account

address

address of record

authorize

authorized third-party representative

benefits

business day

cancel

charge

chargeback

chargeback address

chargeback notice

claims

commission

company

correspondence

day

designated address

designated claim address

designated chargeback address

detailed facts

employer’s account

employing unit

fraud

human resources department

job separations

mail

notice

payroll department

person

person not employed

representative

revocation

separation information

service agent

tax account number

Texas Workforce Commission

third-party representative

unemployment

unemployment notice(s)

unemployment benefits

unemployment benefit claim(s)

unemployment tax rate

wage credits

workforce

written

written authorization

Employer Designated Mailing Address Form

Notice of Application for Unemployment Benefits

Notice of Maximum Potential Chargeback

Request for Work Separation Information

Revocation of Written Authorization to Represent Employing Unit form (C-43)

Written Authorization to Represent Employing Unit form (C-42)

Employer Benefits Services

Unemployment Tax Services

Other Services

My Home

Quick Links

# Employer Notices

Account

Additional pay

Address

Appeal

Calendar days

Charge

chargeable

Chargeback

Claim

claimant

Days

Designated Address

Determination

Existing claim

Favor

Final incident

Fraud

Individual

Interested party

Job separation

Maximum benefit amount

New claim

Original claim

Organization

Party

Pay

Payment decision

Policies

Prior warnings

Response

Right to appeal

Separation

Separation reason

Sufficient wages

Timely

Timely appeal

unemployment benefits

unemployment benefits claim

wages

wage verification

witness statements

Determination on Payment of Unemployment Benefits

Employer Chargeback Notice

Employer Quarterly Report

Employer Response to Notice of Application

Notice of Application for Unemployment Benefits

Request for Work Separation Information

Unemployment Tax Services

# UI Basics for Employers

Alien Registration number

Base period

Benefits

Benefit amounts

Calendar quarters

Claim

charge

deduct unemployment taxes from employees' paychecks

direct result

disaster

Disaster Unemployment Assistance

disciplinary action

disqualification

Educational institutions

Effective date

Eligibility

Eligibility requirements

Employee

Employer charges

Employer notice

Ending a disqualification

Failure to perform work adequately if capable of doing so

fired

Initial claim

Laid off

layoff

Job separation

Major disaster

Maximum benefit amount

Maximum weekly benefit amount

Minimum weekly benefit amount

Misconduct

Mismanagement of a position

Neglect of a position

No fault of their own

Noncitizens

Noninstructional position

Ongoing eligibility requirements

Partially unemployed

Past wage information

Past wages

Payment requests

Reasonable assurance

Reduced hours

Register for work search

Partial unemployment

Qualified individuals

quit

Quitting with good cause related to work

Resignation

Scheduled break

separation

Severance pay

Temporary, partial income replacement

Total unemployent

unemployed

Unemployment benefits

Unemployment benefits claim

Unemployment benefits eligibility

Unemployment benefits payments

Unemployment insurance

Unemployment insurance taxes

Unemployment tax

Violation of company policy

Violation of law

wages

Wages

Wages [paid] instead of notice of layoff

Weekly benefit amount

Work search

Notice of claims filed

Employer Unemployment Benefit Chargebacks

Texas Unemployment Compensation Act

Federal Unemployment Tac Act

Learning the Result of Your Application for Benefits

Unemployment Insurance Employer Response to Notice of Application

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

*Pretty much everything here:*

**Quit**

If the individual chose to end their employment, then he or she quit. Most people who quit their jobs do not receive unemployment benefits. For example, if the person quit the job for personal reasons, such as to return to school full time or stay home with their children, we cannot pay benefits.

The individual may be eligible for benefits if they quit for one of the reasons listed below:

* Quit for good cause connected with the work, which means a work-related reason that would make a person who wants to remain employed leave employment. The individual should be able to present evidence that they tried to correct work-related problems before quitting.  
    
  Examples of quitting for a good work-related reason are well-documented instances of:
  + Unsafe working conditions
  + Significant changes in hiring agreement
  + Not getting paid or difficulty getting paid
* Quit for a good reason not related to work, under limited circumstances. TWC may be able to protect your account from charge if the claimant quit for one of the reasons listed below. Examples include leaving work because of:
  + A personal medical illness or injury that prevented the person from working
  + Caring for a minor child who has a medical illness
  + Caring for a terminally ill spouse
  + Documented cases of family violence or stalking
  + Moving with the person's military spouse
* Quit to move with the individual's spouse when the move is not part of a qualifying military permanent change of station (PCS). The person may be eligible for benefits but will be disqualified for 6 to 25 weeks, depending on the situation. The maximum benefit amount the person could be paid is also reduced by the number of disqualified weeks. TWC may be able to protect your account from charge if the claimant left work due to a PCS.

**Labor Dispute**

If an individual or their class of workers is financing, participating in or directly involved in a strike, we cannot pay the person benefits during the strike.

* Class of Worker: The grade or class of worker is based on the type of work the person performed. For example: If electricians are on strike and the person is an electrician then he or she can be considered the same grade or class of worker that is on strike and will benefit from the strike. If the person is in a supervisory, non-manual classification and electricians are on strike, then he or she would not be considered in the same grade or class as the electricians.
* Financing a Strike: Any payment such as union dues that are used to finance a strike or other payments made to a strike fund that assists striking members.

If the individual and their class of workers are not financing, participating in or directly involved in the strike, he or she may be eligible for benefits.

**Reporting Work & Earnings**

When making a payment request, claimants must report hours worked and gross earnings (before deductions) from any full-time, part-time or temporary work; net profit from self-employment; vacation or holiday pay; and commissions. Those earnings must be reported even though the claimant may not have yet received payment. There are no exceptions. TWC computes how much a claimant can earn before we deduct those earnings from their weekly benefit amount plus 25%. Claimants who earn more than their weekly benefit amount plus 25% cannot receive benefits for that week.