

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

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

THERESA L CRANSTON
Claimant

APPEAL NO: 13A-UI-09780-LT

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

GRINNELL REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER
Employer

OC: 07/21/13
Claimant: Respondent (1)

Iowa Code § 96.5(2)a – Discharge for Misconduct
Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-26.8(5) – Decision on the Record

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

An appeal was filed from an unemployment insurance decision dated August 15, 2013, (reference 01) that allowed benefits. A telephone hearing was scheduled for September 30, 2013. The appellant did not participate in the hearing. The appellant called after the hearing record had been closed, and had not followed the hearing notice instructions pursuant to Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-26.14(7)a-c. Based on the appellant's failure to participate in the hearing, the available administrative file, and the law, the administrative law judge enters the following findings of fact, reasoning and conclusions of law and decision. Department's Exhibits D-1 and D-2 were included in the record.

ISSUES:

Should the hearing record be reopened?

Should the representative's decision be affirmed?

FINDINGS OF FACT:

The parties were properly notified of the scheduled hearing on this appeal. The appellant failed to provide a telephone number at which a representative could be reached for the hearing and did not participate in the hearing or request a postponement of the hearing as required by the hearing notice. (Department's Exhibit D-1) The appellant stated during the recorded late call that she thought the employer had called in, but did not have a control number. The ALJ asked all clerks to check their call logs to verify whether or not they had a record of the employer's call. None had a record that the appellant called. (Department's Exhibit D-2)

The appellant received the hearing notice prior to the 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 appellant directly contacted the Appeals Section was on September 30, 2013, after the scheduled start time for the hearing and after the record had been closed. The

appellant had not read the information on the hearing notice, and had not followed the instructions.

The administrative law judge has conducted a review of the available administrative file to determine whether the unemployment insurance decision should be affirmed. The fact-finding interview record indicates the final act for which the claimant was discharged was a reported tardiness due to problems with her blood sugar.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

The first issue in this case is whether the appellant'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 appellant called the Appeals Section for the hearing was after the record had been closed. Although the appellant may have intended to participate in the hearing, the appellant 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 appellant did not establish good cause to reopen the hearing. Therefore, the appellant's request to reopen the hearing is denied.

871 IAC 26.8(3), (4) and (5) provide:

Withdrawals and postponements.

(3) If, due to emergency or other good cause, a party, having received due notice, is unable to attend a hearing or request postponement within the prescribed time, the presiding officer may, if no decision has been issued, reopen the record and, with notice to all parties, schedule another hearing. If a decision has been issued, the decision may be vacated upon the presiding officer's own motion or at the request of a party within 15 days after the mailing date of the decision and in the absence of an appeal to the

employment appeal board of the department of inspections and appeals. If a decision is vacated, notice shall be given to all parties of a new hearing to be held and decided by another presiding officer. Once a decision has become final as provided by statute, the presiding officer has no jurisdiction to reopen the record or vacate the decision.

(4) A request to reopen a record or vacate a decision may be heard ex parte by the presiding officer. The granting or denial of such a request may be used as a grounds for appeal to the employment appeal board of the department of inspections and appeals upon the issuance of the presiding officer's final decision in the case.

(5) If good cause for postponement or reopening has not been shown, the presiding officer shall make a decision based upon whatever evidence is properly in the record.

The administrative law judge has carefully reviewed available evidence in the record and concludes that the unemployment insurance decision previously entered in this case is correct and should be affirmed.

DECISION:

The unemployment insurance decision dated August 15, 2013, (reference 01) is affirmed. The representative's decision remains in effect.

Dévon M. Lewis
Administrative Law Judge

Decision Dated and Mailed

dml/css