

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

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

CURTIS A DECKER
Claimant

APPEAL NO. 16A-UI-12283-S1-T

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

ELDER CORPORATION
Employer

OC: 10/23/16
Claimant: Respondent (1)

Section 96.6-2 – Timeliness of Protest

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

The employer filed a timely appeal from the November 10, 2016, reference 01, decision that allowed benefits and found the protest untimely. After due notice was issued, a hearing was held by telephone conference call on December 5, 2016. The claimant did participate. The employer did participate through Danielle Smith, Human Resources Manager. Department's Exhibit D-1 was received into evidence.

ISSUE:

The issue is whether the employer filed a timely protest.

FINDINGS OF FACT:

The administrative law judge, having heard the testimony and considered all of the evidence in the record, finds that: The claimant established a claim for unemployment insurance benefits effective October 23, 2016. The employer has opted to participate in the multistate SIDES program, and so a notification of claim was transmitted to the employer on October 26, 2016. The employer received the notice, but Danielle Smith, the employer's Human Resources Manager, did not see the notification when it arrived. The notice contained a warning that a protest must be received by the Agency by November 7, 2016. The protest was not filed until it was transmitted on November 8, 2016, which is after the due date.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF 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.

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 has not shown any good cause for not complying with the jurisdictional time limit. Therefore, the administrative law judge is without jurisdiction to entertain any appeal regarding the separation from employment.

The administrative law judge concludes that employer has failed to protest within the time period prescribed by the Iowa Employment Security Law. *The delay was not due to any Agency error or misinformation or delay or other action of the United States Postal Service pursuant to 871 IAC 4.35(2)*. The administrative law judge further concludes that the employer has failed to timely protest 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 claimant's separation from employment. See *Beardslee v. IDJS*, 276 N.W.2d 373 (Iowa 1979); *Franklin v. IDJS*, 277 N.W.2d 877 (Iowa 1979) and *Pepsi-Cola Bottling Company v. Employment Appeal Board*, 465 N.W.2d 674 (Iowa App. 1990).

DECISION:

The November 10, 2016, reference 01, decision is affirmed. The employer has failed to file a timely protest, and the decision of the representative shall stand and remain in full force and effect.

Beth A. Scheetz
Administrative Law Judge

Decision Dated and Mailed

bas/rvs