

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

**HALE R WILSON**  
Claimant

**IOWA WORKFORCE  
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

**APPEAL NO. 14A-UI-02583-MT**

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE  
DECISION**

**OC: 12/15/13  
Claimant: Appellant (1)**

Section 96.3-4 – Monetary Record

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

Claimant filed an appeal from a decision dated March 6, 2014, reference 04, which held denied claimant's request to cancel the claim. After due notice, a telephone conference hearing was scheduled for and held on March 31, 2014. Claimant participated personally. Exhibit A was admitted into evidence.

**ISSUE:**

The issue is whether the claimant's monetary record is correct.

**FINDINGS OF FACT:**

The administrative law judge, having heard the testimony and considered all of the evidence in the record, finds: Claimant filed a valid claim during the week of December 15, 2013. Claimant received a small weekly benefit amount. Claimant did not understand that his claim was with him for a full year. Claimant again filed for benefits during February. Claimant was shocked to find that he still had the small weekly benefit amount. Claimant then requested to cancel the claim so as to move to the next quarter which had significantly greater wages.

**REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:**

The issue is whether the claimant's request to cancel the monetary record is timely. For the following reasons the administrative law judge concludes it is not.

Iowa Code section 96.3-4 provides:

4. Determination of benefits. With respect to benefit years beginning on or after July 1, 1983, an eligible individual's weekly benefit amount for a week of total unemployment shall be an amount equal to the following fractions of the individual's total wages in insured work paid during that quarter of the individual's base period in which such total wages were highest; the director shall determine annually a maximum weekly benefit amount equal to the following percentages, to vary with the number of dependents, of the statewide average weekly wage paid to employees in insured work which shall be effective the first day of the first full week in July:

If the number of dependents is:	The weekly benefit amount shall equal the following fraction of high quarter wages:	Subject to the following maximum percentage of the statewide average weekly wage.
0	1/23	53%
1	1/22	55%
2	1/21	57%
3	1/20	60%
4 or more	1/19	65%

The maximum weekly benefit amount, if not a multiple of one dollar shall be rounded to the lower multiple of one dollar. However, until such time as sixty-five percent of the statewide average weekly wage exceeds one hundred ninety dollars, the maximum weekly benefit amounts shall be determined using the statewide average weekly wage computed on the basis of wages reported for calendar year 1981. As used in this section "dependent" means dependent as defined in section 422.12, subsection 1, paragraph "c", as if the individual claimant was a taxpayer, except that an individual claimant's nonworking spouse shall be deemed to be a dependent under this section. "Nonworking spouse" means a spouse who does not earn more than one hundred twenty dollars in gross wages in one week.

#### 871 IAC 24.9 Determination of benefit rights.

##### 24.9(1) Monetary determinations.

- a. When an initial claim for benefits is filed, the department shall mail to the individual claiming benefits a Form 65-5318, Iowa Monetary Record, which is a statement of the individual's weekly benefit amount, total benefits, base period wages, and other data pertinent to the individual's benefit rights.
- b. The monetary record shall constitute a final decision unless newly discovered facts which affect the validity of the original determination or a written request for reconsideration is filed by the individual within ten days of the date of the mailing of the monetary record specifying the grounds of objection to the monetary record.

The claimant had ample notice of the low weekly benefit amount in December. Claimant delayed canceling until February 2014 because of a misunderstanding of the law. This is not good cause for a late cancellation request. Claimant had an obligation to contact Workforce and ask questions so as to cancel or not cancel within ten days. The request to cancel is not timely.

**DECISION:**

The decision dated March 6, 2014, reference 04, is affirmed. Claimant's request to cancel the claim is denied.

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Marlon Mormann  
Administrative Law Judge

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Decision Dated and Mailed

mdm/css