

STATE OF FLORIDA
REEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE APPEALS COMMISSION

In the matter of:

Claimant/Appellant

R.A.A.C. Order No. 16-02566

vs.

Referee Decision No. 0028703771-02U

Employer/Appellee

ORDER OF REEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE APPEALS COMMISSION

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.

The referee made the following findings of fact:

The claimant is employed as a violinist. The claimant established an issue start date of May 29, 2016, with a weekly benefit amount of \$275. The claimant receives \$1,100 weekly income. The claimant does not work during summer months but receives income from the employer. The claimant returns to employment on September 27, 2016.

Based on these findings, the referee concluded that the claimant was not "unemployed" within the meaning of the statute during the summer of 2016 when she claimed benefits.

Analysis

We review the referee's findings to determine whether they are supported by competent, substantial evidence. *His Kids Daycare v. Unemployment Appeals Commission*, 904 So. 2d 477, 479-80 (Fla. 1st DCA 2005). We review the legal conclusions *de novo*. *Chapman v. Unemployment Appeals Commission*, 15 So. 3d 716, 721 (Fla. 1st DCA 2009). The material facts of this case are straightforward and not in dispute. The referee's findings are supported by competent, substantial evidence.¹ Thus, the legal issues are dispositive.

In order to be eligible for reemployment assistance benefits in Florida, the claimant must meet a number of requirements established in Sections 443.091 and 443.111, Florida Statutes. The most fundamental of these, beyond monetary qualification, is that she be "unemployed" within the meaning of the statute. Section 443.091(1)(a), Florida Statutes, provides that "An *unemployed* individual is eligible to receive benefits for any week only if the Department of Economic Opportunity finds that [all other statutory requirements are met] . . ." (emphasis added).

Unemployment is defined as follows:

- (44) "Unemployment" or "unemployed" means:
- (a) An individual is "totally unemployed" in any week during which he or she does not perform any services and for which earned income is not payable to him or her. An individual is "partially unemployed" in any week of less than full-time work if the earned income payable to him or her for that week is less than his or her weekly benefit amount. The Department of Economic Opportunity may adopt rules prescribing distinctions in the procedures for unemployed individuals based on total unemployment, part-time unemployment, partial unemployment of individuals attached to their regular jobs, and other forms of short-time work.

§443.036(44)(a), Fla. Stat.

¹ Although the finding that the claimant receives \$1,100 per week is supported, it is unclear how the figure corresponds to the annualized salary for the claimant stated by the employer's witness, the orchestra's personnel manager. Is the \$1,100 per week based on the payments that would be made over 35 weeks, with a proportionally lower amount payable for the 52 weeks? Or despite the employer's estimate of the claimant's salary as around \$34,000, were both the claimant and the employer indicating her actual annualized pay was \$1,100 per week? The actual amount is not crucial to our decision, since it is clear that the amount, whatever it is, exceeds the claimant's weekly benefit amount of \$275.

The benefits calculation formula for partial unemployment uses similar language:

Partial.—Each eligible individual who is partially unemployed in any week is paid for the week a benefit equal to her or his weekly benefit less that part of the earned income, if any, payable to her or him for the week which is in excess of 8 times the federal hourly minimum wage.

§443.111(4)(b), Fla. Stat.

As we have held, the two requirements of the definition of total unemployment in Section 443.036(44)(a), Florida Statutes, are conjunctive rather than alternative. To be totally unemployed for a week, the individual must show that she meets both requirements of the definition: that is, she does not perform any services in that week, *and* it is a week “for which earned income is not payable to him or her.” See R.A.A.C. Order No. 14-03313 (January 16, 2015).² The claimant did not perform services, so the issue of whether she was unemployed during the summer turns on the meaning of the second clause.

As always, we interpret the statute by seeking the legislative intent, first by examining the plain language. *State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co. v. Shands Jacksonville Med. Ctr., Inc.*, 42 Fla. L. Weekly S 176 (Fla. Feb. 26, 2017); *English v. State*, 191 So. 3d 448, 450 (Fla. 2016). However, the language “for which earned income is not payable to him or her” is ambiguous. Moreover, interpretation of the provision is complicated by the fact that it is written in negative construction and passive voice. A week “for which earned income is not payable” could refer to a week in which the claimant does not *earn* income which will be *paid* at some point; or it could mean a week for which income is not *payable* that was *earned* at some point. Theoretically, it could mean both.

