South Carolina Unemployment Insurance Practice Manual



P.O. Box 7187 Columbia, SC 29202 803.779.1113 (voice) 803.779.5951 (fax) www.scjustice.org

South Carolina Unemployment Insurance Practice Manual South Carolina Appleseed Legal Justice Center

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Introduction

This manual has been developed to assist Legal Services and *pro bono* attorneys in the representation of claimants seeking unemployment compensation benefits. Although an attorney is unlikely to be involved until the appeal stage, it is of some benefit to understand the underlying procedures and events leading to that outcome. The manual is organized with Parts One, Two, and Three presented in narrative form, as these sections consist of overviews and general procedural information. Parts Four, Five and Six are presented in an outline format, as this is somewhat more conducive to quick and easy reference on the substantive issues that unemployment compensation matters typically cover. "Practice notes" are included as tips that may be of assistance to the advocate in certain circumstances. A section containing forms commonly used in the administration of the Unemployment Compensation program is also included. Altogether, this manual should provide the practitioner with a framework for evaluating and preparing a case, and for further research if needed.

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PART ONE

OVERVIEW OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION PROGRAM

The federal-state unemployment compensation (UC) program, created by the Social Security Act (SSA) of 1935, offers the first economic line of defense against the ripple effects of unemployment. The UC program is a federal-state partnership based upon federal law and administered by state employees under federal law. It is almost totally funded by employer taxes on the wages of their workers (only three states collect UC taxes from employees).

The Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA) authorizes the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to collect the federal employer tax used to fund state agencies. FUTA covers the cost of administering Unemployment Insurance (UI) and job service programs in the state.

The Department of the Workforce administers the state unemployment insurance program which protects employees who become unemployed through no fault of their own. The state law is covered in the Title 41 of the South Carolina Code of Laws, and Chapter 47 of the South Carolina Code of Regulations. The Department of Employment and Workforce (SCDEW) is based in Columbia with thirty-six local offices throughout the state, each of which also contain "One-Stop" job service centers, where job seekers and employers can search and post-employment listings, utilize computers, and get information on interviewing, resume-writing and other general skills. Lower level (first stage) appeal hearings are also held at the local offices, usually the one in which the claimant originally filed their claim for UI benefits. Upper level appeals are heard before the Workforce Department Appellate Panel. The members of the panel are three individuals elected by the General Assembly in joint session, for terms of four years. They must be first screened by the SC Department of Employment and Workforce Review Committee. Any vacancies are temporarily filled by appointment by the Governor until the next session of the General Assembly.

PART TWO INITIATING A CLAIM FOR BENEFITS

This section will include information on how an unemployed person can file a claim for UI benefits, and how an advocate can be of assistance during this early stage.

A claimant initiates a claim by visiting their local DEW office, where he will speak to a claimstaker. The claimstaker will take information to determine the claimant's insured status and monetary eligibility, as well as information regarding the separation itself. Essentially, this is an inquiry to decide who the responsible employer is, whether the employee made enough in wages to be eligible for benefits, and if the employee was separated from his job for qualifying reasons.

The claimant should be prepared to provide his Social Security number, mailing and physical addresses, and education level as well as the name and address of the employer, the claimant's occupation, the last day the claimant worked for that employer, and the claimant's reason for leaving. A claimant should answer as honestly and completely as possible. The claimant will also be asked if he wants federal and state taxes withheld from any benefits received (see Form UCB-101 Request for Determination of Insured Status).

[Practice note: When completing forms, a claimant may not fully understand some terms used in the process- for example, "lack of work" generally refers to a layoff, not the employee deciding to go home because he felt that there was "nothing to do." The claimant should be reminded that benefits are taxable and he has a choice to have them taken out each week or to pay taxes later. The claimant should read the completed forms before signing to ensure that all the information is correct.]

Claimants can also file a claim online at the SCDEW website (www.dew.sc.gov). Since claimants are required to actively look for work, they may also wish to register for

work through SCDEW when they file for benefits. The website allows the claimant to either complete a claim for unemployment compensation or register for work searches or do both at the same time. At the initial visit, the claimant will also be given a packet of information on filing claims, looking for work, and other rights and responsibilities.

The local office will calculate a monetary determination (see Form UCB 104-B Initial Determination of Status as an Insured Worker) which will show the claimant's total wages earned during the last five calendar quarters immediately preceding the first day of the claimant's benefit year (which is the one-year period beginning with the day the request for determination of insured status is filed). The first four of these quarters constitutes the claimant's "base period." A claimant must have made sufficient wages during this base period to be monetarily eligible for benefits; this amount is also used to determine the weekly benefit amount and the maximum benefit amount. If an individual does not have sufficient wages in the base period, he may use an alternate base period, which the four calendar quarters completed most recently before the individual's benefit year if this period qualifies him for benefits, provided these quarters were not previously used to establish a prior benefit year. If the base period total was deemed to be insufficient, the claimant may request a reconsideration or appeal and provide evidence of additional wages that may not have been previously considered.

The local office will send the claimant's last employer a copy of the completed Request for Determination of Insured Status with a questionnaire (see Form UCB 101-S Request to Employer for Separation Information.) The questionnaire asks the employer for detailed information regarding the employee's separation. If the employee was discharged from employment, the employer is asked to list warnings and any company policies that were violated. If the employee voluntarily quit, the employer needs to provide the reason that was given by the employee and what attempts were made to alleviate the condition or whether any changes in the terms and condition of employment occurred. The employer may (and often does) submit attachments to support its position. The employer has seven days from the date the form was sent out to provide a response to the local office.

If no response from the employer is received by this deadline, the decision may be made based upon the information available.

The employer and the claimant are given the opportunity to attend an in-person fact-finding interview conducted at the local office. At this informal meeting, the claimstaker will attempt to collect and/or clarify more information regarding the separation. The time and date of the interview may be indicated on the Request to Employer for Separation Information, or the local office may schedule one after it has received the employer's information and determines that there is a need for such.

[Practice note: If possible, obtain a copy of the Request to Employer for Separation Information, as the information contained in it is extremely useful for evaluating and developing your case and examining the employer's witnesses. If the employer missed the response deadline, they are more likely more to appeal if benefits are awarded without their input.]

The information provided by the claimant and employer is collected by the local office and sent to the central office in Columbia, where it is evaluated by a claims adjudicator.

Under state law (S.C. Code Ann. 41-35-120(2)(b)), a claimant may be disqualified for between five and nineteen weeks if the commission finds that he has been discharged for cause connected with his most recent work. The time of the disqualification will result in a corresponding reduction in the total benefit amount. For example, if a claimant is disqualified for eight weeks, he will not receive benefits for the first eight weeks, and the total benefit amount that he can collect in that benefit year will be reduced by eight times the weekly benefit amount.

[Practice note: A charge of "discharge for cause" cannot be made for failure to meet production requirements or quotas unless "the failure is occasioned by willful failure or neglect of duty."]

In 2005, <u>S.C. Code Ann.</u> §41-35-120(3) was added to specifically deal with discharges for cause related to drug policies, drug tests and admissions of drug use. The same year, <u>S.C. Code Ann.</u> §41-35-125 was added to address eligibility of individuals that leave work due to circumstances directly resulting from domestic abuse. In 2007, <u>S.C. Code Ann.</u> §41-35-126 was amended to allow the eligibility of individuals who leave their employer to accompany a spouse employed by the military who is transferring from one military assignment to another. In 2010, <u>S.C. Code Ann.</u> §41-35-120(4) was added to disqualify any person discharged for gross misconduct. Under that provision a person would not become eligible again until securing employment and earning wages equal to eight times the weekly benefit amount.

Discharge for misconduct (willful/wanton disregard for employer interests, deliberate violation or disregard for standards or behavior, or carelessness/negligence rising to that degree- specifically excludes: hardship, emergency, sickness, other extraordinary circumstance) is now a basis for disqualification, period of ineligibility, and period of reduced benefits.

