

**EMPLOYMENT APPEALS BOARD DECISION**  
**2022-EAB-1000**

*Modified*  
*Overpayment Assessed ~ \$14,246 of Regular UI benefits,*  
*\$544 of PEUC benefits, and \$5,400 of FPUC benefits*

**PROCEDURAL HISTORY:** On August 4, 2022, the Oregon Employment Department (the Department) served notice of an administrative decision assessing an overpayment of \$14,246 in regular unemployment insurance (regular UI) benefits and \$5,944 in Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC) benefits claimant was liable to repay the Department (decision # 130102). Claimant filed a timely request for hearing. On September 27, 2022, ALJ Frank conducted a hearing, and on September 29, 2022 issued Order No. 22-UI-203843, affirming decision # 130102. On October 1, 2022, claimant filed an application for review with the Employment Appeals Board (EAB).

**EVIDENTIARY MATTER:** On September 22, 2022, claimant submitted documents to the Office of Administrative Hearings (OAH) for consideration by the ALJ to admit as an exhibit at the September 27, 2022 hearing. OAH received the materials on September 26, 2022. However, at the time of the hearing, the documents were not uploaded into OAH's system, so the ALJ was unable to admit them into evidence. Audio Record 5:05 to 6:05. The materials consist of claimant's 1099-G form claimant received from the Department, a spreadsheet showing benefit payments claimant received, and bank statements. OAR 471-041-0090(1) (May 13, 2019) provides that EAB may consider information not received into evidence at the hearing if necessary to complete the record. The documents submitted by claimant are relevant and material to the overpayments in this case, and their admission into evidence is necessary to complete the record. Accordingly, claimant's documents, which EAB has marked as Exhibit 2, are admitted to complete the record. Any party that objects to the admission of Exhibit 2 must submit such objection to this office in writing, setting forth the basis of the objection in writing, within ten days of our mailing this decision. OAR 471-041-0090(2). Unless such objection is received and sustained, Exhibit 2 will remain in the record.

**WRITTEN ARGUMENT:** EAB considered claimant's written arguments when reaching this decision.

**FINDINGS OF FACT:** (1) In February 2019, claimant quit working for an employer.

(2) On August 20, 2020, claimant filed an initial claim for regular UI benefits, and stated in his application that he had quit working for his previous employer. Because claimant quit, the Department was required to adjudicate whether the quit was for good cause, and disqualify claimant from receiving regular UI benefits if it was not. However, the Department was not able to adjudicate claimant's work separation right away.

(3) At the time claimant filed his regular UI initial claim, he informed the Department that he wanted to file an initial claim for Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA). However, because claimant was monetarily eligible for regular UI benefits, and it was unknown whether claimant's quit would disqualify him from benefits due to it not yet being adjudicated, claimant was required to file an initial regular UI claim instead of an initial PUA claim.

(4) The Department determined that claimant had a valid claim for regular UI benefits with a weekly benefit amount of \$646. Thereafter, claimant claimed benefits for the weeks from March 29 through August 15, 2020 (weeks 14-20 through 33-20), August 23 through October 3, 2020 (weeks 35-20 through 40-20), and October 11 through 17, 2020 (week 42-20). These are the weeks at issue.

(5) The Department had yet to adjudicate claimant's quit when claimant claimed the weeks at issue. Typically, the Department would place a hold on payment until it was determined whether claimant's quit would disqualify him from receiving benefits. However, following the surge of claims brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Department adopted a "benefits-while-you-wait" policy in which the Department paid benefits when they were claimed, and if it turned out the benefits were paid in error, the Department would assess an overpayment against the individual. Audio Record at 16:22.

(6) The Department paid claimant \$646 in regular UI benefits each week for all of the weeks at issue except the last week (week 42-20). Claimant received a total of \$16,796 in regular UI benefits for those 26 weeks. At the time claimant claimed week 42-20, the balance of his regular UI claim was exhausted. As a result, the Department placed claimant on Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation (PEUC), a federally-funded benefits program that has the effect of extending an individual's exhausted claim at the same weekly benefit amount. The Department paid claimant \$646 in PEUC benefits for week 42-20.<sup>1</sup>

(7) Because claimant received regular UI benefits for weeks 14-20 through 30-20, he also received \$600 in Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC) benefits for each of weeks 14-20 through 30-20, totaling \$10,200.

