### UI Program Progression under the CARES Act

**Self-employed, gig economy workers, those with insufficient work history, and others who are not eligible for regular UC**

Once verified that they are not eligible for Regular UC, EB, or PEUC and meet one of the COVID-19 related reasons, enter here.

### Regular UC

- **Exhausts Regular UC**
  - Duration dependent on state law
  - WBA based on state law

### PEUC

- **Exhausts PEUC**
  - Available weeks beginning after the state signs an agreement (as early as March 28, 2020) through weeks of unemployment ending on or before December 31, 2020
  - Duration = 13 weeks
  - WBA based on Regular UC claim
  - Section 2107 of the CARES Act, reference [UIPL No. 17-20](#) and [UIPL No. 17-20 Change 1](#)

### EB

- **Exhausts EB or state is not triggered on**
  - Available if state is triggered “on” to EB – if not triggered “on,” individual proceeds to PUA
  - Duration up to 13 or 20 weeks, dependent on state unemployment rate and triggers
  - WBA based on Regular UC claim

### PUA

- **Exhausts EB or state is not triggered on**
  - Individuals must meet one of the COVID-19 related reasons listed in the CARES Act
  - Available February 2, 2020 through weeks of unemployment ending on or before December 31, 2020
  - Duration up to 39 weeks (minus Regular UC and EB) ➔ Add up to 7 weeks if state EB provides for High Unemployment Period
  - WBA calculated by state accordance in UIPL No. 16-20
  - Section 2102 of the CARES Act, reference [UIPL No. 16-20](#) and [UIPL No. 16-20 Change 1](#)

### FPUC

- Available weeks beginning after the state signs an agreement (as early as March 28, 2020) through weeks of unemployment ending on or before July 31, 2020
- Additional $600 per week for Regular UC (including UCFE/UCX), PEUC, EB, PUA, STC, TRA, DUA, and SEA
- Section 2104 of the CARES Act, reference [UIPL No. 15-20](#) and [UIPL No. 15-20 Change 1](#)

**NOTE**

If an individual becomes eligible for one of the prior claim types, they must stop collecting the current claim and move back in the progression.

For example, if an individual is collecting PUA and the state triggers onto EB, the individual must stop collecting PUA and file for EB.

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