Discharge for cause other than misconduct will mean partial ineligibility and reduction in benefits. Excluded from both of these: inefficiency, inability, or incapacity. 2012 Act 247.or incapacity. 2012 Act 247.

A claims adjudicator will review all information that has been submitted and issue either a "Determination by Claims Adjudicator on Claim for Benefits" (See Form UCB-103) or a "Determination of Eligibility for Benefits" (See Form UCB-103B). Form UCB-103B is usually used when a layoff has occurred and the claimant was determined to be eligible without disqualification for unemployment compensation; Form UCB-103 is used in most other circumstances. The determination will state the reason for any disqualification or ineligibility.

[Practice note: Review the entire determination or re-determination and understand what the information in each box means. Note the date of mailing and the information on appeal rights and procedures.]

Throughout this process, which can take several weeks, the claimant must continue to file weekly claims. Failure to do so may result in benefits being delayed or denied. This can be done in person or over the telephone; in either case, the claimant must answer three questions:

- 1. Did you work during the week you are claiming?
- 2. Did you quit a job or were you dismissed from a job since you filed your claim?
- 3. Were you able to work, available to work and looking for work as instructed by the claims office?

PART THREE

PROCEDURAL NUTS AND BOLTS OF REPRESENTING CLAIMANTS DURING AN APPEAL

Under S.C. Code Ann. §41-35-660, the claimant or any other interested party may file an appeal from a determination not later than ten (10) days after the determination was mailed to the party's last known address. This includes the claimant's last known employer or any other employer that may have been affected by the determination.

This is the stage where claimant representation is most commonly sought, if at all. Preparation is critical. Many claimants are inadequately prepared, both in terms of emotional readiness and in terms of evidence to support their case. It is the goal of the advocate to address both to ensure a fair hearing and just result.

Once a claimant has decided to appeal their case, a Notice of Appeal should immediately be filed with the Workforce Appellate Panel by mail or fax or in-person at the local office (see Form APP-100 Notice of Appeal to Appeal Tribunal). At whichever stage the advocate accepts the case, a letter of representation should also immediately be sent to the Commission and any other parties.

Timeliness

Every appeal of a claim determination must first be filed with the Workforce Appellate Panel in accordance with the instructions printed at the bottom of the determination. In the case of an initial appeal, the Notice of Appeal must be filed within ten calendar days of the mailing date printed on the determination. If the tenth day falls on a Saturday, Sunday or holiday, the appeal period will be extended to the next business day. The appeal must set forth in detail the grounds of the appeal. An appeal may be filed in person at any local office or mailed to the Appeal Tribunal at the address given.

Failure to file an appeal timely may result in rejection of the entire appeal without a hearing. If a hearing is scheduled, the appellant bears the burden of showing to the satisfaction of the Appeals Tribunal that an appeal was untimely for good cause. Timeliness is considered before any separation issues on appeal.

[Practice note: When first contacted for assistance, the claimant should be asked if he has already filed an appeal, when it was filed, and how it was delivered. Any determinations, decisions, and appeals should be reviewed. In a hearing where timeliness and separation are both issues, opposing parties may be excluded from the timeliness portion as their testimony is irrelevant on that matter and will not be considered.]

Preparation

For an advocate, preparation is essential to ensure a fair hearing that gives the claimant an opportunity to present her case. This begins with the initial client contact and request for representation. As soon as is possible, the advocate should obtain copies of the determination appealed and any other correspondence or documentation regarding the claim. Forms to compel the presence of witnesses, documents and other evidence are available through the Appeals Tribunal and online (see Form APP-107 Application for Issuance of Witness Subpoena) and can be submitted with the appeal.

The attorney should talk to the claimant in person at least once before the hearing to hear his complete side of the story and evaluate his credibility as a witness. The claimant should be advised that although the hearing is somewhat informal, it will still be an adversarial proceeding. The claimant and all witnesses will have to take an oath and the hearing will be recorded. While the claimant will have the opportunity to state their side of the story, he will also have to answer questions asked by the employer and by the hearing officer.

During the initial interview, the attorney should seek answers to the following inquiries, some of which may have already been provided during the screening process:

- Name of job, including classification, description, duties, etc.
- Duration of employment
- Reason(s) that the claimant no longer is employed there
- Review the case objectively
 - Was the initial determination fair in light of the facts known at the time?
 - Are there additional facts that the claims adjudicator may not have been aware of at the time of the initial determination?
 - What documents or witnesses would help establish client's case?

Following is a list of basic items that should be obtained, reviewed, and prepared for possible use at the hearing. Sufficient copies should be made beforehand, and anything that will be used as an exhibit should be marked. This is not meant to include everything and should be modified according to the case, facts and issues.

- Determination appealed
- Notice of Appeal
- Notice of Appeal Hearing
- Names, addresses and phone numbers of witnesses
- Subpoenas
- Employment records
- Disciplinary records
- Medical absence slips or other records, if relevant to the issues
- Company polices and procedures in effect at time of separation, with any signed acknowledgements.
- Statements, affidavits of witnesses present to testify with knowledge of issues

Refer to the appropriate Substantive Issues section below for more specific guidance in case preparation.

Hearing Procedure

The Commission will mail the Notice of Hearing to the last address of record (see Form APP-105 Notice of Hearing Before Appeal Tribunal). If the claimant moves or changes her mailing address, a change of address must be filed with the Commission. The change of address card commonly filed with the U.S. Postal Service is not sufficient-change of address must also be filed specifically with the Commission. The Notice of Hearing will indicate the time and location of hearing, the name of the hearing officer, the issue(s) to be heard, and information on evidence and subpoenas. The attorney and the claimant should verify that the information on the notice is accurate, and contact the Appeals Tribunal if there are any discrepancies or questions. The Appeals Tribunal should also be contacted if a Notice of Hearing is not received in a reasonable time after the appeal is filed.

Upon arrival at the local office where the hearing is scheduled, the attorney, claimant, and all witnesses should sign in at the reception desk, inform the staff that they are there for an appeal hearing, and remain in the waiting area for the call of their case. Ten minutes are granted for late arrivals, otherwise the hearing officer has the authority to close the hearing if the appellant is not present and to release the opposing party. If the appellant is the only party present, their testimony may be taken.

The conduct of the hearing itself is governed by <u>S.C. Code Ann.</u> §41-35-720 and Chapter 47, Article 3 of the <u>S.C. Code of Regulations</u>. Opening statements and closing arguments are generally not allowed. The Administrative Hearing Officer assigned to the case will open the hearing by identifying the case, the parties, and the issues. Hearings are *de novo* in nature and held in conformance with the South Carolina Administrative Procedures Act (<u>S.C. Code Ann.</u> §1-23-310 *et seq.*) The record of the hearing will include material Agency records. The parties may stipulate to certain facts or records.

Generally, the presentation of evidence and testimony is the same as in civil cases before the Court of Common Pleas. Proper foundations should be laid and relevance established for any evidence presented. Subpoenas may be issued to compel the presence of witnesses and/or documents, and sequestration of the witnesses may be ordered at the hearing officer's discretion. All testimony should be by witnesses with first-hand knowledge of the relevant events or issues. Hearsay may be accepted but will be given extremely limited weight, if any. The witnesses will be questioned by the hearing officer. Both parties may engage in direct and cross-examination of all witnesses.

[Practice note: Objections must be made timely and should be ruled upon by the hearing officer by the conclusion of the hearing. Any issue raised for which notice was not received may be objected to on the record or notice may be waived if appropriate.]

The hearing will be adjourned at the discretion of the hearing officer when it is determined that substantial evidence has been gathered and the parties have had a fair chance to present their cases. Under S.C. Code Ann. §41-35-680, the Appeal Tribunal is required to make findings and conclusions promptly and on the basis of such findings and conclusions affirm, modify, or reverse the determination or re-determination within thirty days from the date of the hearing. The parties will be furnished with copies of the decision, including reasons for the decision, which must be considered the final decision of the Commission unless within ten days of the date of the hearing, a further appeal is initiated.

