

CHAPTER 4

EXTENSIONS AND SPECIAL PROGRAMS

IN GENERAL

The previous chapter dealt with duration of benefits in terms of the regular UI program. However, extensions of UI benefits are available under certain circumstances. In addition, some programs provide benefits under conditions when UI is not normally payable. This chapter covers these special programs. In particular, it discusses:

- The federal-state Extended Benefits (EB) program;
- Special Federal extension programs;
- State additional benefits (AB) programs;
- Trade Readjustment Allowances (TRA);
- Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA);
- Short-time compensation (worksharing); and
- Self-Employment Assistance (SEA).

FEDERAL-STATE EXTENDED BENEFITS (EB)

Since 1970, Federal law has provided for payment of EB during periods of high and rising unemployment in a state.

TRIGGERS FOR EB—The following “triggers” are used to determine whether EB is payable in a particular state:

- **Mandatory** -- A state must pay up to 13 weeks of EB if the insured unemployment rate (IUR) for the previous 13 weeks is at least 5% and is 120% of the average of the rates for the corresponding 13-week period in each of the 2 previous years. (The IUR is the ratio of the number of individuals collecting UI to the number of workers who could potentially collect UI if they lost their jobs.)
- **Optional** -- A state may pay up to 13 weeks of EB if the IUR for the previous 13 weeks is at least 6%, regardless of the experience in the previous years.
- **Optional** -- A state may pay up to 13 weeks of EB if the average total unemployment rate (TUR),

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seasonally adjusted, for the most recent 3 months is at least 6.5% and is 110% of the rate for the corresponding 3-month period in either of the 2 previous years. If such rate is at least 8.0% and is 110% of the rate for the corresponding 3-month period in either of the 2 previous years, the duration increases from 13 to 20 weeks.

TABLE 4-1: STATES WITH OPTIONAL TRIGGERS FOR EB					
State	DOES NOT Use 6% IUR Option	Uses 6.5% TUR Option	State	DOES NOT Use 6% IUR Option	Uses 6.5% TUR Option
AK		X	CT		X
DE	X		FL	X	
GA	X		IA	X	
KS		X	KY	X	
MA	X		MN		X
NH	X	X	NJ		X
NM		X	NC		X
ND	X		OR		X
RI		X	SD	X	
UT	X		VT		X
WA	X	X	WY	X	

FINANCING OF EB—Half of the cost of EB is financed by the Federal government from FUTA revenues. (If the state already provides for duration of over 26 weeks for regular UI, the Federal government will also share in the cost of any weeks beyond 26.) The Federal share of EB will be reduced if a state (a) has no waiting week or permits payment of the waiting week at any time; or (b) does not round benefits down to the lower dollar. No Federal sharing is available for EB costs attributable to employment with state and local governmental entities or federally recognized Indian tribes. (These entities do not pay the FUTA tax which finances the Federal share of EB.)

SPECIAL QUALIFYING REQUIREMENTS—Generally, state law applies to the payment of EB. However, some special qualifying requirements exist:

- A worker must have 20 weeks of work or the equivalent (1-1/2 times high-quarter wages or 40 times weekly benefit amount) in the base period.
- A worker claiming EB who fails to make “a systematic and sustained” work search or to apply for or accept “suitable work” is not entitled to EB until the worker has been employed during at least 4 weeks and has earned a total of 4 times the worker’s weekly EB amount. Suitable work is defined as “any work within such individual's capabilities.”
- Any disqualification for voluntarily quitting work, committing misconduct, or refusing suitable work must be purged through subsequent employment.

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TABLE 4-2: EXTENDED BENEFITS – MONETARY REQUIREMENT USED IN STATES WHERE REGULAR UI MINIMUM QUALIFYING FORMULA DOES NOT SATISFY 20 WEEK REQUIREMENT

State	20 Weeks	40 x WBA	1 ½ HQW
AK		X	X
AZ		X	X
AR	X	X	X
CA		X	X
DE		X	
DC			X
HI	X	X	X
ID	X	X	X
IL			X
IN			X
IA			X
KS			X
ME			X
MD			X
MA	X	X	X
MN		X	
MT	X	X	X
NE			X
NV	X	X	X
NJ		X	
NM			X
NC	X	X	X
OK			X
OR		X	
PA			X
PR		X	
RI		X	X
TX		X	X
VT		X	
VA	X	X	
VI			X

