

1201 Provisions of the Act as amended October 9, 1996

Section 2(a)(1) of the Act provides, in part, that:

"(A) Payment of Unemployment Benefits.--

"(iii) Strikes.--

"(I) Initial 14-day waiting period.--If the Board finds that a qualified employee has a period of continuing unemployment that includes days of unemployment due to a stoppage of work because of a strike in the establishment, premises, or enterprise at which such employee was last employed, no benefits shall be payable for such employee's first 14 days of unemployment due to such stoppage of work.

"(II) Subsequent days of unemployment.--For subsequent days of unemployment due to the same stoppage of work, benefits shall be payable as provided in clause (i) of this subparagraph.

"(III) Subsequent periods of continuing unemployment.--If such period of continuing unemployment ends by reason of clause (v) but the stoppage of work continues, the waiting period established in clause (ii) shall apply to the employee's first registration period in a new period of continuing unemployment based upon the same stoppage of work.

"(iv) Definition of period of continuing unemployment.--Except as limited by clause (v), for the purpose of this subparagraph, the term 'period of continuing unemployment' means--

"(I) a single registration period that includes more than 4 days of unemployment;

"(II) a series of consecutive registration periods, each of which includes more than 4 days of unemployment; or

"(III) a series of successive registration periods, each of which includes more than 4 days of unemployment, if each succeeding registration period begins within 15 days after the last day of the immediately preceding registration period.

"(v) Special rule regarding end of period.--For purposes of applying clause (ii), a period of continuing unemployment

ends when an employee exhausts rights to unemployment benefits under subsection (c) of this section.

- "(vi) Limit on amount of benefits.--No benefits shall be payable to an otherwise eligible employee for any day of unemployment in a registration period where the total amount of the remuneration (as defined in section 1(j) payable or accruing to him for days within such registration period exceeds the amount of the base year monthly compensation base. For purposes of the preceding sentence, an employee's remuneration shall be deemed to include the gross amount of any remuneration that would have become payable to that employee but did not become payable because that employee was not ready or willing to perform suitable work available to that employee on any day within such registration period."

1202 Analysis of Section 2(a)(1)

1202.01 Period of Continuing Unemployment

The phrase "period of continuing unemployment" refers to a period of time when an employee is unemployed but is ready, willing and able to work. For the purpose of paying unemployment benefits, a period of continuing unemployment exists when:

- a. The claimant has a single registration period that includes more than 4 days of unemployment; or
- b. The claimant has a series of consecutive registration periods, each of which includes more than 4 days of unemployment; or
- c. The claimant has a series of successive registration periods, each of which includes more than 4 days of unemployment, if each succeeding registration period begins within 15 days after the last day of the immediately preceding registration period.

A waiting period is required only in the first period of continuing unemployment beginning in a benefit year. This means that most claimants who continue to claim unemployment benefits from one benefit year into the next benefit year will serve only one waiting period when an employee's unemployment begins in one benefit year.

1202.02 Beginning Date

A period of continuing unemployment begins with the first day of a number of consecutive days of unemployment, or with the first day of a number of

successive days of unemployment with an interval of no more than 15 days which are not days of unemployment.

Example: An employee is unemployed May 1 through May 15 and also May 20, 21, 22, 25 and 26. May 1 begins a period of continuing unemployment. The days May 20, 21, 22, 25 and 26 are in the period of continuing unemployment beginning May 1 and benefits would be payable for days over 4 provided that the days May 20, 21, 22, 23 and 26 are not days of unemployment resulting from a strike. If the days May 20, 21, 22, 23 and 26 are the result of a strike, those days would be used to establish the strike waiting period and no benefits would be payable.

A period of continuing unemployment applies to registration periods beginning on or after October 9, 1996.

1202.03 Duration

A period of continuing unemployment lasts for as long as the employee has consecutive days of unemployment, or as long as the employee has successive days of unemployment if each succeeding period begins within 15 days after the last day of the preceding period.

1202.04 Ending Date

A period of continuing unemployment ends when:

- an employee exhausts rights to unemployment benefits; or
- 16 or more days elapse from the last day of the preceding period and the first day of the succeeding period.

