

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

In the matter of:

Claimant/Appellant

R.A.A.C. Docket No. 22-01700

vs.

Referee Decision No. 0101497727-02

Employer/Appellee

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**ORDER OF REEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE APPEALS COMMISSION**

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This case comes before the Commission for consideration of an appeal of the decision of a reemployment assistance appeals referee affirming an August 26, 2022 Notice of Request Not Granted determination denying the claimant's request for reconsideration of a prior monetary determination holding the claimant not monetarily qualified for the receipt of regular state reemployment assistance because her total base period wages were not 1.5 times the high quarter wages.<sup>1</sup> The claimant is seeking to have work which was reported on a 1099 tax form considered "employment" and use those wages credits in the monetary calculation. The referee's decision advised that a request for review should specify any and all contentions of error with respect to the referee's decision, and that contentions of error not specifically raised in the request for review may be considered waived. The Commission has jurisdiction pursuant to Section 443.151(4)(c), Florida Statutes.

Pursuant to the appeal filed in this case, the Reemployment Assistance Appeals Commission has conducted a complete review of the evidentiary and administrative record and the referee's decision. *See* §443.151(4)(c), Fla. Stat. The Commission's review is generally limited to the evidence and issues before the referee and contained in the official record.

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<sup>1</sup> The "base period" for a claim is the first four of the last five completed calendar quarters immediately preceding the first day of the claimant's benefit year. §443.036(7), Fla. Stat. To monetarily qualify for a regular state reemployment assistance claim in accordance with Chapter 443, the claimant must have a minimum of \$3,400 in wage credits from insured work over two or more quarters in the claimant's base period, and the total wage credits must be at least 1.5 times the credits in the claimant's high quarter, i.e., the quarter with the greatest amount of wages paid. *See* §443.091(1)(g), Fla. Stat.; §443.111(2), Fla. Stat.; §443.036(24), Fla. Stat.

The issues before the Commission are twofold. The first is whether services performed by the claimant during the base period constitute "employment," pursuant to Sections 443.036(21), 443.036(27); 443.1216, Florida Statutes, and the second is whether the claimant is entitled to additional wage credits for services performed during the base period within the meaning of Section 443.111(2), Florida Statutes.

The referee made the following findings of fact:

The claimant filed an application for reemployment assistance benefits effective August 7, 2022. On August 26, 2022, the Department issued a notice of monetary determination establishing a base period of April 1, 2021, to March 31, 2022, finding that the claimant was ineligible for benefits. The Department issued a non-monetary determination dated August 26, 202<sup>2</sup>. The claimant filed a timely appeal to that determination.

The claimant was employed with [T.C.I.] as a Tutor from September 2021 and is still partially employed. The claimant was considered an independent contractor by the employer. The claimant received a 1099 from this employer.

The claimant was also employed with [M.I.] as a Scorer from sometime in either 2017 or 2018 until June 2021. This job is a seasonal occupation. The claimant earned a total of \$551.90 from this employer in the first quarter of the base period. The claimant received a W-2 from this employer.

The claimant was also employed with [C.H.I.] as a Communications Coordinator from May 2018 until July 2021. The claimant earned a total of \$6,925.00 from this employer with \$5,100.00 in the first quarter of the base period and \$1,825.00 in the second quarter of the base period.

The claimant's highest earning quarter in the base period was in the third quarter, with \$5,100.00.

The claimant worked for no other employers during the base period.

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<sup>2</sup> We correct the referee's decision to reflect the nonmonetary determination was issued in 2022 rather than 2020.

Based on these findings, the referee concluded the claimant was employed as an independent contractor and, therefore, the claimant's wages with T.C.I. could not be included in the claim. Furthermore, the claimant's earning from her other employment did not monetarily qualify her for regular state reemployment assistance benefits because her total earnings were not at least 1.5 times her high quarter earnings. Consequently, the referee affirmed the August 26, 2022 determination and found no changes would be made to the prior monetary determination. Upon review of the record and arguments on appeal, the Commission concludes the record was not sufficiently developed; consequently, the case must be remanded.