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TABLE 4-2: EXTENDED BENEFITS – MONETARY REQUIREMENT USED IN STATES WHERE REGULAR UI MINIMUM QUALIFYING FORMULA DOES NOT SATISFY 20 WEEK REQUIREMENT

State	20 Weeks	40 x WBA	1 ½ HQW
WA		X	X
WV		X	
WI		X	
WY			X

REDUCTIONS IN AMOUNT OF EB—EB paid on interstate claims is limited to two weeks unless both agent and liable states are in an EB period. Also, workers who received TRA before EB triggered on in a state will have their EB entitlement reduced by the number of weeks of TRA received. In addition, some states reduce the EB amount payable to a worker during a period in which Federal sharing of the cost of EB is reduced pursuant to a sequester order.

TABLE 4-3: STATES REDUCING EB PAYABLE PURSUANT TO A SEQUESTER ORDER

Colorado	Delaware	Kansas	Kentucky	Louisiana
Mississippi	Missouri	Nebraska	New Mexico	North Carolina
North Dakota	Oklahoma	South Dakota	West Virginia	Wyoming

SPECIAL FEDERAL EXTENSION PROGRAMS

In addition to the permanent Extended Benefits program, Congress from time to time enacts temporary programs extending of unemployment compensation benefits. The most recent such program is Emergency Unemployment Compensation 2008 (EUC 08). This program provides up to 20 weeks of 100 percent federally financed compensation to eligible individuals in all states up to 33 weeks in “high unemployment” states.¹

TABLE 4-4: SPECIAL FEDERAL EXTENSION PROGRAMS ENACTED BY CONGRESS

Name	Effective Dates
Temporary Unemployment Compensation (TUC)	6/58 to 6/59
Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation (TEUC)	4/61 to 6/62
Temporary Compensation (TC)	1/72 to 3/73
Federal Supplemental Benefits (FSB)	1/75 to 1/78
Federal Supplemental Compensation (FSC)	9/82 to 6/85
Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC)	11/91 to 4/94
Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation (TEUC)	3/02 to 3/04
Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC 08)	7/08 to 12/09 ¹

¹ Information regarding the EUC 08 program is based on information available as of the date of publication.

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STATE ADDITIONAL BENEFITS (AB)

A few states have solely state-financed programs for extending the potential duration of benefits during periods of high unemployment, for claimants in approved training who exhaust benefits, or for a variety of other reasons. Although some state laws call these programs “extended benefits,” this publication uses the term “additional benefits” to avoid confusion with the federal-state EB program.

The following table includes information about states that have permanent AB programs. Caution should be taken in using the following table because: (1) some AB programs may be subject to annual legislative appropriations, meaning they may not be in effect; and (2) short-term AB programs will not be included if their legislative authorization expired prior to publication.

