

Questions and Answers

EXAMPLE: A claimant filed an additional claim and stated that there were excessive earnings for the week in which the additional claim was filed. There were no earnings the following week and the claimant did certify for that week. The claimant was not laid off for lack of work.

QUESTION: What week ending date should be used to start counting for timeliness of the nonmonetary determination?

ANSWER: ETA Handbook No. 361, Rev. Oct. 1, 1986, Chapter IV-A, Appendix A, states, "A week for which excessive earnings are reported does not constitute a week of unemployment." ETA Handbook No. 365, Second Edition, page 9, states, "For issues arising in connection with an additional claim, use the week ending date of the first week of unemployment claimed following the additional claim." Since the week in which the claimant filed the additional claim was not a week of unemployment, the week ending date of the following week is the date to start counting for timeliness of the nonmonetary determination.

EXAMPLE: A claimant certifies for a week of unemployment and at the same time provides information concerning a potential issue that may affect a future week. At a later date, the claimant does certify for the affected week.

QUESTION: What week ending date should be used to start counting for timeliness of the nonmonetary determination?

ANSWER: ETA Handbook No. 365, Second Edition, page 9, states, "If a potential issue is detected prior to the claimant certifying for the week which would be affected, it is not to be considered an issue until the week is claimed." Therefore, the week ending date of the affected week is the date to start counting for timeliness of the nonmonetary determination.

QUESTION: Should any EUC cases that happen to be randomly selected for Quality Appraisal be included in the Quality Appraisal?

ANSWER: EUC is a temporary program with different requirements from regular Unemployment Insurance. EUC samples should not be used for Quality Appraisal.