Employment under the reemployment assistance law "includes a service performed . . . by . . . [a]n individual who, under the usual common-law rules applicable in determining the employer-employee relationship, is an employee." §443.1216(1)(a)2., Fla. Stat. The Florida common law rules referred to in the statute were established by the Florida Supreme Court in *Cantor v. Cochran*, 184 So. 2d 173 (Fla. 1966), which adopted the test laid out in the *Restatement (2d) of the Law of Agency*, Section 220 (1958). *Brayshaw v. Agency for Workforce Innovation*, 58 So. 3d 301, 302 (Fla. 1st DCA 2011). The Restatement test includes ten non-exclusive factors which must be considered by the factfinder in determining whether an individual is subject to the degree of control necessary for an employment relationship, or alternatively, whether the individual is an independent contractor. These factors include:

- (a) the extent of control which, by the agreement, the business may exercise over the details of the work;
- (b) whether the one employed is in a distinct occupation or business;
- (c) the kind of occupation, with reference to whether, in the locality, the work is usually done under the direction of the employer or by a specialist without supervision;
- (d) the skill required in the particular occupation;
- (e) whether the employer or worker supplies the instrumentalities, tools, and a place of work, for the person doing the work;
- (f) the length of time for which the person is employed;
- (g) the method of payment, whether by time or job;
- (h) whether the work is part of the regular business of the employer;
- (i) whether the parties believe they are creating the relation of master and servant;
- (j) whether the principal is or is not in business.

The question of whether a worker is an employee or an independent contractor is an issue of fact. Thus, the Commission's analysis on review is limited to the following steps: (1) ensuring that the referee applied the Restatement test as expressed in *Cantor* and interpreted by subsequent decisions; (2) determining whether the referee properly adduced evidence from all parties as to each Restatement factor that is relevant in the case; (3) determining whether each of the referee's findings as to the Restatement factors is supported by competent, substantial evidence; (4) determining whether the referee properly applied the law in determining whether each individual finding he made under the Restatement factors supports an employment relationship or an independent contractor relationship; and, (5) evaluating the ultimate factual finding of whether an individual was an employee or an independent contractor, to ensure that it is supported by the referee's subsidiary findings under the Restatement factors, and complies with the legal standards regarding the weight to be given to the factors. R.A.A.C. Order No. 16-02409 (December 13, 2016); R.A.A.C. Order No. 17-03154 (January 29, 2018).

As currently written, the referee's findings of fact are insufficient to enable the Commission to determine whether the referee properly applied the Florida common law test to determine whether there was an employer-employee relationship. In *Hardy v. City of Tarpon Springs*, 81 So. 2d 503 (Fla. 1955), the court noted at page 506:

It is not to be implied that the [fact finder] must set out in detail every fact brought out in the evidence. However, his statement of facts should be clear and unambiguous and should be sufficiently definite to enable the reviewing authority to test the validity under the law of the decision resting upon those facts.

While the referee listed the *Cantor* factors in the decision, the referee did not make finding as to those factors or analyze the factors based on the circumstances of this case. The only finding that the referee made on the issue was that the employer considered the claimant an independent contractor and reported her wages on a 1099 tax form.

In *Justice v. Belford Trucking Company, Inc.*, 272 So. 2d 131 (Fla. 1972), a case involving an independent contractor agreement that specified that the worker was not to be considered the employee of the employing unit at any time, under any circumstances, or for any purpose, the Florida Supreme Court commented, "while the obvious purpose to be accomplished by this document was to evince an independent contractor status, such status depends not on the statements of the parties but upon all the circumstances of their dealings with each other." In reviewing the weighing of the factors, guidance is provided in *Keith v. News & Sun Sentinel*, 667 So. 2d 167 (Fla. 1995). The *Keith* court held that, "courts should

initially look to the agreement between the parties, if there is one, and honor that agreement, unless other provisions of the agreement, or the parties' actual practice, demonstrate that it is not a valid indicator of status." *Id.* at 171. If "the actual practice of the parties[] belie[s] the creation of the status agreed to by the parties, [then] the actual practice and relationship of the parties should control." *Id.* The court also cautioned that the Restatement factors should not "routinely be used to support any resolution of the issue by the factfinder simply because each side of the dispute has some factors in its favor." *Id.* The two most important factors as expressed in *Keith* are the intent of the parties, and if that is not decisive, the degree of control over the performance of the work. R.A.A.C. Order No. 17-01911 (August 30, 2017). *See also 4139 Mgmt., Inc. v. Dep't of Labor & Employment*, 763 So. 2d 514, 517 (Fla. 5th DCA 2000); *VIP Tours of Orlando v. Dep't of Labor & Employment Sec.*, 449 So. 2d 1307, 1309 (Fla. 5th DCA 1984).

