

CHAPTER 4

EXTENSIONS AND SPECIAL PROGRAMS

IN GENERAL

The previous chapter included a discussion of duration of benefits concerning the regular Unemployment Insurance (UI) program. Additionally, unemployment benefit extensions and special programs are available for certain circumstances. This chapter 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 (STC or worksharing); and
- Self-Employment Assistance (SEA).

FEDERAL-STATE EXTENDED BENEFITS (EB)

Federal law provides for payment of EB when a state's unemployment rate meets certain thresholds (*i.e.*, triggers) during periods of high and rising unemployment in a state. Under FUTA, state law must provide for a permanent EB program that is aligned with the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1970.

TRIGGERS FOR EB— EB is payable after an individual has exhausted their entitlement to regular unemployment compensation (UC). When a state is triggered “on” to EB, an individual may generally collect up to an additional 13 weeks of benefits. The following triggers are used to determine when EB is payable in a particular state:

- **Mandatory Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) Trigger**—The state triggers “on” to EB when the IUR for the previous 13 weeks is at least 5.0 percent and is 120 percent of the average of the rates for the corresponding 13-week period in each of the two previous years. The IUR is the ratio of the number of individuals collecting regular UI to the number of individuals who could potentially collect UI if they lost their jobs.

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- Optional IUR Trigger – If provided for in state law, the state triggers “on” to EB when the IUR for the previous 13 weeks is at least 6.0 percent, regardless of the experience in the previous years.
- Optional Total Unemployment Rate (TUR) Trigger – If provided for in state law, the state triggers “on” to EB when the average TUR, seasonally adjusted, for the most recent three months is at least 6.5 percent and is 110 percent of the rate for the corresponding three-month period in either or both of the two previous years. The TUR is the ratio of the total number of all unemployed persons to the civilian labor force.
- Optional TUR Trigger for High Unemployment Periods (HUP) – If the state provides for the optional TUR trigger, then it must also provide for additional weeks of EB during a HUP. If the TUR, seasonally adjusted, for the most recent three months is at least 8.0 percent and is 110 percent of the rate for the corresponding three-month period in either or both of the two previous years, the duration of EB increases from up to 13 weeks to up to 20 weeks.

Table 4-1: STATES WITH OPTIONAL TRIGGERS FOR EB					
State	Optional IUR Trigger	Optional TUR Trigger	State	Optional IUR Trigger	Optional TUR Trigger
AL	X		NH		X
AK	X	X	NJ	X	X
AZ	X		NM	X	
CA	X		NY		X ¹
CO	X		NC	X	X
CT	X	X	OH	X	X ¹
DE		X	OR	X	X
DC	X		PA	X	
GA		X	RI	X	X
ID	X		SC	X	X
IL	X		TN	X	
IN	X		TX	X	X ²
KS	X	X	VT	X	X
ME	X		VA	X	
MD	X		WA		X
MN	X	X	WV	X	
MO	X		WI	X	
NV	X				

¹ Dependent on 100% federal funding
² Texas has a law that allows them to use rulemaking to implement a TUR

FINANCING OF EB—Under permanent federal law, half of the sharable benefits paid are financed by the Federal Government from Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA) revenues. Temporary federal laws have, at times, provided for 100 percent of sharable benefits to be financed by the Federal Government. The state is responsible for the remainder of EB costs.

“Sharable benefits” include sharable extended compensation and sharable regular compensation. “Sharable regular compensation” includes any weeks of regular compensation paid in excess of 26 times the average weekly benefit amount during an EB period.

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“Sharable extended compensation” does not include the first week of EB paid if a state has no waiting week for regular compensation, or any amount for which the state rounds up instead of down in a given week. 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.

- An individual 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 individual has been employed during at least four weeks and has earned a total of four times the individual’s weekly EB amount. Suitable work under EB is defined based on an individual’s prospects of returning to employment and, for individuals whose prospects are deemed “not good”, includes “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.
- To qualify for EB, an individual must have 20 weeks of full-time covered work or the equivalent in covered wages in the base period. Alternatively, state law may provide for an alternative calculation of either 40 times the weekly benefit amount or at least 1½ times high-quarter wages ~~or~~ in the base period. The following table displays states whose laws governing the regular UI program (refer to Table 3-3, Base Period Wage and Employment Requirements for Benefits) do not automatically satisfy the “20 weeks” requirement and which of the three base period requirements is applied for purposes of qualifying for EB.

