

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU**

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**DWAYNE J DAVIS**  
Claimant

**CROW AUTOMOTIVE SERVICES INC**  
Employer

**APPEAL 19A-UI-09461-AW-T**

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE  
DECISION**

**OC: 10/20/19  
Claimant: Respondent (1)**

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Iowa Code § 96.6(2) – Timeliness of Protest

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

Employer filed an appeal from the November 19, 2019 (reference 01) unemployment insurance decision that found employer's protest untimely. The parties were properly notified of the hearing. A telephone hearing was held on December 27, 2019, at 1:00 p.m. Claimant did not participate. Employer participated through Randy Crow, President. Employer's Exhibit 1 was admitted. Department's Exhibit D-1 was admitted. Official notice was taken of the administrative record.

**ISSUE:**

Whether employer filed a timely protest.

**FINDINGS OF FACT:**

Having reviewed the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: The Notice of Claim was mailed to 826 SE 21st Street, Des Moines, Iowa on November 1, 2019. That was employer's correct business address on that date. Employer does not know the date it received the notice of claim. Employer completed and signed the Employer Statement of Protest on November 12, 2019. The Notice of Claim lists a due date of November 12, 2019. Employer's protest was submitted via facsimile on November 13, 2019 and received by Iowa Workforce Development the same day. Employer's delay in submitting its protest to Iowa Workforce Development was due to the employee in human resources who submits employer's protests being absent due to illness.

**REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:**

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes that employer's protest was untimely.

Iowa Code § 96.6(2) provides:

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(1)(a) provides:

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

(c) If transmitted by any means other than [United States Postal Service or the State Identification Data Exchange System (SIDES)], on the date it is received by the division.

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 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.

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 Iowa Supreme 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 received the notice of claim on or before the due date, but did not submit its protest to Iowa Workforce Development until after the due date. Employer's delay in submitting its protest was a result of its office procedures. The reason for delay is not attributable to the agency or the United States Postal Service. Employer's protest is untimely; therefore, the administrative law judge is without jurisdiction to entertain any appeal regarding the separation from employment.

**DECISION:**

The November 19, 2019 (reference 01) unemployment insurance decision is affirmed. Employer's protest was untimely.

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Adrienne C. Williamson  
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Decision Dated and Mailed

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