Agency materials are of limited help. There are no rules that interpret or apply this statutory provision in this context. However, Department adjudicators are provided the following guidance in the Adjudication Manual:

M. Continuation Pay - Continuation pay is a continuance of salary paid to an individual on a payroll basis beyond the last date worked. If the individual is required by the employer to perform a service or meet a requirement in order to receive the

² Available at http://www.floridajobs.org/finalorders/raac_finalorders/14-03313.pdf.

pay, the claimant is considered not unemployed. If no services are performed and there are no further obligations to the employer, the individual is considered to be unemployed and the wages are not deductible.

Adjudication Manual at 6100. Under this guidance, the claimant would be employed because she performed services to receive the pay, and because she maintained an ongoing employment relationship with the employer. However, the Department's guidance is only correct if it is based on a reasonable and legally permissible construction of the statute. In this case, the statute would have to mean the second of the interpretations above. That is, a week "for which earned income is not payable" must mean a week for which income is not *payable* that was *earned* at some point. As we did in R.A.A.C. Order No. 14-03313, we again conclude that it does.³

We reach that conclusion, and resolve the ambiguity in the statute, by relying on other principles of statutory interpretation and construction. A statute should not be construed in such a manner as to render a portion of it superfluous. *Townsend v. R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.*, 192 So. 3d 1223, 1232 (Fla. 2016). However, accepting the interpretation that the second clause means only weeks in which income is earned would largely make the first clause – "a week in which no services are performed" – redundant. There may be rare circumstances in which an employee may "earn" income within the common meaning of the term while not performing services, but we cannot think of any that does not involve a scenario where the employee is merely accruing income rather than earning it.⁴

Legislative intent may also be divined from looking at the history of the provision. *See, e.g., Rford v. State*, 828 So. 2d 1012, 1018 (Fla. 2002) (examining statutory amendments to glean legislative intent). While there is, unfortunately, no meaningful legislative material dating to the origin of this definition, the definition was amended in 1988, by replacement of the word "wages" in the prior version with the present term "earned income." This amendment is indicative of a legislative

³ The definition uses the language "for which" rather than "in which" in recognition of the fact that there is often a short administrative delay between earning pay and receiving it. In other words, individuals often receive pay at a date shortly after the week in which they earn it. However, this case differs from the typical one in that the claimant's summer income was not earned in the same week for which it was payable.

⁴ For example, a sales person whose sales work during one week results in the consummation of a sale in a subsequent week in which the employee does not work, and which entitles him to commission, has only accrued income in the subsequent week; the actions giving rise to his entitlement to the commission – the work that *earned* the commission in the common understanding of the word – occurred during the original week.

intent not to pay benefits for periods when claimants are receiving other forms of employment-based compensation. The specific issue prompting the 1988 amendment was self-employment compensation, but the definition of earned income added broadly captured “gross remuneration derived from work, professional service, or self-employment.” Ch. 88-289, § 2, Laws of Fla.

Review of other provisions of the statute also supports our interpretation of the legislative intent gleaned from the history of the definition. *See, e.g., Green v. Cottrell*, 204 So. 3d 22, 28 (Fla. 2016) (interpreting statute by comparison to other provisions). The reemployment assistance law reflects a clear statutory design to preclude “double-dipping” in employer-paid compensation. For example, Section 443.101(3), Florida Statutes, temporarily disqualifies claimants for weeks for which they receive wages in lieu of notice, severance pay, or certain types of workers’ compensation wage indemnity benefits. Section 443.101(8), Florida Statutes, temporarily disqualifies claimants for weeks in which they are receiving employer-paid retirement benefits. Section 443.111(4)(b), Florida Statutes, offsets earned income in weeks of partial employment from total weekly benefits payable, albeit with a limited “disregard” to encourage employment. The statute, therefore, consistently limits the ability of a claimant to draw reemployment assistance benefits while receiving pay or other forms of benefits that are employer paid.