The end of the benefit year does not end a period of continuing unemployment.

1203 Distinction Between "Consecutive" and "Successive" in Section 2(a)(1)

- a. "Consecutive" days of unemployment occur one after the other continuously and without interruption.
- b. "Successive" days of unemployment occur when one or more days of unemployment follow any day of unemployment with a possible interval of one or more days which are not days of unemployment.

Example: An employee is unemployed for 14 "consecutive" days from December 1 through December 14, meaning each day in the period December 1 through December 14 is a day of unemployment and that there is no day in that period which is not a day of unemployment. If the

employee also had days of unemployment on December 20, 21, 22, 23 and 26, those 5 days are considered "successive" days of unemployment.

1204 Interruption of Period of Continuing Unemployment

A period of continuing unemployment can be interrupted, provided that there are not more than 15 days from the last day of the registration period immediately preceding the first day of the succeeding period. A period of continuing unemployment can be interrupted any number of times so long as each interruption is not more than 15 days.

1205 Number of Compensable Days

Benefits are payable for each day of unemployment in excess of 7 in an employee's first registration period in a period of continuing unemployment, provided that the period of continuing unemployment is the first beginning in the benefit year. For each subsequent registration period, benefits are payable for day of unemployment in excess of 4.

Exception: No benefits are payable for an employee's first 14 days of unemployment due to a strike. Such days, however, are days of unemployment within a period of continuing unemployment. (See AIM-25.)

1206 Effect of Recovery on the Period of Continuing Unemployment

A determination must be made as to whether to adjust a claimant's record if a recovery of benefits for days of unemployment changes the status of a period of continuing unemployment. The following examples illustrate this point.

Example 1: A claimant exhausts unemployment benefits in June of benefit year 1996; thereby ending a period of continuing unemployment. The claimant claims benefits again in July of benefit year 1997. The registration period beginning date of the first claim in BY-97 is within 15 days after the last day of the immediately preceding registration period in BY-96 and would be considered within the period of continuing unemployment beginning in the previous benefit year, except that the claimant exhausted benefits in the previous benefit year. The first claim in BY-97, therefore, begins a new period of continuing unemployment and is a "waiting period" claim.

Information subsequently received shows that the claimant received guarantee pay, and benefits are recovered for days of unemployment in BY-96. Every attempt should be made to "re-exhaust" benefits in BY-96 with days claimed but unpaid because benefits were exhausted at the time the days initially processed. This will avoid changes to the periods of continuing unemployment, and to the waiting period claim in the subsequent benefit year.

Occasions will also arise when a sufficient number of days of unemployment are recovered to "break" a period of continuing unemployment.

Example 2: A claimant claims consecutive periods of benefits in benefit years 1996 and 1997. Because the benefits paid in BY-97 are in the period of continuing unemployment beginning in BY-96, no first valid claim is established in BY-97. Subsequent information shows the claimant received vacation pay and benefits are recovered for days in BY-97, resulting in a "break" in the period of continuing unemployment from BY-96.

It will be necessary, in this example, to establish a waiting period for the subsequent benefit year for the new period of continuing unemployment beginning in BY-97.

Refer to AIM-24 for information and guidance in determining whether a waiting period is to be established for the new period of continuing unemployment for these and other situations.

1207 Effect of the Earnings Test on the Period of Continuing Unemployment

Days of unemployment denied due to earnings in excess of the monthly compensation base (the earnings test) are considered days of unemployment, even though they are non-compensable. For purposes of determining a period of continuing unemployment, therefore, days denied because of the earnings test are days of unemployment.

1208 Provisions of the Act as Amended October 9, 1996

Section 2(a)(1) of the Act provides, in part, that:

- "(B) Payment of Sickness Benefits.--
- (iii) Definition of period of continuing sickness.--For the purposes of this subparagraph, a period of continuing sickness means--
 - (I) a period of consecutive days of sickness, whether from 1 or more causes; or
 - (II) a period of successive days of sickness due to a single cause without interruption of more than 90 consecutive days which are not days of sickness.
 - (iv) Special rule regarding end of period.--For purposes of applying cause (ii)*, a period of continuing sickness ends when an employee exhausts rights to sickness benefits under subsection (c)** of this section."

