

**STATE OF FLORIDA**  
**REEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE APPEALS COMMISSION**

In the matter of:

Claimant/Appellant

R.A.A.C. Order No. 13-05317

vs.

Referee Decision No. 13-27515U

Employer/Appellee

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**ORDER OF REEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE APPEALS COMMISSION**

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This case comes before the Commission for disposition of an appeal of the decision of a reemployment assistance appeals referee pursuant to Section 443.151(4)(c), Florida Statutes. The referee's decision stated that a request for review should specify any and all allegations of error with respect to the referee's decision, and that allegations of error not specifically set forth in the request for review may be considered waived.

Upon appeal of an examiner's determination, a referee schedules a hearing. Parties are advised prior to the hearing that the hearing is their only opportunity to present all of their evidence in support of their case. The appeals referee has responsibility to develop the hearing record, weigh the evidence, resolve conflicts in the evidence, and render a decision supported by competent and substantial evidence. Section 443.151(4)(b)5., Florida Statutes, provides that any part of the evidence may be received in written form, and all testimony of parties and witnesses shall be made under oath. Irrelevant, immaterial, or unduly repetitious evidence shall be excluded, but all other evidence of a type commonly relied upon by reasonably prudent persons in the conduct of their affairs is admissible, whether or not such evidence would be admissible in a trial in state court. Hearsay evidence may be used for the purpose of supplementing or explaining other evidence, or to support a finding if it would be admissible over objection in civil actions. Notwithstanding Section 120.57(1)(c), Florida Statutes, hearsay evidence may support a finding of fact if the party against whom it is offered has a reasonable opportunity to review such evidence prior to the hearing and the appeals referee or special deputy determines, after considering all relevant facts and circumstances, that the evidence is trustworthy and probative and that the interests of justice are best served by its admission into evidence.

Having considered all arguments raised on appeal and having reviewed the hearing record, the Commission concludes no legal basis exists to remand the case for further proceedings. By law, the Commission's review is limited to those matters that were presented to the referee and are contained in the official record.

The issue before the Commission is whether the claimant voluntarily left work without good cause attributable to the employing unit or was discharged by the employer for misconduct connected with work within the meaning of Section 443.101(1), Florida Statutes. Whether a claimant quit or was discharged is a factual determination to be made by the referee. *Williams v. Florida Unemployment Appeals Commission* 67 So. 3d 1229 (Fla. 3d DCA 2011) (citing *Gulfview Animal Hospital v. Zemke*, 741 So. 2d 1163 (Fla. 2d DCA 1999)). The finding can only be reversed if it is not supported by competent, substantial evidence. *See id.*; *Aldana-Chiles v. Florida Unemployment Appeals Commission*, 930 So. 2d 808, 810 (Fla. 3d DCA 2006); *Jones v. Creative World School, Inc.*, 603 So. 2d 118 (Fla. 2d DCA 1992).

The referee made the following findings of fact:

The claimant initially worked in a company where the owner of the company of record was a minority shareholder in New Jersey. While the claimant worked in New Jersey, she would regularly ask the owner of the company of record for availability in her Florida office, because she wanted to move to Florida. When the owner had availability in Florida, she informed the claimant. In March of 2011, the claimant began working for the owner [P. G.] Company in Florida. The owner of the company owned the company in Florida 100%. The company in New Jersey and the company in Florida are two separate entities. The claimant worked as a membership representative/sales counselor. The employer in Florida engaged in a matchmaking business. On February 5, 2013, the claimant was in a meeting with the director of the Florida office, who was her immediate supervisor. During the meeting, the claimant walked out of the meeting because she did not like the direction the meeting was going. On February 6, 2013, the owner called the claimant to let her know that her conduct of walking out on a meeting was unacceptable. On February 6, 2013, the claimant sent the director a text that she was leaving because she was sick. The claimant also left a note for the director that she was requesting her vacation time from February 11, 2013, through February 15, 2013. The claimant left for vacation without approval. On February 6, 2013, a CBS news crew came into the employer's office on the allegation that the