It is not necessary that the majority of the *Cantor* factors favor the ultimate decision made by the referee, so long as some of them do. It is the referee's responsibility not only to make the *Cantor* findings, but to weigh them as well. While the referee cited the above factors, he did not make findings or analyze these factors in the context of this case.

In addition, Florida Administrative Code Rule 73B-20.014(3)(i), provides that the Notice of Hearing should include or be accompanied by copies of the significant documents from the official file. Department records reflect the referee did not include in the documents attached to the Notice of Hearing the claimant's fact-finding response to a questionnaire addressing questions relevant to the issue of whether the claimant was an employee or an independent contractor. This document was in the claimant's CONNECT case file. Since the issue in this case was whether the claimant was an employee or independent contractor for the purposes of determining wage credits, the referee should have attached the document to the Notice of Hearing as it is a significant document from the official file. On remand, the referee should address any inconsistencies between the claimant's testimony and the document, and give the claimant the opportunity to address those inconsistencies.

Accordingly, we remand the case for the referee to further develop the record by taking evidence and making findings as to each Restatement factor that is relevant in the case, to address and resolve any discrepancies between the claimant's testimony and prehearing statement, to analyze whether the findings supports an employment relationship or an independent contractor relationship based on the legal standards regarding the weight to be given those factors, and to ultimately decide whether the claimant was an employee or an independent contractor based on those factors. If the referee finds that there was an employer-employee relationship, the referee should develop the record as to the claimant's earnings from each quarter

of the base period and include the claimant's wage credits from that employment to determine whether the claimant is monetarily qualified for regular state reemployment benefits and if so, to determine her weekly benefit amount.

The decision of the appeals referee is vacated and the case is remanded for further proceedings.

It is so ordered.

REEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE APPEALS COMMISSION

Charles T. Faircloth, Jr., Chairman

Geri Atkinson-Hazelton, Member

Joseph D. Finnegan, Member, Not Participating

This is to certify that on

12/14/2022

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: Veronica Jones

Deputy Clerk



DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY  
REEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM  
PO BOX 5250  
TALLAHASSEE, FL 32314 5250



\*276166217 \*

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**Docket No.0101 4977 27-02**

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

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***CLAIMANT/Appellant***

***EMPLOYER/Appellee***

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APPEARANCES:

Claimant

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### **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.**

**WAGE CREDITS:** Whether the claimant was paid sufficient base period wages to qualify for unemployment compensation benefits, pursuant to Sections 443.036(21), (27), (45); 443.091(1)(g); 443.111; 443.1216, Florida Statutes; Rule 73B-11.016, Florida Administrative Code.

**ADDITIONAL WAGE CREDITS:** Whether the claimant earned additional wages for insured work during the base period, pursuant to Sections 443.036(21), (27), (45), 443.111; 443.1216, Florida Statutes; Rule 73B-11.016, Florida Administrative Code.

**Issues Involved:** WAGE CREDITS: Whether the claimant was paid sufficient base period wages to qualify for unemployment compensation benefits, pursuant to Sections 443.036(21), (27), (45); 443.091(1)(g); 443.111; 443.1216, Florida Statutes; Rule 73B-11.016, Florida Administrative Code.

ADDITIONAL WAGE CREDITS: Whether the claimant earned additional wages for insured work during the base period, pursuant to Sections 443.036(21), (27), (45), 443.111; 443.1216, Florida Statutes; Rule 73B-11.016, Florida Administrative Code.

INSURED WORK: Whether services performed by the claimant during the base period constitute "employment," pursuant to Sections 443.036(21), 443.036(27); 443.1216, Florida Statutes.

**FINDINGS OF FACT:** The claimant filed an application for reemployment assistance benefits effective August 7, 2022. On August 26, 2022, the Department issued a notice of monetary determination establishing a base period of April 1, 2021, to March 31, 2022, finding that the claimant was ineligible for benefits. The Department issued a non-monetary determination dated August 26, 2020. The claimant filed a timely appeal to that determination.

The claimant was employed with [T.C.I.] as a Tutor from September 2021 and is still partially employed. The claimant was considered an independent contractor by the employer. The claimant received a 1099 from this employer.

The claimant was also employed with [M.I.] as a Scorer from sometime in either 2017 or 2018 until June 2021. This job is a seasonal occupation. The claimant earned a total of \$551.90 from this employer in the first quarter of the base period. The claimant received a W-2 from this employer.

The claimant was also employed with [C.H.I.] as a Communications Coordinator from May 2018 until July 2021. The claimant earned a total of \$6,925.00 from this employer with \$5,100.00 in the first quarter of the base period and \$1,825.00 in the second quarter of the base period.

