

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

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

**CHARLES A BRATTI**  
Claimant

**APPEAL NO. 13A-UI-11258-VST**

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE  
DECISION**

**FAZOLI'S RESTAURANTS LLC**  
Employer

**OC: 04/07/13**  
**Claimant: Appellant (1)**

Section 96.4-3 – Able and Available  
Section 96.6-2 – Timeliness of Appeal

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

Claimant filed an appeal from a decision of a representative dated May 6, 2013, reference 02, which held claimant ineligible for unemployment insurance benefits. After due notice, a telephone hearing was scheduled for October 30, 2013. Neither party responded to the hearing notice. Official notice is taken of agency records.

**ISSUE:**

Whether the claimant filed a timely appeal.

**FINDINGS OF FACT:**

The administrative law judge, having considered all of the evidence in the record, makes the following findings of fact:

On May 6, 2013, a representative issued a decision that held that the claimant was ineligible for unemployment insurance benefits. The decision also states that the decision would become final unless an appeal was postmarked by May 16, 2013, or received by the Appeals Bureau on that date. The claimant's appeal was filed on October 4, 2013.

**REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:**

The preliminary issue in this case is whether the claimant timely appealed the representative's decision. Iowa Code section 96.6-2 provides that unless the affected party (here, the claimant) files an appeal from the decision within ten calendar days, the decision is final and benefits shall be paid or denied as set out by the decision.

The ten calendar days for appeal begins running on the mailing date. The "decision date" found in the upper right-hand portion of the representative's decision, unless otherwise corrected immediately below that entry, is presumptive evidence of the date of mailing. Gaskins v. Unempl. Comp. Bd. of Rev., 429 A.2d 138 (Pa. Comm. 1981); Johnson v. Board of Adjustment, 239 N.W.2d 873, 92 A.L.R.3d 304 (Iowa 1976).

Pursuant to rules 871 IAC 26.2(96)(1) and 871 IAC 24.35(96)(1), appeals are considered filed when postmarked, if mailed. Messina v. IDJS, 341 N.W.2d 52 (Iowa 1983).

The record in this case shows that more than ten calendar days elapsed between the mailing date and the date this appeal was filed. The Iowa court has declared that there is a mandatory duty to file appeals from representatives' decisions within the time allotted by statute, and that the administrative law judge has no authority to change the decision of a representative if a timely appeal is not filed. Franklin v. IDJS, 277 N.W.2d 877, 881 (Iowa 1979). Compliance with appeal notice provisions is jurisdictional unless the facts of a case show that the notice was invalid. Beardslee v. IDJS, 276 N.W.2d 373, 377 (Iowa 1979); see also In re Appeal of Elliott, 319 N.W.2d 244, 247 (Iowa 1982). The question in this case thus becomes whether the appellant was deprived of a reasonable opportunity to assert an appeal in a timely fashion. Hendren v. IESC, 217 N.W.2d 255 (Iowa 1974); Smith v. IESC, 212 N.W.2d 471, 472 (Iowa 1973). The record shows that the appellant did have a reasonable opportunity to file an appeal postmarked as timely.

The administrative law judge concludes that failure have the appeal timely postmarked within the time prescribed by the Iowa Employment Security Law was not due to, misinformation, delay, or other action of the United States Postal Service pursuant to 871 IAC 24.35(2). There is no evidence of agency error. The claimant's appeal is untimely and the administrative law judge does not have subject matter jurisdiction to consider the merits of the claimant's claim for unemployment insurance benefits.

#### **DECISION:**

The claimant's appeal is not timely. The decision of the representative dated May 6, 2013, reference 02, is affirmed. Unemployment insurance benefits are denied as of April 7, 2013.

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Vicki L. Seeck  
Administrative Law Judge

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Decision Dated and Mailed

vls/pjs