

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

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

LINDA K CORDINGLEY
Claimant

APPEAL NO. 13A-UI-11545-HT

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

BIOLIFE PLASMA LLC
Employer

OC: 09/01/13
Claimant: Appellant (2)

Section 96.5(2)a – Discharge

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

An appeal was filed from a representative's decision dated October 7, 2013, reference 01. A hearing was scheduled for November 6, 2013. Prior to the hearing date no hearing was deemed necessary.

ISSUE:

The issue is whether the claimant was discharged for misconduct sufficient to warrant a denial of unemployment benefits.

FINDINGS OF FACT:

The claimant was employed by Biolife Plasma until September 5, 2013. An initial decision was issued disqualifying the claimant for benefits and an appeal was filed. The employed indicated it did not intend to participate in the appeal hearing.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

Iowa Code section 96.5-2-a provides:

An individual shall be disqualified for benefits:

2. Discharge for misconduct. If the department finds that the individual has been discharged for misconduct in connection with the individual's employment:

a. The individual shall be disqualified for benefits until the individual has worked in and has been paid wages for insured work equal to ten times the individual's weekly benefit amount, provided the individual is otherwise eligible.

871 IAC 24.32(1)a provides:

Discharge for misconduct.

(1) Definition.

a. "Misconduct" is defined as a deliberate act or omission by a worker which constitutes a material breach of the duties and obligations arising out of such worker's contract of employment. Misconduct as the term is used in the disqualification provision as being limited to conduct evincing such willful or wanton disregard of an employer's interest as is found in deliberate violation or disregard of standards of behavior which the employer has the right to expect of employees, or in carelessness or negligence of such degree of recurrence as to manifest equal culpability, wrongful intent or evil design, or to show an intentional and substantial disregard of the employer's interests or of the employee's duties and obligations to the employer. On the other hand mere inefficiency, unsatisfactory conduct, failure in good performance as the result of inability or incapacity, inadvertencies or ordinary negligence in isolated instances, or good faith errors in judgment or discretion are not to be deemed misconduct within the meaning of the statute.

The employer has the burden of proof to establish the claimant was discharged for substantial, job-related misconduct. *Cosper v. IDJS*, 321 N.W.2d 6 (Iowa 1982). The employer has indicated it does not intend to participate in the hearing requested by the claimant. By not participating in the hearing the employer could not have provided any evidence or testimony to meet its burden of proof or rebut any testimony by the claimant. The burden of proof to show misconduct would not have been met and disqualification would not be imposed.

DECISION:

The representative's decision of October 7, 2013, reference 01, is reversed. Linda Cordingley is qualified for benefits, provided she is otherwise eligible.

Bonny G. Hendricksmeier
Administrative Law Judge

Decision Dated and Mailed

bgh/css