

IDAPA 09 – IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

09.01.30 Unemployment Insurance Benefits Administration Rules

Who does this rule apply to?

These rules apply to individuals filing for unemployment insurance benefits and employers with workers filing for unemployment insurance benefits.

What is the purpose of this rule?

These rules are the provisions for unemployment insurance benefits, including the requirements for applying for benefits, initial and continued eligibility, and benefit fraud and overpayment information. Also, in this Chapter are the requirements for employers on supplying information to the Department when an individual files a claim for unemployment insurance benefits

What is the legal authority for the agency to promulgate this rule?

This rule implements the following statutes passed by the Idaho Legislature:

Worker's Compensation and Related Laws — Industrial Commission -

- [Title 72, Chapter 13, et seq., Idaho Code](#) – Employment Security Law

Who do I contact for more information on this rule?

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09.01.30 – UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION RULES

000. LEGAL AUTHORITY.

These rules are promulgated under Section 72-1333, Idaho Code. (7-1-21)T

001. SCOPE.

These rules govern claims for unemployment insurance benefits. (7-1-21)T

002. ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS.

Administrative appeals under this chapter are governed by Section 72-1368, Idaho Code and IDAPA 09.01.01, "Rules of Administrative Procedure of the Department of Labor." (7-1-21)T

003. -- 009. (RESERVED)

010. DEFINITIONS.

01. Additional Claim. An initial claim made after a period of employment subsequent to a new claim in the same benefit year. (7-1-21)T

02. Average Annual Wage. For the purpose of determining the taxable wage base, under Section 72-1350(1), Idaho Code, the average annual wage is computed by dividing that calendar year's total wages in covered employment, excluding State government and cost reimbursement employers, by the average number of workers in covered employment for that calendar year as derived from data reported to the Department of Labor by covered employers. (7-1-21)T

03. Average Weekly Wage. For the purpose of establishing the maximum weekly benefit amount, under Section 72-1367(2)(a), Idaho Code, the average weekly wage is computed by dividing the total wages paid in covered employment (including State government and cost reimbursement employers) for the preceding calendar year, as computed from data reported to the Department of Labor by covered employers, by the monthly average number of workers in covered employment for the preceding calendar year and then dividing the resulting figure by fifty-two (52). (7-1-21)T

04. Central Claims Office. A claims office designated by the director, where unemployment claims throughout the state are processed. (7-1-21)T

05. Chargeability Determination. A determination issued with respect to whether a covered employer's account will be charged for benefits paid on a claim. (7-1-21)T

06. Claim. An application for unemployment insurance or "benefits." (7-1-21)T

07. Continued Claim. An application for waiting-week credit or for benefits for specific compensable weeks. (7-1-21)T

08. Corporate Officer. Any individual empowered in good faith by stockholders or directors in accordance with the corporation's articles of incorporation or bylaws to discharge the duties of a corporate officer. (7-1-21)T

09. Fraud Overpayment. An established overpayment resulting from a determination that the claimant willfully made a false statement or willfully failed to report a material fact in order to obtain benefits. Ref. Sec. 72-1369, Idaho Code. (7-1-21)T

10. Full-Time Employment. A week of full-time employment is one where the claimant worked what are customarily considered full-time hours for that industry or where the earnings were more than one and one half (1-1/2) times his weekly benefit amount. (7-1-21)T

11. Initial Claim. The first claim for benefits made by an unemployed individual during a continuous period of unemployment. An initial claim may be either new or additional. (7-1-21)T

12. Interstate Claim. A claim filed by a worker who resides in a state other than the state (or states) in which he has earned wages in covered employment. (7-1-21)T

13. Intrastate Claim. A claim filed by a worker who resides in Idaho and has earned wages within or as federal wages assigned to Idaho. (7-1-21)T

14. Material. A fact is material if it is relevant to a determination of a claimant's right to benefits. All information a claimant is asked to provide when applying for unemployment benefits or when making a continued claim report is material and relevant to a determination of a claimant's right to benefits. To be considered material, the fact need not actually affect the outcome of an eligibility determination. Ref. Section 72-1366, Idaho Code. (7-1-21)T

15. Monetary Determination. A determination of eligibility which lists a claimant's base period employer(s) and wages and establishes, if the claimant is eligible, his benefit year, his weekly benefit amount, and his total benefit amount. (7-1-21)T