business being conducted was a scam. CBS ran a segment on their network indicating the business being conducted by the employer was a scam. All employees became on edge because of the CBS report. The owner contacted her attorney and the attorney advised her to conduct an investigation on the alleged scam. The attorney conducted the investigation on behalf of the employer and concluded that the employer did not engage in a scam. The CBS crew came to the employer's office the same day the claimant left work ill. On February 10, 2013, the owner sent an e-mail to all employees advising them that she did not want anyone in the office alone at any time "for your own safety and protection." In addition, the owner indicated in the e-mail that the work hours would be from 12 noon until 9 p.m., and that the change was for the employees' safety and protection. The owner sent this e-mail because she did not want anyone subjected to a camera crew barging into the office and finding someone alone. When the claimant received the e-mail, she sent the owner's attorney and the owner an e-mail to inquire as to what the unsafe condition was in the office. The attorney forwarded the e-mail to the owner. The owner did not respond to the e-mail, as soon as the claimant would have wanted, because she was busy dealing with the issue of the alleged scam. On February 10, 2013, the claimant sent a second e-mail to management indicating that she was confused about the implied safety problem. The claimant also inquired as to whether her hours would be cut. The claimant also wanted to know if she was under any type of threat. The owner did not respond to the claimant's e-mail because she was still dealing with the allegation of the alleged scam. On February 11, 2013, the owner sent a text to the claimant asking her if she was going to the office after her X-ray. The claimant did not respond. On February 11, 2013, the claimant, in an e-mail, informed the owner that she did not receive her text. On February 11, 2013, the owner, in an e-mail, informed the claimant that she was initiating an investigation to address the claimant's concerns. The owner asked the claimant to contact her and her attorney to arrange for a meeting. On February 16, 2013, the claimant sent an e-mail to the employer that she was sick with lupus and indicated that she wanted to be a part of the investigation into the alleged scam. The claimant wanted to be assured that the employer's attorney would represent her in case of litigation. On February 16, 2013, in an e-mail, the owner informed the claimant that she had exhausted all her sick time and vacation time, and that if she was planning to return to work

she should let her know. The owner instructed the claimant to request for a leave of absence if she did not plan to return to work, but expected to return in the future. The owner also asked the claimant for a sick note from a doctor upon her return to work. On February 24, 2013, the owner sent an e-mail to the claimant responding to the issue of the safety concerns raised by the claimant. The owner informed the claimant "I do not feel that there are safety concerns at the office since we have not had anyone barging in there with cameras for two weeks now, I feel the threat [has] passed." The owner asked the claimant for a return date to work and for a doctor's note upon her return to work. On February 26, 2013, the claimant sent an e-mail to the owner informing her "I am coming to the office to return my key and the security parking pass, and pick up my things." On February 26, 2013, the owner sent an e-mail to the claimant that she accepted her resignation. On February 27, 2013, the claimant e-mailed the owner that she was coming to the office with the CBS camera crew and a police escort to retrieve her belongings. On the advice of her attorney, the owner obtained a notice of trespass and served it on the claimant. On February 28, 2013, the claimant arrived at the office with a police escort to retrieve her belongings. The claimant quit effective February 26, 2013, in an e-mail she sent to the employer, which stated, "I am coming to the office to return my key and the security parking pass and pick up my things."

Based on these findings, the referee held the claimant voluntarily left work without good cause attributable to the employing unit.

On appeal to the Commission, the appellant alleges that the referee ignored the appellant's evidence and arguments in favor of the testimony and other evidence of the appellee. It is the responsibility of the appeals referee to judge the credibility of the witnesses and to resolve conflicts in evidence, including testimonial evidence. In her conclusions of law, the referee recognized that conflicting evidence was presented by the parties. After analyzing the evidence, the referee resolved material evidentiary conflicts in favor of the employee/appellee. Absent extraordinary circumstances, the Commission cannot substitute its judgment and overturn a referee's conflict resolution. Accordingly, the referee's findings are sustained.

During the hearing the claimant variously described her separation as being “fired,” “discharged” and “forced out.” The employer’s accepted evidence reflects the claimant voluntarily quit her employment without good cause. The claimant repeatedly denied quitting her employment. While the claimant may not have understood the distinctions in the law in regards to the treatment of a discharge versus a voluntary separation, her failure to argue during the appeals hearing that she voluntarily quit her employment prohibits the rendering of a decision that she had good cause attributable to the employer to quit. *See Nelson v. Unemployment Appeals Commission*, 927 So. 2d 190, 191-192 (Fla. 2d DCA 2006). *See also* U.A.C. Order No. 12-01951 (March 16, 2012).

