

**BEFORE THE  
EMPLOYMENT APPEAL BOARD  
Lucas State Office Building, 4<sup>TH</sup> Floor  
Des Moines, Iowa 50319  
eab.iowa.gov**

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**JENNIFER L HAVEMANN**

Claimant

: **APPEAL NUMBER:** 23B-UI-00854  
: **ALJ HEARING NUMBER:** 23A-UI-00854

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**EMPLOYMENT APPEAL BOARD  
DECISION**

**NOTICE**

**THIS DECISION BECOMES FINAL** unless (1) a **request for a REHEARING** is filed with the Employment Appeal Board within **20 days** of the date of the Board's decision or, (2) a **PETITION TO DISTRICT COURT IS FILED WITHIN 30 days** of the date of the Board's decision.

A **REHEARING REQUEST** shall state the specific grounds and relief sought. If the rehearing request is denied, a petition may be filed in **DISTRICT COURT** within **30 days** of the date of the denial.

**SECTION:** 96.3-7, 96.16-4

**DECISION**

The Claimant appealed this case to the Employment Appeal Board. All members of the Employment Appeal Board reviewed the entire record. A majority of the Appeal Board, one member dissenting, finds the administrative law judge's decision is correct. With the following modification, the administrative law judge's Findings of Fact and Reasoning and Conclusions of Law are adopted by the Board as its own. The administrative law judge's decision is **AFFIRMED** with the following **MODIFICATION IN THE CLAIMANT'S FAVOR:**

The Administrative Law Judge's discussion of the recovery of overpaid PEUC benefits is modified to be consistent with the following discussion:

The CARES Act, as amended, provides:

**SEC. 2107. PANDEMIC EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION.**

(e)(2) Repayment. --In the case of individuals who have received amounts of pandemic emergency unemployment compensation under this section to which they were not entitled, the State shall require such individuals to repay the amounts of such pandemic 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.

PL116-136, Sec. 2104(f)(2); 2107(e)(2). In this case the Claimant was paid PEUC. We now consider whether the PEUC overpayment can be waived.

In deciding the question of fault, we will consider factors such as whether a material statement or representation was made by the Claimant in connection with the application for benefits, whether the Claimant knew or should have known that a fact was material and failed to disclose it, whether the Claimant should have known the Claimant was not eligible for benefits, and whether the overpayment was otherwise directly caused by the knowing actions of the Claimant. *Cf.* 871 IAC 24.50(7) (setting out factors for similar issue under TEUC from 2002). In deciding equity and good conscience we utilize the federal directives by considering the following:

- It would cause financial hardship to the person for whom it is sought; or
- The recipient of the overpayment can show (regardless of their financial circumstances) that due to the notice that such payment would be made or because of the incorrect payment either they have relinquished a valuable right or changed positions for the worse; or
- Recovery would be unconscionable under the circumstances.

*UIPL 20-21*, p. 6-7 (DOL ETA 5/5/2021).

Applying these factors to the totality of the circumstances in this case including that there is no evidence of material misrepresentation, we find on this individualized basis that the **PEUC overpayment** should be waived on the ground that the Claimant's knowing actions were not directly at fault for the overpayment, and recovery would be unconscionable.

The Employer should note that the Employer will not be charged for any waived PEUC.

If after today the Claimant should receive an overpayment decision concerning the overpayment(s) we have waived then the Claimant should appeal that decision. The Claimant should retain our decision to present to IWD in response to any such decision. The Claimant likewise should present this order to IWD if the Claimant should receive a bill for a waived overpayment.

**DECISION:**

The decision of the Administrative Law Judge dated March 2, 2023 is **AFFIRMED AS MODIFIED IN THE CLAIMANT'S FAVOR.**

**The overpayment of \$1,000 in PEUC benefits is hereby waived, and the Claimant has no obligation to pay back those benefits. This waiver is effective only if the Claimant does not receive payments of either state benefits (from any state) or PUA or a second payment of PEUC covering the same weeks.** If the Claimant does receive such additional payments covering the same period of time as this case, then Claimant will not be allowed to retain the double payment. In all other respects, the decision of the Administrative Law Judge is affirmed.

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James M. Strohman

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Ashley R. Koopmans

**DISSENTING OPINION OF MYRON R. LINN:**

I respectfully dissent from the majority decision of the Employment Appeal Board. After careful review of the record, I would affirm the administrative law judge's decision without modification with the exception of removing the 15% penalty.

I would find the Claimant testified to having received the Unemployment Handbook, which she confirmed she read. The Handbook clearly instructed her of the requirement to report *all* wages to the Iowa Workforce Development. Thus, I would attribute the Claimant to having knowledge of what the agency expected of her. Her reasons for failing to comply with the Handbook based on a conversation with someone who told her to report only her side income due to COVID is not wholly reasonable, or credible.

The Claimant indicated that she earned an annual income of \$47,000 in her teaching role, and had lost income that was roughly \$12,000 per year. Her receipt of over \$31,000 in various state and federal benefits gave her over \$20,000 higher income, which I find should have caused her to question if she truly was eligible for those benefits. Based on my finding that the Claimant did not report all income as required, I would not modify any of the federal benefits, and I would reinstate the 15% penalty on each case where previously imposed.

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Myron R. Linn