(8) The Department eventually adjudicated claimant's work separation, and on October 27, 2020 issued an administrative decision concluding that claimant had quit work without good cause and was disqualified from receiving benefits. Claimant requested a hearing on the administrative decision but withdrew his appeal on November 30, 2020. Thereafter, the administrative decision became final and

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<sup>1</sup> EAB has taken notice of this fact, which is contained in Employment Department records. OAR 471-041-0090(1) (May 13, 2019). Any party that objects to our taking notice of this information must submit such objection to this office in writing, setting forth the basis of the objection in writing, within ten days of our mailing this decision. OAR 471-041-0090(2). Unless such objection is received and sustained, the noticed fact will remain in the record.

binding. As a result, the Department determined that the \$16,796 of regular UI benefits, the \$646 of PEUC benefits, and the \$10,200 of FPUC benefits claimant had received had been paid erroneously.

(9) Thereafter, claimant filed an initial claim for PUA benefits. Under the rules that governed the PUA program, claimant's disqualification for quitting work without good cause did not render him ineligible for PUA benefits.<sup>2</sup> Thus, the Department determined that claimant had a valid claim for PUA benefits with a weekly benefit amount of \$205. Claimant then claimed PUA benefits for numerous weeks, including the weeks at issue. For the week of August 2, 2020 through August 8, 2020 (week 32-20), claimant's earnings exceeded his PUA weekly benefit amount, which meant that he was not entitled to receive PUA benefits for that week. Otherwise, claimant was entitled to receive PUA benefits for each of the weeks at issue.

(10) When claimant claimed PUA benefits for the weeks at issue, the Department recognized that claimant had regular UI and PEUC overpayments outstanding and sought to offset the PUA benefits claimant was entitled to receive. However, under federal law,<sup>3</sup> the Department was allowed to offset no more than 50 percent from the PUA benefits claimant was entitled to for the weeks at issue. Therefore, for each of weeks 14-20 through 31-20, 33-20, 35-20 through 40-20, and 42-20, the Department assigned \$102 of the PUA benefits claimant was entitled to as an offset amount. After applying the PUA offset, claimant's overpayments remained at \$14,246 in regular UI benefits and \$544 in PEUC benefits.

(11) Because claimant was entitled to receive PUA benefits for weeks 14-20 through 30-20, he also was entitled to receive FPUC benefits for each of those weeks. The Department recognized that claimant had an FPUC overpayment outstanding and sought to offset the FPUC benefits claimant was entitled to receive with his PUA benefits. However, under federal law, the Department was allowed to offset no more than 50 percent from the FPUC benefits claimant was entitled to receive with his PUA benefits for the weeks at issue.<sup>4</sup> Therefore, the Department assigned eight of the 17 weeks of the \$600 per week FPUC payments claimant was entitled to receive as an offset amount. After applying the offset, claimant's remaining FPUC overpayment was \$5,400.

(12) After assigning offsets, the Department paid claimant \$103 in PUA benefits each week for the 26 weeks claimant was entitled to receive PUA benefits. The Department also paid claimant \$600 in FPUC benefits for the remaining nine of the 17 weeks claimant was entitled to receive FPUC benefits. Although these benefits related to weeks from 2020, claimant did not actually receive payment for the benefits until after calendar year 2020.

(13) In calendar year 2020, claimant received \$29,142 in benefits from the Department. This figure consisted of the \$16,796 in regular UI benefits (26 weeks x \$646 = \$16,796), the \$646 in PEUC benefits (1 week x \$646 = \$646), the \$10,200 in FPUC benefits (17 weeks x \$600 = \$10,200), and \$1,500 in benefits from a different benefits program, Lost Wages Assistance (LWA).

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<sup>2</sup> See U.S. Dep't of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Program Letter No. 16-20, Change 1 (April 27, 2020), at I-8, Question and Answer No. 33.

<sup>3</sup> See U.S. Dep't of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Program Letter No. 16-20, Change 4 (January 8, 2021), at I-27.

<sup>4</sup> See U.S. Dep't of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Program Letter No. 15-20, Change 1 (May 9, 2020), at I-2.

(14) However, when accounting for the regular UI benefits and PEUC benefits claimant received in calendar year 2020, plus the PUA benefits claimant received later, adjusted by the offset, the total amount of benefits claimant received in regular UI, PEUC, and PUA benefits was \$20,120. This figure consisted of the \$16,796 in regular UI benefits (26 weeks x \$646 = \$16,796), the \$646 in PEUC benefits (1 week x \$646 = \$646), and the \$2,678 in PUA benefits adjusted by the offset ((26 weeks x \$205 = \$5,330) minus (26 weeks x \$102 PUA offset = \$2,652) = \$2,678). \$20,120 was the total amount of regular UI, PEUC, and PUA benefits claimant actually received, not claimant's overpayment amount.