TABLE 4-5: STATES WITH ADDITIONAL BENEFITS PROGRAMS				
State	Name of Extension	Duration	To Whom/When Payable	Miscellaneous
AK	Supplemental Benefits	13 weeks	If claimant exhausts regular UI and does not qualify monetarily for subsequent benefit year.	Permanent
CA	Extended Duration Benefits	13 weeks	Payable to exhaustees who are not entitled to regular benefits if they meet applicable eligibility requirements for regular benefits, are not subject to disqualification, and are not under a disqualification for regular benefits	Triggers if insured unemployment rate equals or exceeds 6%
CT	Additional Benefits During Periods of Substantial Unemployment	13 weeks	Individuals who are not entitled to benefits under the federal-state EB program that week	Triggers if an EB period is in effect
DC	Additional Benefits	Two 5-week phases	Paid to qualified claimants. Claimants must apply for phase two additional benefits by providing specific information about work search efforts made during phase one.	If insured rate of unemployment is 3.75% or higher and no Federal program in effect
HI	Additional Unemployment Compensation	13 weeks	Unemployed as a result of natural or man-made disaster, as declared by the Governor. Must exhaust regular UI, not qualify for UI monetarily, or be self employed.	Must be approved by Governor
IA	Extended Benefits	13 weeks	If unemployed due to last employer going out of business, wage credits are recomputed up from 1/3 of wages for insured work to 1/2	Permanent
MA	Additional Benefits	18 weeks	For attending approved training course which, in opinion of Commissioner, will aid in finding appropriate employment. Only paid while attending such course, and only if exhausted all rights to regular UI and EB and has no rights to benefits under any other state or Federal law.	Determined by Commissioner
ME	Dislocated Worker Benefits	26 weeks (lifetime)	Must meet the definition of “Dislocated Worker” and be attending training approved by the UI Commission. Must exhaust all rights to regular UI and EB, and have no rights to benefits under any other state or Federal law.	Permanent
MI	Extended Training or Retraining Benefits	18 weeks	Must be approved training and is separate from TRA	Permanent
MN	Additional Benefits	13 weeks	If claimant was laid off from main BP employer; that employer had 100 or more workers; employer laid off at least 50% of workforce; employer has no intentions of rehiring claimant; claimant exhausted regular UI; and facility is located in county with unemployment rate at least 10% from 3 months before to 3 months after layoff.	Determined by Commissioner
NJ	Additional Benefits During Training	26 weeks	Dislocated workers unlikely to return to previous employment because opportunities in the job classification are impaired due to substantial reduction in employment at worksite. Training must be for a labor demand occupation and must be approved.	Permanent. Prohibition triggers if amount of AB paid exceeds prescribed amount.
NY	Additional Training Benefits	104 effective days	Claimant must be in approved training, separate from TRA.	Permanent

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TABLE 4-5: STATES WITH ADDITIONAL BENEFITS PROGRAMS

State	Name of Extension	Duration	To Whom/When Payable	Miscellaneous
OR	Supplemental Benefits	26 weeks	Dislocated workers in approved training and workers whose unemployment resulted from the return to service in the Oregon National Guard or the military reserve forces of the U.S. following active duty service in Iraq and Afghanistan. Unemployment substantially due to lack of job opportunities in local labor market due to: 1) high energy costs; 2) extended drought conditions and attendant economic conditions; 3) secondary effects of foreign trade; and 4) shift of production to another state or US territory.	Permanent. Additional eligibility requirements apply.
	Additional Benefits	Up to 25% of most recent regular UI claim	High unemployment	Must not be eligible for other unemployment benefits
PR	Additional Benefits	(20 x WBA plus 32 x additional WBA) less max. potential benefits payable in last BY	For workers in special unemployment situation (displaced due to technological progress and/or the permanent disappearance of an industry, establishment, or occupation, not for seasonal unemployment). Secretary determines if special unemployment situation exists.	Permanent
WA	Training Benefits Program	52 x WBA less regular UI and EB paid	Dislocated workers needing full-time training in demand occupation	Permanent
WI	Temporary Supplemental Benefits	18 weeks	Must be certified as attending vocational retraining program	Governor can elect to run this program or allow payment through federal-state EB program

TRADE READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCES (TRA)

The Trade Act of 1974, as amended, provides for adjustment assistance to workers who are unemployed or underemployed because of the adverse effect of increased imports as a result of trade arrangements permitted under the Act or because of shifts in production outside the United States. Trade adjustment assistance (TAA) provided by the Act consists of trade readjustment allowances (TRA), relocation and job search allowances, and subsistence and transportation allowances during periods of approved training.

The Secretary of Labor has entered into agreements with state agencies whereby the agencies will act as agents for the federal government in paying TRA and other allowances to eligible workers. Payments and administrative costs are paid for with Federal funds. Note that the following information describes the TRA program as January 1, 2009.

CERTIFICATION PROCESS—Workers are certified as eligible to apply for TAA if a group of 3 or more workers, or a certified or recognized union or duly authorized representative petitions the Secretary of Labor for a determination of eligibility to apply for TAA and the Secretary determines that the importation of competitive foreign products or shifts in production outside the United States contributed importantly to the loss of employment at the firm mentioned in the worker's petition.

QUALIFYING REQUIREMENTS—To qualify for TRA the worker must have had at least 26 weeks of employment with wages of at least \$30 a week within the 52-week period ending with the week of the individual's total or partial separation from adversely affected employment. Along with other requirements to receive TRA payments, the worker must be participating in an approved training program unless it is determined that training is not feasible or appropriate.