Telephone Hearings

Occasionally, the Workforce Appellate Panel will schedule a telephone hearing before the Appeal Tribunal. There are several important differences to be aware of when representing a claimant in one of these hearings.

The Workforce Appellate Panel will send a Notice of Appeal Hearing by Telephone to the parties (see Form APP 105-T Notice of Appeal Hearing by Telephone). Both the

attorney and claimant should review the notice thoroughly. Verify the telephone number(s) and other information on the notice and follow up with the Commission immediately if any changes are necessary. If the claimant will be available at another number, contact the Commission to make arrangements. Postponements are granted only in emergencies.

[Practice note: It is best that the claimant, the claimant's witnesses, and the attorney gather at the same location, if possible, for ease in communication during the telephone hearing (as opposed to, for example, the attorney participating from her office and the claimant and witnesses from their respective homes.)]

The hearing officer will initiate the telephone hearing and contact all parties at the appointed date and time. If a party is not called within ten minutes of the scheduled start time, they must call the Workforce Appellate Panel at the number shown on the Notice of Telephone Hearing in order to preserve their interest in the hearing. The hearing may have been delayed for some reason, or the hearing officer may have been unable to contact the party.

The basic format of the hearing is the same as if it were in-person: the hearing officer will introduce the case and the witnesses present for the record; the hearing officer will ask questions of the witnesses; and all parties will have the opportunity to engage in direct and cross examination. All exhibits intended for submission must be forwarded to the hearing officer and the opposing party prior to the hearing and should be properly marked. During the hearing, the witness should provide a thorough description of any item or document testified to, in addition to establishing a proper foundation and relevance. At the conclusion of the hearing, the hearing officer will release the witnesses. A written decision will be mailed within thirty days and will include further appeal instructions.

PART FOUR

SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES HEARD ON APPEAL

- I. Leaving work voluntarily
 - a. Any insured worker is ineligible for benefits . . . if the Commission finds that he has left voluntarily, without good cause, his most recent work prior to filing a request for determination of insured status or a request for initiation of a claim series within an established benefit year, with ineligibility beginning with the effective date of the request and continuing until he has secured employment and shows to the satisfaction of the Commission that he has performed services in employment as defined by Chapters 27 through 41 of this title and earned wages for such services equal to at least eight times the weekly benefit amount of his claim. <u>S.C.</u> Code Ann. §41-35-120(1).
 - b. Burden of proof is on the claimant to show by a preponderance of the evidence that they left employment for "good cause."
 - c. Whether a circumstance constitutes "good cause" is determined on a caseby-case basis.
 - i. Good cause has been interpreted to mean "cause associated with employment" and may include:
 - a substantial change in terms and conditions of employment,
 - violation of agreed-upon terms and conditions of employment,
 - 3. harassment,
 - 4. illness or disability related to work.
 - ii. Domestic violence: an individual is eligible for waiting week credit and for unemployment compensation if the department finds that the individual has left voluntarily or has been discharged because of circumstances relating to domestic abuse and:
 - 1. reasonably fears future domestic abuse;

- 2. needs to relocate to avoid future domestic abuse; or
- reasonably believes that leaving work is necessary for his safety or the safety of his family. <u>S.C. Code Ann.</u> §41-35-125(A).
- iii. Compelling family circumstance: an individual is eligible for waiting week credit and for unemployment compensation if the department finds that the individual was separated from employment due to compelling family circumstances. Compelling family circumstance occurs if the claimant:
 - was separated from employment due to illness or disability and the department finds that it was medically necessary to stop working and change occupations;
 - was separated from employment due to the illness or disability of an immediate family member; or
 - is required to move to the location of the job of a spouse which is outside commuting distance of the claimants previous employment. <u>S.C. Code Ann.</u> §41-35-125(B)
- iv. Transfer of spouse from one military assignment to another: an individual is eligible for waiting week credit and for unemployment compensation if the Commission finds that the individual has left work voluntarily
 - to relocate because of the transfer of a spouse who has been reassigned from one military assignment to another, and
 - the separation has occurred within fifteen days of the scheduled relocation date. <u>S.C. Code Ann.</u> §41-35-126.
- d. When did claimant first notify employer that they quit? How did they provide this notification (verbal, written, in-person, etc.)?
- e. Why did they decide to ultimately leave their job?
 - i. Ascertaining the relation to work may require uncovering several levels of "why". (For example: "I quit because I got sick of the boss." Why? "Because he would not stop bothering me?" Why? "I

- don't know." How was he bothering you? "He kept asking me out and got mad when I refused.")
- ii. Awareness and sensitivity to the fact that some claimants may have feared (or still do fear) retaliation from an employer or co-worker may assist the advocate in understanding certain situations.
- f. Was the claimant given the option to quit or be fired?
- g. What were the steps the claimant took to resolve the issue, the outcome, and the time frame in which this was done?
- h. Key cases:
 - Stone Manufacturing Company v. South Carolina Employment
 Security Commission, et al., 219 S.C. 239, 64 S.E.2d 644 (S.C. 1951) (military spouse transfer is a personal reason and not good cause) (Note: Act. No. 67 of the S.C. 2007 legislative session made this specific scenario good cause for leaving employment under certain circumstances)
 - ii. Gibson v. Florence Country Club, 282 S.C. 384, 318 S.E.2d 365
 (S.C. 1984) (employee quit after new salary system implemented; evidence showed no material change in working conditions to justify leaving, and that employee received notice of effects)
 - iii. <u>Samuel v. SCESC and SCE&G</u>, 285 S.C 476, 330 S.E.2d 300 (S.C.1985) (employee failed to comply with leave-of-absence procedures) (Note: S.C. Code Ann. § 41-35-120 has been enacted to address this specific issue)
 - iv. <u>Sviland v. SCESC</u>, 300 S.C. 305, 387 S.E.2d 688 (S.C.App.1989)
 (disagreement with management decisions insufficient cause for quitting)
 - v. Ex Parte SCESC, In re MUSC v. Deas, 504 S.E.2d 345 (S.C.App. 1998) (employee who left position in exchange for a negotiated separation package was not discharged but was held to have voluntarily resigned)

- II. Discharge for cause connected with the employment
 - a. Any insured worker is ineligible for benefits . . . if the commission finds that he has been discharged for cause connected with his most recent work prior to filing a request for determination of insured status or a request for initiation of a claim series within an established benefit year, with ineligibility beginning with the effective date of the request, and continuing not less than five nor more than the next twenty-six weeks, in addition to the waiting period, with a corresponding and mandatory reduction of the insured worker's benefits to be calculated by multiplying his weekly benefit amount by the number of weeks of his disqualification.
 S.C. Code Ann. §41-35-120(2).
 - b. Burden of proof is on the employer to show by a preponderance of evidence that the claimant was terminated for cause associated with employment.
 - c. Claimant may be disqualified for between five and twenty-six weeks.
 - Depends on the nature and the seriousness of the cause for discharge
 - No disqualification for failure to meet production quotas, unless occasioned by willful failure or neglect of duty.
 - iii. Must show more than incapacity or inability to perform the work
 - d. Other considerations include:
 - i. The reasonable expectations of the employer
 - Relevant company policies, communication of these policies to the employee, acknowledgement of these policies by the employee, adherence to these policies by the employer.
 - iii. Prior disciplinary measures (i.e. warnings, counseling, suspensions, etc.)
 - e. If the company has communicated a policy prohibiting the illegal use of drugs, the violation of which may result in termination, and an insured worker fails, or refuses to cooperate in, drug testing, or provides a specimen that indicates the positive presence of illegal drugs or legal

drugs used unlawfully (without a prescription), that worker is considered to have been discharged for cause if:

- The sample was collected and labeled by a licensed health care professional or another individual authorized by state or federal law;
- ii. The test was performed by a laboratory certified by the National Institute on Drug Abuse, the College of American Pathologists or the State Law Enforcement Division; and
- iii. Any initial positive test was confirmed on the specimen using the gas chromatography/ mass spectrometry method or more accurate scientifically approved methods approved by the National Institute on Drug Abuse. <u>S.C. Code Ann.</u> §41-35-120(2)(b).
- f. Admissions of drug use made to protect oneself from termination in accordance with a company policy are inadmissible if:
 - A written company policy has been communicated that provides protection from termination for admissions made before an employer's request for testing; and
 - ii. The employee made the admission specifically pursuant to the employer's policy. S.C. Code Ann. §41-35-120(2)(c).
- g. Information received by the employer through a drug-testing program may be received into evidence in proceedings to determine eligibility for benefits. S.C. Code Ann. §41-35-120(2)(d).
- h. How was the termination communicated to the employee?
- i. Key cases:
 - i. <u>Lee v. SCESC</u>, 277 S.C. 586, 291 S.E.2d 378 (defines "misconduct" as including:
 - the wanton and willful disregard of the employer's interests;
 - 2. the deliberate violation of rules;
 - 3. the disregard of the standard of behavior which an employer can rightfully expect from an employee; or

- 4. intentional and substantial negligent disregard for the employer's interest, duties or obligations.)
- ii. Milliken & Co., Pendleton Plant v. SCESC, 315 S.C.492, 445 S.E.2d 640, rehearing denied, certiorari granted in part, reversed 321 S.C.349, 468 S.E.2d 638 (Whether conduct on which the termination was based is "connected with work" necessitates a case by case analysis; factors to consider include:
 - 1. whether the act occurred during working hours;
 - 2. whether it occurred on the employer's premises; and
 - 3. whether the employee took advantage of the employment relation in order to commit the act.)
- DeGroot v. SCESC, 285 S.C. 209, .328 S.E.2d 668 (S.C.App. 1985) (employee discharged due to misconduct and intentional refusal to follow employer's instructions)
- iv. Merck v. SCESC, 290 S.C. 459, 351 S.E.2d 338 (S.C. 1986)
 (substantial evidence existed to support Commission's finding that the employee was discharged for misconduct)

III. Eligibility

- a. Claimant must make weekly claims. S.C. Code Ann. §41-35-110 (1).
- b. Claimant must register for work, and continue to report to the employment office as directed. S.C. Code Ann. §41-35-110 (2).
- c. Claimant must be able to work and available to work at his usual trade, occupation, or business or in such other trade, occupation or business as his prior training or experience shows him to be fitted or qualified. <u>S.C. Code Ann.</u> §41-35-110 (3) (see "Availability" below).
- d. Claimant must be actively seeking work in the usual field of employment
 - i. Exception may be made if claimant is attending approved training.
 - ii. Key cases:

- Wellington v. SCESC, 281 S.C.115, 314 S.C. 2d 317 (S.C.App.1984) (undocumented and unverified phone contacts insufficient).
- Hyman v. SCESC, 234 S.C.369, 108 S.E.2d 554
 (S.C.1959) (requirement of an independent effort to secure employment)
- Nucor Corp. v. SCESC, 410 S.C. 507 (S.C. 2014)
 (employees can't be disqualified from unemployment benefits just for failing a drug test at an offsite non-certified facility)
- AnMed Health v. SCESC, 404 S.C. 224 (Ct. App. 2013) (medical professionals can be fired and denied benefits for failing to get a flu shot)
- Hobbie v. Unemployment App. Comm., 480 U.S. 136 (U.S. 1987) (state cannot deny unemployment benefits to an employee dismissed for having religious conflicts with the employer unless there is a compelling state interest)
- Stubbs v. SCESC, 407 S.C. 288 (S.C. 2014) (the Administrative Law Court cannot make their own factual determinations)
- iii. If the majority of the weeks of work in an individual's base period includes part-time work, the claimant is still eligible if seeking only part-time work. S.C. Code Ann. §41-27-525.
- e. Claimant must have been unemployed for a waiting period of one week during the benefit year. S.C. Code Ann. §41-35-110 (4).
- f. Claimant must have been separated, through no fault of his own, from his most recent bona fide employer. <u>S.C. Code Ann.</u> §41-35-110 (5) (see "Leaving work voluntarily" and "Discharge for cause connected with the employment" above).

g. Claimant must participate in reemployment services, such as job search assistance services, if such need has been determined through the commission's profiling system. <u>S.C. Code Ann.</u> §41-35-110 (6).

IV. Availability

- a. Under <u>S.C. Code Ann.</u> §41-35-110 (3), claimant availability is one of the required factors of eligibility for benefits.
- b. Claimant must have "unrestricted exposure to the labor market." In other words, there must be no personal circumstances limiting or restricting access to labor market or availability for comparable employment.
 - i. Key cases:
 - McEachern v. SCESC, 370 S.C. 553, 635 S.E.2d 644
 (S.C.App. 2006) (the purpose of the availability for work
 requirement is to provide a test for determining whether the
 claimant is actually and currently attached to the labor
 market)
 - Sherbert v. Verner, 374 U.S.398, 83 S.Ct.1790 (1963) (benefits cannot be denied to claimant refusing employment due to religious beliefs forbidding work on Saturday)
 - 3. <u>Murphy v. SCESC</u>, 328 S.C. (availability is a question of fact for the Employment Security Commission)

c. Self-employment

- i. Claimant likely had control over own "unemployment" decision
- ii. May negate "availability" since there is no attachment to the labor market other than in own business and the claimant may actually still be putting hours of work into reviving the business.
- iii. May also negate "actively seeking work" since there are no attempts to obtain employment other than in own business and claimant may only intend to go back to work in the business.
- iv. Key case:

- McEachern v. SCESC, 370 S.C. 553, 635 S.E.2d 644
 (S.C.App. 2006) (corporate officer of own business was not sufficiently attached to the labor market, was not "unemployed," and was ineligible for benefits)
- d. Contracts for academic year
 - Teachers or other school employees that have been given a reasonable expectation of contract renewal for the next academic term are not eligible for unemployment benefits during the academic break.
 - Applied to athletes and other workers with reasonable expectations of contracts to work at the conclusion of a regularly scheduled break.
- V. Timeliness of Appeal (see "Timeliness" under Part Three above)
 - a. A signed letter containing the required information may serve as a notice of appeal in lieu of Form APP-100.
 - b. Appellant's reason for failure to file timely must constitute "good cause" as determined by the hearing officer in order for remaining issues to be considered and decided.
 - c. When was the determination mailed and received?
 - d. What efforts were made to appeal timely?
 - e. What was the method of appeal?
- VI. Absence (from previously scheduled hearing(s))
 - a. Appellant's reason for failure to appear at a hearing must constitute "good cause" as determined by the hearing officer in order for remaining issues to be considered and decided.
 - b. Did the claimant receive the hearing notice? When?
 - c. Did the claimant provide prior notification of their absence to the tribunal?
- VII. Voluntary Retirement

- a. Any insured worker is ineligible for benefits . . . if the Commission finds that he voluntarily retired from his most recent work.
 - The ineligibility begins with the effective date of the claim and continues until the individual submits satisfactory evidence of having earned wages not less than eight times his weekly benefit amount.
 - ii. "Most recent work" means the job that the claimant retired from.
- Retirement plans that include a waiver or release of employee claims to unemployment compensation benefits as part of participation in the plan are prohibited.
- c. Key case:
 - Richey v. Riegel Textile Corporation, 253 S.C. 59, 169 S.E.2d 101 (S.C. 1969) (claimant voluntarily participated in plan requiring mandatory retirement age)