(15) Including the FPUC benefits claimant received in calendar year 2020, plus the FPUC benefits claimant received later, adjusted by the offset, the total amount of FPUC benefits claimant received was \$15,600. This figure consisted of the \$10,200 in FPUC benefits he received in connection with the weeks he claimed regular UI for weeks 17-20 through 30-20 (17 weeks x \$600 = \$10,200), and the \$5,400 in FPUC benefits claimant received in connection with his PUA claim for those weeks, adjusted by the offset ((17 weeks x \$600 = \$10,200) minus (8 weeks offset x \$600 = \$4,800) = \$5,400). \$15,600 was the total amount of FPUC benefits claimant actually received, not claimant's overpayment amount.

**CONCLUSIONS AND REASONS:** Order No. 22-UI-203843 is modified. Claimant was overpaid \$14,246 in regular UI benefits, \$544 in PEUC benefits, and \$5,400 in FPUC benefits.

The order under review concluded that claimant overpaid \$14,246 in regular UI benefits and \$5,944 in FPUC benefits. Order No. 22-UI-203843 at 7. The record does not support this conclusion and the order under review is therefore modified as set forth below.

**Overpayment of Regular UI Benefits.** ORS 657.315(1)(a) provides, in relevant part, that an individual who has been overpaid benefits because of an error not caused by the individual's false statement, misrepresentation of a material fact or failure to disclose a material fact, or because an initial decision to pay benefits is subsequently reversed by a decision finding the individual is not eligible for the benefits, is liable to have the amount deducted from any future benefits otherwise payable to the individual under this chapter for any week or weeks within five years following the week in which the decision establishing the erroneous payment became final.

The record shows that claimant was paid regular UI benefits to which he was not entitled because, prior to filing his initial claim for regular UI benefits, claimant quit working for his previous employer for a reason that the Department determined was without good cause, and so should have been disqualified from receiving regular UI benefits. As the Department witness acknowledged at hearing, the Department overpaid claimant due to agency error. Audio Record at 10:50; 16:22. This is because claimant disclosed his quit on his regular UI initial application, wished to file for PUA but was not allowed to do so, and the Department paid claimant without first adjudicating his quit under its "benefits-while-you-wait" policy. Audio Record at 16:22. The fact that the Department was aware that it needed to adjudicate claimant's work separation in order to determine his eligibility for benefits, yet paid him anyway, shows that the overpayment was the result of agency error. Further, that the Department initially paid claimant, then concluded that it should not have paid him after it confirmed that his quit was disqualifying, can be viewed as an initial decision to pay benefits that was subsequently reversed by a decision finding claimant was not eligible for benefits. Thus, claimant's regular UI overpayment is governed by ORS 657.315.

The Department paid claimant \$646 in regular UI benefits each week for weeks 14-20 through 33-20 and 35-20 through 40-20. The total amount of regular UI benefits claimant received for those 26 weeks was \$16,796 (26 weeks x \$646 = \$16,796). For weeks 14-20 through 31-20, 33-20, and 35-20 through 40-20, the Department assigned \$102 of the PUA benefits claimant was entitled to as an offset amount totaling \$2,550 (25 weeks x \$102 = \$2,550). After applying the PUA offset, claimant's regular UI overpayment was \$14,246. Pursuant to ORS 657.315(1)(a), claimant is liable to have the \$14,246 overpayment deducted from any future benefits otherwise payable to him under ORS Chapter 657 during the five-year period following the date on which decision # 130102 becomes final.

**Repayment of PEUC Benefits.** Claimant also received \$646 in PEUC benefits for week 42-20 to which he was not entitled. The Department assigned \$102 of the PUA benefits claimant was entitled to for week 42-20 as an offset. After applying the PUA offset, claimant's PEUC overpayment was \$544.

Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 9025(e)(2), an individual who receives PEUC benefits to which the individual was not entitled is liable to repay those benefits, unless the Department waives such repayment. At hearing, the Department witness testified that claimant's "federal payments have been waived." Audio Record at 11:02. However, it is not evident that the Department waived the PEUC overpayment because the ALJ limited testimony and excluded documentary evidence of any federal waiver the Department may have granted to claimant. Audio Record at 4:05; 15:50.