16. New Claim. The first initial claim made in a benefit year. (7-1-21)T

17. Non-Fraud Overpayment. Any established overpayment other than an overpayment resulting from a determination that a claimant made a false statement or willfully failed to report a material fact in order to obtain benefits. Ref. Sec. 72-1369, Idaho Code. (7-1-21)T

18. Non-Monetary Determination. A determination issued by a claims examiner with respect to the personal eligibility conditions of a claimant. (7-1-21)T

19. Tolerance Amount. A tolerance of four dollars and ninety-nine cents (\$4.99) connection with the recovery of overpayments and at the discretion of the Director, overpayments for this amount or less may be compromised. Ref. Sec. 72-1369, Idaho Code. (7-1-21)T

011. -- 099. (RESERVED)

100. ABLE TO WORK.

"Able to work" is the physical and mental ability to perform work under conditions ordinarily existing during a normal workweek. It does not mean that a person must be able to perform work in his customary occupation or the same kind of work he last performed. Ref. Sec. 72-1366(4), Idaho Code. (7-1-21)T

01. Able to Perform Some Type of Work. A person must be able to perform work of some type for which he can qualify at the time he files an initial claim for unemployment insurance. (7-1-21)T

02. Able to Work Part-Time. A person who is able to work only part of the workday or part of the workweek is not considered "able to work" for the purposes of Section 72-1366(4), Idaho Code. This rule does not apply to claimants who establish eligibility under Section 150 of these rules, "Claimants with Disabilities." (7-1-21)T

03. Disability Compensation. A claimant's receipt of disability compensation does not in itself establish that he is unable to work or unavailable for work, even though the payee has been declared totally disabled. (7-1-21)T

04. Illness Provision. A person who claims benefits under the illness provision must remain available for local office job referral; however, he may leave the area for treatment of his illness and continue to be eligible under the illness provision. (7-1-21)T

05. Illness Provision as Applied to Transitional or Reopened Claim. The illness provision will continue to apply even though the current benefit year has ended and a transitional claim is filed the following year or the claim is reopened after a period of not filing with no intervening employment. (7-1-21)T

06. Withdrawing from Labor Market Because of Illness. A claimant who withdraws from the labor market because of illness or injury prior to filing a claim is not eligible until he is able and available for work. (7-1-21)T

101. -- 124. (RESERVED)

125. ALIEN ELIGIBILITY.

01. Benefit Eligibility. To be eligible for benefits, an alien must fall within one (1) of the following three (3) categories at the time the work on which the claim is based was performed and at the time benefits are claimed, the alien must have current, valid authorization to work from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security in order to meet the continuing eligibility requirement of being able and available to work (unless the alien claimant is a Canadian resident who is claiming benefits under the Interstate Benefit Payment Plan, in which case the claimant must satisfy only Canadian availability requirements). Ref. Sec. 72-1366(4), (19), Idaho Code. (7-1-21)T

a. Permanent Residence. Aliens who have been lawfully admitted to the United States as “immigrants” and those whose status has been adjusted from that of “non-immigrant” under the Immigration and Nationality Act. Evidence of this status is the Alien Registration Receipt Card, or “green card,” issued to each lawful permanent resident by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. (7-1-21)T

b. Performing Services. “Lawfully present for purposes of performing services” includes three (3) groups of aliens: (7-1-21)T

i. Canadian and Mexican residents who commute daily or seasonally and are authorized to work in the United States; (7-1-21)T

ii. Legally-admitted non-immigrants who are granted a status by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security which authorizes them to work in the United States during their stay; and (7-1-21)T

iii. Other aliens with U.S. Department of Homeland Security authorization to work in the United States regardless of their status. (7-1-21)T

c. Permanently Residing Under Color of Law. The category of individuals who are “permanently residing in the United States under color of law” includes the following groups of aliens: (7-1-21)T

i. Refugees, asylees, and parolees, as identified in the Immigration and Nationality Act; (7-1-21)T

ii. Aliens presumed by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security to be lawfully admitted for permanent residence; and (7-1-21)T

iii. Aliens who, after review of their particular circumstances under U.S. Department of Homeland Security statutory or regulatory procedures, have been granted a status which allows them to remain in the United States for an indefinite period of time. For informal U.S. Department of Homeland Security action to authorize an alien’s residence under “color of law,” the U.S. Department of Homeland Security must know of the alien’s presence, and must provide the alien with official, documented assurance that enforcement of deportation is not planned. (7-1-21)T