The claimant's highest earning quarter in the base period was in the third quarter, with \$5,100.00.

The claimant worked for no other employers during the base period

**Conclusions of Law:** To qualify for Reemployment Assistance benefits, the claimant must have:

(a) Base period wages for insured work in two or more calendar quarters of the base period; and

(b) Total base period wages equaling at least 1.5 times the wages paid during the high quarter of the base period, but not less than \$3400.

The "base period" is the first four of the last five completed calendar quarters immediately preceding the first day of the benefit year. The "high quarter" is the calendar quarter in which the most wages were paid. The weekly benefit amount equals one twenty-sixth of the total wages paid during the high quarter, but not less than \$32 or more than \$275. Available benefits equal twenty-five percent of total base period wages, with a maximum established by law.

The record reflects that the claimant received wages in two of the four quarters of the base period, totaling more than \$3,400, but that the total wages were not more than 1.5 times the highest quarter earnings. The claimant did not provide testimony or evidence sufficient to alter the amount or quarterly allocation of any of the wages.

The record also reflects that the claimant was employed as an independent contractor. She received no additional wages from insured work in the base period.

To qualify for Reemployment Assistance benefits, the claimant must have:

Base period wages for insured work in two or more calendar quarters of the base period; and

Total base period wages equaling at least 1.5 times the wages paid during the high quarter of the base period, but not less than \$3400.

The "base period" is the first four of the last five completed calendar quarters immediately preceding the first day of the benefit year. The "high quarter" is the calendar quarter in which the most wages were paid. The weekly benefit amount equals one twenty-sixth of the total wages paid during the high quarter, but not less than \$32 or more than \$275. Available benefits equal twenty-five percent of total base period wages, with a maximum of \$6,325.

The law provides that employment includes services by an individual who is an employee under the usual common-law rules applicable in determining the employer-employee relationship. The United States Supreme Court held that the term "usual common law rules" is to be used in a generic sense to mean the "standards developed by the courts through years of adjudication." *United States v. W.M. Webb, Inc.*, 397 U.S. 179 (1970). In *Cantor v. Cochran*, 184 So.2d 173 (Fla. 1966), the Supreme Court of Florida adopted the tests in 1 Restatement of Law, 2d Section 220 (1958) to determine whether an



employer-employee relationship exists, including:

- (1) A servant is a person employed to perform services for another and who, in the performance of the services, is subject to the other's control or right of control.
- (2) The following matters of fact, among others, are to be considered:
  - (a) The extent of control which, by the agreement, the business may exercise over the details of the work;
  - (b) Whether the one employed is in a distinct occupation or business;
  - (c) The kind of occupation, with reference to whether, in the locality, the work is usually done under the direction of the employer or by a specialist without supervision;
  - (d) The skill required in the particular occupation;
  - (e) Whether the employer or worker supplies the instrumentalities, tools, and a place of work, for the person doing the work;
  - (f) The length of time for which the person is employed;
  - (g) The method of payment, whether by time or job;
  - (h) Whether or not the work is part of the regular business of the employer;
  - (i) Whether or not the parties believe they are creating the relation of master and servant;
  - (j) Whether the principal is or is not in business.

Accordingly, it is held that the claimant has not established monetary eligibility.

DECISION: The non-monetary determination dated August 26, 2022, finding no changes would be made to the monetary determination, is AFFIRMED. The claimant has not established monetary eligibility on the claim.

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 distributed/mailed to the last known address of each interested party on October 24, 2022.

**C. Butler**  
Appeals Referee

By:



Larreka Hayes, 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 distribution/mailed date shown. If the 20<sup>th</sup> day is a Saturday, Sunday or holiday defined in F.A.C. 73B-21.003(4), 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 above 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 [connect.myflorida.com](https://connect.myflorida.com) or by writing to the address at the top of this decision. The date of the confirmation page will be the filing date of a request for reopening on the Department's 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, 1211 Governors Square Boulevard, Suite 300, Tallahassee, FL 32301-2975; (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 the last five digits of the 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.

There is no cost to have a case reviewed by the Commission, nor is a party required to be represented by an attorney or other representative to have a case reviewed. The Reemployment Assistance Appeals Commission has not been fully integrated into the Department's CONNECT system. While correspondence can be mailed or faxed to the Commission, no correspondence can be submitted to the Commission via the CONNECT system. All parties to an appeal before the Commission must maintain a current mailing address with the Commission. A party who changes his/her mailing address in the CONNECT system must also provide the updated address to the Commission, in writing. All correspondence sent by the Commission, including its final order, will be mailed to the parties at their mailing address on record with the Commission.

