

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

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

RYAN P EDGE

Claimant

APPEAL NO: 14A-UI-04644-JTT

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

MIDWEST HARDWOODS INC

Employer

OC: 04/06/14

Claimant: Appellant (6)

Iowa Code § 17A.12(3) – Default Decision

Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-26.14(7) – Dismissal of Appeal on Default

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

Ryan Edge filed an appeal from the April 23, 2014, reference 02, unemployment insurance decision that disqualified him for benefits. Notices of hearing were mailed to the parties' last-known addresses of record for a telephone hearing to be held at 10:00 a.m. on May 22, 2014. Mr. Edge received the hearing notice, but failed to follow the hearing notice instructions to provide a telephone number for hearing. The employer was available for the hearing through Steve Siegworth. Based upon Mr. Edge's failure to participate in the hearing as scheduled and the law, the administrative law judge enters the following findings of fact, reasoning and conclusions of law and decision.

ISSUE:

Should the appeal be dismissed based upon the claimant/appellant not participating in the hearing?

FINDINGS OF FACT:

The parties were properly notified of the scheduled hearing on this appeal. The claimant/appellant, Ryan Edge, received the hearing notice, but failed to follow the instructions on the hearing notice to provide a telephone number for the hearing. Ms. Edge did not participate in the hearing or request a postponement of the hearing as required by the hearing notice.

The April 23, 2014, reference 02, unemployment insurance decision disqualified Mr. Edge for benefits based on an agency conclusion that he had voluntarily quit without good cause attributable to the employer.

At 1:45 p.m. on May 22, 2014, Mr. Edge contacted the Appeals Bureau regarding the hearing that had been scheduled for 10:00 a.m. that morning. Mr. Edge had not followed the hearing notice instructions to provide a number for the hearing. Mr. Edge had scheduled other matters that conflicted with the hearing time.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

The Iowa Administrative Procedures Act at Iowa Code § 17A.12(3) provides in pertinent part:

If a party fails to appear or participate in a contested case proceeding after proper service of notice, the presiding officer may, if no adjournment is granted, enter a default decision or proceed with the hearing and make a decision in the absence of the party. ... If a decision is rendered against a party who failed to appear for the hearing and the presiding officer is timely requested by that party to vacate the decision for good cause, the time for initiating a further appeal is stayed pending a determination by the presiding officer to grant or deny the request. If adequate reasons are provided showing good cause for the party's failure to appear, the presiding officer shall vacate the decision and, after proper service of notice, conduct another evidentiary hearing. If adequate reasons are not provided showing good cause for the party's failure to appear, the presiding officer shall deny the motion to vacate.

The Agency rules at Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-26.14(7) provide:

If a party has not responded to a notice of telephone hearing by providing the appeals bureau with the names and telephone numbers of the persons who are participating in the hearing by the scheduled starting time of the hearing or is not available at the telephone number provided, the presiding officer may proceed with the hearing. If the appealing party fails to provide a telephone number or is unavailable for the hearing, the presiding officer may decide the appealing party is in default and dismiss the appeal as provided in Iowa Code section 17A.12(3). The record may be reopened if the absent party makes a request to reopen the hearing under subrule 26.8(3) and shows good cause for reopening the hearing.

- a. If an absent party responds to the hearing notice while the hearing is in progress, the presiding officer shall pause to admit the party, summarize the hearing to that point, administer the oath, and resume the hearing.
- b. If a party responds to the notice of hearing after the record has been closed and any party which has participated is no longer on the telephone line, the presiding officer shall not take the evidence of the late party. Instead, the presiding officer shall inquire ex parte as to why the party was late in responding to the notice of hearing. For good cause shown, the presiding officer shall reopen the record and cause further notice of hearing to be issued to all parties of record. The record shall not be reopened if the presiding officer does not find good cause for the party's late response to the notice of hearing.
- c. Failure to read or follow the instructions on the notice of hearing shall not constitute good cause for reopening the record.

Mr. Edge appealed the claims deputy's decision but failed to take appropriate steps to participate in the hearing as scheduled. The claimant/appellant has therefore defaulted on his appeal pursuant to Iowa Code §17A.12(3) and Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.14(7), and the representative's decision remains in force and effect.

The law states that Mr. Edge's failure to follow the hearing notice instructions to provide a telephone number for the appeal hearing is specifically not good cause to reopen the record. The administrative law judge concludes that the hearing record should not be reopened and did advise the claimant of his right to appeal that ruling by following the instructions on the first page of the appeal decision.

DECISION:

The Claims Deputy's April 23, 2014, reference 02, unemployment insurance decision is affirmed. The decision that disqualified the claimant for benefits remains in effect.

James E. Timberland
Administrative Law Judge
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Decision Dated and Mailed

jet/pjs