The Commission notes the claimant’s assertions that the employer forced her out by not responding to e-mails that contained questions about safety issues and her hours, and, by posting her position on Craigslist. “[A] person may be deemed discharged if the words and actions of the employer would logically lead a prudent person to believe his tenure had been terminated.” *LeDew v. Unemployment Appeals Commission*, 456 So. 2d 1219, 1223-24 (Fla. 1st DCA 1984). In her decision, the referee specifically addressed the claimant’s contention that the employer’s conduct evidenced that she was discharged and the referee concluded the contention was not supported by the record.

Assuming the claimant’s contention is that she was constructively discharged, i.e., she quit for good cause, the referee's findings are sufficient to show good cause did not exist. The employer responded to the claimant's e-mail regarding safety issues two days in advance of the claimant's resignation. The claimant's question regarding her hours was also premature considering she was out for medical reasons during the period in question and had not provided the employer with a date she anticipated returning to work. Finally, the owner of the company explained the position was advertised because they were seeking additional personnel, and she intended to retain the claimant if she had hired another person.

On appeal to the Commission, the claimant’s representative asserts the claimant had good cause to quit because the employer was engaged in illegal activity. While the claimant alluded to this issue during the hearing, she did not fully argue that it was the cause of her separation from employment. The employer of record provided matchmaking/dating services. The Commission notes that, during the appeals hearing, the employer’s director admitted to instructing the claimant to misrepresent the ages of clients on one or two occasions. The director, however, also testified that the claimant was already misrepresenting clients’ ages prior to the issuance of her instructions. Additionally, the owner was not aware any

of the employees were misrepresenting the clients' ages until the appeals hearing. The referee's findings further reflect the employer was diligent in investigating whether any improper conduct, i.e., scams, was occurring in their office, retained outside counsel to do so, and concluded no scams were occurring through their office.

The findings of the appeals referee are sufficient as to the issues relating to potential good cause, are supported by the evidence in the record and, ultimately, support the conclusion that the claimant did not have good cause to relinquish her employment. The Commission, therefore, concludes the record adequately supports the referee's material findings and the referee's conclusion is a correct application of the pertinent laws to the material facts of the case.

The Reemployment Assistance Appeals Commission has received the request of the claimant's representative for the approval of a fee for work performed in conjunction with the appeal to the Commission, as required by Section 443.041(2)(a), Florida Statutes. In examining the reasonableness of the fee, the Commission is cognizant that: (1) in the event a claimant prevails at the Commission level, the law contains no provision for the award of a representative's fees to the claimant's representative, by either the opposing party or the State (i.e., a claimant must pay his or her own representative's fee); and (2) the amount of reemployment assistance secured by a claimant may be very small. The legislature specifically gave referees (with respect to the initial appeal) and the Commission (with respect to the higher-level review) the power to review and approve a representative's fees due to a concern that claimants could end up spending more on fees than they could reasonably expect to receive in reemployment assistance.

Upon consideration of the complexity of the issues involved, the services actually rendered to the claimant, and the factors noted above, the Commission approves a fee of \$345.

The referee's decision is affirmed. The claimant is disqualified from receipt of benefits. The employer's account is relieved of charges in connection with this claim.

It is so ordered.

REEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE APPEALS COMMISSION

Frank E. Brown, Chairman  
Thomas D. Epsky, Member  
Joseph D. Finnegan, Member

This is to certify that on

12/27/2013 ,

the above Order was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Reemployment Assistance Appeals Commission, and a copy mailed to the last known address of each interested party.

By: Kady Thomas  
Deputy Clerk



DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY  
Reemployment Assistance Appeals  
MSC 350WD CALDWELL BUILDING  
107 EAST MADISON STREET  
TALLAHASSEE FL 32399-4143

**IMPORTANT:** For free translation assistance, you may call 1-800-204-2418. Please do not delay, as there is a limited time to appeal.  
**IMPORTANTE:** Para recibir ayuda gratuita con traducciones, puede llamar al 1-800-204-2418. Por favor hágalo lo antes posible, ya que el tiempo para apelar es limitado.  
**ENPÒTAN:** Pou yon intèpret asistè ou gratis, nou gendwa rélé 1-800-204-2418. Sil vou plè pa pran àmpil tòn, paské tòn limité pou ou ranpli apèl la.