TABLE 4-2: EB MONETARY REQUIREMENT USED IN STATES WHERE REGULAR UI MINIMUM QUALIFYING FORMULA DOES NOT SATISFY 20-WEEK REQUIREMENT			
State	20 Weeks	Exceeds 40 x WBA	Exceeds 1½ 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

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TABLE 4-2: EB MONETARY REQUIREMENT USED IN STATES WHERE REGULAR UI MINIMUM QUALIFYING FORMULA DOES NOT SATISFY 20-WEEK REQUIREMENT			
State	20 Weeks	Exceeds 40 x WBA	Exceeds 1½ HQT
NE			X
NV	X	X	X
NH		X	
NJ		X	
NM			X
NY			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
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 the agent and the liable states are in an EB period. Also, individuals 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 an individual during a period in which federal sharing of the cost of EB is reduced pursuant to a sequester order.

SPECIAL FEDERAL EXTENSION PROGRAMS

In addition to the permanent EB program, Congress has, from time to time, enacted temporary programs extending unemployment benefits. As of January 1, 2020, the most recent such program was Emergency Unemployment Compensation 2008. This program provided a base number of weeks of 100 percent federally financed compensation to eligible individuals in all states and additional weeks for individuals in “high unemployment” states.

TABLE 4-3: 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

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TABLE 4-3: SPECIAL FEDERAL EXTENSION PROGRAMS ENACTED BY CONGRESS

Name	Effective Dates
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 (EUC08)	7/08 to 01/14

For additional information, refer to the summary of Temporary Federal Benefit Extension Programs available at https://oui.doleta.gov/unemploy/spec_ext_ben_table.asp.

STATE ADDITIONAL BENEFITS (AB)

A number of states have provisions for extending the potential duration of benefits during periods of high unemployment for individuals 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 AB programs. Caution should be taken in using the following table because: 1) some AB programs may be subject to annual legislative appropriations, and may not be in effect; and 2) short-term AB programs will not be included if their legislative authorization expired prior to publication.

TABLE 4-4: STATES WITH ADDITIONAL BENEFITS (AB) PROGRAMS

State	Name of Extension	Duration	To Whom/When Payable	Miscellaneous
AK	Supplemental State Benefits	13 weeks	Exhaustees of regular UI who satisfy the requirements for receipt of regular benefits and are ineligible for extended benefits solely because they do not meet EB earnings requirement of 40 x WBA or 1.5 HQW	Permanent
CA	Extended Duration Benefits	13 weeks	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 IUR equals or exceeds 6%
	California Training Benefits (CTB)	Up to 52 x WBA, less regular UI and any extensions paid	Individuals who lack competitive job skills and who are enrolled in approved training for a demand occupation; individual must apply for or inquire about CTB program no later than the 16 th week of receiving UI benefits	Permanent
CT	Additional Benefits	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
GA	Training Extension	14-20 weeks, less any deductible income	Individuals who are separated from a declining occupation and have exhausted all rights to regular unemployment compensation, including extensions, and who are enrolled in and making satisfactory progress in an approved training program that prepares individuals for entry into a high-demand occupation	Permanent TUR for most recent 3 months must > 11%
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
	Training Extension	26 weeks	Individuals who are separated from a declining occupation and have exhausted all rights to regular unemployment compensation including extensions, and who are enrolled in and making satisfactory progress in an approved training program that prepares individuals for entry into a high-demand occupation	Permanent

