

After filing her 2020 unemployment claim, the DUA began paying benefits on April 9, 2020. Subsequently on September 29, 2021, the DUA issued a Notice of Approval pursuant to G.L. c. 151A, §§ 29(a), (b) and 1(r), which the employer appealed. After a hearing, the review examiner denied benefits. Board held that, pursuant to G.L. c. 151A, § 71, the September 29, 2021, Notice was time-barred and the employer had no right to appeal it. Therefore, the Board reversed the claimant's disqualification from receiving benefits.

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Issue ID: 0072 6025 25

Introduction and Procedural History of this Appeal

The claimant appeals a decision by a review examiner of the Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA) to deny unemployment benefits. We review, pursuant to our authority under G.L. c. 151A, § 41, and reverse.

The claimant filed a claim for unemployment benefits with the DUA, effective March 29, 2020, and was initially awarded benefits. On September 29, 2021, the DUA issued a Notice of Approval (Notice). The employer appealed the determination to the DUA hearings department. Following a hearing on the merits, attended by both parties, the review examiner reversed the agency's initial determination and denied benefits in a decision rendered on January 25, 2023. We accepted the claimant's application for review.

Benefits were denied after the review examiner determined that the claimant was not in unemployment within the meaning of the unemployment statute, because after her part-time job was eliminated, she continued to work and receive wages through her full-time position with the employer. Thus, she was disqualified under G.L. c. 151A, §§ 29(a), 29(b), and 1(r). Our decision is based upon our review of the entire record, including the recorded testimony and evidence from the hearing, the review examiner's decision, the claimant's appeal, as well as information in the DUA's electronic record-keeping system, UI Online.

Ruling of the Board

We need not decide whether the review examiner's decision to disqualify the claimant under G.L. c. 151A, §§ 29(a), 29(b), and 1(r) was correct, because the employer was improperly given appeal rights pursuant to G.L. c. 151A, § 71.

The unemployment statute imposes time limits on the DUA's authority to redetermine eligibility for benefits. G.L. c. 151A, § 71, provides, in relevant part, as follows:

The commissioner may reconsider a determination whenever he finds that (1) an error has occurred in connection therewith; or (2) wages of the claimant pertinent

to such determination but not considered in connection therewith have been newly discovered; or (3) benefits have been allowed or denied or the amount of benefits fixed on the basis of misrepresentation of fact; provided, however, that with respect to (1) and (2) *no such redetermination shall be made after one year from the date of the original determination*; and provided, further, that with respect to (3) no such redetermination shall be made after four years from the date of the original determination

The decision of the commissioner not to reconsider a decision shall be final and not subject to appeal under any provision of this chapter.

(Emphasis added.)

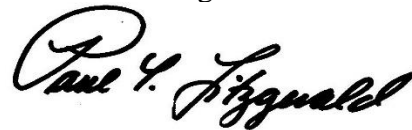
The DUA is prohibited from paying benefits without first determining that the claim is valid, including whether the claimant was in total or partial unemployment. *See* G.L. c. 151A, §§ 29(a), 29(b), 1(r), and 39(a). In this case, the claimant was initially awarded benefits shortly after she filed her claim. The DUA's electronic database, UI Online, shows that the DUA issued its first benefit payment to the claimant on April 9, 2020. By issuing that payment, the DUA is deemed to have determined that the claimant was eligible for benefits pursuant to the provisions of G.L. c. 151A, §§ 29(a), 29(b), and 1(r).

This means that the DUA's September 29, 2021, Notice, which pertained to the claimant's eligibility as of the beginning of her claim, was actually a redetermination. Since nothing in the record or in UI Online indicates that those benefits were paid based upon a misrepresentation of fact, the DUA had one year within which it could redetermine the claimant's eligibility for benefits. Here, the DUA's Notice was issued more than a year later. Pursuant to G.L. c. 151A, § 71, the agency did not have authority to do so.

The DUA's failure to take any action to redetermine the claimant's initial award of benefits within one year was effectively a decision not to reconsider her eligibility under G.L. c. 151A, §§ 29(a), 29(b), and 1(r). As stated in G.L. c. 151A, § 71, DUA's decision not to reconsider is final and not subject to appeal. Accordingly, the employer was improperly allowed to file an appeal.

We, therefore, conclude as a matter of law that the claimant may not be disqualified pursuant to G.L. c. 151A, §§ 29(a), 29(b), and 1(r), because, pursuant to G.L. c. 151A, § 71, the employer had no standing to file an appeal.

The review examiner's decision is reversed. The claimant is entitled to receive benefits for the week beginning March 29, 2020, and for subsequent weeks if otherwise eligible.



Paul T. Fitzgerald, Esq.
Chairman

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
DATE OF DECISION - July 14, 2023



Michael J. Albano
Member

Member Charlene A. Stawicki, Esq. did not participate in this decision.

**ANY FURTHER APPEAL WOULD BE TO A MASSACHUSETTS
STATE DISTRICT COURT
(See Section 42, Chapter 151A, General Laws Enclosed)**

The last day to appeal this decision to a Massachusetts District Court is thirty days from the mail date on the first page of this decision. If that thirtieth day falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the last day to appeal this decision is the business day next following the thirtieth day.

To locate the nearest Massachusetts District Court, see:
www.mass.gov/courts/court-info/courthouses

Please be advised that fees for services rendered by an attorney or agent to a claimant in connection with an appeal to the Board of Review are not payable unless submitted to the Board of Review for approval, under G.L. c. 151A, § 37.

JMO/rh