Docket No. **2013-27515U**

Jurisdiction: §443.151(4)(a)&(b) Florida Statutes

**CLAIMANT/Appellant**

**EMPLOYER/Appellee**

APPEARANCES: CLAIMANT & EMPLOYER

LOCAL OFFICE #: 3627-0

**DECISION OF APPEALS REFEREE**

**Important appeal rights are explained at the end of this decision.**

**Derechos de apelación importantes son explicados al final de esta decisión.**

**Yo eksplike kèk dwa dapèl enpòtan lan fen desizyon sa a.**

**Issues Involved:**

**SEPARATION:** Whether the claimant was discharged for misconduct connected with work or voluntarily left work without good cause as defined in the statute, pursuant to Sections 443.101(1), (9), (10), (11); 443.036(30), Florida Statutes; Rule 73B-11.020, Florida Administrative Code.

**CHARGES TO EMPLOYMENT RECORD:** Whether benefit payments made to the claimant shall be charged to the employment record of the employer, pursuant to Sections 443.101(9); 443.131(3)(a), Florida Statutes; Rules 73B-10.026, 11.018, Florida Administrative Code. (If employer charges are not at issue on the current claim, the hearing may determine charges on a subsequent claim.)

**Findings of Fact:** The claimant initially worked in a company where the owner of the company of record was a minority shareholder in New Jersey. While the claimant worked in New Jersey, she would regularly ask the owner of the company of record for availability in her Florida office, because she wanted to move to Florida. When the owner had availability in Florida, she informed the claimant. In March of 2011, the claimant began working for the owner in Florida. The owner of the company owned the company in Florida 100%. The company in New Jersey and the company in Florida are two separate entities. The claimant worked as a membership representative /sales



counselor. The employer in Florida engaged in a matchmaking business. On February 5, 2013, the claimant was in a meeting with the director of the Florida office, who was her immediate supervisor. During the meeting, the claimant walked out of the meeting because she did not like the direction the meeting was going. On February 6, 2013, the owner called the claimant to let her know that her conduct of walking out on a meeting was unacceptable. On February 6, 2013, the claimant sent the director a text that she was leaving because she was sick. The claimant also left a note for the director that she was requesting her vacation time from February 11, 2013, through February 15, 2013. The claimant left for vacation without approval. On February 6, 2013, a CBS news crew came into the employer's office on the allegation that the business being conducted was a scam. CBS ran a segment on their network indicating the business being conducted by the employer was a scam. All employees became on edge because of the CBS report. The owner contacted her attorney and the attorney advised her to conduct an investigation on the alleged scam. The attorney conducted the investigation on behalf of the employer and concluded that the employer did not engage in a scam. The CBS crew came to the employer's office the same day, the claimant left work ill. On February 10, 2013, the owner sent an e-mail to all employees advising them that she did not want anyone in the office alone at any time "for your own safety and protection." In addition, the owner indicated in the e-mail that the work hours would be from 12noon until 9p.m., and that the change was for the employees' safety and protection. The owner sent this e-mail because she did not want anyone subjected to a camera crew barging into the office and finding someone alone. When the claimant received the e-mail, she sent the owner's attorney and the owner an e-mail to inquire as to what the unsafe condition was in the office. The attorney forwarded the e-mail to the owner. The owner did not respond to the e-mail, as soon as the claimant would have wanted, because she was busy dealing with the issue of the alleged scam. On February 10, 2013, the claimant sent a second e-mail to management indicating that she was confused about the implied safety problem. The claimant also inquired as