The record strongly suggests that claimant's PEUC overpayment was waived. To the extent the Department did not waive claimant's PEUC overpayment, however, claimant is liable for the overpayment of \$544 in PEUC benefits he received for week 42-20. Absent the PEUC overpayment having been waived, the Department may recover the PEUC benefits by deduction from any future PEUC payments payable to claimant or from any future unemployment compensation payable to him under any state or federal unemployment compensation law administered by the Department during the three-year period following the date on which decision # 130102 becomes final. 15 U.S.C. § 9025(e)(3)

**Repayment of FPUC Benefits.** The Department paid claimant \$600 in FPUC benefits for each of weeks 14-20 through 30-20. Claimant was not entitled to receive these FPUC benefits as the Department paid them in connection with the regular UI benefits claimant received for those weeks, and as discussed above, those were benefits to which claimant was not entitled because of his quit without good cause.

The total amount of FPUC benefits claimant received for weeks 14-20 through 30-20 in connection with his regular UI claim was \$10,200 (17 weeks x \$600 = \$10,200). The Department assigned eight of the 17 weeks of the \$600 per week FPUC payments claimant was entitled to receive in connection with his PUA claim as an offset amount totaling \$4,800 (8 weeks x \$600 = \$4,800). After applying the offset, claimant's remaining FPUC overpayment was \$5,400.

Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 9023(f)(2), an individual who received FPUC benefits to which the individual was not entitled is liable to repay those benefits, unless the Department waives such repayment. As noted above, the Department witness testified at the hearing that claimant's "federal payments have been waived." Audio Record at 11:02. However, it is not evident that the Department waived the FPUC overpayment because the ALJ limited testimony and excluded documentary evidence of any federal waiver the Department may have granted to claimant. Audio Record at 4:05; 15:50.

The record strongly suggests that claimant's FPUC overpayment was waived. To the extent the Department did not waive claimant's FPUC overpayment, claimant is liable for the overpayment of \$5,400 in FPUC he received in connection with the regular UI benefits claimant received weeks 14-20 through 30-20. Absent the FPUC overpayment having been waived, the Department may recover the FPUC benefits by deduction from any future FPUC payments payable to claimant or from any future unemployment compensation payable to him under any state or federal unemployment compensation law administered by the Department during the three-year period following the date on which decision # 130102 becomes final. 15 U.S.C. § 9023(f)(3)(A).

In his October 25, 2022 written argument, claimant contended that a 2020 1099-G form he received from the Department shows that he was paid a total of \$29,142 in unemployment compensation in calendar year 2020. Exhibit 2 at 2; Claimant's October 25, 2022 Written Argument at 7. Claimant argued that this figure is inconsistent with Findings of Fact Nos. 1 and 2 of decision # 130102, which stated that claimant received \$20,120 in regular UI and PEUC benefits and \$15,600 in FPUC benefits for a total of \$35,720 in benefits received. Exhibit 1 at 1.

The numbers reflected in Findings of Fact Nos. 1 and 2 of decision # 130102 are accurate, although they are not presented in a very clear fashion. Although it specifically mentions only regular UI and PEUC, Finding of Fact No. 1 refers to all the benefits claimant received via regular UI, PEUC and PUA, not merely the amounts he was paid in calendar year 2020. Exhibit 1 at 1. That figure amounts to \$20,120 and consists of \$16,796 in regular UI benefits received (26 weeks x \$646 = \$16,796), \$646 in PEUC benefits received (1 week x \$646 = \$646), and \$2,678 in PUA benefits received ((26 weeks x \$205 = \$5,330) minus (26 weeks x \$102 PUA offset = \$2652) = \$2,678).

Similarly, Finding of Fact No. 2 refers to all the FPUC benefits claimant received, not merely the amounts he was paid in calendar year 2020. Exhibit 1 at 1. That figure amounts to \$15,600 and consists of \$10,200 of FPUC benefits claimant received in connection with the regular UI benefits he received for weeks 14-20 through 30-20 (17 weeks x \$600 = \$10,200) and the \$5,400 of FPUC benefits claimant received in connection with his PUA claim ((17 weeks x \$600 = \$10,200) minus (8 weeks offset x \$600 = \$4,800) = \$5,400).