126. -- 149. (RESERVED)

150. CLAIMANTS WITH DISABILITIES.

An individual with a disability under the Americans with Disabilities Act (2008) (as defined at 29 C.F.R. Sec 1630.2(g)), and whose disability prevents the claimant from working full time or during particular shifts is not deemed unable to work or unavailable for work for so long as the claimant is able to perform some work and remains available for work to the full extent of his ability. (7-1-21)T

01. Availability Requirement. A qualified claimant with a disability who is able to work with or without a reasonable accommodation will be considered as having complied with the requirement of being available for work provided the claimant is willing to work the maximum number of hours the claimant is able to work. (7-1-21)T

02. Burden of Proof. Claimant has the burden of proving eligibility under this provision with competent evidence. (7-1-21)T

03. Additional Eligibility Requirements. Qualified claimants with disabilities must meet all other

eligibility requirements, including the illness provision of Section 100 of these rules. (7-1-21)T

151. -- 174. (RESERVED)

175. AVAILABLE FOR WORK.

“Available for work” is a state of mind that encompasses a readiness and willingness to work, and a desire to find a job, including the possibility of marketing one’s services in the claimant’s area of availability. There must remain a reasonable possibility of a claimant finding and obtaining, or being referred and hired for, suitable work. Ref. Sec. 72-1366(4), Idaho Code. (7-1-21)T

01. Availability Requirements. The type of work for which the claimant is available must exist in the claimant’s area to the extent that a normal unemployed person would generally find work within a reasonable period of time. (7-1-21)T

02. Child Care. Child care must be arranged so as not to restrict a claimant’s availability for work or for seeking work. (7-1-21)T

03. Compelling Personal Circumstances. For the purposes of this rule, compelling personal circumstances are defined as: (7-1-21)T

- a.** A situation in which the claimant required the assistance of emergency response personnel; (7-1-21)T
- b.** The serious illness, death, or funeral of an immediate family member; or (7-1-21)T
- c.** The wedding of the claimant or an immediate family member. (7-1-21)T
- d.** Under this rule, “immediate family member” means a claimant's spouse, child, foster child, parent, brother, sister, grandparent, grandchild, or the same relation by marriage. (7-1-21)T
- e.** For the purposes of this rule, “workweek” is defined: (7-1-21)T
 - i.** Code R, U, or X. The claimant's normal work week as defined by the employer. (7-1-21)T
 - ii.** Code B or C. Monday through Friday, 8 a.m.-5 p.m. (7-1-21)T
 - iii.** Code D. Regular class hours. (7-1-21)T
- f.** Claimant work availability requirements are waived on Independence Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and New Year's Day. (7-1-21)T

04. Conscientious Objection. No person may be held to be unavailable for work solely because of religious convictions not permitting work on a certain day. (7-1-21)T

05. Contract Obligation. A person who is bound by a contract that prevents him from accepting other employment is not eligible for benefits. (7-1-21)T

06. Distance to Work. A claimant seeking work must be willing to travel the distance normally traveled by other workers in his area and occupation. (7-1-21)T

07. Domestic Circumstances. A claimant is not eligible for benefits if domestic circumstances take precedence over the claimant’s availability for work or for seeking work. (7-1-21)T

08. Equipment. Claimants will be required to provide necessary tools or equipment in certain occupations. The lack of these tools or equipment will directly affect a claimant’s availability for work, unless he will accept other work. (7-1-21)T

09. Evidence. A claimant is responsible for providing proof of his availability for work and for seeking work if his availability is questioned or proof is required by these rules. (7-1-21)T

10. Experience or Training. A claimant is expected to be available for work consistent with his past experience or training, provided there is no change in his ability to perform that work. (7-1-21)T

11. Full-Time/Part-Time Work. To be eligible for benefits, a claimant must be available for a full workweek and a full, normal workday unless the claimant establishes that a majority of the weeks worked in his base period were for less than full-time work or the claimant establishes eligibility under Section 150 of these rules, "Claimants with Disabilities." An individual who restricts his availability to part-time work pursuant to Section 72-1366(4)(c), Idaho Code, will be considered fully employed and ineligible to receive benefits if the individual works hours comparable to his part-time work experience in his base period. (7-1-21)T