DURATION— Basic TRA is payable at the state UI rate over a 104-week eligibility period beginning with the first week after the worker's most recent TRA qualifying separation from employment. Basic TRA provides 52 weeks of income support less the UI entitlement in the trade-qualifying UI benefit period (generally 26 weeks of UI). Up to 52 weeks of additional TRA is available for a total of 104 weeks of income support. In order to receive additional TRA a worker must be in TAA approved training. Workers whose training includes remedial

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education can get 26 additional weeks of TRA for a total of 130 weeks.

SUBSISTENCE AND TRANSPORTATION ALLOWANCES—An adversely affected worker may receive TRA while participating in approved training. Workers may also receive subsistence and transportation allowances while attending training at a facility which is not within commuting distance of their residence.

RELOCATION ALLOWANCES—Relocation allowances are payable to totally separated workers who have no reasonable expectation of securing suitable work in the area in which they live, and who have a bona fide offer of suitable work in the area in which they wish to relocate. Relocation allowances consist of: (1) a lump sum payment of up to \$1,250; and (2) 90 percent of the expenses incurred in moving the workers, their families, and their household effects to the location of their new jobs.

JOB SEARCH ALLOWANCES—Job search allowances are payable to totally separated workers who have no reasonable expectation of securing suitable work in the area in which they live, and who have a reasonable expectation of securing suitable employment in the area of the proposed job search. Job search allowances consist of 90 percent of the cost of the necessary expenses incurred in the job search up to a maximum of \$1,250 under a single certification.

DISASTER UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE (DUA)

The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act authorizes the President to provide to any individual unemployed as a result of a major disaster such assistance as the President deems appropriate while the individual is unemployed. Among the types of assistance available as a result of a Presidentially declared disaster is DUA – a payment made by state UI agencies under agreements with the Secretary of Labor. Funds for both DUA benefits and administrative costs are provided by the Federal Emergency Management Administration to the Secretary of Labor who, in turn, makes them available to the states.

ELIGIBILITY—In general, Federal regulations provide that certain individuals living or working in areas affected by a major disaster who are unemployed because of the disaster are eligible for DUA even though they are not eligible for UI benefits or other wage replacement payments (e.g. the self employed). Applications for DUA must be filed within 30 days of the Governor's announcement of a disaster in the state; the unemployment must be directly caused by the disaster; and, in general, individuals must be able and available for suitable work.

DISASTER ASSISTANCE PERIOD—The disaster assistance period – the period during which DUA is payable – begins with the first week following the date the major disaster began. DUA is available to an individual during this period as long as unemployment caused by the disaster continues or until he or she is reemployed in a suitable position, but no longer than 26 weeks after the major disaster is declared.

WEEKLY ASSISTANCE AMOUNT—In jurisdictions that operate a UI program² the weekly DUA amount is the greater of the following: (1) the amount of the average weekly regular UI payment (including allowances for dependents) in the state in which the major disaster occurred; or (2) the weekly amount to which the individual would have been entitled under the state law for a week of total unemployment had all of his or her work and wages been included as employment and wages under such state law.

DEDUCTIONS—The DUA payable to an individual for a week is reduced by the amount of any of the following that an applicant has received for the week or would receive for the week if he or she filed a claim: (1) any compensation or insurance from any source for loss of wages due to illness or disability; (2)

² In Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands, the weekly DUA amount is the average of the payments of regular compensation made under all state laws referred to in §625.2(r)(1)(i) for weeks of total unemployment in the first four of the last five completed calendar quarters immediately preceding the quarter in which the major disaster began. In American Samoa, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Palau), the weekly DUA amount is the agreed upon amount to approximate 50 percent of the area-wide average of the weekly wages paid to individuals in the major disaster area in the quarter immediately preceding the quarter in which the major disaster began.

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supplemental unemployment benefits pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement; (3) worker's compensation by virtue of death of head of household; and (4) the amount of retirement pension or annuity under a public or private retirement plan or system if such amount is deductible under the state UI law. In addition, the weekly DUA amount is reduced by the amount of wages that the individual earns in a week as determined by applying to the wages the earnings allowance for partial or part-total unemployment prescribed by the applicable state's UI law.