* cause (ii)- from Article 24

"(ii) Waiting period for first registration period.--Benefits shall be payable to any qualified employee for each day of sickness in excess of 7 during that employee's first registration period in a period of continuing sickness if such period of continuing sickness is the employee's initial period of continuing sickness commencing in the benefit year. For the purposes of this clause, the first registration period in a period of continuing sickness is that registration period that first begins with 4 consecutive days of sickness and includes more than 4 days of sickness."

Note: Prior to amendments to the RUIA in October 1996, no benefits were payable for an employee's first registration period having more than 4 days of unemployment and sickness in each benefit year. This resulted in a 14-day waiting period. The change to a 7-day waiting period applies to periods of continuing unemployment and periods of continuing sickness beginning on and after October 9, 1996.

** subsection (c)- from Article 20

Section 2(c) of the Act provides, in part, that:

"(c) Maximum Number of Days for Benefits.--

"(1) Normal benefits--

"(A) Generally--The maximum number of days of unemployment within a benefit year for which benefits may be paid to an employee shall be 130, and the maximum number of days of sickness within a benefit year for which benefits may be paid to an employee shall be 130.

"(B) Limitation--The total amount of benefits that may be paid to an employee for days of unemployment within a benefit year shall in no case exceed the employee's compensation in the base year; and the total amount of benefits that may be paid to an employee for days of sickness within a benefit year shall in no case exceed the employee's compensation in the base year, except that notwithstanding section 1(i), in determining the employee's compensation in the base year for the purpose of this sentence, any money remuneration paid to the employee for services rendered as an

employee shall be taken into account that is not in excess of an amount that bears the same ratio to \$775 as the monthly compensation base for that year as computed under section 1(i) bears to \$600.

1209 Analysis of Section 2(a)(1)

1209.01 Period of Continuing Sickness

The phrase "period of continuing sickness" refers to a period of time when an employee is not able to work on account of illness, injury, sickness or disease. For the purpose of paying sickness benefits, a period of continuing sickness exists when:

- a. The claimant has any number of "consecutive" days of sickness based on one or more infirmities, or
- b. The claimant has any number of "successive" days of sickness based on a single infirmity and there is no interruption of more than 90 "consecutive" days which are not days of sickness.

A waiting period is required only in the first period of continuing sickness beginning in a benefit year. This means that most claimants who continue to claim sickness benefits from one benefit year into the next benefit year will serve only one waiting period.

1209.02 Beginning date

A period of continuing sickness, with respect to any employee, begins with the first day of a number of consecutive days of sickness, or with the first day of a number of successive days of sickness attributable to a single cause with no interval of more than 90 days which are not days of sickness.

Example: An employee is ill May 1 through May 15 and also May 20, 21, 22, 25 and 26. May 1 begins a period of continuing sickness. The days May 20, 21, 22, 25, and 26 are in the period of continuing sickness beginning May 1, and benefits would be payable for them, provided that the employee's inability to work on those five days is due to one or more of the same infirmities which caused him to be unable to work on the days from May 1 through May 15. Otherwise, May 20 would begin another period of continuing sickness.

Note: Most periods of continuing sickness may be expected to have at least four consecutive days of sickness at the beginning. This, however, is not an invariable condition since as few as two consecutive days of sickness could comprise a period of continuing sickness.

1209.03 Duration

A period of continuing sickness lasts for as long as the employee has consecutive days of sickness based on one or more infirmities. It also lasts for a period of inability caused by a single infirmity with no interval of more than 90 days which are not days of sickness.

1209.04 Ending date

A period of continuing sickness ends when:

- an employee exhausts rights to sickness benefits;
- 91 consecutive days have elapsed none of which is a day of sickness resulting from the infirmity which was the basis for the preceding days of sickness; or
- One or more days which are not days of sickness have elapsed and a statement of sickness is filed with respect to a day of sickness based on an infirmity other than any infirmity causing inability on the preceding days of sickness.