VIII. Overpayment

- a. A person who has received a sum as benefits under Chapter 27 through 41 while conditions for the receipt of benefits imposed by these chapters were not fulfilled or while he was disqualified from receiving benefits is liable to repay the Commission . . . a sum equal to the amount received by him.
 S.C. Code Ann. §41-41-40(A)(1).
- Upon written request by the person submitted to the Commission within the statutory appeal period from the issuance of overpayment, the Commission may waive repayment if the Commission finds that the:
 - i. overpayment was not due to fraud, misrepresentation or willful nondisclosure on the part of the person;
 - ii. overpayment was received without fault on the part of the person;and
 - iii. recovery of the overpayment from the person would be contrary to equity and good conscience. S.C. Code Ann. §41-41-40 (B)(2).
- c. Request supporting information from Commission, if necessary

- d. Verify amount and reason for overpayment (see Form BPC-128
 Determination of Overpayment).
- e. The facts of the underlying appeal cannot be argued if the deadline for appeal of that matter has passed.
- f. Whoever makes a false statement or representation, knowing it to be false or who knowingly fails to disclose material facts,
 - to obtain or increase benefits under an employment compensation program of this state or any other state, for the claimant or another person, is punishable by a fine of up to one hundred dollars or by imprisonment of no longer than thirty days. <u>S.C. Code Ann.</u> §41-41-10.
 - Each false statement or representation or failure to disclose a material fact is a separate offense. S.C. Code Ann. §41-41-10.
 - iii. to prevent or reduce payment of benefits or contributions is punishable by a fine of up to two hundred and fifty dollars and not less than fifty dollars or by imprisonment of not longer than thirty days. <u>S.C. Code Ann.</u> §41-41-30.
- g. Any claimant found to have knowingly made a false statement or who knowingly failed to disclose a material fact shall be ineligible to receive any benefits for the week in which such claim was filed and for up to fiftytwo consecutive weeks. <u>S.C. Code Ann.</u> §41-41-20.
- h. Five-year statute of limitations on overpayment actions (from date of final determination.) S.C. Code Ann. §41-41-40 (A)(4).
- i. Eight-year statute of limitations for fraudulent overpayment actions (from the date of final determination). <u>S.C. Code Ann.</u> §41-41-40.
- IX. Job Offer and Referral (Failure to Accept Work)
 - a. An insured worker is ineligible for benefits . . . if the Commission finds that he has failed, without good cause
 - i. either to apply for available suitable work;
 - ii. to accept available suitable work; or

- iii. to return to his customary self-employment (if any). <u>S.C. Code</u> <u>Ann.</u> §41-35-120(5)(C), <u>S.C. Code of Regulations</u> 47-23.
- b. The employer must provide a written offer of work, including specific information about the proposed employment, and submit this to the Commission within seven (7) days of the offer. (If an oral offer of work is made, a sworn statement must be submitted to the Commission.)
- c. "Suitable" considers degree of risk involved to claimant's health, safety and morals; physical fitness and prior training; experience and prior earnings.
- d. "Good Cause" is determined based on a standard of reasonableness. <u>S.C.</u>

 <u>Code Ann.</u> § 41-35-120(b).

X. Unemployment Due to Labor Disputes

- a. An insured worker is ineligible for benefits . . . for any week that the Commission finds that his total or partial unemployment is directly due to a labor dispute in active progress at the site at which he was last employed. <u>S.C. Code Ann.</u> §41-35-120(6).
 - i. Exception: if it is shown that the claimant was not participating in, financing, or directly interested in the labor dispute.
 - ii. Exception: if it is shown that the claimant did not immediately before separation, belong to the bargaining unit or class of workers that were participating in or directly interested in this labor dispute.
- b. If separate branches of work are commonly conducted as separate businesses in separate premises, or separate departments of the same premises, each department for purposes of this section is considered a "separate" premises.
- c. The employer is required to submit notice to the Workforce Appellate Panel on the dispute and the number of workers affected and a special examiner is designated by the Workforce Appellate Panel to determine whether an insured worker's unemployment exists due to the labor dispute and to review other related matters. <u>S.C. Code of Regulations</u> 47-21(D).

PART FIVE SUBSEQUENT APPEALS

I. Appeal to Commission

- a. Any party aggrieved by the decision of the Appeal Tribunal may apply for leave to appeal such decision to the Workforce Appellate Panel, within ten (10) calendar days after the date of notification or mailing of the Appeal Tribunal's decision. S.C. Code Ann. §41-35-710, S.C. Code of Regulations 47-52(A). (See Form APP-111 Application for Leave to Appeal to Commission.)
- b. Transcript of Appeal Tribunal hearing is prepared for all parties.
- c. Workforce Appellate Panel may grant or deny any Application for Leave to Appeal without a hearing, or may notify the parties to appear before it for argument.
- d. Copies of notice are sent to all parties
- e. Workforce Appellate Panel may limit the parties to oral argument or may permit the filing of written argument, or both.
- f. A complete record is kept of all proceedings, but will not be transcribed unless the claim is further appealed.
- g. Scope of review:
 - On appeal of unemployment benefits decision, Employment Security Commission has the authority to make its own findings of fact consistent with or inconsistent with those of the Appeal Tribunal.
 - Merck v. SCESC, 290 S.C. 459, 351 S.E.2d 338 (S.C. 1986) (regarding the Employment Security Commission's authority to make its own findings of fact)
 - ii. No new evidence will be taken. The case shall be heard solely upon the evidence in the record before the Appeal Tribunal.
 - iii. If additional evidence is required it is taken in the manner prescribed for the conduct of hearings before the Appeal Tribunal,

including seven (7) days calendar notice. After the new evidence and testimony is taken as directed by the Commission, either a new decision is issued or the case is sent back to the Commission for its consideration and decision.

h. Workforce Appellate Panel Decisions

- i. Two members constitute a quorum.
- ii. If a decision is not unanimous, the decision of the majority shall control. The minority may be recorded as dissenting or may file a written dissent, setting forth the reasons for disagreement with the majority.
- iii. Written decisions are mailed to the interested parties. <u>S.C. Code</u> <u>Ann.</u> §41-35-710, <u>S.C. Code of Regulations</u> 47-52 (E).

II. Judicial Appeals

- a. Under <u>S.C. Code Ann.</u> §41-35-740, only after an aggrieved party has exhausted all administrative remedies is judicial review permitted. A petition for review must be filed with the Court of Common Pleas in the appropriate county and served within 30 days of issuance of Commission's decision.
 - i. County in which employee resides
 - ii. County in which the employee was last employed
- b. SC Department of Employment and Workforce is named as a party.
- c. Placed on motion roster and given high priority.
- Judge can reverse, remand or uphold Workforce Appellate Panel's decision.
- e. Scope of review:
 - In reviewing a decision of the Workforce Appellate Panel, the circuit court must affirm the factual findings of the Workforce Appellate Panel if they are supported by substantial evidence. <u>S.C.</u> <u>Code Ann.</u> 1-23-380.

- ii. Substantial evidence is evidence which, considering the record as a whole, would allow reasonable minds to reach the conclusion that the administrative agency in question reached.
- iii. On questions of witness credibility, the courts will defer to the judgment of the agency.
- iv. S.C. Code Ann. §41-35-750 states that "[i]n a judicial proceeding under this chapter, the findings of the commission as to the facts, if supported by the evidence and in the absence of fraud, must be conclusive and the jurisdiction of the court must be confined to questions of law."

v. Key cases:

- Milliken & Co., Pendleton Plant v. SCESC, 315 S.C.492, 445 S.E.2d 640 (S.C. App. 1994) rehearing denied, certiorari granted in part, reversed 321 S.C.349, 468 S.E.2d 638 (substantial evidence supported Commission finding that alleged misconduct did not occur, but see J. Toal's dissent recommending remand to consider evidence improperly disregarded)
- Merck v. SCESC, 290 S.C. 459, 351 S.E.2d 338 (S.C. 1986) (substantial evidence existed to support Commission's finding that the employee was discharged for misconduct).