to whether her hours would be cut. The claimant also wanted to know if she was under any type of threat. The owner did not respond to the claimant's e-mail because she was still dealing with the allegation of the alleged scam. On February 11, 2013, the owner sent a text to the claimant asking her if she was going to the office after her X-ray. The claimant did not respond. On February 11, 2013, the claimant, in an e-mail, informed the owner that she did not receive her text. On February 11, 2013, the owner, in an e-mail, informed the claimant that she was initiating an investigation to address the claimant's concerns. The owner asked the claimant to contact her and her attorney to arrange for a meeting. On February 16, 2013, the claimant sent an e-mail to the employer that she was sick with lupus and indicated that she wanted to be a part of the investigation into the alleged scam. The claimant wanted to be assured that the employer's attorney would represent her in case of litigation. On February 16, 2013, in an e-mail, the owner informed the claimant that she had exhausted all her sick time and vacation time, and that if she was planning to return to work she should let her know. The owner instructed the claimant to request for a leave of absence if she did not plan to return to work, but expected to return in the future. The owner also asked the claimant for a sick note from a doctor upon her return to work. On February 24, 2013, the owner sent an e-mail to the claimant responding to the issue of the safety concerns raised by the claimant. The owner informed the claimant "I do not feel that there are safety concerns at the office since we have not had anyone barging in there with cameras for two weeks now, I feel the threat had passed." The owner asked the claimant for a return date to work and for a doctor's note upon her return to work. On February 26, 2013, the claimant sent an e-mail to the owner informing her "I am coming to the office to return my key and the security parking pass, and pick up my things." On February 26, 2013, the owner sent an e-mail to the claimant that she accepted her resignation. On February 27, 2013, the claimant e-mailed the owner that she was coming to the office with the CBS camera crew and a police escort to retrieve her belongings. On the advice of her attorney, the owner obtained a notice of trespass and

served it on the claimant. On February 28, 2013, the claimant arrived at the office with a police escort to retrieve her belongings. The claimant quit effective February 26, 2013, in an email she sent to the employer, which stated, "I am coming to the office to return my key and the security parking pass and pick up my things."

**Conclusions of Law:** The law provides that a claimant who voluntarily left work without good cause as defined in the statute will be disqualified for benefits. "Good cause" includes only cause attributable to the employing unit or illness or disability of the claimant requiring separation from the work. However, a claimant who voluntarily left work to return immediately when called to work by a permanent employing unit that temporarily terminated the claimant's work within the previous 6 calendar months, or to relocate due to a military-connected spouse's permanent change of station, activation, or unit deployment orders, is not subject to this disqualification.

When determining whether a job separation is due to a quit or a discharge, consideration must be giving to the moving party. In the instant case, it was shown that the job separation occurred because the claimant, in an e-mail to the owner, informed the owner "I am coming to the office to return my key and the security parking pass and pick up my things." As such, the claimant is considered the moving party. The burden of proof is on the claimant who voluntarily quit work to show by a preponderance of the evidence that quitting was with good cause. Uniweld Products, Inc., v. Industrial Relations Commission, 277 So.2d 827 (Fla. 4th DCA 1973). In the instant case, the claimant left a note for her supervisor to request vacation time off from February 11, 2013, through February 15, 2013. The claimant did not receive authorization prior to leaving on vacation. The claimant used the time off as sick time, as she had some medical problems during the vacation. It was shown that the job separation occurred because of multiple e-mails exchanged between the owner and the claimant. The owner sent multiple emails to the claimant to bring a

doctor's note for her sickness upon return to work. In addition, the owner offered the claimant a leave of absence supported by medical documentation, if the claimant needed time off for medical reasons, because she had exhausted all her vacation time. The claimant chose not to request a leave of absence. As such, the claimant failed to make any reasonable attempt to preserve her employment after the conclusion of her leave. On February 26, 2013, the claimant initiated the separation in an e-mail sent to the owner, informing her she was returning the keys and security-parking pass and would be picking up her things. An individual who leaves work voluntarily, as the claimant did, carries the burden to show that the leaving was with good cause attributable to the employer, in order to qualify for Reemployment Assistance benefits. That burden has not been met in this case. As such, the claimant shall be disqualified from the receipt of benefits.

The hearing officer was presented with conflicting testimony regarding material issues of fact and is charged with resolving these conflicts. The Reemployment Assistance Appeals Commission set forth factors to be considered in resolving credibility questions. These include the witness' opportunity and capacity to observe the event or act in question; any prior inconsistent statement by the witness; witness bias or lack of bias; the contradiction of the witness' version of events by other evidence or its consistency with other evidence; the inherent improbability of the witness' version of events; and the witness' demeanor. Upon considering these factors, the hearing officer finds the testimony of the employer to be more credible. Therefore, material conflicts in the evidence are resolved in favor of the employer.

The law provides that benefits will not be charged to the employment record of a contributing employer who furnishes required notice to the Department when the claimant left the work without good cause attributable to the employer.