Note: Caution must be observed in determining the cause of inability to work on any day of sickness with a view to including such day in a particular period of continuing sickness. There may be a tendency to regard two infirmities having the same name as a single infirmity. An individual who was unable to work on a particular day because of a broken leg obviously has a different cause of inability to work if he cannot work because he broke the other leg. There would, of course, be more difficulty in distinguishing causes of inability to work when there are separate bouts of the same infirmity with intermissions during which recovery was complete.

The end of the benefit year does not end a period of continuing sickness.

1210 Distinction Between "Consecutive" and "Successive"

- a. "Consecutive" days of sickness occur one after the other continuously and without interruption.
- b. "Successive" days of sickness occur when one or more days of sickness follow any day of sickness with a possible interval of one or more days which are not days of sickness.

Example: An employee is sick for 11 "consecutive" days from October 1 through October 11, meaning that each day in the period October 1 through October 11 is a day of sickness and that there is no day in that period which is not a day of sickness. If the employee also had days of

sickness on October 16, 17, 18, 21, and 22, those five days are considered "successive" days of sickness.

1211 Interruption of Period of Continuing Sickness

A period of continuing sickness can be interrupted provided that:

- a. The interruption is for not more than 90 consecutive days, and
- b. The days of sickness after the interruption were due to one or more of the same causes as the days of sickness before the interruption.

A period of continuing sickness can be interrupted any number of times so long as each interruption is not more than 90 days and the days of sickness are all due to the same cause.

If a period of continuing sickness is caused by more than one infirmity, any one of the infirmities can be considered as the single continuing cause which will permit the interruption of the period of continuing sickness for not more than 90 days without ending it.

1212 Number of Compensable Days

In the first registration period in a period of continuing sickness, benefits are payable for each day of sickness after the fourth consecutive day of sickness.

Exception: Benefits are payable for each day of sickness in excess of 7 in an employee's first registration period in a period of continuing sickness, if the period of continuing sickness is the first beginning in the benefit year. For the purposes of this exception, the first registration period in a period of continuing sickness is the registration period that first begins with 4 consecutive days of sickness and includes more than 4 days of sickness.

For each subsequent registration period in a period of continuing sickness, benefits are payable for each day of sickness in excess of 4. There is no requirement that the 4 days be consecutive in subsequent claims. See Appendix A for examples of how compensable days are figured.

1213 Effect of Recovery on the Period of Continuing Sickness

A determination must be made as to whether to adjust a claimant's record if a recovery of benefits for days of sickness changes the status of a period of continuing sickness. The following examples illustrate this point.

Example 1: A claimant exhausts sickness benefits in June of benefit year 1996; thereby ending a period of continuing sickness. The claimant begins claiming again in July of benefit year 1997. The claimant's infirmity and the registration period beginning date of the first claim in BY-97 would allow the claim to be

considered within the period of continuing sickness beginning in the preceding benefit year, except that the claimant exhausted benefits in the previous benefit year. The first claim in BY-97, therefore, begins a new period of continuing sickness and is the "waiting period" claim.

Information subsequently received shows the claimant received remuneration, and benefits are recovered for days of sickness claimed in BY-96. Every attempt should be made to "re-exhaust" BY-96 benefits with days claimed but unpaid because benefits were exhausted at the time the days initially processed. This will avoid changes to the periods of continuing sickness and to the waiting period claim in the subsequent benefit year.

Occasions will also arise when a sufficient number of days of sickness are recovered to "break" a period of continuing sickness.

Example 2: A claimant claims consecutive periods of benefits in benefit years 1996 and 1997. Because the benefits paid in BY-97 are in the period of continuing sickness beginning in BY-96, no first valid claim is established in BY-97. Subsequent information shows that the claimant received wage continuation pay, and benefits are recovered for days in BY-97, resulting in a "break" the period of continuing sickness from BY-96.

It will be necessary, in this example, to establish a waiting period for the subsequent benefit year for the new period of continuing sickness beginning in BY-97.

