## BEFORE THE EMPLOYMENT APPEAL BOARD

Lucas State Office Building Fourth floor Des Moines, Iowa 50319

:

**BRADLEY J SELKEN** 

**HEARING NUMBER: 17BUI-12601** 

Claimant

:

and

**EMPLOYMENT APPEAL BOARD** 

DECISION

GO DADDY SOFTWARE INC

**Employer** 

## NOTICE

THIS DECISION BECOMES FINAL unless (1) a request for a REHEARING is filed with the Employment Appeal Board within 20 days of the date of the Board's decision or, (2) a PETITION TO DISTRICT COURT IS FILED WITHIN 30 days of the date of the Board's decision.

A REHEARING REQUEST shall state the specific grounds and relief sought. If the rehearing request is denied, a petition may be filed in **DISTRICT COURT** within **30 days** of the date of the denial.

**SECTION: 96.5-2-A** 

## DECISION

## **UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS ARE ALLOWED IF OTHERWISE ELIGIBLE**

The Employer appealed this case to the Employment Appeal Board. The members of the Employment Appeal Board reviewed the entire record. The Appeal Board finds the administrative law judge's decision is correct. With the following modification, the administrative law judge's Findings of Fact and Reasoning and Conclusions of Law are adopted by the Board as its own. The administrative law judge's decision is **AFFIRMED** with the following **MODIFICATION**:

The Board strikes the paragraph of the Administrative Law Judge's staring on page 3 and ending on page 4.

The Board considers the hearsay offered in this case to be admissible under the analysis of *Schmitz v. Iowa Dep't Human Servs.*, 461 N.W.2d 603, 607 (Iowa Ct. App. 1990), but that case does not govern our weighing of the evidence. In weighing the evidence we concur with the Administrative Law Judge, and in that weighing we take into account the hearsay nature of any evidence produced at hearing.

We have struck the discussion of *Crosser v. Iowa Dep't of Pub. Safety*, 240 N.W.2d 682 (Iowa 1976) since that case describes drawing an adverse conclusion about the evidence that was not produced at hearing, and is not merely addressing the weighing of evidence that was produced. The adverse inference has specific requirements, not discussed by the Administrative Law Judge, and we do not rely on it in any way in our decision. *E.g. Cataldo v. Employment Appeal Board*, 1999 WL 956509 (Iowa App. 1999). Instead, we merely weigh the evidence that is in the record and concur with the Administrative Law Judge's determination that the Claimant's evidence is more credible.

Kim D. Schmett	
Ashley R. Koopmans	
James M. Strohman	

RRA/fnv