PART SIX

MISCELLANEOUS ISSUES

- I. Collateral estoppel does not apply.
 - a. Findings of fact made during Workforce Appellate Panel hearing will not be given any preclusive effect in any subsequent litigation between employer and employee.
 - b. Key case:
 - Shelton v. Oscar Meyer Foods Corp., 319 S.C. 81, 459 S.E.2d 851 (S.C. App., 1995), aff'd 325 S.C. 248, 481 S.E.2d 706 (S.C.1997) (application of the doctrine would frustrate the purposes of the hearing)
- II. Child support obligations must be disclosed and payments will be deducted from benefits. (S.C. Code of Regulations, 47-42)
- III. Other UI programs administered by The SC Department of Employment and Workforce
 - a. Extended benefits (S.C. Code Ann. §41-35-420 et seq.)
 - i. Claimant must have exhausted benefits
 - ii. Any disqualifications must be terminated
 - 1. Claimant may be required to return to work for a specified period of time.
 - Claimant may be required earn four times the weekly benefit amount of his claim.
 - iii. Claimant must also meet all other eligibility requirements for regular benefits (see S.C. Code Ann. §41-35-110).
 - iv. Key case:
 - Floyd v. South Carolina Employment Security
 Commission, 281 S.C. 483, 316 S.E. 2d 143 (S.C. 1984) (to

terminate disqualification, claimant must be employed for a period of time after application for extended benefits)

- b. Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and Trade Readjustment Allowances (TRA) and Trade Preferences Extension Act of 2015 (P.L. 114-27, enacted June 29, 2015)
 - Federal programs administered by SCDEW that provide assistance to workers who lose their job or have their hours reduced as a result of outsourcing or increased imports
 - ii. Requires certification issued by U.S. Department of Labor
 - iii. Claimant may be required to enroll in training
- c. Disaster Unemployment Assistance (Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance)
 - Federal program provides temporary financial assistance to individuals unemployed as result of a major disaster declared by the President
 - ii. Only available for the 'disaster relief' period
 - iii. Eligibility requirements
 - An individual must be out of work as a "direct result" of a major disaster;
 - 2. does not qualify for regular unemployment insurance from any state; and
 - 3. must apply for benefits 30 days after disaster declared (late applications accepted with showing of "good cause")
- d. Federal Bonding Program
 - Provides bonding insurance coverage to high-risk individuals that may have been denied commercial coverage.
 - Individuals must meet at least one of the following criteria to qualify: criminal record, history of alcohol or drug abuse, lack of employment, poor credit history, dishonorable military discharge, or TANF recipient.

- iii. Insures the employer for any type of theft, forgery, larceny or embezzlement for a six-month period.
- iv. Employer needs to have made an offer with a start date.

Appendix I

References and Resources

South Carolina Code of Laws, 1976 Annotated, with 2013 Cumulative Supplement Title 41 Labor and Employment, Chapters 27 – 41, current through the 2017 Leg. Sess.

South Carolina Code of Regulations,

Chapter 47 South Carolina Employment Security Commission

Labor and Employment Law for South Carolina Lawyers,

South Carolina Bar- CLE Division, 1999

Edited by M. Malissa Burnette, Leigh M. Nason, and M. Baker Wyche III

Unemployment Compensation: Federal State Partnership

U.S. Department of Labor, Office of Workforce Security, Division of Legislation, 2006

National Employment Law Project

Washington, D.C.

www.nelp.org

South Carolina Employment Security Commission

Columbia, SC

http://dew.sc.gov

Philadelphia Unemployment Project

Philadelphia, PA

www.pliaup.orghilaup.com

U.S. Department of Labor

Washington D.C., (Wage and Hour Division, Columbia SC)

www.dol.gov/whdwww.dol.us.gov

Field Code Changed

Appendix II

Unemployment Insurance Sample Forms

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Base Period Explained

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Your base period is the first four of the last five completed calendar quarters.

Your base period is controlled by the effective date of your claim, not by the date you become unemployed. Using the table above, if your claim is effective during the first three months (the lirst quarter) of the year, then your base period is the first three quarters in last year plus the last quarter of the previous year. This is true even if your claim is effective on March 31, the last day of the quarter. If your claim is effective during the period April 1 through June 30, your base period is the four quarters of the prior year.

http://www.sccs.org/ui/claimant/IDBook/baseperiod.htm

Explanation of Claimant Base Period

INITIAL DETERMINATION OF STATUS AS AN INSURED WORKER LOCAL OFFICE EFFECTIVE DATE DATE FILED DATE PREPARED POTENTIAL BENEFITS ESTABLISHED MILITARY ASSIGNMENTS WEEKLY BENEFIT AMOUNT MAXIMUM TOTAL BENEFITS BENEFIT YEAR ENDS SEE BACK FOR CLAIMANT INFORMATION EMPLOYMENT RECORD BASE PERIOD QUARTERLY EARNINGS ENFLOYER

MOTR. L-JANJEBUMARL R-JULY, AUG, SEPTJ 2 - APR, MAY, JUNE 4 - DCT, NDY, DEC

BASE QUARTER TOTAL

UCB 104-B Initial Determination of Status as an Insured Worker

UCB-101-8 Revised 5/00 Catalog#: 08086

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

Request To Employer For	Separation Information
CLAIMANT'S NAME	SOCIAL SECURITY#
The claimant named above stated that he/she is a forme	er/current employee of the following employer:
EMPLOYER INFORMATION	1. Dates Worked: FromTo
NAME	2. Total Earnings: \$
ACCT#TELEPHONE#	3. Claimant's Reason for Separation: Still Working Lack of Work Voluntarily Quit Discharged
	4. Explanation of Separation:
CLAIMANT'S SIGNATURE	
making a determination. If you keep this form and repl and the name and social security number of the claimant in person to present the information requested. If you w tation, however, any person designated to appear at t should either have direct knowledge of the circumsta- written statement of a person who has such knowledge: ATTENTION	 If you do not wish to reply in writing, you may appear vish to appear in person, you have the right to represen- he proceeding to present information on your behalf ances surrounding the issue or be able to present the and/or pertinent written records.
Separation information concerning this claim is needed very last employer.	
Please complete the reverse side of than the seventh (7) day from the	and return, It must be returned no later e date shown below.
Month Day Year	Date Employer Reply Sent
PLEASE RETURN TO:	
	OVER

UCB 101-S Request to Employer for Separation Information (pg. 1)

	Contact the Employment Security Office shown on the reverse side within the seven (7) day time limit if you wish to appear or be represented at an interview. An interview has already been scheduled and will be held at the Employment Security Office indicated on at
the cla	ase indicate the reason for separation and give information requested so that a determination can be made on imant's eligibility for unemployment insurance benefits. Attach additional pages if necessary. Failure to re- by the above date could result in a determination being made without information from you.
	LACK OF WORK (NO REASON NECESSARY) DISCHARGED: (Give specific reason.)
,	(If discharged for absentecism, list number and dates of absences.)
	(List any warnings and give dates.)
	(State company policy that was violated, if applicable, and give final incident that caused separation.)
	VOLUNTARILY QUIT: (Give specific reason.)
	(If work related, what attempts were made to try to alleviate the condition? What was the agreement at the time of hire regarding this condition, if applicable?)
	OTHER: (Give specific reason, ex: voluntary refirement, failure to return from a leave of absence (was a definite leave granted, list start and end dates), partially unemployed, etc. Explain in detail.)
2. Dat	tes of employment: FromTo
3. Dui	ring all terms of employment have you paid this claimant as much as: \$ VES NO
	If "NO," how much have you paid this claimant in all terms of employment?
4, Are	you paying, or will you pay this claimant a pension or retirement pay within the next twelve (12) months?
	If "YES," monthly amount
	What is the effective date of the pension or retirement payment?
	Did claimant contribute to pension plan? YES No If "YES," what percent
EMPLO	YER NAME ACCOUNT NUMBER
EMPLO	YER SIGNATURE 4 HITLE
	ENTER NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PERSON TO BE CONTACTED FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
NAME_	TELEPHONE ()
	*FORM MUST BE SIGNED IN ORDER FOR INFORMATION TO BE CONSIDERED.

