# IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS

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

**BRITTANY A KEDLEY** 

Claimant

**APPEAL NO: 12A-UI-04532-DT** 

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE

**DECISION** 

**RIVERRUN ENTITIES LLC** 

Employer

OC: 02/12/12

Claimant: Respondent (1)

Section 96.6-2 – Timeliness of Protest

# STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

Riverrun Entities, L.L.C. (employer) appealed a representative's April 13, 2012 decision (reference 02) that concluded Brittany A. Kedley (claimant) was qualified to receive unemployment insurance benefits and the employer's account might be charged because the employer's protest was not timely filed. After hearing notices were mailed to the parties' last-known addresses of record, a telephone hearing was held on May 10, 2012. The claimant failed to respond to the hearing notice and provide a telephone number at which she could be reached for the hearing and did not participate in the hearing. Tom Roling appeared on the employer's behalf. During the hearing, Exhibit A-1 was entered into evidence. Based on the evidence, the arguments of the employer, and the law, the administrative law judge enters the following findings of fact, reasoning and conclusions of law, and decision affirming the representative's decision and allowing the claimant benefits.

# ISSUE:

Should the employer's protest be treated as timely?

## **OUTCOME:**

Affirmed. Benefits allowed.

#### FINDINGS OF FACT:

The claimant established a claim for unemployment insurance benefits effective February 12, 2012. A notice of claim was mailed to the employer's last known address of record on February 15, 2012. The employer received the notice. The notice contained a warning that a protest must be postmarked or received by the Agency by February 27, 2012, and was mailed in an envelope which bore the warning, "OPEN IMMEDIATELY NOTICE OF CLAIM INSIDE." The protest was not filed until it was faxed on April 2, 2012, which is after the date noticed on the notice of claim.

While the employer's address of record is in fact its operating business address, the employer's owner does not routinely visit that address. The business' manager is responsible for

periodically forwarding mail of a sensitive or legal nature to the owner. As the owner was traveling and unavailable much of the time, the manager did not immediately forward the notice of claim and the owner did not receive the mail from the manager until towards the end of March. At that time, the owner proceeded to submit the protest on behalf of the employer.

## **REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:**

The law provides that all interested parties shall be promptly notified about an individual filing a claim. The parties have ten days from the date of mailing the notice of claim to protest payment of benefits to the claimant. Iowa Code § 96.6-2. Another portion of Iowa Code § 96.6-2 dealing with timeliness of an appeal from a representative's decision states 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 court has held that this statute clearly limits the time to do so, and 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 the *Beardslee* court controlling on the portion of lowa Code § 96.6-2 that deals with the time limit to file a protest after the notice of claim has been mailed to the employer. Compliance with the protest provisions is jurisdictional unless the facts of a case show that the notice was invalid. *Beardslee*, 276 N.W.2d 373, 377 (lowa 1979); see also *In re Appeal of Elliott*, 319 N.W.2d 244, 247 (lowa 1982). Pursuant to rules 871 IAC 26.2(96)(1) and 871 IAC 24.35(96)(1), protests are considered filed when postmarked, if mailed. *Messina v. IDJS*, 341 N.W.2d 52 (lowa 1983). The question in this case thus becomes whether the employer was deprived of a reasonable opportunity to assert a protest in a timely fashion. *Hendren v. IESC*, 217 N.W.2d 255 (lowa 1974); *Smith v. IESC*, 212 N.W.2d 471, 472 (lowa 1973). The record shows that the employer did have a reasonable opportunity to file a timely protest.

# 871 IAC 24.35(2) provides in pertinent part:

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 department that the delay in submission was due to department error or misinformation or to delay or other action of the United States postal service or its successor.

The employer has not shown that the delay for not complying with the jurisdictional time limit was due to department error or misinformation or delay or other action of the United States Postal Service. The choice to have Agency mail sent to the business address and the choice to only arrange for the manager to periodically forward mail to the owner are business decisions for which the employer must bear the consequences. Since the employer filed the protest late without any legal excuse, the employer did not file a timely protest. Since the administrative law judge concludes that the protest was not timely filed pursuant to Iowa Code § 96.6-2, the administrative law judge lacks jurisdiction to make a determination with respect to the nature of the protest and the reasons for the claimant's separation from employment, regardless of the merits of the employer's protest. 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 April 13, 2012 (reference 02) decision is affirmed. The protest in this case was not timely, and the decision of the representative remains in effect. Benefits are allowed, provided the claimant is otherwise eligible.

Lynotta A. E. Donnor

Lynette A. F. Donner Administrative Law Judge

Decision Dated and Mailed

ld/kjw