

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU**

NICOLE A CRABB
Claimant

APPEAL 19A-UI-08577-SC-T

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

ORMOND MEDICAL ARTS
Employer

**OC: 11/18/18
Claimant: Respondent (1)**

Iowa Code § 96.6(2) – Timeliness of Protest

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

On October 31, 2019, Ormond Medical Arts (employer) filed an appeal from the October 24, 2019, reference 06, unemployment insurance decision that found the protest untimely and allowed benefits. After due notice was issued, a hearing was held by telephone conference call on November 22, 2019. Nicole A. Crabb (claimant) did not respond to the hearing notice and did not participate in the hearing. The employer participated through Mandy Rowe, Accounts Payable & Payroll Manager. The Employer's Exhibits 1 and 2 were admitted into the record. The administrative law judge took official notice of the administrative record, including the notice of claim and protest.

ISSUE:

Is the employer's protest timely?

FINDINGS OF FACT:

Having reviewed the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: The claimant separated from employment on October 5, 2019 and filed a reopened claim for benefits effective October 6. On October 8, a notice of claim was mailed to the physical address where the claimant worked, and was received by employer on October 15. The notice of claim contains a warning that the employer protest response is due ten days from the initial notice date and gave a response deadline of October 18, 2019.

On October 16, the notice of claim was forwarded to Mandy Rowe, Accounts Payable & Payroll Manager, who works in an office in another city. The employer did not file a protest response until October 22, 2019, which is after the ten-day period had expired, because Rowe did not see the due date provided on the notice of claim and the other states where she has lived or worked allow for more than ten days to protest a claim. Rowe also had a large workload and other projects that took priority.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes that employer has failed to file protest response within the time period prescribed by the Iowa Employment Security Law.

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.

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

Date of submission and extension of time for payments and notices.

(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.

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 division 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.

d. If submission is not considered timely, although the interested party contends that the delay was due to division error or misinformation or delay or other action of the United States postal service, the division shall issue an appealable decision to the interested party.

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 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's protest was filed after the deadline. The employer has not established that the delay in filing its protest was due to any error or misinformation from the agency or unreasonable delay or other

action of the United States Postal Service pursuant to Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.35(2). No other good cause reason has been established for the delay. As the employer has failed to timely protest pursuant to Iowa Code § 96.6(2), the administrative law judge lacks jurisdiction to make a determination with respect to the nature of the claimant's separation from employment. See, *Beardslee v. Iowa Dep't of Job Serv.*, 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).

DECISION:

The October 24, 2019, reference 06, unemployment insurance decision is affirmed. The employer has failed to file a timely protest response, and the decision of the representative shall stand and remain in full force and effect.

Stephanie R. Callahan
Administrative Law Judge

Decision Dated and Mailed

src/scn