SHORT-TIME COMPENSATION (WORKSHARING)

Like the partial benefit provisions of state UI laws, short-time compensation or worksharing programs allow a worker who is employed for a portion of the week to collect UI benefits. Whereas partial benefit formulas look at the worker's earnings, worksharing looks at the hours of work.

Under worksharing, an employer elects to avoid layoffs by reducing the number of regularly scheduled hours of work for all workers. A worksharing plan must be agreed to by both the employer and, if unionized, the union and approved by the state UI agency. UI benefits are then payable for the hours of work reduced as a proportion of the benefit amount for a full week of unemployment. Workers are not required to meet a state's regular availability for work, actively seeking work, or refusal of work requirements, but are required to be available for their normal workweek.

TABLE 4-6: STATES WITH WORKSHARING PROGRAMS

State	Period of Approved Plan	Required Reduction of Work	Maximum Number of Weeks Payable	Other
AZ	1 year	At least 10% but not more than 40%	26 weeks (Limitation does not apply if state IUR for preceding 12 weeks is equal to or greater than 4%)	Tax rate increases 1% if the negative reserve ratio is less than 15%; 2% if the negative reserve ratio is 15% or more
AR	12 months or date in plan, whichever is earlier	Not less than 10%, but not more than 40%	26 weeks	
CA	6 months	At least 10%	No limit on weeks, but total paid cannot exceed 26 x WBA	Plans not required to address fringe benefits
CT	6 months	Not less than 20%, but not more than 40%	26 weeks (with 26 week extension possible)	
FL	12 months	Not less than 10%, but not more than 40%	26 weeks	1% higher max. tax rate; other part-time employment affects payment
IA	24 months	Not less than 20%, but not more than 50%	26 weeks	
KS	12 months	Not less than 20%, but not more than 40%	26 weeks	Automatic exclusion of negative balance employers
LA	12 months or date in plan, whichever is earlier	At least 10%	26 weeks	Plans not required to address fringe benefits
MD	6 months	At least 10%, not to exceed to 50%	26 weeks	All STC benefits charged to STC employer regardless of BP charging rule
MA	26 weeks	Not less than 10%, but not more than 60%	26 weeks	Employers with negative balances charged as though they were reimbursers
MN	1 year	At least 20%, but not more than 40%	52 weeks	

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TABLE 4-6: STATES WITH WORKSHARING PROGRAMS				
State	Period of Approved Plan	Required Reduction of Work	Maximum Number of Weeks Payable	Other
MO	12 months	Not less than 20%, but not more than 40%	26 weeks	Worksharing benefits may not be denied in any week containing a holiday for which holiday earnings are committed to be paid by the employer, unless the working benefits to be paid are for the same hours as the holiday earnings
NY		Not less than 20%, but not more than 60%	20 weeks	
OR	No more than 1 year	At least 20%, but not more than 40%	26 weeks	If employer's benefit ratio is greater than its tax rate, the employer must reimburse the excess at the end of each CQ
RI	12 months	Not less than 10%, but not more than 50%	52 weeks	All worksharing benefits charged to worksharing employer regardless of BP charging rule
TX	12 months	At least 10%, but not more than 40%	52 weeks	
VT	6 months or date in plan, whichever is earlier	Not less than 20%, but not more than 50%	26 weeks	
WA	12 months or date in plan, whichever is earlier	Not less than 10%, but not more than 50%	26 weeks	

SELF-EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE (SEA) PROGRAM

SEA programs help unemployed workers to create their own jobs by starting small businesses. To be eligible for SEA payments, workers must be:

- Eligible for UI;
- Permanently laid off from their previous jobs;
- Identified as likely to exhaust their benefits; and
- Participating in self-employment activities including entrepreneurial training, business counseling, and technical assistance.

The authorizing federal law requires that no more than 5% of workers receiving regular UI benefits may be part of an SEA program. Workers enrolled in an SEA program will receive weekly self-employment payments. These payments will be the same weekly amount as the worker's regular UI benefit on starting a business, while working full-time.

TABLE 4-7: STATES WITH SEA PROGRAMS		
California (Has authority in law but no program)	Delaware	Louisiana
Maine	Maryland	New Jersey
New York	Oregon	Pennsylvania
Washington (expires 07/01/2012)		