**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 distribución/fecha de envío 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-21.003(4), 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 [connect.myflorida.com](https://connect.myflorida.com) o escribiendo a la dirección en la parte superior de esta decisión. La fecha de la página de confirmación será la fecha de presentación de una solicitud de reapertura en la página de Internet del Departamento.**

Una parte que asistió a la audiencia y recibió una decisión adversa puede registrar una solicitud de revisión con la Comisión de Apelaciones de Servicios de Reempleo; Reemployment Assistance Appeals Commission, 1211 Governors Square Boulevard, Suite 300, Tallahassee, FL 32301-2975; (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 los últimos cinco dígitos del 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.

No hay ningún costo para tener un caso revisado por la Comisión, ni es requerido que una parte sea representado por un abogado u otro representante para poder tener un caso revisado. La Comisión de Apelación de Asistencia de Reempleo no ha sido plenamente integrado en el sistema CONNECT del Departamento. Mientras que la correspondencia puede ser enviada por correo o por fax a la Comisión, ninguna correspondencia puede ser sometida a la Comisión a través del sistema CONNECT. Todas las partes en una apelación ante la Comisión deben mantener una dirección de correo actual con la Comisión. La parte que cambie su dirección de correo en el sistema CONNECT también debe proporcionar la dirección actualizada a la Comisión, por escrito. Toda la correspondencia enviada por la Comisión, incluida su orden final, será enviada a las partes en su dirección de correo en el registro con la Comisión.

**ENPÒTAN - DWA DAPÈL:** Desizyon sa a ap definitiv sòf si ou depoze yon apèl nan yon delè 20 jou apre dat distribisyon/postaj. Si 20yèm jou a se yon samdi, yon dimanch oswa yon jou konje, jan sa defini lan F.A.C. 73B-21.003(4), 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 pèman 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, [connect.myflorida.com](https://connect.myflorida.com) oswa alekri nan adrès ki mansyone okomansman desizyon sa a. Dat cofimasyon page sa pral jou ou ranpli deman pou reouvewti dan web sit depatman.**

Yon pati ki te asiste odyans la epi li resevwa yon desizyon negatif kapab soumèt yon demann pou revizyon retounen travay Asistans Komisyon Apèl la, Reemployment Assistance Appeals Commission, 1211 Governors Square Boulevard, Suite 300, Tallahassee, FL 32301-2975; (Faks: 850-488-2123); <https://raaciap.floridajobs.org>. Si poste a, dat tenm ap dat li ranpli aplikasyon. Si fakse, men yo-a delivre, lage pa sèvis mesajè lèt pase Etazini Sèvis nan Etazini Nimewo, oswa soumèt sou Entènèt la, dat yo te resevwa ap dat li ranpli aplikasyon. Pou evite reta, mete nimewo rejis la ak senk dènye chif nimewo sekirite sosyal demandè a sosyal demandè a sekirite. Yon pati pou mande revizyon ta dwe presize nenpòt ak tout akizasyon nan erè ki gen rapò ak desizyon abit la, yo epi bay sipò reyèl ak / oswa legal pou defi sa yo. Alegasyon sou erè pa espesyalman tabli nan demann nan pou revizyon yo kapab konsidere yo egzante.

Pa gen okenn kou pou Komisyon an revize yon ka, ni ke yon pati dwe reprezante pa yon avoka oubyen lòt reprezantan pou ke la li a revize. Komisyon Apèl Asistans Reyanbochaj pa te entegre antyèman nan sistèm CONNECT Depatman an. Byenke korespondans kapab fakse oubyen pòste bay Komisyon an, okenn korespondans pa kapab soumèt bay Komisyon an atravè sistèm CONNECT. Tout pati ki nan yon apèl devan Komisyon an dwe mentni yon adrès postal ki ajou avèk Komisyon an. Yon pati ki chanje adrès postal li nan sistèm CONNECT la dwe bay Komisyon an adrès ki mete ajou a tou. Tout korespondans ke Komisyon an voye, sa enkli manda final li, pral pòste voye bay pati yo nan adrès postal yo genyen nan achiv Komisyon an.

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An equal opportunity employer/program. Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities. All voice telephone numbers on this document may be reached by persons using TTY/TDD equipment via the Florida Relay Service at 711.