

**IOWA DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTIONS AND APPEALS  
ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS DIVISION, UI APPEALS BUREAU**

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**DERRICK W PRINCE**  
Claimant

**IOWA WORKFORCE  
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

**APPEAL 22A-UI-19577-AW-T**

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE  
DECISION**

**OC: 05/03/20**  
**Claimant: Appellant (2)**

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PL 116-136, Sec. 2107(e) –Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation Waiver

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

Claimant filed an appeal from the November 18, 2022 decision that denied claimant's application to waive repayment of a Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation (PEUC) overpayment. Claimant was properly notified of the hearing. A telephone hearing was held on January 9, 2023. Claimant participated. Iowa Workforce Development (IWD) did not participate. No exhibits were admitted. Official notice was taken of the administrative record.

**ISSUE:**

Whether repayment of claimant's PEUC overpayment should be waived.

**FINDINGS OF FACT:**

Having reviewed all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds:

Claimant filed an original claim for unemployment insurance benefits effective May 3, 2020 and ongoing weekly claims between May 3, 2020 and November 14, 2020. Claimant exhausted his Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits effective October 31, 2020. Claimant received PEUC benefits of \$1,000.00 for the two-week period between November 1, 2020 and November 14, 2020 based upon his eligibility for UI benefits.

On March 24, 2021, IWD issued a decision (reference 01) denying claimant PEUC benefits effective November 1, 2020 because records indicated he was eligible for UI in Illinois. Claimant did not appeal the decision.

On February 24, 2022, IWD issued a decision (reference 02) finding claimant was overpaid PEUC benefits in the gross amount of \$1,000.00 for the two-week period between November 1, 2020 and November 14, 2020. Claimant did not appeal the decision. Claimant applied to waive repayment of the PEUC overpayment.

Claimant received PEUC benefits in Iowa before being notified that he was eligible for UI in Illinois. Claimant did not know that he was eligible for UI in Illinois or that this made him ineligible for PEUC benefits in Iowa. Claimant was honest in his application for benefits and ongoing weekly claims. Claimant had no reason to believe that he was not entitled to the PEUC

benefits he received. Claimant applied for benefits in good faith and continued filing weekly claims upon the advice and at the direction of IWD.

Claimant used the benefits received to pay for necessary living expenses, including, food, shelter and clothing for himself and his dependent child. Claimant's currently monthly income is equal to his monthly expenses. Claimant does not have money saved with which to repay the overpayment. Repayment would cause claimant a financial hardship.

### **REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:**

For the reasons that follow, the administrative law judge concludes:

PL 116-136 Section 2107 of the CARES Act created PEUC, a new temporary federal benefit program that provided up to 13 additional weeks of benefits to individuals who (1) had exhausted all rights to regular unemployment compensation under state or federal law with respect to a benefit year, (2) had no right to compensation with respect to a week under state or federal law, (3) were not receiving compensation under Canadian law and (4) were able to, available for and actively seeking work. This initial program ran from March 29, 2020 through December 26, 2020.

The CARES Act provides that a State agency may waive repayment of an overpayment in certain circumstances.

PL 116-136, Sec. 2107(e)(2) provides:

#### **PANDEMIC EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION.**

- (2) Repayment. – In the case of individuals who have received amounts of pandemic emergency unemployment compensation to which they were not entitled, the State shall require such individuals to repay the amounts of such pandemic emergency unemployment compensation to the State agency, except that the State agency may waive such repayment if it determines that –
- (A) the payment of such pandemic emergency unemployment compensation was without fault on the part of any such individual and;
  - (B) such repayment would be contrary to equity and good conscience.

In determining whether the payment of PEUC benefits was without fault on the part of the claimant, several factors must be considered. Those factors include whether a material statement or representation was made by the claimant in connection with the application for benefits and whether the claimant knew or should have known that the statement was inaccurate; whether the claimant failed or caused another to fail to disclose a material fact in connection with the application for benefits that resulted in the overpayment and whether the claimant knew or should have known that the fact was material; whether the claimant knew or could have been expected to know that they were not entitled to the compensation payment; and whether the overpayment resulted directly or indirectly, and partially or totally, from any act or omission of the claimant or of which the claimant had knowledge and which was erroneous or inaccurate or otherwise wrong. *Cf.* Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.50(7)(factors for waiver of temporary extended unemployment compensation).

In deciding whether repayment would be contrary to equity and good conscience, several factors must be considered. Those factors include whether repayment would cause financial hardship to the claimant; or, that the claimant (regardless of financial circumstances) can

establish that they have relinquished a valuable right or changed positions for the worse; or, recovery would be unconscionable under the circumstances. See UIPL No. 20-21(4)d. Other factors include whether the overpayment was the result of a decision on appeal; whether the state agency had given notice to the claimant that they may be required to repay the overpayment in the event of a reversal of the eligibility determination on appeal; and whether recovery of the overpayment will cause financial hardship to the claimant. Cf. Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.50(7)(factors for waiver of temporary extended unemployment compensation).

