

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU**

**DUSTIN J NEWLON**  
Claimant

**COMPASSION BUILDERS INC**  
Employer

**APPEAL 17A-UI-08610-DL-T**

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE  
DECISION**

**OC: 03/19/17  
Claimant: Respondent (1)**

Iowa Code § 96.6(2) – Timeliness of Protest

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

The employer filed an appeal from the August 21, 2017, (reference 01) unemployment insurance decision that allowed benefits based upon the employer having filed an untimely protest. The parties were properly notified about the hearing. A telephone hearing was held on September 11, 2017. Claimant did not respond to the hearing notice instruction by registering for the hearing and did not participate. Employer participated through owner Jonathan Kaiser. The administrative law judge took official notice of the administrative record, including fact-finding documents for the reference 01 decision.

**ISSUE:**

Is the employer's protest timely?

**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 in care of the employer's accountant Rick De Hamer Company, P.C., 2400 86<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 19, Des Moines, Iowa 50322, on July 28, 2017. De Hamer did not participate and Kaiser does not know when the accountant received the notice of claim. De Hamer mailed the notice of claim to Kaiser via the USPS. Kaiser does not remember what the postmark was but recalls that he received it on "the due date." He emailed the response with his protest on August 14, 2017, which was received by IWD UISC on August 16, 2017. 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 August 7, 2017. The employer did not file a protest response until August 16, 2017, which is after the ten-day period had expired. The employer has since changed the address of record so correspondence is mailed directly to Kaiser at his address and not in care of his business accountant.

## REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

The administrative law judge concludes that employer has failed to protest response within the time period prescribed by the Iowa Employment Security 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. 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.

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.35(1) provides:

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

(1) Except as otherwise provided by statute or by division rule, any payment, appeal, application, request, notice, objection, petition, report or other information or document submitted to the division shall be considered received by and filed with the division:

a. If transmitted via the United States postal service on the date it is mailed as shown by the postmark, or in the absence of a postmark the postage meter mark of the envelope in which it is received; or if not postmarked or postage meter marked or if the mark is illegible, on the date entered on the document as the date of completion.

b. If transmitted by any means other than the United States postal service on the date it is received by the division.

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.

Once the notice is mailed to and received by the entity at the correct mailing address of record, the responsibility for filing on a timely basis falls to the recipient. In this case, the accountant was the agent for the employer and the mailing address of record was correct as of the mailing date. The delay at that point was between the agent of record and the employer. The employer has not shown any good cause for failure to comply with the jurisdictional time limit or that the delay was 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). Therefore, the administrative law judge lacks jurisdiction to make a determination with respect to the nature of the claimant's separation from employment or authority to remand for a fact-finding interview. Iowa Code § 96.6(2).

**DECISION:**

The August 21, 2017, (reference 01) unemployment insurance decision is affirmed. Employer has failed to file a timely protest response, and the unemployment insurance decision shall stand and remain in full force and effect. Since the employer is a lag-quarter employer, it will not have liability in this claim year.

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Dévon M. Lewis  
Administrative Law Judge

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Decision Dated and Mailed

dml/rvs