

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU**

**KIMBER S TINDER**  
Claimant

**MANN'S ENTERPRISES LLC**  
Employer

**APPEAL 19A-UI-01268-DB-T**

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE  
DECISION**

**OC: 09/30/18  
Claimant: Respondent (1R)**

Iowa Code § 96.6(2) – Timely Protest  
Iowa Code § 96.7(2)a(6) – Appeal from the Statement of Charges

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

The employer filed an appeal from the statement of charges dated February 8, 2019, which listed charge information for the fourth quarter of 2018. Due notice was issued and a hearing was held on March 1, 2019. Claimant did not participate. Employer participated through witness Lori Barlow. The administrative law judge took official notice of the claimant's unemployment insurance benefits records.

**ISSUES:**

Did the employer file a timely protest?  
Is the employer's appeal from the statement of charges timely?

**FINDINGS OF FACT:**

Having reviewed all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds:

A notice of claim was emailed to the employer's email address of record on October 4, 2018 regarding claimant's initial claim for unemployment insurance benefits which was effective September 30, 2018; however, the employer did not receive the email from Iowa Workforce Development. The first notice that the employer received that it would be charged for benefits paid was the statement of charges that was mailed to the employer on February 8, 2019. The employer filed an appeal to the statement of charges on February 14, 2019.

There has been no initial investigation and determination regarding claimant's separation from this employer. The question of whether the claimant's separation from employment was disqualifying will be remanded to the Benefits Bureau of Iowa Workforce Development for an initial investigation and determination.

**REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:**

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes the employer did file a timely appeal to the statement of charges.

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.

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. Iowa Dep't of Job Serv.*, 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. An exception exists to filing a response within ten days if there is credible evidence that the delay was due to agency error, misinformation or delay, or other action of the United States Postal Service pursuant to Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.35(2). If the employer has failed to file a timely protest pursuant to Iowa Code § 96.6(2), the administrative law judge lacks jurisdiction to make any determination with respect to the nature of the claimant's separation from employment. See *Beardslee*, 276 N.W.2d 373 (Iowa 1979); *Franklin v. Iowa Dep't of Job Serv.*, 277 N.W.2d 877 (Iowa 1979) and *Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co. v. Emp't Appeal Bd.*, 465 N.W.2d 674 (Iowa Ct. App. 1990).

In this case, the employer presented credible evidence that it did not receive the notice of claim emailed to it due to an agency error. As such, the statement of charges was the first notification the employer received regarding the allowance of benefits to the claimant.

Iowa Code section 96.7(2)a(6) provides:

2. *Contribution rates based on benefit experience.*

a. (6) Within forty days after the close of each calendar quarter, the department shall notify each employer of the amount of benefits charged to the employer's account during that quarter. The notification shall show the name of each individual to whom benefits were paid, the individual's social security number, and the amount of benefits paid to the individual. *An employer which has not been notified as provided in section 96.6, subsection 2*, of the allowance of benefits to an individual, may within thirty days after the date of mailing of the notification appeal to the department for a hearing to determine the eligibility of the individual to receive benefits. The appeal shall be referred to an administrative law judge for hearing and the employer and the individual shall receive notice of the time and place of the hearing.

(emphasis added).

An employer is only allowed to appeal the statement of charges for a hearing to determine the eligibility of the individual to receive benefits if they were not previously notified pursuant to Iowa

Code § 96.6(2) of the allowance of benefits. In this case, the employer was not previously notified of the claim because the notice of claim was never received by the employer due to agency error. Further, the employer has filed an appeal to the statement of charges within thirty days of the date of mailing of the statement of charges.

**DECISION:**

The conditions for appealing the statement of charges have been met. The February 8, 2019 statement of charges for the fourth quarter of 2018 is affirmed pending the investigation regarding the remanded issue.

**REMAND:**

The issue of whether the claimant's separation from this employer was disqualifying will be remanded to the Benefits Bureau of Iowa Workforce Development for an initial investigation and determination, with notice and opportunity to be heard provided to both parties.

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Dawn Boucher  
Administrative Law Judge

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Decision Dated and Mailed

db/rvs