

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

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

**SUSAN M SEEMAN**

Claimant

**APPEAL NO: 13A-UI-08707-ST**

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE  
DECISION**

**CASEY'S MARKETING COMPANY**

Employer

**OC: 06/16/13**

**Claimant: Respondent (2-R)**

Section 96.5-2-a – Discharge  
871 IAC 24.32(1) – Definition of Misconduct  
Section 96.3-7 – Recovery of Overpayment

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

The employer appealed a department decision dated July 17, 2013, reference 01, that held the claimant was not discharged for misconduct on June 19, 2013, and benefits are allowed. A telephone hearing was held on September 3, 2013. The claimant participated. Stephanie Mills, and Booby Cooper, Store Managers, participated for the employer. Employer Exhibit 1 was received as evidence.

**ISSUE:**

Whether the claimant was discharged for misconduct in connection with employment.

**FINDINGS OF FACT:**

The administrative law judge having heard the witness testimony and having considered the evidence in the record finds: The claimant began employment on July 29, 2009, and last worked for the employer as a full-time store employee on June 19, 2013. She performed work as a donut maker, pizza maker and for the past four months, clerk/cashier.

The employer issued claimant a written warning for a \$20.90 cash shortage on May 8, 2013. The employer issued claimant a second warning for a \$20.40 cash shortage on June 12. Claimant knew that three cash shortages within six months could lead to employment termination and the employer stated this as a consequence in the warning. Claimant offered no comments in the warnings she received.

On June 17 the store manager noted claimant had a cash shortage of \$22.74 and claimant was discharged on June 18 for a third incident within six months. Although other clerks had shortages during the period claimant was disciplined, they were explained whereas claimant was not.

Claimant has received unemployment benefits on her claim.

## 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 administrative law judge concludes the employer has established claimant was discharged for misconduct in connection with employment on June 18, 2013 for repeated cash shortages.

The employer disciplined claimant pursuant to its cash shortage policy and claimant did not offer any explanation comments on her warnings. All of the shortages exceeded \$20.00 that is a substantial amount and negates the premise claimant made a small cash accounting error. The fact that other cashier clerks had explained shortages and claimant did not support that her transactions showed a deliberate disregard of the employer policy and a continuing pattern that supports job disqualifying misconduct.

Iowa Code section 96.3-7, as amended in 2008, provides:

7. Recovery of overpayment of benefits.

a. If an individual receives benefits for which the individual is subsequently determined to be ineligible, even though the individual acts in good faith and is not otherwise at fault, the benefits shall be recovered. The department in its discretion may recover the overpayment of benefits either by having a sum equal to the overpayment deducted from

any future benefits payable to the individual or by having the individual pay to the department a sum equal to the overpayment.

b. (1) If the department determines that an overpayment has been made, the charge for the overpayment against the employer's account shall be removed and the account shall be credited with an amount equal to the overpayment from the unemployment compensation trust fund and this credit shall include both contributory and reimbursable employers, notwithstanding section 96.8, subsection 5. However, provided the benefits were not received as the result of fraud or willful misrepresentation by the individual, benefits shall not be recovered from an individual if the employer did not participate in the initial determination to award benefits pursuant to section 96.6, subsection 2, and an overpayment occurred because of a subsequent reversal on appeal regarding the issue of the individual's separation from employment. The employer shall not be charged with the benefits.

(2) An accounting firm, agent, unemployment insurance accounting firm, or other entity that represents an employer in unemployment claim matters and demonstrates a continuous pattern of failing to participate in the initial determinations to award benefits, as determined and defined by rule by the department, shall be denied permission by the department to represent any employers in unemployment insurance matters. This subparagraph does not apply to attorneys or counselors admitted to practice in the courts of this state pursuant to section 602.10101.

Since claimant has been disqualified in this matter after receiving benefits the overpayment issue involving relief and benefit charging is remanded to Claims for a decision.

**DECISION:**

The department decision dated July 17, 2013, reference 01, is reversed. The claimant was discharged for misconduct on June 18, 2013. Benefits are denied until the claimant requalifies by working in and being paid wages for insured work equal to ten times her weekly benefit amount, provided the claimant is otherwise eligible. The overpayment issue is remanded.

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Randy L. Stephenson  
Administrative Law Judge

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Decision Dated and Mailed

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