The claimant did not quit with good cause attributable to the employer. Therefore, the employer's tax account will not be charged.

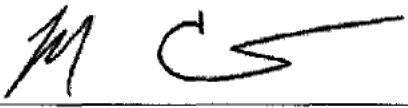
Consideration was given to the claimant's contention that the owner discharged her when she failed to respond to her e-mails regarding safety issues in the office. The record shows the claimant's contention is not supported by testimony on the record, and the documentary evidence in the records. Consideration was given to the documents obtained on the internet by the claimant. The documents are considered hearsay evidence and cannot be used to support a finding of fact. In addition, the documents are not relevant to the issues that led to the separation. As a result of all the reasons stated above, consideration is respectfully denied.

**Decision:** The determination dated March 29, 2013, is MODIFIED to show the correct issue start date as February 24, 2013. As MODIFIED, the determination is AFFIRMED. The claimant is disqualified from the receipt of benefits from February 24, 2013, and until earning \$4,675. The employer's tax account will not be charged.

If this decision disqualifies and/or holds the claimant ineligible for benefits already received, the claimant will be required to repay those benefits. The specific amount of any overpayment will be calculated by the department and set forth in a separate overpayment determination, unless specified in this decision. However, the time to request review of this decision is as shown above and is not stopped, delayed or extended by any other determination, decision or order.

This is to certify that a copy of the above decision was mailed to the last known address of each interested party on June 11, 2013.

OLALONPE  
SOBANJO  
Appeals Referee

By:   
MONTY E. CROCKETT, Deputy Clerk

**IMPORTANT - APPEAL RIGHTS:** This decision will become final unless a written request for review or reopening is filed within 20 calendar days after the mailing date shown. If the 20<sup>th</sup> day is a Saturday, Sunday or holiday defined in F.A.C. 73B-21.004, filing may be made on the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday or holiday. If this decision disqualifies and/or holds the claimant ineligible for benefits already received, the claimant will be required to repay those benefits. The specific amount of any overpayment will be calculated by the Department and set forth in a separate overpayment determination. However, the time to request review of this decision is as shown below and is not stopped, delayed or extended by any other determination, decision or order.

**A party who did not attend the hearing for good cause may request reopening, including the reason for not attending, at <https://iap.floridajobs.org/> or by writing to the address at the top of this decision. The date the confirmation number is generated will be the filing date of a request for reopening on the Appeals Web Site.**

A party who attended the hearing and received an adverse decision may file a request for review to the Reemployment Assistance Appeals Commission, Suite 101 Rhyne Building, 2740 Centerview Drive, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-4151; (Fax: 850-488-2123); <https://raaciap.floridajobs.org/>. If mailed, the postmark date will be the filing date. If faxed, hand-delivered, delivered by courier service other than the United States Postal Service, or submitted via the Internet, the date of receipt will be the filing date. To avoid delay, include the docket number and claimant's social security number. A party requesting review should specify any and all allegations of error with respect to the referee's decision, and provide factual and/or legal support for these challenges. Allegations of error not specifically set forth in the request for review may be considered waived.

**IMPORTANTE - DERECHOS DE APELACIÓN:** Esta decisión pasará a ser final a menos que una solicitud por escrito para revisión o reapertura se registre dentro de 20 días de calendario después de la fecha marcada en que la decisión fue remitida por correo. Si el vigésimo (20) día es un sábado, un domingo o un feriado definidos en F.A.C. 73B-21.004, el registro de la solicitud se puede realizar en el día siguiente que no sea un sábado, un domingo o un feriado. Si esta decisión descalifica y/o declara al reclamante como inelegible para recibir beneficios que ya fueron recibidos por el reclamante, se le requerirá al reclamante rembolsar esos beneficios. La cantidad específica de cualquier sobrepago [*pago excesivo de beneficios*] será calculada por la Agencia y establecida en una determinación de pago excesivo de beneficios que será emitida por separado. Sin embargo, el límite de tiempo para solicitar la revisión de esta decisión es como se establece anteriormente y dicho límite no es detenido, demorado o extendido por ninguna otra determinación, decisión u orden.

