

IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
Unemployment Insurance Appeals Section
1000 East Grand—Des Moines, Iowa 50319
DECISION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
68-0157 (7-97) – 3091078 - EI

KEITH J JONES
APT 6
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CARLISLE IA 50047-8738

ACE MOVING & STORAGE INC
1800 INDUSTRIAL CR
WEST DES MOINES IA 50265-5546

Appeal Number: 06A-UI-02490-LT
OC: 02-05-06 R: 02
Claimant: Respondent (1)

This Decision Shall Become Final, unless within fifteen (15) days from the date below, you or any interested party appeal to the Employment Appeal Board by submitting either a signed letter or a signed written Notice of Appeal, directly to the **Employment Appeal Board, 4th Floor—Lucas Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50319**.

The appeal period will be extended to the next business day if the last day to appeal falls on a weekend or a legal holiday.

STATE CLEARLY

1. The name, address and social security number of the claimant.
2. A reference to the decision from which the appeal is taken.
3. That an appeal from such decision is being made and such appeal is signed.
4. The grounds upon which such appeal is based.

YOU MAY REPRESENT yourself in this appeal or you may obtain a lawyer or other interested party to do so provided there is no expense to Workforce Development. If you wish to be represented by a lawyer, you may obtain the services of either a private attorney or one whose services are paid for with public funds. It is important that you file your claim as directed, while this appeal is pending, to protect your continuing right to benefits.

(Administrative Law Judge)

(Decision Dated & Mailed)

Iowa Code § 96.4(3) - Able and Available

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

Employer filed a timely appeal from the February 22, 2006, reference 01, decision that allowed benefits. After due notice was issued, a hearing was held on March 21, 2006. Claimant did participate. Employer did not respond to the hearing notice instructions and did not participate. The employer called after the hearing record had been closed and had not followed the hearing notice instructions pursuant to 871 IAC 26.14(7)a-c.

FINDINGS OF FACT:

Having reviewed all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: The employer received the hearing notice prior to the March 21, 2006 hearing. The instructions inform the parties that if the party does not contact the Appeals Section and provide the phone number at which the party can be contacted for the hearing, the party will not be called for the

hearing. The first time the employer directly contacted the Appeals Section was on March 21, 2006, after the scheduled start time for the hearing and after the hearing record had been closed. Employer believed someone else had called in for him.

Claimant is employed as a full-time mover, packer and environmental damage cleaner. When he was hired employer advised him there was plenty of work to keep him busy and he worked most weeks from 40 to 70 hours per week. Occasionally there is reduced work during the winter season. Claimant remains available for all work except for one day due to a funeral.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

The first issue in this case is whether the employer's request to reopen the hearing should be granted or denied.

871 IAC 26.14(7) provides:

(7) If a party has not responded to a notice of telephone hearing by providing the appeals section with the names and telephone numbers of its witnesses by the scheduled time of the hearing, the presiding officer may proceed with 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 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.

The first time the employer called the Appeals Section for the March 21, 2006 hearing was after the hearing had been closed. Although the it may have intended to participate in the hearing, the employer failed to read or follow the hearing notice instructions and did not contact the Appeals Section as directed prior to the hearing. The rule specifically states that failure to read or follow the instructions on the hearing notice does not constitute good cause to reopen the hearing. The employer did not establish good cause to reopen the hearing. Therefore, the employer's request to reopen the hearing is denied.

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes that the claimant is able to work and available for work.

Iowa Code Section 96.4-3 provides:

An unemployed individual shall be eligible to receive benefits with respect to any week only if the department finds that:

3. The individual is able to work, is available for work, and is earnestly and actively seeking work. This subsection is waived if the individual is deemed partially unemployed, while employed at the individual's regular job, as defined in section 96.19, subsection 38, paragraph "b", unnumbered paragraph 1, or temporarily unemployed as defined in section 96.19, subsection 38, paragraph "c". The work search requirements of this subsection and the disqualification requirement for failure to apply for, or to accept suitable work of section 96.5, subsection 3 are waived if the individual is not disqualified for benefits under section 96.5, subsection 1, paragraph "h".

871 IAC 24.22(2)i(1)(3) provides:

Benefits eligibility conditions. For an individual to be eligible to receive benefits the department must find that the individual is able to work, available for work, and earnestly and actively seeking work. The individual bears the burden of establishing that the individual is able to work, available for work, and earnestly and actively seeking work.

(2) Available for work. The availability requirement is satisfied when an individual is willing, able, and ready to accept suitable work which the individual does not have good cause to refuse, that is, the individual is genuinely attached to the labor market. Since, under unemployment insurance laws, it is the availability of an individual that is required to be tested, the labor market must be described in terms of the individual. A labor market for an individual means a market for the type of service which the individual offers in the geographical area in which the individual offers the service. Market in that sense does not mean that job vacancies must exist; the purpose of unemployment insurance is to compensate for lack of job vacancies. It means only that the type of services which an individual is offering is generally performed in the geographical area in which the individual is offering the services.

i. On-call workers.

(1) Substitute workers (i.e., post office clerks, railroad extra board workers), who hold themselves available for one employer and who do not accept other work, are not available for work within the meaning of the law and are not eligible for benefits.

(3) An individual whose wage credits earned in the base period of the claim consist exclusively of wage credits by performing on-call work, such as a banquet worker, railway worker, substitute school teacher or any other individual whose work is solely on-call work during the base period, is not considered an unemployed individual within the meaning of Iowa Code section 96.19(38)"a" and "b." An individual who is willing to accept only on-call work is not considered to be available for work.

Claimant's unavailability to work on one day because of a funeral did not limit his availability to work the major portion of the workweek. Although employer argues he was hired to work only on-call or as-needed, on-call work implies that work will not be regularly available. Sufficient regular work has been available in the claimant's history to conclude the employment is not on-call or as-needed and that this job provides more work than does traditional seasonal work such as construction and other outdoor work that is not considered on-call. Accordingly, benefits are allowed.

DECISION:

The February 22, 2006, reference 01, decision is affirmed. The claimant is able to work and available for work effective February 5, 2006. Benefits are allowed.

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