12. Incarceration/Work Release. A claimant who is incarcerated for any part of the workweek is not eligible for benefits for that week, unless the claimant can establish he has work release privileges which would provide him a reasonable opportunity to meet his work search requirements and obtain full-time employment. (7-1-21)T

13. Jury Duty/Subpoenas. A claimant serving on jury duty or subpoenaed is excused from the availability and work-seeking requirements of the law for that time period, and may refuse work that would commence during that time period. (7-1-21)T

14. Licensing or Government Restrictions. A claimant prohibited by law from engaging in certain work must be available for other employment to be eligible for benefits. (7-1-21)T

15. Moving to Remote Area. A claimant who moves to a remote locality where there is very little possibility of obtaining work will be ineligible for benefits. (7-1-21)T

16. Public Official. A public official who receives pay and performs "full-time" service is not unemployed or eligible for benefits. Part-time officials, even though receiving pay, may be considered available for work the same as any other individual employed on a part-time basis. Ref. Sec. 72-1312(1). (7-1-21)T

17. Public Service. Performing public service, including voluntary non-remunerated service, does not disqualify an individual for benefits as long as he is meeting the availability and work-seeking requirements. (7-1-21)T

18. Restricting Work to Within the Home. A claimant who restricts his availability to only work done within the home which severely limits the work available to him is ineligible for benefits. (7-1-21)T

19. School Attendance or a Training Course. A person who is attending school or a training course may be eligible for benefits if the attendance does not conflict in any way with that person's availability for work or for seeking work and if he will discontinue attendance upon receipt of an offer of employment that creates a conflict between employment and the schooling or training. (7-1-21)T

20. Temporary Absence from Local Labor Market to Seek Work. All claimants, regardless of their attachment to an industry or employer, must meet the same standard of remaining within their local labor market area during the workweek in order to be considered available for work, unless the primary purpose of a temporary absence is to seek work in another labor market. Claimants otherwise eligible to receive benefits while participating in an approved training program or course are not deemed ineligible when the training or course occurs outside of their local labor market due to the unavailability of similar programs or courses within their local labor market. (7-1-21)T

a. To remain eligible for benefits, claimants will remain within the state, territory, or country included in the USDOL Interstate Benefit Payment Plan. (7-1-21)T

21. Time. (7-1-21)T

a. Time Restrictions. A claimant may not impose restrictions on his time, including either hours of the

day or days of the week, which will limit his availability to seek or accept suitable work. (7-1-21)T

b. Shift Restrictions. A claimant who restricts his availability to a single shift may not be fully available for work if the restriction significantly reduces his chances of becoming employed. (7-1-21)T

22. Transportation Difficulties. Lack of transportation is not a bona fide reason for a claimant to fail to be available for or to seek work. Transportation is the responsibility of the claimant. (7-1-21)T

23. Unreasonable Restrictions on Working Conditions. A claimant who places unreasonable restrictions on working conditions so as to seriously hinder his availability and search for work is ineligible for benefits. (7-1-21)T

24. Vacation. A person on a vacation approved by his employer during time when work is available is not eligible for benefits. (7-1-21)T

25. Wages. A claimant is eligible for benefits if the wages or other conditions of available work are substantially less favorable to the claimant than those prevailing for similar work in the local area. Ref. Sec. 72-1366(7)(b), Idaho Code. (7-1-21)T

a. Demanding Higher Wages. A claimant is ineligible for benefits if he unduly restricts his availability for work by insisting on a wage rate that is higher than the prevailing wage for similar work in that area. (7-1-21)T

b. Prior Earnings. The claimant's prior earnings and past experience are considered in determining whether he is available for suitable work. (7-1-21)T

26. Waiver of Two-Year Training Limitation. For purposes of approving a waiver of the two (2) year limitation on school or training courses, specified by Idaho Code Section 72-1366(8)(c)(ii), for claimants who lack skills to compete in the labor market, the following criteria must be met: (7-1-21)T

a. Financial Plan. The claimant must demonstrate a workable financial plan for completing the school or training course after his benefits have been exhausted. (7-1-21)T

b. Demand for Occupation. The claimant must establish there is a demand for the occupation in which the claimant will be trained. A "demand occupation" is one in which work opportunities are available and there is not a surplus of qualified applicants. (7-1-21)T

c. Duration of Training. At the time that the claimant applies for the waiver, the duration of the school or training course is no longer than two (2) years to completion. (7-1-21)T

d. Denial. No claimant will be denied a waiver of the two (2) year limitation on school or training because the claimant is already enrolled or participating in the school or training at the time he requests the waiver. (7-1-21)T