Request to Employer for Separation Information (pg. 2)

_ LAST SEPARATION FROM NON-LIABLE EMPLOYER

UI CLAIMS ADJUDICATOR

IMPORTANT: THIS DETERMINATION WILL BE THE FINAL DECISION OF THE COMMISSION UNLESS YOU FILE AN APPEAL SETTING FORTH IN DELIAL THE GROUNDS FOR APPEAL WITHIN TEN THE CALEDDAR DAYS, INCLUDING WEEKENDS AND HOLIDAYS, FROM THE MALINO DATE SHOWN ABOVE, IF THE TENTH DAY FALLS ON A SATURDAY, SUMMAY, OR HOLIDAY, THE APPEAL PERIOD IS EXTENDED TO THE NEXT BUSINESS DAY, YOUR APPEAL MAY HE FILED IN PERSON AT ANY MEMPLOYMENT SECURITY OFFICE, OR BY WALL, ADDRESSED TO THE 'APPEAL TRIBUNAL, 'DO, BOX HIS LOUGHIA, SOUTH CAROLINA 25202, FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION OR ASSISTANCE IN FILING AN APPEAL, CONTACT YOUR LOCAL ENPROYMENT SCURITY OFFICE.

UCB 103- Determination by Claims Adjudicator on Claim for Benefits

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
P. 0. BOX 995, COLUMBIA, S. CJ 29202

DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FOR BENEFITS

CLAIMANTS NAME
SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER L. O. NO. TYPE CATEGORY

WEEKLY BENEFIT AMOUNT MAXIMUM BENEFIT AMOUNT EFFECTIVE DATE BENEFIT YEAR ENDS DATE OF NOTICE

It has been determined that you are eligible without disqualification for unemployment compensation. This determination is made based on the South Carolina Employment Security Law and on evidence available at the time of this notice.

The last separation was from a non-liable employer.

OR HOLIDAYS, FROM THE MARING DATE SHOWN ABOVE IS THE TENTH (10TH) DAY FALLS ON A SATURDAY, SURBAY OR HOLIDAY, THE APPEAL PRING IS EXTENDED TO THE NATE BUSINESS DAY. NOOR APPEAL MAY BE FILD IN PERSON AT ANY EMPLOYMENT SECURITY OFFICE OR BY MAIL TO THE "APPEAL TRIBUNAL. AT THE ADDRESS BELOW FOR ABOUTDOAL INFORMATION OR ASSISTANCE IN FILING AN APPEAL TRIBUNAL. AT THE ADDRESS BELOW FOR ABOUTDOAL INFORMATION OR ASSISTANCE IN FILING AN APPEAL INJURNAL CONTACT YOUR LOCAL EMPLOYMENT SECURITY OFFICE.

APPEAL TRIBUNAL.

P. 0. BOX 995
COLUMBIA, S.C. 29202

SOUTH CAROLINA
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
P. 0. BOX 995
COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202
OFFICIAL BUSINESS
SEC. 1938

FORWARDING SERVICE REQUESTED

UCB 103-B Determination of Eligibility for Benefits

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أنفائه سم	the entire amount, you	i dan make arrangoma. Our overnavment, if a	nts to repay your expiritence is need	overpayment in it led in making auc	installment ch arrance	s. You may use ment, contact t	the section he BPC Cal	n helow to show now. Inctions Unit at 18031
Sal Street	737-2387. You may al-	so contact our field re	presentative tho	gr your local un	umpley recr	a insurance of	ice to erran	ge en installement pey
eminare est	the antire denount, you you intend to recey y 737-2387. You may all plan, Failure to repay retund being intercept:	this everpayment may ad and applied to your	overpayment.	dien nit the overp	puyment is	Traucy, wage g	arn is zment,	and ar your state tax
: 175.8			REPAY	MENT AGREEVEN	AT.			
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	COLLEGIONS O	AND IS NOT VAL	io oncess in PAT					
gir ye o prosina	1 UNDERSTAND THE	AT IF I BECOME ELI	GIBLE FOR UNE	MPLOYMENT INS	SUFANCE	BENEFITS, TH	EY WILL 6	E APPLIED TO MY
and a second	OVERPAYMENT AND	THIS INSTALLMENT A	CHERMENT WILL	NOT PREVENT TH	IS FROM	AAPPENING.		
e ambigi								
	200 41 7500 750	N. M. MARKE		SIGNATURE			-	DATE
	SOCIAL SECURIT	1 MUNISEK					_	DATE.
			RETURN THIS I	ORTION WITH	YOUR FI	RST PAYMEN	1	
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A 1 A 1								

BPC-128 Determination of Overpayment

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION P. O. Box 995, Columbia, South Carolina 29202

Notice of Appeal to Appeal Tribunal

Claimant's Name:	Social Security Number:
Claimant's Address:	
Date of Birth: Date of Initial Claim (Month/Day/Year)	: Telephone(Month/Day/Year)
Employer's Name:	
Employer's Address:	
Employer a noureas.	
On I received a claims examine	er's determination mailed from
(Date)	(Date)
which I appeal and hereby apply for a hearing because	ise I believe it was issued in error for the following reasons:
If appeal is untimely, state the reason:	
	of unemployment until I receive the Appeal Tribunal's or Commission's ted. If I win the appeal, I know I can only be paid for those weeks that I
Thave channels unitary.	Chinash bilish
nave claimed initity.	(Claimant's Initiala)
,	(Claiment's Initials) anguagertifaled? Claiment isDeaf Mute
Does claimant need an interpreter? YES NO What la	anguagerdiated?2Claimant isDosf Mute
Does claimant need an interpreter? YES NO What Is (If it appears necessary to subpoens witnesses or docum attach them to this form at the time of transmittal to the Co	anguagerdiatect?Claimant isDoaf Mute ments, the Workforce Center representative should use Form 107 and central Office.)
Coes claimant need an interpreter? YES NO What lat (If it appears necessary to subpoena witnesses or docum attach them to this form at the time of transmittal to the CSUBPOENA YES NO Ap	anguagertifaled? Claimant is Deaf Mute nents, the Workforce Center representative should use Form 107 and central Office.)
Does claimant need an interpreter? YES NO What lat (If it appears necessary to subpoena witnesses or document attach them to this form at the time of transmittal to the CSUBPOENA YES NO Ap	enguagerdiatect?Claimant isDosf Mute ments, the Workforce Center representative should use Form 107 and central Office.) spellant:gned By:
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Coes claimant need an interpreter? YES NO What Is (if it appears necessary to subpoena witnesses or docum attach them to this form at the time of transmittal to the C SUBPOENA YES NO Ap Signate Determination Delivered by Workforce Center: (Date)	anguagerdiatect?Claimant isDoaf Mute ments, the Workforce Center representative should use Form 107 and central Office.) ppellant: gried By: Title:Date:
Coes claimant need an Interpreter? YES NO What Is (If it appears necessary to subpoens witnesses or docum attach them to this form at the time of transmittal to the C SUBPOENA YES NO Ap Signature of the Coefficient of the	anguagertifaled?
Does claimant need an interpreter? YES NO What Is (if it appears necessary to subpoens witnesses or document attach them to this form at the time of transmittal to the C SUBPOENA YES NO Ap Signate Determination Delivered by Workforce Center: (Date) Filed at: (Workforce Center Name and Number)	anguagertilated?

APP-100 Notice of Appeal to Appeal Tribunal

APP. 107 Rev. 11/92 Cat. 05140

Claimant's Name

Appeal File No.	