Appendices

I. Benefit Payments in a Period of Continuing Sickness

* Denotes Waiting Period Claim

Example 1:

Mr. Baker has the flu and is unable to work from August 4 through August 13. On August 14, he contracts pneumonia and is unable to work until September 15. Mr. Baker has one "period of continuing sickness" because there is no interruption between his days of sickness for flu and his days of sickness for pneumonia. Mr. Baker's benefits are computed as:

REGISTRATION PERIOD	CLAIM PROFILE	DAYS OF SICKNESS	PAYABLE DAYS
8/04 - 8/17	1111111 1111111	14	7*
8/18 - 8/31	1111111 1111111	14	10
9/01 - 9/14	1111111 1111111	14	10

Example 2:

Mr. Johnson sprained his shoulder on August 2. He returns to work on August 12, but realizes that his shoulder has not healed completely. He is not able to return to work again until August 22. Mr. Johnson has one "period of continuing sickness" because the interruption is not more than 90 days and the days of sickness are due to a single cause. Mr. Johnson's benefits are computed as:

REGISTRATION PERIOD	CLAIM PROFILE	DAYS OF SICKNESS	PAYABLE DAYS
8/02 - 8/15	1111111 1110111	13	6*
8/16 - 8/29	1111112 0000000	6	2

Example 3:

Mr. Carson injured his knee on August 15 and last worked on that date. He received vacation pay for the days August 18 through August 22, and filed his statement of sickness within 10 days of August 15. He returned to work on September 1. Mr. Carson's "period of continuing sickness" began August 16. But because he did not have four consecutive days of sickness until after his vacation period, his filing date is determined to be August 23. Mr. Carson's benefits are computed as:

REGISTRATION PERIOD	CLAIM PROFILE	DAYS OF SICKNESS	PAYABLE DAYS
8/23 - 9/5	1111111 1120000	9	2*

Example 4:

Mr. Redwood was injured at work on August 4. The statement of sickness showed that he had a mild brain concussion, facial lacerations and a sprained shoulder. He was paid sickness benefits from August 5 through August 31; he returned to work on September 1 and worked until October 5. He reapplied for sickness benefits to begin October 6. His new statement of sickness showed the first day of infirmity as August 4, and the diagnosis as sprained shoulder. Mr. Redwood returned to work on October 20. Mr. Redwood had one "period of continuing sickness" because the medical evidence indicates that his sprained shoulder is a single continuing cause which made him unable to work from August 5 through August 31, and from October 6 through October 19. Mr. Redwood's benefits are computed as:

REGISTRATION	CLAIM	DAYS OF	PAYABLE
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PERIOD	PROFILE	SICKNESS	DAYS
8/05 - 8/18	1111111 1111111	14	7*
8/19 - 9/01	1111111 1111112	13	9
10/6 - 10/19	1111111 1111111	14	10

Example 5:

Ms. Hapgood is off work for flu from August 2 through August 13. She returns to work on August 14 and, at work, breaks her wrist. She is unable to work from August 15 through September 9. Ms. Hapgood has two "periods of continuing sickness". Her first period of continuing sickness ran from August 2 through August 14; her new one began August 15. Ms. Hapgood's benefits are computed as:

REGISTRATION PERIOD	CLAIM PROFILE	DAYS OF SICKNESS	PAYABLE DAYS
8/02 - 8/15	1111111 1111191	13	6*
8/16 - 8/29	1111111 1111111	14	10
8/30 - 9/11	1111111 1111120	12	8

Example 6:

Mr. Smith fractures his leg on June 1 and claims sickness benefits until he is able to work on August 24. He has one "period of continuing sickness" beginning June 1. Mr. Smith serves only one 7-day waiting period even though his days of sickness cross from one benefit year to the next. Mr. Smith's benefits are computed as:

REGISTRATION PERIOD	CLAIM PROFILE	DAYS OF SICKNESS	PAYABLE DAYS
6/01 - 6/14	1111111 1111111	14	7*
6/15 - 6/28	1111111 1111111	14	10
6/29 - 7/12	1111111 1111111	14	10
7/13 - 7/26	1111111 1111111	14	10
7/27 - 8/09	1111111 1111111	14	10
8/10 - 8/23	1111111 1111111	14	10

Example 7:

Ms. Green has spinal stenosis and is unable to work from October 11, 1996 through February 18, 1997. She returns to work and reapplies for sickness benefits for the same condition beginning July 15, 1997. Ms. Green has two