Finally, while no cases dealing with this exact scenario have been decided, the available precedent reflects an interpretation consistent with ours. *See, e.g., Eastern Air Lines, Inc., v. Florida Industrial Commission*, 201 So. 2d 604 (Fla. 3d DCA 1967). Even cases such as *Stewart v. Florida Department of Commerce*, 246 So. 2d 146 (Fla. 3d DCA 1971) and *Baeza v. Pan American/National Airlines, Inc.*, 392 So. 2d 920 (Fla. 3d DCA 1980), which had construed the term “wages” narrowly to permit claimants to receive benefits for weeks in which they had received other types of compensation from their employer, did not turn on the fact that the payments were earned at another time; in resolving the issue of unemployment by interpreting the term “wages” narrowly, the courts implicitly recognized that the mere fact that the payments were earned at another time and were paid while the employees were not working does not exclude them from the statutory language.

On appeal to the Commission, the claimant raises a number of well-crafted arguments that we nonetheless do not find persuasive. The flaw with most of them is that they do not address the language of the governing definition; as to the one argument that does, it relies on an understanding of the meaning of the statutory terms that we have rejected.

First, the claimant contends that her summer compensation is not vacation pay; that it is in fact compensation that she has elected to have paid out over a longer period at a lower weekly rate. We agree that she is not being paid vacation pay – she is being paid what the Department calls continuation pay, but what is also

known as annualized or equalized pay. Such pay is merely regular income distributed during weeks in which she is not working. She further contends that it is unfair that the individuals who receive all of their pay during the season can receive benefits during the summer while she cannot. She is correct that the result of her election is to leave her without recourse to benefits during the summer that other musicians may receive – assuming, of course, that they meet other requirements of the statute, including engaging in bona fide work searches during the summer and reporting other income, such as that from teaching or festival engagements. However unfair the claimant may deem this result, it is not only dictated by the statute, but consistent with the purpose of the law.⁵ Reemployment assistance benefits are a safety net, not an entitlement. Individuals like the claimant who elect to have pay spread out over the year have made a conscious choice not to forego receipt of regular income during the summer. In such a case, reemployment assistance would become a mere supplement if received, which is not intended by the act.

Second, the claimant argues that Florida Administrative Code Rule 73B-11.016(1)(b) suggests that wages should be connected to the period in which they are earned. The rule – which has no connection to the statutory definition at issue in this case – actually holds that wages by default are credited to the quarter *paid*, but can upon request be credited to the quarter *earned*. The rule is designed to address two basic scenarios: (1) when a claimant receives back pay from an employer, as a result of litigation or settlement of a dispute, that would properly have been paid during the base period (*see* R.A.A.C. Order No. 15-05414 (May 31, 2016))⁶; and (2) when a party does not qualify for benefits, but may do so, or qualify for a higher benefit, when pay that is received just after the commencement of a new quarter but was earned before the end of the prior quarter is reccredited to the quarter earned (*see* R.A.A.C. Order No. 16-00005 (March 28, 2016)).⁷ In both of these scenarios, the rule simply permits mitigation of the impact of the default use, for administrative convenience for reporting purposes, of a pay date rather than an earning date.

The claimant's last argument is based on the statutory language, but relies on an unpersuasive attempt to redefine the key terms of the definition. The claimant argues that no wages were "payable" to the claimant for the summer months, and that instead the wages were owed and payable during the orchestra season when she worked. This argument attempts to conflate the concepts of the "earning" of pay with the actual "payment" of it. As our previous discussion indicates, wages are "payable" within the meaning of the statute when payment is due to be made, not

⁵ Indeed, the ability of other musicians to receive benefits during the summer is itself uncommon; the largest class of employees who do not work during the summer, educational employees, are statutorily ineligible during that time if they maintain ongoing employment, regardless of whether they receive annualized wages. §443.091(3), Fla. Stat.

⁶ Available at http://www.floridajobs.org/finalorders/raac_finalorders/15-05414.pdf.

⁷ Available at http://www.floridajobs.org/finalorders/RAAC_finalorders/16-00005.pdf.

when the wages are earned and a right to payment established. To be sure, wages are generally payable for the same week in which they are earned. Not in this case, however. The record is clear that the claimant had made an election to have her salary distributed over 12 months rather than 9.⁸ Consequently, the summer income was not payable until the weeks for which payment was designated.

