

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

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

**ADAN H BASHIR**  
Claimant

**APPEAL NO. 20A-UI-14777-B2T**

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE  
DECISION**

**LINK ASSOCIATES**  
Employer

**OC: 03/15/20**  
**Claimant: Respondent (1)**

Iowa Code § 96.6-2 – Timeliness of Protest

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

The employer appealed the representative's decision dated November 3, 2020, reference 01, that concluded it failed to file a timely protest regarding the claimant's separation of employment on April 2, 2019, and no disqualification of unemployment insurance benefits was imposed. A hearing was scheduled and held on January 15, 2021, pursuant to due notice. Employer participated by Robin Stewart. Claimant failed to respond to the hearing notice and did not participate. Employer's exhibit 1 was admitted into evidence.

**ISSUES:**

Whether the employer's protest is timely?

**FINDINGS OF FACT:**

The administrative law judge, having 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 March 23, 2020, 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 effect a protest until October 21, 2020, which is after the ten-day period had expired.

Employer stated that she had submitted a protest on April 2 at 2:42pm. An investigation of the claimant's name into the history of emails and items received by UIClaims did not reveal the receipt of this email.

**REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:**

Iowa Code section 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.

A portion of the Iowa 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 protest regarding the separation from employment.

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 Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.35(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).

Iowa Code section 96.3(7) provides, in pertinent part:

7. Recovery of overpayment of benefits.

a. If an individual receives benefits for which the individual is subsequently determined to be ineligible, even though the individual acts in good faith and is not otherwise at fault, the benefits shall be recovered. The department in its discretion may recover the overpayment of benefits either by having a sum equal to the overpayment deducted from any future benefits payable to the individual or by having the individual pay to the department a sum equal to the overpayment.

b. (1) (a) If the department determines that an overpayment has been made, the charge for the overpayment against the employer's account shall be removed and the account shall be credited with an amount equal to the overpayment from the unemployment compensation trust fund and this credit shall include both contributory and reimbursable employers, notwithstanding section 96.8, subsection 5.

**DECISION:**

The decision of the representative dated November 3, 2020, 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.



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Blair A. Bennett  
Administrative Law Judge

February 03, 2021  
Decision Dated and Mailed

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