



This material is information only and is not legal advice. While we try to maintain accuracy, UI law is subject to interpretation and this site may not constitute the most up to date information.

	UI <i>Unemployment Insurance</i>	EB <i>Extended Benefits</i>	New Legislation			DUA <i>Disaster Unemployment Assistance</i>	Modified by Legislation
			FPUC <i>Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation</i>	PEUC <i>Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation</i>	PUA <i>Pandemic Unemployment Assistance</i>		STC <i>Short Term Compensation Programs (also known as Work</i>
Who is this for?	Unemployed workers who are unemployed through no fault of their own	Individuals who have exhausted regular UI benefits during periods of high unemployment - triggered by states	Individuals who are collecting regular UI, PEUC, PUA, EB, STC, TRA, DUA, and SEA	Individuals who remain unemployed after UI is no longer available	Individuals whose employment or self-employment has been lost as a direct result of COVID-19 and are not eligible for regular UI, EB, or PEUC, including exhaustees	Individuals whose employment or self-employment has been lost or interrupted as a direct result of a major disaster	Individuals experiencing a reduction in hours may collect a percentage of their UI benefits to replace a portion of their lost wages
Who does this specifically exclude?	Individuals who are unable to work and individuals without a recent earnings history	Not everyone who qualified for regular benefits qualifies for EB, DUA beneficiaries			Excludes individuals able to telework with pay or individuals receiving paid leave	Excludes individuals who are eligible for regular UI	Excludes individuals paid piece rate, work on commission, hired to do certain jobs, part-time, and seasonal
Eligibility Requirements	Unemployed through no fault of their own, meet work and wage requirements, and meet any additional state requirements	Extended Benefits may start after an individual exhausts other UI benefits (not including DUA or TRA)	Individuals must have an active UI, PEUC, PUA, EB, STC, TRA, DUA, or SEA claim	Individuals must have exhausted benefits with respect to a benefit year (excluding any benefit year that ended before July 1, 2019), the individual is not currently eligible for UI, and is able and available and actively seeking work.	Individuals must provide self-certification that the individual is otherwise able and available except that the individual is unable to work because of COVID-19	Individual must meet one of the qualifying conditions and not eligible for UI, unemployed as a direct result of disaster, A&A, filed within 30 days, and not refused an offer of a suitable position	Employer must have state approved STC plan. Individual must be determined to be monetarily eligible for regular UI benefits
Monetary Eligibility Requirements	In general, benefits are based on a percentage of an individual's earnings over a recent 52-week period - up to a state maximum amount				Similar manner to regular state UI benefits. Self-employed share information to prove earnings	Similar manner to regular state UI benefits. Self-employed show tax records to prove a level of earnings	Individuals work weeks have been reduced by at least 10% and by no more than the percentage determined by the state (if any, but in no case by more than 60%)
Amount Received	Generally, benefits are based on a percentage of your earnings over a recent 52-week period	Same as the individual received for regular UI	\$600 per week in addition to benefits currently receiving	Weekly Benefit Amount (WBA) from the prior benefit year and the amount of FPUC	FPUC plus the Weekly Benefit Amount (WBA) under state UI law, subject to DUA minimum.	Generally, benefits are calculated using the same formula used for state UI benefits	Pro-rated portion of the UI payment they would have received if they were totally unemployed
Funding	Benefits: State Funds Admin: Federal Funds	Federal Funds (authorized under Families First Coronavirus Response Act through 12/31/2020)	Federal Funds	Federal Funds	Federal Funds	FEMA	100% Federal Funds for existing 50% Federal Funds for new
Duration	Benefits can be paid for a maximum of 26 weeks in most states	Additional 13 or 20 weeks of benefits, depending on state law		Additional 13 weeks of benefits	39 weeks of benefits total INCLUDING regular UI and EB unless additional EB weeks are added later	Generally paid for up to 26 weeks	Up to 26 weeks of benefits
Time Frame			OPTIONAL for states Effective for weeks beginning on date of state agreement and ending July 31, 2020	OPTIONAL for states Effective for weeks beginning on date of state agreement and ending December 31, 2020	Effective for weeks beginning on January 27, 2020 and ending December 31, 2020	Applications for DUA must be filed within 30 days of the announcement of the availability of DUA in the state	Effective for weeks beginning on March 27, 2020 and ending December 31, 2020

Updated 04/03/2020