The claimant's citation to *Stewart* is unavailing. As discussed earlier, *Stewart* turned on the issue of whether the monies received by the claimants during their furlough as a result of a strike were "wages" within the meaning of the statute. The court, finding that the specific provisions of the contract indicated that the payments were more in the nature of bonuses than regular vacation pay, distinguished *Eastern Air Lines, supra*. Whatever the merits of *Stewart*, the 1988 amendment discussed above has mooted it.

Accordingly, we affirm the decision of the referee holding the claimant ineligible for benefits due to not being "unemployed." We also affirm the decision as to the issue of overpayment. See §443.151(6)(a), Fla. Stat. The record reflects that the employer timely returned its response to the notice of claim. Cf. §443.151(6)(c), Fla. Stat.

The referee's decision is affirmed.

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

3/17/2017 ,

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 Ross
Deputy Clerk

⁸ Although not as clear, the administrative record (and the claimant's request for review) suggests this right is established in a collective bargaining agreement.



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



*54176593 *

Docket No.0028 7037 71-02

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

CLAIMANT/Appellant

EMPLOYER/Appellee

APPEARANCES

Claimant

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:

OVERPAYMENT: Whether the claimant received benefits to which the claimant was not entitled, and if so, whether those benefits are subject to being recovered or recouped by the Department, pursuant to Sections 443.151(6); 443.071(7),443.1115; 443.1117, Florida Statutes and 20 CFR 615.8.

RETIREMENT PENSION OR ANNUITY: Whether the claimant received, from a base period employer, benefits from a retirement, pension or annuity program embodied in a union contract or a public or private employee benefit program, pursuant to Section 443.101(8), Florida Statutes.

Findings of Fact: The claimant is employed as a violinist. The claimant established an issue start date of May 29, 2016, with a weekly benefit amount of \$275. The claimant receives \$1,100 weekly income. The claimant does not work during the summer months but receives income from the employer. The claimant returns to employment on September 27, 2016.

The claimant received reemployment compensation benefits at the rate of \$275 for the week ending June 11, 2016.

Conclusions of Law: The law provides that a claimant shall be deemed "totally unemployed" in any week during which no services are performed and with respect to which no income is payable.

The law further provides that a claimant shall be deemed "partially unemployed" in any week of less than full-time work if earned income payable with respect to such week is less than the weekly benefit amount of the claim.

The record and evidence in this case show that the claimant was fully employed for the week ending May 29, 2016. Because the claimant is fully employed, the claimant is not eligible for benefits during the period she is receiving income in excess of her weekly benefit amount.

The law also provides that when a claimant has received benefits to which it has been determined that the claimant was not entitled, the claimant will be required to repay the overpaid benefits to the Department. The law does not provide for waiver of recovery of overpayments.

The record and evidence in this case show that the claimant has been overpaid \$275. The claimant was retroactively determined to be ineligible for the receipt of benefits, because the claimant was fully employed. Thus, the claimant has been overpaid \$275, which must be repaid to the Department.

Decision: The determination of the claims adjudicator dated June 28, 2016, reflecting the claimant is not unemployed is **AFFIRMED**.

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 July 29, 2016.

T. SMITH
Appeals Referee

By: 

CLAUDETTE SILVERA, 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 20th 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 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 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, 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 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-21.004, 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 reembolsar 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 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, 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 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-21.004, 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, 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 departman.

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, Suite 101 Rhyne Building, 2740 Centerview Drive, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-4151; (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 dènnye 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 Departman 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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This document contains important information, dates, or eligibility status regarding your Reemployment Assistance claim. It is important for you to understand this document. This document is available in Spanish and Creole. If you do not read or understand Spanish, English, or Creole, call 1-800-681-8102 for free translation assistance regarding your Reemployment Assistance claim.

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Le présent document contient des informations importantes, dont des dates ou le statut d'éligibilité relatif à votre demande d'aide au réemploi. Vous devez absolument en comprendre les tenants et les aboutissants. Si vous ne lisez ni ne comprenez l'anglais, veuillez composer le numéro de téléphone 1-800-681-8102 pour obtenir une traduction gratuite par rapport votre demande d'aide au réemploi.

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