

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

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

SHAWN A NOSKO
Claimant

APPEAL NO. 12A-UI-01452-S2T

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

EXPRESS SERVICES INC
Employer

OC: 01/08/12
Claimant: Respondent (2)

Section 96.6-2 – Timeliness of Protest

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

Employer filed a timely appeal from the February 6, 2012, reference 03, decision that allowed benefits and found the protest untimely. After due notice was issued, a hearing was held by telephone conference call on March 2, 2012. The claimant did not participate. The employer did participate through Leslie Masse.

ISSUE:

The issue is whether the employer filed a timely protest.

FINDINGS OF FACT:

Having reviewed the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: Claimant's notice of claim was mailed to employer's address of record on January 13, 2012, and received by employer within ten days. The notice of claim contains a warning that any protest must be postmarked, faxed or returned not later than ten days from the initial mailing date. Employer did file a protest on January 23, 2012, which is within the ten-day period.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF 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.

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 § 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 appeal regarding the separation from employment.

The administrative law judge concludes employer has filed a protest within the time period prescribed by the Iowa Employment Security Law. The protest was timely.

DECISION:

The February 6, 2012, reference 03, decision is reversed. Employer has filed a timely protest,

Beth A. Scheetz
Administrative Law Judge

Decision Dated and Mailed

bas/pjs