

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

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

NILANDONE LO
Claimant

APPEAL NO: 10A-UI-02034-E

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

MIDWEST TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS
Employer

OC: 08-09-09
Claimant: Appellant (1)

Section 96.5-2-a – Discharge/Misconduct
871 IAC 26.8(5) – Decision on the Record

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

The claimant/appellant filed a timely appeal from the February 2, 2010, reference 04, decision that denied benefits. After due notice was issued, a hearing was scheduled in Des Moines, Iowa, before Administrative Law Judge Julie Elder on March 29, 2010. The appellant did not respond to the hearing notice and did not participate in the hearing. Based on the appellant's failure to participate in the hearing, the administrative file and the law, the administrative law judge enters the following findings of fact, reasoning and conclusions of law and decision.

ISSUE:

The issue is whether the record should be reopened and whether the representative's decision should be affirmed.

FINDINGS OF FACT:

The parties were properly notified of the scheduled hearing on this appeal. The hearing was scheduled at 10:00 a.m. at 150 Des Moines Street in Des Moines, Iowa. The appellant had not arrived by 10:15 a.m. so the respondent/employer's witnesses were released. The appellant arrived at 10:40 a.m. He stated he went to the Polk County Courthouse although the location of the hearing was clearly stated on the hearing notice. Consequently, the record was not reopened.

The administrative law judge has conducted a careful review of the administrative file to determine whether the unemployment insurance decision should be affirmed.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

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 issue in this case is whether the appellant's request to reopen the hearing should be granted or denied. The first time the appellant contacted the Appeals Section for the March 29, 2010, hearing was after the hearing 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 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 record. The appellant did not establish good cause to reopen the hearing record. 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 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 February 2, 2010, reference 04, is affirmed. The representative's decision denying benefits to the claimant remains in effect.

Julie Elder
Administrative Law Judge

Decision Dated and Mailed

je/css