

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

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

**TRE L HAYES**  
Claimant

**APPEAL NO. 14A-UI-04900-JTT**

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE  
DECISION**

**L A LEASING INC**  
Employer

**OC: 12/08/13**  
**Claimant: Respondent (4)**

Iowa Code Section 96.6-2 - Timeliness of Protest

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

The employer filed a timely appeal from the May 1, 2014, reference 01, decision that allowed benefits to the claimant provided he was otherwise eligible, that held the employer's account could be charged for benefits, and that found the employer's protest untimely. After due notice was issued, a hearing was held by telephone conference call on May 30, 2014. The claimant participated. Colleen McGuinty represented the employer. Exhibit One and Department Exhibit D-1 were received into evidence. The administrative law judge took official notice of the agency's record of wages paid to the claimant, which record indicates that the claimant was paid wages equal to 10 times his weekly benefit amount after he separated from the employment and before he established his claim for benefits.

**ISSUE:**

Whether the employer's protest of the claim for benefits was timely.  
Whether there is good cause to deem the employer's late protest as timely.

**FINDINGS OF FACT:**

Having reviewed the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: On January 9, 2014, Iowa Workforce Development mailed a notice of claim concerning the above claimant to the employer's address of record. The notice of claim contained a warning that any protest must be postmarked, faxed or returned by the due date set forth on the notice, which was January 21, 2014. The notice of claim was received at the employer's address in a timely manner, prior to the deadline for protest. On January 16, 2014, the employer successfully faxed its protest to the Iowa Workforce Development Unemployment Insurance Service Center. Workforce Development received the protest by fax on January 16, 2014, but subsequently misplaced the protest. The employer provided a fax machine record documenting successful transmission of the protest to Iowa Workforce Development on January 16, 2014.

**REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:**

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.35(1) provides:

(1) Except as otherwise provided by statute or by department rule, any payment, appeal, application, request, notice, objection, petition, report or other information or document submitted to the department shall be considered received by and filed with the department:

a. If transmitted via the United States postal service or its successor, on the date it is mailed as shown by the postmark, or in the absence of a postmark the postage meter mark of the envelope in which it is received; or if not postmarked or postage meter marked or if the mark is illegible, on the date entered on the document as the date of completion.

b. If transmitted by any means other than the United States postal service or its successor, on the date it is received by the department.

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.35(2) provides:

(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 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.

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 department 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.

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 the court 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 evidence in the record establishes that the employer's protest was timely. The weight of the evidence indicates that the agency received the employer's protest in January 16, 2014 by fax and subsequently lost the protest materials. Based on the timeliness of the protest and the claimant's requalification for benefits since separating from the employment, the administrative law judge concludes that the claimant remains eligible for benefits provided he meets all other eligibility requirements and that the employer's account should be relieved of liability for benefits paid to the claimant.

**DECISION:**

The Claims Deputy's May 1, 2014, reference 01, decision is modified as follows. The claimant is eligible for benefits, provided he meets all other eligible requirements. The employer's protest was timely. The employer's account shall be relieved of charges for benefits paid to the claimant.

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James E. Timberland  
Administrative Law Judge

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Decision Dated and Mailed

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