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TABLE 4-4: STATES WITH ADDITIONAL BENEFITS (AB) PROGRAMS

State	Name of Extension	Duration	To Whom/When Payable	Miscellaneous
ID	Training Extension	26 weeks	Individuals who are separated from a declining occupation and have exhausted all rights to regular unemployment compensation including extensions, and who are enrolled in and making satisfactory progress in an approved training program that prepares individuals for entry into a high-demand occupation or have been involuntarily and indefinitely separated from employment as a result of a permanent reduction of operations.	Permanent
KS	Training Extension	26 weeks	Individuals who are enrolled in and making satisfactory progress in an approved training program	Claimants in shared work program may not qualify for additional benefit for 2 years after training benefits expire
MD	Training Extension	26 weeks	Individuals who are enrolled in and making satisfactory progress in an approved training program; payments limited to 1 year following end of benefit year	Permanent
MA	Training Extension	26 weeks	Attendees in an approved training course who, in opinion of Commissioner, will be aided in finding appropriate employment; only paid while attending such course and only if not eligible for Trade Readjustment Assistance, exhausted all rights to regular UI and EB, and has no rights to benefits under any other state or federal law	Determined by Commissioner
	Locked Out Workers	26 weeks	Individuals eligible due to an employer's lockout; extension limited to lesser of 26 weeks or the period of the lockout	Permanent
ME	Dislocated Worker Benefits	26 weeks	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 in approved training, and is separate from TRA	Optional – not currently in effect
MN	Additional Benefits	13 weeks	If individual 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 individual; individual exhausted regular UI; and facility is located in county with unemployment rate at least 10% from 3 months before to 3 months after layoff; individuals who have stopped working because of a lockout are eligible if the lockout is in active progress	Permanent – Determined by Commissioner
MT	Additional Training Benefits	26 weeks	Individuals who are separated from a declining occupation and have exhausted all rights to regular unemployment compensation including extensions, and who are enrolled in and making satisfactory progress in an approved training program that prepares individuals for entry into a high-demand occupation	Permanent
NE	Training Extension	26 weeks	Individuals who are separated from a declining occupation and have exhausted all rights to regular unemployment compensation including extensions, and who are enrolled in and making satisfactory progress in an approved training program that prepares individuals for entry into a high-demand occupation	Permanent
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

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TABLE 4-4: STATES WITH ADDITIONAL BENEFITS (AB) PROGRAMS				
State	Name of Extension	Duration	To Whom/When Payable	Miscellaneous
NY	Additional Training Benefits	104 effective days	Exhaustees of regular UI benefits and, if in effect, any other extended benefits, provided that entitlement to a new benefit claim cannot be established; individual must be in approved training, separate from TRA	Permanent – Subject to availability of funds
OR	Supplemental Benefits – Dislocated Worker Program	1-26 weeks	Eligible dislocated workers who are ineligible to receive extended benefits or additional benefits, and who are demonstrating satisfactory progress and attendance in the approved training	Permanent – Additional eligibility requirements apply
	Additional Benefits	Up to 25% of most recent regular UI claim	Exhaustees of regular UI benefits who continue to meet eligibility requirements for regular UI benefits and are not eligible for any other unemployment benefits including any federal extensions; payable for weeks not within an EB period, not within a federal extension period, and when IUR equals or exceeds 4.5%	Permanent
PR	Additional Benefits	(20 x WBA plus 32 x additional WBA) less max. potential benefits payable in last BY	Individuals displaced due to technological progress and/or the permanent disappearance of an industry, establishment, or occupation; not for seasonal unemployment	Permanent – Secretary determines if special unemployment situation exists
VT	Training Extension	26 weeks	Individuals who are separated from a declining occupation and have exhausted all rights to regular unemployment compensation including extensions, and who are enrolled in and making satisfactory progress in an approved training program that prepares individuals for entry into a high-demand occupation	Permanent
WA	Training Benefits Program	52 x WBA less regular UI and EB paid	Unemployed individuals who are disabled, low-income, members of the Washington National Guard, or recently discharged from the military, and in need of full-time training in a demand occupation	Permanent – Training benefits not payable for weeks more than 2 years beyond end of benefit year of regular claim
WI	Wisconsin Supplemental Benefits	8 weeks	Individual who has exhausted benefits; Wisconsin supplemental benefit period occurs when IUR is 4% and TUR is 5%	Governor can elect to run this program or allow payment through federal-state EB program

TRADE READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCES (TRA)

The Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) program provides federal assistance to workers who are adversely affected by foreign trade. TAA includes resources and opportunities for individuals to obtain the skills, credentials, and support necessary for successful reemployment. Any member of a worker group certified by the Department as trade-affected is potentially eligible to receive TAA Program benefits and services through a local American Job Center, such as employment and case management, training, income support in the form of Trade Readjustment Allowances (TRA), job search allowances, relocation allowances, and (when available) a Health Coverage Tax Credit. The Reemployment TAA benefit is also available and provides wage supplements for eligible reemployed workers, age 50 and over, whose reemployment resulted in lower wages than those earned in their trade-affected employment. For additional information on the TAA Program go to <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/tradeact>.

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 individuals. Payments and administrative costs are paid for with federal funds.