The reason \$29,142 appears on claimant's 2020 1099-G form is because the 1099-G form relates only to the amounts claimant was actually paid in calendar year 2020. In the calendar year 2020, claimant received \$29,142 in benefits from the Department. This figure consisted of the \$16,796 of regular UI benefits (26 weeks x \$646 = \$16,796), the \$646 of PEUC benefits (1 week x \$646 = \$646), the \$10,200 of FPUC benefits claimant received (17 weeks x \$600 = \$10,200), and \$1,500 in LWA benefits. The PUA benefits claimant received for the weeks at issue and the FPUC benefits he received in connection with those PUA benefits were paid after calendar year 2020. *See* Exhibit 2 at 9-10 (claimant's bank statements showing receipt of PUA benefits in January 2021 and July and August 2022).

To summarize, claimant is liable for an overpayment of \$14,246 in regular UI benefits to be deducted from future benefits only. Claimant may wish to apply for a waiver of recovery of this overpayment. Instructions for doing so are included in a note at the end of this decision.

Claimant was also overpaid \$544 in PEUC benefits and \$5,400 in FPUC benefits. As noted above, the record strongly suggests the Department waived these overpayments. Absent waiver, claimant is liable

to repay these overpayments by deduction from future benefits payable only. To the extent the Department has not already waived recovery of claimant's PEUC and FPUC overpayments, claimant may wish to apply for a waiver. Instructions for doing so are included in a note at the end of this decision.

**DECISION:** Order No. 22-UI-203843 is modified, as outlined above.

D. Hettle and A. Steger-Bentz;  
S. Serres, not participating.

**DATE of Service:** December 16, 2022

**NOTE:** The Department may defer recovery or completely waive the overpaid amount if certain standards are met. To make a request for Waiver of Overpayment Recovery, call 503-947-1995 or email [OED\\_Overpayment\\_unit@employ.oregon.gov](mailto:OED_Overpayment_unit@employ.oregon.gov) . You must submit waiver applications that correspond to the program for which you were overpaid benefits. **If you were overpaid benefits under both state and federal benefits programs, you will need to file two separate waiver applications.** To access a State UI Overpayment Waiver application go online to <https://unemployment.oregon.gov/waivers> and click the link for "State UI Overpayment Waiver". To access a Federal Program Overpayment Waiver application go online to <https://unemployment.oregon.gov/waivers> and click the link for "Federal Program Overpayment Waiver".

**NOTE:** You may appeal this decision by filing a Petition for Judicial Review with the Oregon Court of Appeals within 30 days of the date of service listed above. *See* ORS 657.282. For forms and information, you may write to the Oregon Court of Appeals, Records Section, 1163 State Street, Salem, Oregon 97310 or visit the Court of Appeals website at [courts.oregon.gov](http://courts.oregon.gov). Once on the website, use the 'search' function to search for 'petition for judicial review employment appeals board'. A link to the forms and information will be among the search results.

**Please help us improve our service by completing an online customer service survey.** To complete the survey, please go to <https://www.surveymzmo.com/s3/5552642/EAB-Customer-Service-Survey>. You can access the survey using a computer, tablet, or smartphone. If you are unable to complete the survey online and need a paper copy of the survey, please contact our office.



# Understanding Your Employment Appeals Board Decision

## English

Attention – This decision affects your unemployment benefits. If you do not understand this decision, contact the Employment Appeals Board immediately. If you do not agree with this decision, you may file a Petition for Judicial Review with the Oregon Court of Appeals following the instructions written at the end of the decision.

## Simplified Chinese

注意 – 本判決會影響您的失業救濟金。如果您不明白本判決，請立即聯繫就業上訴委員會。如果您不同意此判決，您可以按照該判決結尾所寫的說明，向俄勒岡州上訴法院提出司法複審申請。

## Traditional Chinese

注意 – 本判決會影響您的失業救濟金。如果您不明白本判決，請立即聯繫就業上訴委員會。如果您不同意此判決，您可以按照該判決結尾所寫的說明，向俄勒岡州上訴法院提出司法複審申請。

## Tagalog

Paalala – Nakakaapekto ang desisyong ito sa iyong mga benepisyo sa pagkawala ng trabaho. Kung hindi mo naiintindihan ang desisyong ito, makipag-ugnayan kaagad sa Lupon ng mga Apela sa Trabaho (Employment Appeals Board). Kung hindi ka sumasang-ayon sa desisyong ito, maaari kang maghain ng isang Petisyon sa Pagsusuri ng Hukuman (Petition for Judicial Review) sa Hukuman sa Paghahabol (Court of Appeals) ng Oregon na sinusunod ang mga tagubilin na nakasulat sa dulo ng desisyon.