In this case, claimant did not make any false statements or misrepresentations when filling for benefits. IWD notified claimant that he was ineligible for PEUC benefits four months after paying claimant PEUC benefits. Claimant did not know that he was not eligible for PEUC benefits. The overpayment was not a direct or indirect result of any act or omission by claimant. As such, the payment of PEUC benefits was without fault on the part of the claimant. Further, based upon claimant's financial circumstances, repayment of the overpayment would cause claimant a financial hardship.

Accordingly, claimant's repayment of the PEUC overpayment of \$1,000.00 should be waived.

**DECISION:**

The November 18, 2022 decision denying claimant's application for waiver of repayment of a PEUC overpayment is REVERSED. Claimant's PEUC overpayment of \$1,000.00.00 is waived. Claimant is not obligated to pay back these PEUC benefits.



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Adrienne C. Williamson  
Administrative Law Judge

January 17, 2023  
Decision Dated and Mailed

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**APPEAL RIGHTS.** If you disagree with the decision, you or any interested party may:

1. Appeal to the Employment Appeal Board within fifteen (15) days of the date under the judge's signature by submitting a written appeal via mail, fax, or online to:

**Employment Appeal Board  
4<sup>th</sup> Floor – Lucas Building  
Des Moines, Iowa 50319  
Fax: (515)281-7191  
Online: [eab.iowa.gov](http://eab.iowa.gov)**

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.

**AN APPEAL TO THE BOARD SHALL 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.

An Employment Appeal Board decision is final agency action. If a party disagrees with the Employment Appeal Board decision, they may then file a petition for judicial review in district court.

2. If no one files an appeal of the judge's decision with the Employment Appeal Board within fifteen (15) days, the decision becomes final agency action, and you have the option to file a petition for judicial review in District Court within thirty (30) days after the decision becomes final. Additional information on how to file a petition can be found at Iowa Code §17A.19, which is online at <https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/code/17A.19.pdf> or by contacting the District Court Clerk of Court <https://www.iowacourts.gov/iowa-courts/court-directory/>.

**Note to Parties:** YOU MAY REPRESENT yourself in the appeal or 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.

**Note to Claimant:** It is important that you file your weekly claim as directed, while this appeal is pending, to protect your continuing right to benefits.

**SERVICE INFORMATION:**

A true and correct copy of this decision was mailed to each of the parties listed.

**DERECHOS DE APELACIÓN.** Si no está de acuerdo con la decisión, usted o cualquier parte interesada puede:

1. Apelar a la Junta de Apelaciones de Empleo dentro de los quince (15) días de la fecha bajo la firma del juez presentando una apelación por escrito por correo, fax o en línea a:

**Employment Appeal Board  
4th Floor – Lucas Building  
Des Moines, Iowa 50319  
Fax: (515)281-7191  
En línea: eab.iowa.gov**

El período de apelación se extenderá hasta el siguiente día hábil si el último día para apelar cae en fin de semana o día feriado legal.

**UNA APELACIÓN A LA JUNTA DEBE ESTABLECER CLARAMENTE:**

- 1) El nombre, dirección y número de seguro social del reclamante.
- 2) Una referencia a la decisión de la que se toma la apelación.
- 3) Que se interponga recurso de apelación contra tal decisión y se firme dicho recurso.
- 4) Los fundamentos en que se funda dicho recurso.

Una decisión de la Junta de Apelaciones de Empleo es una acción final de la agencia. Si una de las partes no está de acuerdo con la decisión de la Junta de Apelación de Empleo, puede presentar una petición de revisión judicial en el tribunal de distrito.

2. Si nadie presenta una apelación de la decisión del juez ante la Junta de Apelaciones Laborales dentro de los quince (15) días, la decisión se convierte en acción final de la agencia y usted tiene la opción de presentar una petición de revisión judicial en el Tribunal de Distrito dentro de los treinta (30) días después de que la decisión adquiriera firmeza. Puede encontrar información adicional sobre cómo presentar una petición en el Código de Iowa §17A.19, que se encuentra en línea en <https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/code/17A.19.pdf> o comunicándose con el Tribunal de Distrito Secretario del tribunal <https://www.iowacourts.gov/iowa-courts/court-directory/>.

**Nota para las partes:** USTED PUEDE REPRESENTARSE en la apelación u obtener un abogado u otra parte interesada para que lo haga, siempre que no haya gastos para Workforce Development. Si desea ser representado por un abogado, puede obtener los servicios de un abogado privado o uno cuyos servicios se paguen con fondos públicos.

**Nota para el reclamante:** es importante que presente su reclamo semanal según las instrucciones, mientras esta apelación está pendiente, para proteger su derecho continuo a los beneficios.

**SERVICIO DE INFORMACIÓN:**

Se envió por correo una copia fiel y correcta de esta decisión a cada una de las partes enumeradas.