

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

**KIERRE M JONES**  
Claimant

**APPEAL NO. 21A-UI-12529-DG-T**

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE  
DECISION**

**AMERICAN HOME FINDING ASSN**  
Employer

**OC: 05/03/20**  
**Claimant: Respondent (1)**

Iowa Code § 96.6(2) - Timeliness of Protest

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

The employer filed a timely appeal from the May 12, 2021, (reference 06) unemployment insurance decision that allowed benefits and found the protest untimely. After due notice was issued, a hearing was held on September 15, 2021. Claimant did not participate. Employer participated through Julie Meeker, CFO. Employer's Exhibit 1, and Department's Exhibit D-1 were received. 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:**

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 December 29, 2021, 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 January 11, 2021, which is after the ten-day period had expired.

**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.

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

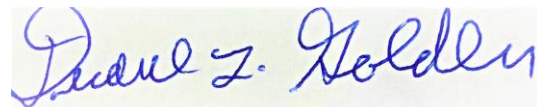
time for notice of appeal clearly limits the time to do so, and that compliance with the appeal notice provision is mandatory and jurisdictional. *Beardslee v. IDJS*, 276 N.W.2d 373 (Iowa 1979).

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 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).

**DECISION:**

The decision of the representative dated May 12, 2021, reference 06, 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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Duane L. Golden  
Administrative Law Judge

September 23, 2021  
Decision Dated and Mailed

dlg/mh