

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU**

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**JUSTYN BRONSON**  
Claimant

**SCHLEUGER TILING LLC**  
Employer

**APPEAL 19A-UI-06069-SC-T**

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE  
DECISION**

**OC: 06/23/19  
Claimant: Respondent (1)**

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Iowa Code § 96.6(2) – Timeliness of Protest

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

On August 1, 2019, Schleuger Tiling, Inc. (employer) filed an appeal from the July 25, 2019, reference 03, unemployment insurance decision that found the protest untimely and allowed benefits. After due notice was issued, a hearing was held by telephone conference call on August 22, 2019. Justyn Bronson (claimant) did not respond to the hearing notice and did not participate. The employer participated through Vice President Gina Schleuger. President Curt Schleuger was sworn in as a witness for the employer but did not provide any testimony. The administrative law judge took official notice of the administrative record, including the notice of claim and protest.

**ISSUE:**

Is the employer's protest timely?

**FINDINGS OF FACT:**

Having reviewed the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: The claimant filed a claim for benefits effective June 23, 2019 while still working for the employer. The administrative record shows the claimant has not filed any weekly continued claims or received any unemployment insurance benefits at this time.

The notice of claim was mailed to employer's address of record on June 27, and was delivered to the employer's mailbox within ten days. The notice of claim contains a warning that the employer protest response is due ten days from the initial notice date and gave a response deadline of July 8. The employer did not file a protest response until July 18, which is after the ten-day period had expired, because the bookkeeper only checks the mail once a week.

**REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:**

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes that employer has failed to file protest response within the time period prescribed by the Iowa Employment Security Law.

Iowa Code § 96.6(2) provides, in pertinent part:

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.

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.

Another portion of this same Code section dealing with timeliness of an appeal from a representative's decision states that such an appeal must be filed within ten days after notification of that decision was mailed. In addressing an issue of timeliness of an appeal under that portion of this Code section, the Iowa Supreme Court held that this statute prescribing the time for notice of appeal clearly limits the time to do so, and that compliance with the appeal notice provision is mandatory and jurisdictional. *Beardslee v. IDJS*, 276 N.W.2d 373 (Iowa 1979).

The administrative law judge considers the reasoning and holding of that court in that decision to be controlling on this portion of that same Iowa Code section which deals with a time limit in which to file a protest after notification of the filing of the claim has been mailed. The employer's protest was filed after the deadline provided. It has not established that the delay was 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). As the employer has failed to timely protest pursuant to Iowa Code § 96.6(2), the administrative law judge lacks jurisdiction to make a determination with respect to the reason for the employer's protest. See, *Beardslee v. Iowa Dep't of Job Serv.*, 276 N.W.2d 373 (Iowa 1979); *Franklin v. Iowa Dep't of Job Serv.*, 277

N.W.2d 877 (Iowa 1979) and *Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co. v. Emp't Appeal Bd.*, 465 N.W.2d 674 (Iowa Ct. App. 1990).

**DECISION:**

The July 25, 2019, reference 03, unemployment insurance decision is affirmed. The employer has failed to file a timely protest response, and the decision of the representative shall stand and remain in full force and effect.

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Stephanie R. Callahan  
Administrative Law Judge

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Decision Dated and Mailed

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