176. -- 199. (RESERVED)

200. CANCELING CLAIMS.

Upon the written request of a claimant, a claim may be canceled at any time, provided that the claimant did not misrepresent or fail to report a material fact in making the claim and the claimant has repaid any benefits received on the claim, unless the benefits received will be offset from a new claim the claimant is filing. Ref. Sec. 72-1327A, Idaho Code. (7-1-21)T

201. -- 224. (RESERVED)

225. DECEASED CLAIMANTS.

Upon the death of a benefit claimant who has completed a compensable period prior to his death, distribution of benefits due him will be made to the surviving spouse or, if none, to the dependent child or children. If there is no surviving spouse nor dependent child or children, the benefits become the property of the claimant's estate. (7-1-21)T

226. -- 249. (RESERVED)

250. DETERMINATIONS/APPELLATE PROCESSES.

01. Rebuttal Procedure. Whenever any information is provided in response to a claim, and the information contradicts a statement made previously, all interested parties will be given an opportunity for rebuttal. Ref. Sec. 72-1368(3), Idaho Code. (7-1-21)T

02. Reestablishing Eligibility After a Determination of Ineligibility. Evidence of requalifying wages includes, but is not limited to, the name of the employer, the mailing address, the dates of employment, the type of employment performed, and the claimant's gross earnings. Ref. Sec 72-1366(14), Idaho Code. (7-1-21)T

251. -- 274. (RESERVED)

275. DISCHARGE.

01. Burden of Proof. The burden of proving that a claimant was discharged for employment-related misconduct rests with the employer. (7-1-21)T

02. Disqualifying Misconduct. To disqualify a claimant for benefits, misconduct must be connected with the claimant's employment and involve one of the following: (7-1-21)T

a. Disregard of Employer's Interest. A willful, intentional disregard of the employer's interest. (7-1-21)T

b. Violation of Reasonable Rules. A deliberate violation of the employer's reasonable rules. (7-1-21)T

c. Disregard of Standards of Behavior. If the alleged misconduct involves a disregard of a standard of behavior which the employer has a right to expect of his employees, there is no requirement that the claimant's conduct be willful, intentional, or deliberate. The claimant's subjective state of mind is irrelevant. The test for misconduct in "standard of behavior cases" is as follows: (7-1-21)T

i. Whether the claimant's conduct fell below the standard of behavior expected by the employer; and (7-1-21)T

ii. Whether the employer's expectation was objectively reasonable in the particular case. (7-1-21)T

03. Inability to Perform or Ordinary Negligence. Mere inefficiency, unsatisfactory conduct, failure of good performance as the result of inability or incapacity, inadvertencies, isolated instances of ordinary negligence, or good faith errors in judgment or discretion are not considered misconduct connected with employment. (7-1-21)T

04. Non-Job Related Conduct. If the claimant was discharged for conduct involving personal, non-job related behavior, the discharge is not for misconduct connected with employment. (7-1-21)T

05. When Notice of Discharge Prompts a Resignation. If a claimant has resigned after receiving a notice of discharge (or lay off due to a lack of work), but before the effective date of the discharge, both "separations" must be considered. The following three (3) elements should be present for both actions to affect the claimant's eligibility: (7-1-21)T

a. The employee was given notice by the employer of a specific separation date; (7-1-21)T

b. The employee's decision to quit before the effective date of the termination was a consequence of the pending separation; and (7-1-21)T

c. The voluntary quit occurred a short time prior to the effective date of the termination. (7-1-21)T

06. Indefinite Suspension. A claimant who has been suspended without pay for an indefinite period of time, who has not been given a date to return to work, is considered discharged. (7-1-21)T

276. -- 324. (RESERVED)

325. EMPLOYEES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

01. Possibility of Employment. An offer of employment by an educational institution or service agency is not “bona fide” if merely a possibility of employment exists. A possibility of employment, rather than a reasonable assurance, exists when: (7-1-21)T

a. The circumstances under which the claimant would be employed are not within the control of the educational institution; and (7-1-21)T

b. The educational institution does not provide evidence that such an individual normally would perform services the following academic year. (7-1-21)T