CERTIFICATION PROCESS— To obtain TAA reemployment services and benefits a group of workers must first file a petition with the U.S. Department of Labor's Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance (OTAA) requesting certification as workers adversely affected by foreign trade. Once a complete petition is filed, OTAA

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initiates an investigation to determine whether a group of workers meets the group eligibility requirements. If the group of workers meets the group eligibility criteria, a group eligibility certification will be issued for the worker group. This certifies that the workers of the group are eligible to apply for TAA benefits and services.

Petition forms must be completed by a group of two or more workers from the same firm; a certified or recognized union or other duly authorized representative of the group of workers; the employer(s) of the group of workers; or an AJC operator or AJC partners including State workforce officials, employment security agencies, or dislocated worker unit and rapid response team members.

QUALIFYING REQUIREMENTS—To qualify for TRA, the individual 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 individual must be participating in an approved training program unless it is determined that training is not feasible or appropriate and a waiver from training has been granted.

ENTITLEMENT—Basic TRA is generally available after exhaustion of all UI entitlement. The maximum basic TRA payable is equal to the product of 52 times the TRA weekly benefit amount, reduced by the full UI entitlement in the first UI benefit period. Additional TRA is payable for a total of 65 weeks (regardless of amount actually paid each week), if the individual participates in TAA approved training. Finally, Completion TRA is payable for a total of 13 weeks (regardless of the actual amount paid each week) if the individual will complete TAA training within the eligibility period, the training meets a certain criteria, and the individual meets certain benchmarks within the eligibility period.

DURATION—Basic TRA is payable over a 104-week eligibility period beginning with the first week after the individual's most recent TRA qualifying separation from employment. Additional TRA is payable after exhaustion of Basic TRA, over a 78-week eligibility period. Finally, Completion TRA is payable after exhaustion of Additional TRA, over a 20-week eligibility period that begins with the first compensable week of such Completion TRA.

SUPPLEMENTAL ASSISTANCE —In addition to TRA, individuals may receive supplemental assistance to defray reasonable subsistence and transportation expenses while a worker attends training at a facility outside of the worker's commuting area.

RELOCATION ALLOWANCES—Relocation allowances are payable to totally separated individuals who have no reasonable expectation of securing suitable employment in the area in which they live, and who have a bona fide offer of suitable work in the area to which they wish to relocate. Relocation allowances consist of a lump sum payment equal to three times their weekly benefit amount (not to exceed \$1,250) and 90 percent of the allowable expenses incurred in moving the individual, their family, and their household goods to the location of their new jobs.

JOB SEARCH ALLOWANCES—Job search allowances are payable to totally separated individuals who have no reasonable expectation of securing suitable employment 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 up to 90 percent of the cost of the necessary expenses incurred in the job search, not to exceed \$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.

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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 and are not eligible for regular UI benefits. DUA eligibility includes coverage for individuals who are self-employed. Applications for DUA must be filed within 30 days after the announcement date of the major disaster; 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 the individual is reemployed in a suitable position, but no longer than 26 weeks after the major disaster is declared.

WEEKLY ASSISTANCE AMOUNT—In most of the jurisdictions that operate a UI program, the weekly DUA amount is computed in accordance with the applicable state law formula used to compute the weekly amount under the state’s regular UI program. However, if the individual’s weekly amount calculates to less than 50 percent of the state’s average weekly payment of regular compensation or the individual has insufficient wages or income to calculate a weekly amount under state UI law, the individual will be entitled to 50 percent of the average weekly payment of regular compensation in the state.

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 20 CFR 625.2(r)(1)(i) for weeks of total unemployment in the first 4 of the last 5 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 approximately 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.

DEDUCTIONS—An individual’s weekly DUA amount is reduced by the amount of wages that the individual earns in a week, as determined by applying the earnings allowance prescribed by the applicable state’s UI law. An individual’s weekly DUA amount is also reduced by the following amounts: 1) any compensation for loss of wages due to illness or disability; 2) supplemental unemployment benefits pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement; 3) workers’ 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.

SHORT-TIME COMPENSATION (STC)

The STC program (also known as “worksharing” or “shared work”) is a lay-off aversion program in which an employer, under a state-approved plan, reduces the hours for a group of workers and these workers in turn receive a reduced unemployment benefit payment. The STC benefit payment cushions the adverse effect of the reduction in business activity on employees and employers, by maintaining the connection between employees and employers, ensuring that these workers will be available to resume prior employment when business demand increases. Whereas partial benefit formulas look at individuals’ earnings (refer to Table 3-8, Partial Unemployment and Earnings Disregarded when Determining Weekly Benefit), STC provides a pro-rata share of an individual’s weekly benefit amount based on the group’s reduction in weekly hours of work.

