file appeals from determination 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 Department of Job Service, 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 Department of Job Service, 276 N.W.2d 373, 377 (Iowa 1979). The question in this case thus becomes whether the appellant was deprived of a reasonable opportunity to assert an appeal in a timely fashion. The record shows that the appellant did have a reasonable opportunity to file a timely appeal.

The administrative law judge concludes that the failure to file a timely appeal within the time limit prescribed by the Iowa Employment Security Law was not due to any Agency error or misinformation or delay or other action by the United States Postal Service pursuant to 871 IAC 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.

DECISION:

The July 14, 2009 monetary record is hereby affirmed. The appeal in this case was not timely and the report setting the number of dependants as zero remains in effect.

Terence P. Nice
Administrative Law Judge

Decision Dated and Mailed

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