

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
Unemployment Insurance Appeals Section  
1000 East Grand—Des Moines, Iowa 50319  
DECISION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE  
68-0157 (7-97) – 3091078 - EI**

**RUSTY A GROVE  
315 – 1<sup>ST</sup> ST  
WEBSTER CITY IA 50595**

**ELECTROLUX HOME PRODUCTS INC  
FRIGIDAIRE  
C/O TALX EMPLOYER SERVICES  
PO BOX 1160  
COLUMBUS OH 43216-1160**

**Appeal Number: 05A-UI-11303-AT  
OC: 09-25-05 R: 01  
Claimant: Respondent (1)**

**This Decision Shall Become Final**, unless within fifteen (15) days from the date below, you or any interested party appeal to the Employment Appeal Board by submitting either a signed letter or a signed written Notice of Appeal, directly to the **Employment Appeal Board, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor—Lucas Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50319.**

The appeal period will be extended to the next business day if the last day to appeal falls on a weekend or a legal holiday.

STATE CLEARLY

1. The name, address and social security number of the claimant.
2. A reference to the decision from which the appeal is taken.
3. That an appeal from such decision is being made and such appeal is signed.
4. The grounds upon which such appeal is based.

YOU MAY REPRESENT yourself in this appeal or you may obtain a lawyer or other interested party to do so provided there is no expense to Workforce Development. If you wish to be represented by a lawyer, you may obtain the services of either a private attorney or one whose services are paid for with public funds. It is important that you file your claim as directed, while this appeal is pending, to protect your continuing right to benefits.

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(Administrative Law Judge)

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(Decision Dated & Mailed)

Section 96.5-2-a – Discharge for Misconduct  
Section 96.6-2 – Burden of Proof

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

Electrolux Home Products, Inc. filed a timely appeal from an unemployment insurance decision dated October 24, 2005, reference 02, which allowed benefits to Rusty A. Grove. Due notice was issued for a telephone hearing to be held November 14, 2005. The employer did not respond to the hearing notice. Under this circumstance, it was unnecessary to take testimony from the claimant.

FINDINGS OF FACT:

Having examined all matters of record, the administrative law judge finds: Electrolux Home Products, Inc. discharged Rusty A. Grove on September 19, 2005. The employer did not participate in the fact-finding interview or in the contested case hearing.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

The question is whether the evidence in the record establishes that the claimant was discharged for misconduct in connection with his employment. It does not.

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.

This definition has been accepted by the Iowa Supreme Court as accurately reflecting the intent of the legislature. Huntoon v. Iowa Department of Job Service, 275 N.W.2d 445, 448 (Iowa 1979).

The employer, the appellant and the party with the burden of proof, has offered no evidence. There is no basis for disqualification.

DECISION:

The unemployment insurance decision dated October 24, 2005, reference 02 is affirmed. The claimant is entitled to receive unemployment insurance benefits, provided he is otherwise eligible.

kkf/kjw