States are not required to enact an STC program; however, states may not operate an STC program that does not conform to the definition found in FUTA. This includes that the reduction in the affected employees’ (also known as “affected unit”) work week is at least 10 percent and not more than 60 percent. State law may provide for a more narrow range within this window. Additionally, the STC plan must provide that employers will maintain (to the same extent as for other employees not participating in the STC program) certain specified health benefits and retirement benefits for employees in the affected unit, despite the reduced hours.

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Most states do not allow seasonal employees to participate in an employer's STC plan. Several states require that employers be current in filing reports and paying contributions as a condition of participation. Many states require the union to agree to an STC plan if the employer is unionized.

TABLE 4-5: STATES WITH STC PROGRAMS (as of January 1, 2020)			
State	Period of Approved Plan	Required Reduction of Work	Maximum Number of Weeks Payable
AZ	1 year	At least 10% but not more than 40%	26 weeks (limitation does not apply if state IUR consisting of the week and the preceding 12 weeks is $\geq 4\%$)
AR	12 months or date in plan, whichever is earlier	Not less than 10%, but not more than 40%	25 weeks
CA ¹	6 months	At least 10%	No limit on weeks, but total paid cannot exceed 26 x WBA
CO	12 months or less	At least 10% but not more than 40%	18 weeks
CT	26 weeks (with 26-week extension possible)	Not less than 10%, but not more than 60%	26 weeks
DC ²	12 months	At least 20%, but not more than 40%	50 weeks (with 2-week extension possible)
FL	12 months	Not less than 10%, but not more than 40%	26 weeks
IA	52 weeks	Not less than 20%, but not more than 50%	26 weeks
IL ²	12 months	Not less than 20%, but not more than 60%	52 weeks
KS	12 months	Not less than 20%, but not more than 40%	26 weeks
ME	12 months	Not less than 10%, but not more than 50%	52 weeks
MD	6 months	At least 20%, not to exceed to 50%	26 weeks
MA	52 weeks	Not less than 10%, but not more than 60%	52 weeks
MI	52 weeks	Not less than 15% and no more than 45%	No limit on weeks, but total paid cannot exceed 20 x WBA
MN	At least 60 days, but not more than 1 year	Not less than 20%, but not more than 50%	52 weeks
MO	12 months	Not less than 20%, but not more than 40%	52 weeks
NE	12 Months	Not less than 10%, but not more than 60%	52 weeks
NH	26 weeks	Not less than 10%, but not more than 50%	26 weeks
NJ	12 months	Not less than 10%	26 weeks
NY		Not less than 20%, but not more than 60%	26 weeks
OH	52 weeks	Not less than 10%, but not more than 50%	26 weeks
OR	Not more than 1 year	At least 20%, but not more than 40%	52 weeks
PA	52 weeks	Not less than 20%, but not more than 40%	52 weeks
RI	12 months	Not less than 10%, but not more than 50%	52 weeks
TX	12 months	At least 10%, but not more than 40%	26 weeks
VT ³	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%	No limit on weeks, but total paid cannot exceed maximum entitlement
WI	6 months in any 5-year period within the same work unit	Not less than 10%, but not more than 50%	No limit on weeks, but total paid cannot exceed maximum entitlement

¹ STC benefits shall not be payable on any type of extended claim.
² Not operational prior to promulgation of regulations, currently no regulations for this program exist.
³ Vermont's STC program is set to cease operating as of 7/1/20

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SELF-EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE (SEA)

The SEA program helps unemployed individuals create their own jobs by starting small businesses. To be eligible for SEA payments, individuals must be:

- Eligible for UI;
- Engaged on a full-time basis in activities relating to the establishment of a business and becoming self-employed;
- 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 provides that no more than five percent of individuals receiving regular UI benefits under a state program may participate in the SEA program. Individuals enrolled in the SEA program will receive weekly allowances. These allowances are the same as the individual's regular unemployment weekly benefit amount. Participants actively engage full-time in activities relating to the establishment of a business and becoming self-employed, and are considered to be unemployed. Provisions of state law relating to availability for work, search for work, and refusal to accept work do not apply.

TABLE 4-6: STATES WITH SEA PROGRAMS		
Delaware	Louisiana (Authority in law, but program not active)	Maine
New Hampshire	New Jersey	New York (expires 12/7/21)
Oregon	Pennsylvania	Rhode Island