02. Reasonable Assurance. “Reasonable assurance” of continuing employment exists when an educational institution or service agency provides an oral or written statement to the Department indicating that the claimant has been given a bona fide offer of a specific job in the second academic period. In addition, for such “reasonable assurance” to exist, the terms and conditions of the job offered in the second period must not be substantially less favorable than the terms and conditions of the job performed in the first period. (7-1-21)T

03. Reasonable Assurance Later Given. A claimant who initially was determined not to have a reasonable assurance of continuing employment, will subsequently become disqualified for benefits under Sections 72-1366(17)(a), (b), or (c), Idaho Code, when an educational institution or service agency gives the claimant such reasonable assurance. (7-1-21)T

04. Retroactive Payments. A claimant seeking retroactive payments pursuant to 72-1366(17)(b), Idaho Code, must make a request for the retroactive payment with the Department no later than thirty (30) days after the beginning of the second school year or term or retroactive payment will not be made. In addition, the claimant must provide written evidence from the employer who previously provided reasonable assurance of continuing work, that the claimant was not offered an opportunity to return to work in the second of two (2) successive school years or terms. (7-1-21)T

05. Under Contract, but Between School Terms. Employees of educational institutions who are hired under contract for the school term, are considered unemployed between school terms even though they may receive their salary in twelve (12) monthly payments. (7-1-21)T

326. -- 349. (RESERVED)

350. EXTENDED BENEFITS.

Ref. Sec. 72-1367A, Idaho Code.

(7-1-21)T

01. Evidence of Employment for Extended Benefits. Satisfactory evidence that an individual’s prospects for obtaining work in his customary occupation within a reasonably short period includes: (7-1-21)T

a. A letter signed by a prospective employer giving assurances of work within the next four (4) weeks; or (7-1-21)T

b. A verifiable, written statement by the claimant that he will have work within the next four (4) weeks. (7-1-21)T

02. Remuneration Earned. Remuneration earned must be in employment where an employee-employer relationship exists to satisfy requalification requirements for Extended Benefits. (7-1-21)T

351. -- 374. (RESERVED)

375. FULLY EMPLOYED/NOT UNEMPLOYED.

Ref. Section 72-1312(1), Idaho Code.

(7-1-21)T

01. Excessive Earnings Week. An excessive earnings week is a week in which the claimant's wages allocable to that week are more than one and one half (1-1/2) times the claimant's weekly benefit amount. (7-1-21)T

02. Leave of Absence. A claimant who is on a mutually agreed upon leave of absence, and whose employer has committed to the claimant's return to work at the end of the leave, is employed and not eligible for benefits. (7-1-21)T

03. Suspension. A claimant suspended with or without pay for a specific number of days, who has been given a date to resume employment after the suspension, is not considered unemployed and is not eligible for benefits. (7-1-21)T

04. Corporate Officer. (7-1-21)T

a. A corporate officer has the burden of proving by a preponderance of evidence that he is unemployed due to circumstances beyond his control or the control of a family member with an ownership interest in the corporation. (7-1-21)T

b. Circumstances beyond a corporate officer's control or the control of a family member with an ownership interest in the corporation. Circumstances beyond a corporate officer's or a family member's control are circumstances that last through the corporate officer's benefit year end date and include, but are not limited to, the following: (7-1-21)T

i. Unemployment due to the corporate officer's removal from the corporation under circumstances that satisfy the personal eligibility conditions of Section 72-1366, Idaho Code; (7-1-21)T

ii. Unemployment due to dissolution of the corporation; or (7-1-21)T

iii. Unemployment due to the sale of the corporation to an unrelated third party. (7-1-21)T

376. -- 399. (RESERVED)

400. LABOR DISPUTE/UNION RULES.

A "labor dispute" is a controversy with respect to wages, hours, working conditions, or right of representation affecting the work or employment of a number of individuals employed for hire which results in a deadlock or impasse between the contending parties. Ref. Sec. 72-1366(7), (10), Idaho Code. (7-1-21)T

01. Burden of Proving Nonparticipation. The burden of proving non-participation, lack of financing and similar factors is upon the claimant. (7-1-21)T

02. Involvement of Work Site in Labor Dispute. A claimant will not be denied benefits because of a labor dispute if the dispute is not in any way directly connected with the factory, establishment, or premises at which the individual is or was last employed. (7-1-21)T

03. Lack of Work. A claimant's unemployment will be deemed due to lack work and not due to a labor dispute if it is shown that because of the labor dispute the employer's business has fallen off to the extent that he can no longer utilize the services of the claimant due to the drop in business. (7-1-21)T

