IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS

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

MEJDIL AHMETOVIC Claimant

APPEAL NO: 13A-UI-01669-BT

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DECISION

ADVANCED TILE INC Employer

> OC: 01/13/13 Claimant: Respondent (1)

Iowa Code § 96.6-2 - Timeliness of Protest

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

Advanced Tile, Inc. (employer) appealed an unemployment insurance decision dated February 5, 2013, reference 01, which held it failed to file a timely protest regarding the claimant's separation of employment on November 26, 2012 and no disqualification of unemployment insurance benefits was imposed. After hearing notices were mailed to the parties' last-known addresses of record, a telephone hearing was held on March 12, 2012. The claimant participated in the hearing. The employer participated through Owner Will Downard. Based on the evidence, the arguments of the parties, and the law, the administrative law judge enters the following findings of fact, reasoning and conclusions of law, and decision.

ISSUE:

The issue is whether the employer's protest was timely.

FINDINGS OF FACT:

The administrative law judge, having heard the testimony and considered all of the evidence in the record, finds that: The claimant's notice of claim was mailed to the employer's address of record on January 18, 2013, and received by the employer within ten days. The notice of claim contains a warning that any protest must be postmarked or returned not later than ten days from the initial mailing date. The employer did not file its protest until January 31, 2013, which is after the ten-day period had expired.

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 lowa Code § 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 good cause for not complying with the jurisdictional time limit.

The administrative law judge concludes the employer failed to effect a timely protest within the time period prescribed by the Iowa Employment Security Law, and 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 24.35(2). The administrative law judge further concludes that the employer has failed to effect a 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 termination of 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 unemployment insurance decision dated February 5, 2013, reference 01, 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.

Susan D. Ackerman Administrative Law Judge

Decision Dated and Mailed

sda/css