Una parte que no asistió a la audiencia por una buena causa puede solicitar una reapertura, incluyendo la razón por no haber comparecido en la audiencia, en <https://iap.floridajobs.org/> o escribiendo a la dirección en la parte superior de esta decisión. La fecha en que se genera el número de confirmación será la fecha de registro de una solicitud de reapertura realizada en el Sitio Web de la Oficina de Apelaciones.

Una parte que asistió a la audiencia y recibió una decisión adversa puede registrar una solicitud de revisión con la Comisión de Apelaciones de Desempleo; Reemployment Assistance Appeals Commission, Suite 101 Rhyne Building, 2740 Centerview Drive, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-4151; (Fax: 850-488-2123);

**<https://raaciap.floridajobs.org/>**. Si la solicitud es enviada por correo, la fecha del sello de la oficina de correos será la fecha de registro de la solicitud. Si es enviada por telefax, entregada a mano, entregada por servicio de mensajería, con la excepción del Servicio Postal de Estados Unidos, o realizada vía el Internet, la fecha en la que se recibe la solicitud será la fecha de registro. Para evitar demora, incluya el número de expediente [*docket number*] y el número de seguro social del reclamante. Una parte que solicita una revisión debe especificar cualquiera y todos los alegatos de error con respecto a la decisión del árbitro, y proporcionar fundamentos reales y/o legales para substanciar éstos desafíos. Los alegatos de error que no se establezcan con especificidad en la solicitud de revisión pueden considerarse como renunciados.

**ENPÒTAN – DWA DAPÈL:** Desizyon sa a ap definitiv sòf si ou depoze yon apèl nan yon delè 20 jou apre dat nou poste sa a ba ou. Si 20<sup>yèm</sup> jou a se yon samdi, yon dimanch oswa yon jou konje, jan sa defini lan F.A.C. 73B-21.004, depo an kapab fèt jou aprè a, si se pa yon samdi, yon dimanch oswa yon jou konje. Si desizyon an diskalifye epi/oswa deklare moun k ap fè demann lan pa kalifye pou alokasyon li resevwa deja, moun k ap fè demann lan ap gen pou li remèt lajan li te resevwa a. Se Ajans lan k ap kalkile montan nenpòt ki peman anplis epi y ap detèmine sa lan yon desizyon separe. Sepandan, delè pou mande revizyon desizyon sa a se delè yo bay anwo a; Okenn lòt detèminasyon, desizyon oswa lòd pa ka rete, retade oubyen pwolonje dat sa a.

Yon pati ki te gen yon rezon valab pou li pat asiste seyans lan gen dwa mande pou yo ouvri ka a ankò; fòk yo bay rezon yo pat ka vini an epi fè demann nan sou sitwèb sa a, <https://iap.floridajobs.org/> oswa alekri nan adrès ki mansyone okomansman desizyon sa a. Dat yo pwodui nimewo konfimasyon an se va dat yo prezante demann nan pou reouvri kòz la sou Sitwèb Apèl la.

Yon pati ki te asiste seyans la epi ki pat satisfè desizyon yo te pran an gen dwa mande yon revizyon nan men Reemployment Assistance Appeals Commission, Suite 101 Rhyne Building, 2740 Centerview Drive, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-4151; (Fax: 850-488-2123); **<https://raaciap.floridajobs.org/>**. Si ou voye l pa lapòs, dat ki sou tenb la ap dat ou depoze apèl la. Si ou depoze apèl la sou yon sitwèb, ou fakse li, bay li men nan lamèn, oswa voye li pa yon sèvis mesajri ki pa Sèvis Lapòs Lèzetazini (*United States Postal Service*), oswa voye li pa Entènèt, dat ki sou resi a se va dat depo a. Pou evite reta, mete nimewo rejis la (*docket number*) avèk nimewo sekirite sosyal moun k ap fè demann lan. Yon pati k ap mande revizyon dwe presize nenpòt ki alegasyon erè nan kad desizyon abit la, epi bay baz reyèl oubyen legal pou apiye alegasyon sa yo. Yo p ap pran an konsiderasyon alegasyon erè ki pa byen presize nan demann pou revizyon an.

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Any questions related to benefits or claim certifications should be referred to the Claims Information Center at 1-800-204-2418. An equal opportunity employer/program. Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities. Voice telephone numbers on this document may be reached by persons using TTY/TDD equipment via the Florida Relay Service at 711.

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