04. Laid Off Before Labor Dispute. A claimant laid off because of lack of work from an employer where a labor dispute later occurred will not be considered unemployed due to the labor dispute. (7-1-21)T

05. Period of Ineligibility. The period of ineligibility applies for the whole of any week in which any part of a claimant's unemployment is due to a labor dispute. (7-1-21)T

06. Picketing Work Site. The act of picketing the work site of a labor dispute constitutes participation in the labor dispute, whether or not payment is made for such services. (7-1-21)T

07. Refusal to Cross Picket Line. Voluntary refusal to cross a peaceable picket line to work constitutes participation in the labor dispute. (7-1-21)T

08. Subsequent Employment. Subsequent employment does not make the claimant eligible for benefits if his unemployment is still due to the labor dispute. As long as the claimant intends to return to the employer where the labor dispute exists, his unemployment is due to the labor dispute regardless of any intervening employment. (7-1-21)T

09. Termination of Labor Dispute. The period of ineligibility due to the labor dispute terminates at the end of the calendar week in which the labor dispute no longer exists. The termination of the dispute does not automatically make a claimant eligible for benefits. (7-1-21)T

10. Union Member. The fact that an individual is a dues-paying union member alone does not constitute financing a labor dispute. Nor does the fact that he is not a union member establish that he is not financing or participating in the dispute. (7-1-21)T

401. -- 424. (RESERVED)

425. NEW CLAIMS/ADDITIONAL CLAIMS.
Ref. Sec. 72-1308, Idaho Code. (7-1-21)T

01. Claims for Benefits, Delayed Filing. When the Central Claims Office has determined that a claimant's attempt to file an initial claim was delayed due to problems with the Department's telephone or electronic filing system, the claim may be backdated if the claimant reported the access problem to the Central Claims Office within seven (7) days of the date the problem occurred. When a claim is backdated, the continued claim report for the period of time involved is timely if filed during the same week or the next week after the claim is filed. (7-1-21)T

02. Effective Date of Backdated Claims. When the filing of an initial claim for benefits is backdated due to a Department system malfunction, the effective date is the Sunday of the week in which the claimant first reported to the Central Claims Office to file the claim or attempted to access the telephone or electronic claim filing system and there were problems with the system. (7-1-21)T

03. Filing of New Claims, Additional, and Reopen Claims. Intrastate and interstate claims, including, without limitation, new claims, additional claims, and reopen claims, may be filed electronically or by telephone at the Department's discretion. (7-1-21)T

a. Electronically Filed Claims. Claimants may file claims electronically by accessing Idaho's Internet claim system or, if filing through an American Job Center, by accessing the Department's Intranet claim system. Electronically filed claims will be date and time stamped at the time the claimant completes the application process. The claim will not be completed until the claimant has finished the process and has electronically submitted the claim to the Department. A claim filed via the Internet or an American Job Center is effective as of the Sunday of the week of the date shown on the date/time stamp. (7-1-21)T

b. Interstate Claims. Any claim filed by an interstate claimant is accepted in the same manner and conditions for which claims are accepted from intrastate claimants. (7-1-21)T

c. Telephone Claims. A claimant may also file a claim by calling the Central Claims Office. A claim filed via telephone is effective as of the Sunday of the week in which the claimant first calls the Central Claims Office to initiate the claim. (7-1-21)T

d. Claimants' Electronic Verification. A unique confidential number or other electronic method of verification approved by the Department may be used by a claimant or an employer to submit information or engage in transactions with the Department through electronic or telephonic means. Use of this method of verification has the same force and effect as a manual signature. (7-1-21)T

04. Registration/Reporting Requirements -- Interstate Claimants. Interstate claimants are required to comply with the same reporting requirements prescribed for regular Idaho intrastate claimants. Ref. Sec. 72-1366(1), (2), Idaho Code. (7-1-21)T

07. Requirement to Provide Information. If a claimant fails to provide the Department with all necessary information pertinent to eligibility, the claimant is denied benefits until the information is provided. Any individual making a claim for benefits must provide the Department with: (7-1-21)T

