

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU**

**GABRIEL C DECRANE**  
Claimant

**APPEAL 22A-UI-06172-S2-T**

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE  
DECISION**

**IOWA WORKFORCE  
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

**OC: 05/31/20**  
**Claimant: Appellant (1)**

PL116-136, Sec. 2104(f)(2) – Overpayment of Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation  
Iowa Code § 96.6(2) – Timeliness of Appeal

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

The claimant Gabriel C. Decrane appealed a representative's decision dated September 14, 2021 (reference 07), that concluded the claimant was overpaid Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC) benefits as a result of a disqualification decision. After a hearing notice was mailed to the claimant's last-known address of record, a telephone hearing was held on April 20, 2022, and was consolidated with the hearing for appeals 22A-UI-06171-S2-T and 22A-UI-06173-S2-T. The claimant participated personally. Department's Exhibit D-1 was received. The administrative law judge took official notice of the administrative record.

**ISSUES:**

The issue is whether the claimant's appeal is timely.  
The issue is whether the claimant is overpaid FPUC benefits.

**FINDINGS OF FACT:**

Having reviewed all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds: On November 2, 2021, Iowa Workforce Development (IWD) issued a decision (reference 03) that denied claimant regular state unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. That decision has been affirmed. See 21A-UI-00738-S1-T. Claimant has received FPUC benefits in the gross amount of \$3,600.00 for the six-week period ending July 25, 2020.

An overpayment decision was mailed to claimant's last known address of record on September 14, 2021. The decision contained a warning that an appeal must be postmarked or received by the Appeals Bureau by September 24, 2021. The appeal was not filed until March 11, 2022, which is after the date noticed on the decision. Claimant did not receive the decision in the mail. The first notice of overpayment was the receipt of an overpayment statement claimant received sometime in February 2022. After contacting IWD for clarification, claimant promptly filed an appeal of the decision.

## REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

The first issue is whether claimant's appeal is timely. For the following reasons the administrative law judge concludes it was timely.

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.

The ten calendar days for appeal begins running on the mailing date. The "decision date" found in the upper right-hand portion of the representative's decision, unless otherwise corrected immediately below that entry, is presumptive evidence of the date of mailing. *Gaskins v. Unempl. Comp. Bd. of Rev.*, 429 A.2d 138 (Pa. Comm. 1981); *Johnson v. Bd. of Adjustment*, 239 N.W.2d 873, 92 A.L.R.3d 304 (Iowa 1976).

The record in this case shows that more than ten calendar days elapsed between the mailing date and the date this appeal was filed. The Iowa Supreme Court has declared that there is a mandatory duty to file appeals from representatives' decisions within the time allotted by statute, and that the administrative law judge has no authority to change the decision of a representative if a timely appeal is not filed. *Franklin v. Iowa Dep't of Job Serv.*, 277 N.W.2d 877, 881 (Iowa 1979). Compliance with appeal notice provisions is jurisdictional unless the facts of a case show that the notice was invalid. *Beardslee v. Iowa Dep't of Job Serv.*, 276 N.W.2d 373, 377 (Iowa 1979); see also *In re Appeal of Elliott*, 319 N.W.2d 244, 247 (Iowa 1982). The question in this case thus becomes whether the appellant was deprived of a reasonable opportunity to

assert an appeal in a timely fashion. *Hendren v. Iowa Emp't Sec. Comm'n*, 217 N.W.2d 255 (Iowa 1974); *Smith v. Iowa Emp't Sec. Comm'n*, 212 N.W.2d 471, 472 (Iowa 1973).

In this case, the claimant did not have an opportunity to appeal the fact-finder's decision because the decision was not received. Without notice of a decision, no meaningful opportunity for appeal exists. See *Smith v. Iowa Emp't Sec. Comm'n*, 212 N.W.2d 471, 472 (Iowa 1973). Upon receipt of an overpayment statement, claimant filed an appeal of the decision. Therefore, the appeal shall be accepted as timely.

The next issue is whether the claimant was overpaid FPUC benefits for the period in question. For the following reasons the administrative law judge concludes he was overpaid FPUC benefits.

PL116-136, Sec. 2104 provides, in pertinent part:

(b) Provisions of Agreement

(1) Federal pandemic unemployment compensation.--Any agreement under this section shall provide that the State agency of the State will make payments of regular compensation to individuals in amounts and to the extent that they would be determined if the State law of the State were applied, with respect to any week for which the individual is (disregarding this section) otherwise entitled under the State law to receive regular compensation, as if such State law had been modified in a manner such that the amount of regular compensation (including dependents' allowances) payable for any week shall be equal to

(A) the amount determined under the State law (before the application of this paragraph), plus

(B) an additional amount of \$600 (in this section referred to as "Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation").

....

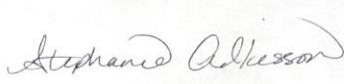
(f) Fraud and Overpayments

(2) Repayment.--In the case of individuals who have received amounts of Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation to which they were not entitled, the State shall require such individuals to repay the amounts of such Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation to the State agency...

The decision that denied claimant regular unemployment insurance benefits remains in effect. Because claimant is not eligible for UI benefits, claimant is also not eligible for FPUC benefits. Therefore, claimant has received FPUC benefits to which they were not entitled. The administrative law judge concludes that claimant has been overpaid FPUC benefits in the amount outlined in the findings of fact above. Those benefits must be recovered in accordance with Iowa law.

**DECISION:**

The appeal is timely. The decision of the representative dated September 14, 2021, (reference 07) is affirmed. Claimant has been overpaid FPUC benefits in the amount of \$3,600.00, which must be repaid.



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Stephanie Adkisson  
Administrative Law Judge  
Unemployment Insurance Appeals Bureau  
1000 East Grand Avenue  
Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0209  
Fax (515)478-3528

April 26, 2022  
Decision Dated and Mailed

sa/mh

**NOTE TO CLAIMANT:**

- This decision determines you have been overpaid FPUC benefits. If you disagree with this decision, you may file an appeal to the Employment Appeal Board by following the instructions on the first page of this decision.
- You may also request a waiver of this overpayment. The written request must include the following information:
  1. Claimant name & address.
  2. Decision number/date of decision.
  3. Dollar amount of overpayment requested for waiver.
  4. Relevant facts that you feel would justify a waiver.
- The request should be sent to:

Iowa Workforce Development  
Overpayment waiver request  
1000 East Grand Avenue  
Des Moines, IA 50319
- This Information can also be found on the Iowa Workforce Development website at: <https://www.iowaworkforcedevelopment.gov/unemployment-insurance-overpayment-and-recovery>.
- If this decision becomes final and you are not eligible for a waiver, you will have to repay the benefits you received.