"periods of continuing sickness". Her first period of continuing sickness runs from October through February in BY-96; the other began July 15, 1997 in BY-97. Ms. Green must satisfy a waiting period in each benefit year although she is unable to work due to the same infirmity. Her benefits are computed as:

REGISTRATION PERIOD	CLAIM PROFILE	DAYS OF SICKNESS	PAYABLE DAYS
10/11 - 10/24	1111111 1111111	14	7*
10/25 - 11/07	1111111 1111111	14	10
02/14 - 02/27	1111120 0000000	5	1
07/15 - 07/28	1111111 1111111	14	7*

Example 8:

Ms. Meyers is off from work beginning December 1, 1996 for bypass surgery. She exhausts her normal sickness benefits on June 7, 1997. Because she has less than 10 years of railroad service, she is not entitled to extended benefits. She reapplies in July. Ms. Meyers has two "periods of continuing sickness". She must serve another waiting period in July and re-satisfy the four consecutive day rule because exhaustion of her rights to benefits ended her "period of continuing sickness" that began in December, even though there is less than a 90-day gap in her claims for the same illness. Her benefits are computed as:

REGISTRATION PERIOD	CLAIM PROFILE	DAYS OF SICKNESS	PAYABLE DAYS
12/01 - 12/14	1111111 1111111	14	7*
12/15 - 12/28	1111111 1111111	14	10
06/01 - 06/14	1111111 3333333	14	3
07/01 - 07/14	1111111 1111111	14	7*

Example 9:

Mr. Ryan is like Ms. Meyers, but has 25 years of service and receives extended sickness benefits for 65 days from June 8 through September 8, 1997. He continues to claim into October after his extended period ends. Mr. Ryan has two "periods of continuing sickness and must serve a new waiting period in September because the ending of his extended benefit period exhausts his rights to benefits. Mr. Ryan's benefits are computed as:

REGISTRATION PERIOD	CLAIM PROFILE	DAYS OF SICKNESS	PAYABLE DAYS
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06/08 - 06/21	1111111 1111111	14	10*
06/22 - 07/05	1111111 1111111	14	10
08/31 - 09/13	1111111 1133333	9	5
09/14 - 09/27	1111111 1111111	14	7*

Example 10:

Ms. O'Neil had an infectious virus and was unable to work from March 13 and until she returned to work April 23. She was paid sickness benefits from March 13 through April 22. She was furloughed, however, May 1 and claimed and was paid unemployment from May 2 through 29. She returned to work May 30 and worked until July 6. She reapplied for sickness benefits to begin July 7. Her new statement of sickness showed the first day of infirmity as March 13, and the diagnosis as "infectious virus". Ms. O'Neil returned to work on July 31. Ms. O'Neil had one "period of continuing sickness" because the medical evidence indicates that her virus is a single continuing cause which made her unable to work from March 13 through April 22, and July 7 through July 30. She does not have to satisfy a new waiting period in the new benefit year because the interruption was not more than 90 days and the days of sickness were due to a single cause. Ms. O'Neil's benefits are computed as:

REGISTRATION PERIOD	CLAIM PROFILE	DAYS OF SICKNESS	PAYABLE DAYS
3/13 - 3/26	1111111 1111111	14	7*
3/27 - 4/09	1111111 1111111	14	10
4/10 - 4/23	1111111 1111112	13	9

REGISTRATION PERIOD	CLAIM PROFILE	DAYS OF UNEMPLOYMENT	PAYABLE DAYS
5/02 - 5/15	1111111 1111111	14	7*
5/16 - 5/29	1111111 1111111	14	10

REGISTRATION PERIOD	CLAIM PROFILE	DAYS OF SICKNESS	PAYABLE DAYS
7/07 - 7/20	1111111 1111111	14	10
7/21 - 8/03	1111111 1111111	10	6

II. Benefit Payments in a Period of Continuing UnemploymentExample 11:

The shop Mr. McDivitt works at closes March 1. He claims unemployment benefits beginning March 1. To supplement his income, Mr. McDivitt has a side business milling lumber in his back yard. On the claims beginning March 1 and March 15, he indicates that he received gross earnings from his side business in excess of the RUIA monthly compensation base. The district office denies his claims because of the earnings test. Even though the claims were denied because of the earnings test, the days remain days of unemployment and are part of the period of continuing unemployment. In addition, the period beginning March 1 satisfies the 7-day waiting period requirement. Mr. McDivitt's benefits are computed as:

REGISTRATION PERIOD	CLAIM PROFILE	DAYS OF UNEMPLOYMENT	PAYABLE DAYS
3/01 - 3/14	4444004 4440004	0	0*
3/15 - 3/28	4400044 4444400	0	0

Example 12:

Mr. Mooring is furloughed from September 1 until he is called back to work on September 23. He is furloughed again on September 29. Mr. Mooring has one "period of continuing unemployment" because there is an interruption of less than 15 days from the last day of the preceding registration period (September 22), to the first day of the succeeding period (September 29). His benefits are computed as:

REGISTRATION PERIOD	CLAIM PROFILE	DAYS OF UNEMPLOYMENT	PAYABLE DAYS
9/01 - 9/14	1111111 1111111	14	7*
9/15 - 9/28	1111111 1222222	8	4
9/29 - 10/12	1111111 1111111	14	10

Example 13:

Ms. Brooks is suspended from June 1 through 30. She returns to work July 1 and falls off a ladder and injures her back. She is off work due to her back injury until her doctor releases her to go back to work on December 15. Before she returns to work, she is laid off. Ms. Brooks has two "periods of continuing unemployment" because there is an interruption of more than 15 days from the last day of the preceding claim (June 30), and the first day of the succeeding claim (December 15). She must satisfy a waiting period in each benefit year. Her benefits are computed as:

REGISTRATION PERIOD	CLAIM PROFILE	DAYS OF UNEMPLOYMENT	PAYABLE DAYS
6/01 - 6/14	1111111 1111111	14	7*
6/15 - 6/28	1111111 1111111	14	10
6/29 - 7/11	1100000 0000000	2	0
12/15-12/28	1111111 1111111	14	7*

Example 14:

Mr. Hinckley is suspended from June 2 through August 2. He has one "period of continuing unemployment" beginning June 2. Mr. Hinckley serves only one 7-day waiting period even though his days of unemployment cross from one benefit year into the next. His benefits are computed as:

REGISTRATION PERIOD	CLAIM PROFILE	DAYS OF UNEMPLOYMENT	PAYABLE DAYS
6/02 - 6/15	1111111 1111111	14	7*
6/16 - 6/29	1111111 1111111	14	10
6/30 - 7/13	1111111 1111111	14	10
7/14 - 7/27	1111111 1111111	14	10
7/28 - 8/10	1111122 2220022	5	1

Example 15:

Mr. Breen, who has 8 years of service, is laid off on January 2 and claims unemployment benefits until he exhausts normal benefits on June 27. He again applies for and claims unemployment benefits beginning July 1. Mr. Breen has two "periods of continuing unemployment" because his exhaustion of unemployment benefits ended the period of continuing unemployment beginning January 2. In addition, he must satisfy two 7-day waiting periods. His benefits are computed as:

REGISTRATION PERIOD	CLAIM PROFILE	DAYS OF UNEMPLOYMENT	PAYABLE DAYS
1/02 - 1/15	1111111 1111111	14	7*
6/16 - 6/29	1111111 1111333	11	7
7/01 - 7/14	1111111 1111111	14	7*

Example 16:

Ms. Verbilt is an unemployed carman who begins claiming unemployment benefits November 10. She is called back to work on December 8, but there is a legal strike at the rail yard and her craft is honoring the picket lines. Ms. Verbilt receives no payment for the benefits she claims for the claim period beginning December 8 because that claim must satisfy the 14-day strike waiting period. The claim beginning December 8 is, however, considered in the period of continuing unemployment beginning November 10. Her benefits are computed as:

REGISTRATION PERIOD	CLAIM PROFILE	DAYS OF UNEMPLOYMENT	PAYABLE DAYS
11/10 - 11/23	1111111 1111111	14	7*
11/24 - 12/07	1111111 1111111	14	10
12/08 - 12/21	1111111 1111111	14	0**