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION Columbia, South Carolina APPLICATION FOR ISSUANCE OF WITNESS SUBPOENA

_____ SSN____-

Address	
Employer's Name	
Address	
Request for the following to be duly summoned to approper presentation of case. Please limit to three, if p	ocar and testify under oath. Certified as necessary in the ossible.
1. Name/Documents	Address
	Telephone No
Title, if any, and point at issue on which witness w	ill testify
2. Name/Documents	Address
	Telephone No
Title, if any, and point at issue on which witness w	ill testify
3. Name/Documents	Address
	Telephone No.
Title, if any, and point at issue on which witness w	ill testify
Applican	
Signed b	у
Title	Date
(For Local O	ffice Use Only)
Filed at	Date(Month) (Day) (Year)
	Received by (Local Office Representative)

APP-107 Application for Issuance of Witness Subpoena

	NOTICE OF HEA	RING BEFORE APPEAL TRIBL	UNAL	
ant's Name:		Social Security Number:		
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oyer's Name:	2			
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ai Number:	Hearing Date	Verty/Day/Year earling	g timesHour/Heats	
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		FOR AN EVERGENCY, Contact a re	processitive of the Commission	
803) 737-2520 AT	ONCE, if you cannot be a	resent at the time scheduled and v	wish to request a postponement	
the hearing. Also, if yo	u require any special need	ds, such as an interpreter, please or	entact us prior to the hearing.	
SUES				
Voluntary Quit (f	or good cause)	Voluntary Retirement	Timeliness of Appeal	
Discharge (for di	isqualifying cause)	Absence from Hearing	Fraud & Overpayment	
Availability		Overpayment	Job Offer & Referral	
Eligibility		Other		
VIDENCE: This hea	ring is your only cha	nce to testify and present of	evidence. Sworn testimony	
required from wi	itnesses with first-ha	and knowledge. Only documents pook, warnings) can be considered	, such as business records (for and must be submitted with an	
riginal and two copies. the are not present	The original will be return	ned. No testimony or evidence will	be considered from witnesses	
	inner It religetent to appe	ear, you may apply for a subpoena	through the Commission's local	
ffice or the Appeal Tri	ibunal at (803) 737-2520	l.	aradgi ale oblimiosioni ili	
EGAL REPRESENT	ATION: An attorney lice	ensed to practice in South Carolin	na may represent you. It is your	
esponsibility to obtain	representation prior to th	ne hearing. Fees charged to repres	sent claimants are limited by the	
	t should continue to file :	for benefits during the appeal proc	cess. Weeks not claimed cannot	
SENETIIS: A claimant ie paid, even if the clai	mant is held eligible.	to venerita during the appear pro-	- control of the control of the control	
		16		
THIS NOTICE SUPE	RSEDES ANY PREVIO	OUS HEARING NOTICE YOU	MAY HAVE RECEIVED. IF	
THE DATE ON TH	US NOTICE IS LATE	ER THAN THE DATE ON A	NY OTHER NOTICE, YOU	٠.
THE INSTRUCTIONS	S ON THIS NOTICE.	OU HEARING HAS BEEN FO	OUT ONED AND I DELOT	
		MAILING DATE:		
			IN MEATINGS	
5000	CALL COM DOCK AND			
SP	MALL CHILDREN AND	PETS ARE NOT ALLOWED	Master and Special	

APP-105 Notice of Hearing Before Appeal Tribunal

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION P.O. Box 995, Columbia, South Carolina 29202 NOTICE OF APPEAL HEARING BY TELEPHONE _____Spelai Security Number:__ Claimant's Tolechone Number: Appeal Number: Hearing Cate: Weath/Day/State Hearing Times HearIng Times Hear/Notes Eastern For Administrative Hearing Officer: _____ for the South Carolina Employment Security Commission will conduct this hearing by means of a TELEPHONE CONFERENCE. The parties will be called by the Administrative Hearing Officer at the telephone numbers shown on this form, IF NO TELEPHONE NUMBER IS SHOWN OR THE NUMBER IS INCORRECT YOU MUST CALL THIS TOLL FREE NUMBER (868) 289-5580 IMMEDIATELY TO INFORM US OF YOUR NUMBER SO THAT WE MAY INCLUDE YOU IN THE HEARING. IF YOU HAVE NOT BEEN CALLED WITHIN 10 MINUTES AFTER THE SCHEDUED TIME OF THE REARING, YOU MILST CALL 1003 737-2520 BITHER ANOTHER REARING IS STILL IN PROGRESS OF MY ARE UNABLE TO CONTACT YOU. FARMER TO CALL OR PARTICIPATE IN THE HEARING MAY RESULT IN YOUR INTERESTS BEING CONSIDERED ARANDONED. THE HEARING WILL NOT BE POSTPONED EXCEPT FOR AN EVERGENCY. Contact a representative of the Commission at (803) 737-2520, AT ONCE, if you cannot be present at the time scheduled and visit to request a postponement of the hearing. Also, if you require any special needs, such as an interpretar, please contact us prior to the hearing. ISSUES _____ Voluntary Retirement ____Timeliness of Appeal _____ Voluntary Quit (for good cause) _____Absonce from Hearing ______ Fraud & Overpayment _____ Cischarge (for disqualifying cause) _____ Job Offer & Referral Overpayment _____ Availability ____ Other ____ Eligibility EVIDENCE: This hearing is your only chance to testify and present evidence. Sworn testimony EVIDENCE: This hearing is your only chance to testiny and present evidence, was to be considered in this hearing must be mailed to the Appeal Tribunal at the address shown or taxed to 1803 737-70287. Only documents, such as business records leg, timesneets, employment policious or handbook, warnings, etc.) can documents, such as business records leg, timesneets, employment policious or handbook, warnings, etc.) can considered. In addition to the copy sent to the Appeal Tribunal, you must mail or fax expiss to the opposing party. No testimony or evidence can be considered from witnesses who are not present. Documents sent to employee the property of the property SUBPOENAS: If a witness is rejectant to appear, you may soply for a subocens through the Commission's local office or the Appeal Tribunal at 1803, 737-2520. LEGAL REPRESENTATION: An attorney licensed to practice in South Carolina may represent you. It is your responsibility to obtain representation prior to the hearing. Fees charged to represent claimants are limited by the Commission. BENEFITS: A claimant should continue to file for benefits during the appeal process. Weeks not claimed carnot be pad, even if the claimant is hold eligible. THIS NOTICE SUPERSEDES ANY PREVIOUS HEARING NOTICE YOU MAY HAVE RECEIVED. IF THE DATE ON THIS NOTICE IS LATER THAN THE DATE ON ANY OTHER NOTICE, YOU SHOULD ASSUME THAT THE PREVIOUS HEARING HAS BEEN POSTPONED AND FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS ON THIS NOTICE. MAILING DATE: GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE S.C. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY LAW IS ON THE BACK OF THIS NOTICE.

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105-T Notice of Appeal Hearing by Telephone

Form App-1 11 Rev. 12-5-94		Appeal No		
Rev. 12-5-94	SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMEN	T SECURITY COMMISSION		
	APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO A	PPEAL TO COMMISSION		
	ne	Date of		
		Initial Claim —		
		<u> </u>		
On	, I received Appeal Tribuna	Decision No. ———————————————————————————————————		
manea to me or	dia 451.701	or the record of the following grounds.		
		led to attend Appeal Tribunal hearing, state the		
reason and who	ether postponement was requested:			
I know that I mus	t continue to file my claims for each week o	of unemployment during the pendency of this appeal,		
I know that I can	only be paid for those weeks that I have tim	sely claimed. If I have received benefits and am ruled by the benefits I have received for that time period.		
		ant		
	on is confined solely to the ibmitted by the Appeal Signed	by		
	and does not accept	Date		
	on of the appeal.			
	(For Local Office	**		
	Name and Number of Local Office)	Date		
(and and Manage of Eddle Office)	Received by(Local Off ice Representative)		
		(Local On ice Representative)		
P-111 Applic	cation for Leave to Appeal to C	commission	Deleted: ¶	