## Vietnamese

Chú ý - Quyết định này ảnh hưởng đến trợ cấp thất nghiệp của quý vị. Nếu quý vị không hiểu quyết định này, hãy liên lạc với Ban Kháng Cáo Việc Làm ngay lập tức. Nếu quý vị không đồng ý với quyết định này, quý vị có thể nộp Đơn Xin Tái Xét Tư Pháp với Tòa Kháng Cáo Oregon theo các hướng dẫn được viết ra ở cuối quyết định này.

## Spanish

Atención – Esta decisión afecta sus beneficios de desempleo. Si no entiende esta decisión, comuníquese inmediatamente con la Junta de Apelaciones de Empleo. Si no está de acuerdo con esta decisión, puede presentar una Aplicación de Revisión Judicial ante el Tribunal de Apelaciones de Oregon siguiendo las instrucciones escritas al final de la decisión.

## Russian

Внимание – Данное решение влияет на ваше пособие по безработице. Если решение Вам непонятно – немедленно обратитесь в Апелляционный Комитет по Трудоустройству. Если Вы не согласны с принятым решением, вы можете подать Ходатайство о Пересмотре Судебного Решения в Апелляционный Суд штата Орегон, следуя инструкциям, описанным в конце решения.



**Khmer**

ចំណុចសំខាន់ – សេចក្តីសម្រេចនេះមានផលប៉ះពាល់ដល់អត្ថប្រយោជន៍គ្មានការងារធ្វើរបស់លោកអ្នក។ ប្រសិនបើលោកអ្នកមិនយល់អំពីសេចក្តីសម្រេចនេះ សូមទាក់ទងគណៈកម្មការឧទ្ធរណ៍ការងារភ្លាមៗ។ ប្រសិនបើលោកអ្នកមិនយល់ស្របចំពោះសេចក្តីសម្រេចនេះទេ លោកអ្នកអាចដាក់ពាក្យប្តឹងសុំឲ្យមានការពិនិត្យរឿងក្តីឡើងវិញជាមួយតុលាការឧទ្ធរណ៍រដ្ឋ Oregon ដោយអនុវត្តតាមសេចក្តីណែនាំដែលសរសេរនៅខាងចុងបញ្ចប់នៃសេចក្តីសម្រេចនេះ។

**Laotian**

ເອົາໃຈໃສ່ – ຄໍາຕັດສິນນີ້ມີຜົນກະທົບຕໍ່ກັບເງິນຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອການຫວ່າງງານຂອງທ່ານ. ຖ້າທ່ານບໍ່ເຂົ້າໃຈຄໍາຕັດສິນນີ້, ກະລຸນາຕິດຕໍ່ຫາຄະນະກຳມະການອຸທອນການຈ້າງງານໃນທັນທີ. ຖ້າທ່ານບໍ່ເຫັນດີນໍາຄໍາຕັດສິນນີ້, ທ່ານສາມາດຍື່ນຄໍາຮ້ອງຂໍການທົບທວນຄໍາຕັດສິນນໍາສານອຸທອນລັດ Oregon ໄດ້ໂດຍປະຕິບັດຕາມຄໍາແນະນໍາທີ່ບອກໄວ້ຢູ່ຕອນທ້າຍຂອງຄໍາຕັດສິນນີ້.

**Arabic**

هذا القرار قد يؤثر على منحة البطالة الخاصة بك، إذا لم تفهم هذا القرار، إتصل بمجلس منازعات العمل فوراً، و إذا كنت لا توافق على هذا القرار، يمكنك رفع شكوى للمراجعة القانونية بمحكمة الإستئناف بأوريغون و ذلك بإتباع الإرشادات المدرجة أسفل القرار.

**Farsi**

توجه - این حکم بر مزایای بیکاری شما تاثیر می گذارد. اگر با این تصمیم موافق نیستید، بلافاصله با هیأت فرجام خواهی استخدام تماس بگیرید. اگر از این حکم رضایت ندارید، می‌توانید با استفاده از دستور العمل موجود در پایان آن، از دادگاه تجدید نظر اورگان درخواست تجدید نظر کنید.

**Employment Appeals Board - 875 Union Street NE | Salem, OR 97311**  
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