

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

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

**AMANDA L DESMOND**  
Claimant

**APPEAL NO. 07A-UI-07177-S2T**

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE  
DECISION**

**WALGREEN COMPANY**  
Employer

**OC: 06/24/07 R: 01  
Claimant: Respondent (2)**

Section 96.5-2-a – Discharge for Misconduct

Section 96.3-7 – Overpayment

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

Walgreen Company (employer) appealed a representative's July 13, 2007 decision (reference 01) that concluded Amanda Desmond (claimant) was discharged and there was no evidence of willful or deliberate misconduct. After hearing notices were mailed to the parties' last-known addresses of record, a telephone hearing was held on August 8, 2007. The claimant participated personally. The employer was represented by Cheryl Roethemeier, Hearings Representative, and participated by David Wood, Loss Prevention Supervisor, and Marshall Stalheim, Store Manager.

**ISSUE:**

The issue is whether the claimant was discharged for misconduct.

**FINDINGS OF FACT:**

The administrative law judge, having heard the testimony and considered all of the evidence in the record, finds that: The claimant was hired on September 21, 2006, for a second period of employment as a full-time cosmetic cashier. On June 14, 2007, a customer lied and told her that the two carts of items had been rung up and paid for at the pharmacy cash register except for two items. The customer told the claimant that the pharmacy did not have any bags. Without asking for a receipt, the claimant bagged all of the items except two. It was at the end of the claimant's shift. She was tired and wanted to go home. Those two she rung up and charged the customer approximately \$18.00. The customer left the store with over \$200.00 worth of merchandise. The employer investigated and terminated the claimant on June 20, 2007.

**REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:**

For the reasons that follow the administrative law judge concludes the claimant was discharged for misconduct.

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 in establishing disqualifying job misconduct. Cosper v. Iowa Department of Job Service, 321 N.W.2d 6 (Iowa 1982). Negligence does not constitute misconduct unless recurrent in nature; a single act is not disqualifying unless indicative of a deliberate disregard of the employer's interests. Henry v. Iowa Department of Job Service, 391 N.W.2d 731 (Iowa App. 1986). An employer has a right to expect employees to secure the employer's assets. The claimant disregarded the employer's right by failing to secure the assets of the employer. This one act is qualifying because the claimant deliberately disregarded the employer's interests. The claimant's disregard of the employer's interests is misconduct. As such she is not eligible to receive unemployment insurance benefits.

Iowa Code section 96.3-7 provides:

7. Recovery of overpayment of benefits. 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.

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.

The claimant has received benefits since filing her claim herein. Pursuant to this decision, those benefits now constitute an overpayment which must be repaid.

**DECISION:**

The representative's July 13, 2007 decision (reference 01) is reversed. The claimant is not eligible to receive unemployment insurance benefits because she was discharged from work for misconduct. Benefits are withheld until she has worked in and has been paid wages for insured work equal to ten times her weekly benefit amount, provided she is otherwise eligible. The claimant is overpaid benefits in the amount of \$2,004.00.

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Beth A. Scheetz  
Administrative Law Judge

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Decision Dated and Mailed

bas/pjs