

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS

JENNIFER L ROLING Claimant IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT	68-0157 (9-06) - 3091078 - EI APPEAL NO. 13A-UI-09393-MT ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DECISION OC: 04/14/13 Claimant: Appellant (4)
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Section 96.3-7 – Recovery of Overpayment of Benefits

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

Claimant filed an appeal from a decision of a representative dated July 29, 2013, reference 04, which held claimant overpaid. After due notice, a hearing was scheduled for and held on August 29, 2013. Claimant participated personally. Exhibit A was admitted into evidence.

ISSUE:

The issue in this matter is whether the appeal is timely. The issue is whether claimant is overpaid unemployment insurance benefits.

FINDINGS OF FACT:

The administrative law judge, having heard the testimony and considered all of the evidence in the record, finds: The overpayment issue in this case was created by a disqualification decision that has now been modified. Claimant is overpaid \$1,203.00 for the six weeks ending June 8, 2013. The overpayment for the one week ending June 15, 2013 has been found invalid and as such \$387.00 is removed from the overpayment.

Claimant had many conversations with Workforce representatives. None completely explained to claimant the necessity of timely filing an appeal. Claimant was confused then and still now over the difference of working full time and being willing to accept other employment. Claimant filed her appeal late due to lack of clear information about the necessity of appealing these decisions.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

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.

The administrative law judge concludes that claimant is overpaid unemployment insurance benefits in the amount of \$1,203.00 for the six weeks ending June 8, 2013, pursuant to Iowa Code section 96.3-7 as the disqualification decision that created the overpayment decision has now been modified for the one week ending June 15, 2013.

Iowa Code section 96.6-2 provides:

2. Initial determination. A representative designated by the director shall promptly notify all interested parties to the claim of its filing, and the parties have ten days from the date of mailing the notice of the filing of the claim by ordinary mail to the last known address to protest payment of benefits to the claimant. The representative shall promptly examine the claim and any protest, take the initiative to ascertain relevant information concerning the claim, and, on the basis of the facts found by the representative, shall determine whether or not the claim is valid, the week with respect to which benefits shall commence, the weekly benefit amount payable and its maximum duration, and whether any disqualification shall be imposed. The claimant has the burden of proving that the claimant meets the basic eligibility conditions of section 96.4. The employer has the burden of proving that the claimant is disqualified for benefits pursuant to section 96.5, except as provided by this subsection. The claimant has the initial burden to produce evidence showing that the claimant is not disqualified for benefits in cases involving section 96.5, subsection 10, and has the burden of proving that a voluntary quit pursuant to section 96.5, subsection 1, was for good cause attributable to the employer and that the claimant is not disqualified for benefits in cases involving section 96.5, subsection 1, paragraphs "a" through "h". Unless the claimant or other interested party, after notification or within ten calendar days after notification was mailed to the claimant's last known address, files an appeal from the decision, the decision is final and benefits shall be paid or denied in accordance with the decision. If an administrative law judge affirms a decision of the representative, or the appeal board affirms a decision of the administrative law judge allowing benefits, the benefits shall be paid regardless of any

appeal which is thereafter taken, but if the decision is finally reversed, no employer's account shall be charged with benefits so paid and this relief from charges shall apply to both contributory and reimbursable employers, notwithstanding section 96.8, subsection 5.

Claimant's appeal is timely. Workforce representative did not thoroughly explain to claimant the need to appeal. The less than clear information excuses the delay in appealing.

DECISION:

The decision of the representative dated July 29, 2013, reference 04, is modified. Claimant is overpaid unemployment insurance benefits in the amount of \$1,203.00 for the six weeks ending June 8, 2013. Claimant's appeal is timely.

Marlon Mormann
Administrative Law Judge

Decision Dated and Mailed

mdm/css