- a.** The claimant's legal name; (7-1-21)T
- b.** The claimant's Social Security Number; (7-1-21)T
- c.** The address where the claimant's mail is delivered; (7-1-21)T
- d.** The claimant's place of last employment; (7-1-21)T
- e.** The name, correct mailing address, dates of employment, and the reason for separation from all of the claimant's most recent and base-period employers; (7-1-21)T
- f.** If requested by the Department, a list of all other employment in the past twenty-four (24) months; (7-1-21)T
- g.** The claimant's plans for finding other employment at the earliest possible time; and (7-1-21)T
- h.** Other information necessary for the proper processing of the claim. (7-1-21)T
- i.** Once a claim has been established, the claimant must provide, upon request, a record of the claimant's work search, in order for the Department to assess compliance with personal eligibility requirements. (7-1-21)T
- j.** If the claimant's identifying information does not match with data provided by the Social Security Administration, the Division of Motor Vehicles, or other public entities for identity verification purposes, the claimant will be provided notice and an opportunity to provide proof of identity before benefits are denied. (7-1-21)T

08. Separation Notice. (7-1-21)T

a. Notice to Employer of Separation. Every employer (including employers not subject to Title 72, Chapter 13, Idaho Code), when contacted by a Department representative for a response, must respond to the Department with the reasons for the separation whenever the claimant: (7-1-21)T

- i.** Left his employment voluntarily; (7-1-21)T
- ii.** Was discharged from his employment due to misconduct; (7-1-21)T
- iii.** Is unemployed due to a strike, lockout, or other labor dispute; (7-1-21)T
- iv.** Is not working due to a suspension; or (7-1-21)T
- v.** Was separated for any other reason except lack of available work. (7-1-21)T

b. Employer Response. The employer's response must be given by the employer or on the employer's behalf by someone having personal knowledge of the facts concerning the separation. The employer should provide to the Department, via electronic media or mail, copies of any documentation supporting their position. (7-1-21)T

09. Additional Claim or Reopened Claim. A claim must be reestablished after a claimant has failed to report or has reported excessive earnings for two (2) or more consecutive weeks. (7-1-21)T

10. Use of Wage Credits. All unemployment insurance wage credits from any source that are assignable to the state of Idaho will be used in establishing a claim and determining the claimant's monetary eligibility. Ref. Sec. 72-1367(1), Idaho Code. (7-1-21)T

11. Valid Claim. To be a valid claim for benefits, a claim must be filed during a week of no work, a week of less than full-time work in which the total wages payable to the claimant for work performed in such week amount to less than one and one-half (1-1/2) times the claimant's weekly benefit amount, or a week in which the claimant is separated from employment. Ref. Sec. 72-1327A and 72-1312, Idaho Code. (7-1-21)T

426. -- 449. (RESERVED)

450. QUIT.
Ref. Sec. 72-1366(5), Idaho Code. (7-1-21)T

01. Burden of Proof. The claimant has the burden of proof to establish that he voluntarily left his employment with good cause in connection with the employment to be eligible for benefits. (7-1-21)T

02. Cause Connected with Employment. To be connected with employment, a claimant's reason(s) for leaving the employment must arise from the working conditions, job tasks, or employment agreement. If the claimant's reason(s) for leaving the employment arise from personal/non job-related matters, the reasons are not connected with the claimant's employment. (7-1-21)T

03. Good Cause. The standard of what constitutes good cause is the standard of reasonableness as applied to the average man or woman. Whether good cause is present depends upon whether a reasonable person would consider the circumstances resulting in the claimant's unemployment to be real, substantial, and compelling. (7-1-21)T

04. Moral or Ethical Quit. A claimant who leaves a job because of a reasonable and serious objection to the work requirements of the employer on moral or ethical grounds and is otherwise eligible, will not be denied benefits. (7-1-21)T

05. Quit Due to Health or Physical Condition. A claimant whose unemployment is due to his health or physical condition which makes it impossible for him to continue to perform the duties of the job will be deemed to have quit work with good cause connected with employment. (7-1-21)T

06. Quit for Permanent Work or Quit Part-Time Work for Increase in Work Hours. A claimant who quits a temporary job for a permanent job or who quits part-time employment for employment with an increase in the number of hours of work will be deemed to have quit work with good cause connected with employment. (7-1-21)T

07. Quit or Retirement During Employer Downsizing. An individual who has continuing suitable work available and who voluntarily elects to retire or to terminate employment during a period of reorganization or downsizing will be deemed to have voluntarily quit the employment for personal reasons. (7-1-21)T

08. Unrelated Discharge Prior to Pending Resignation. The eligibility of a claimant discharged before a pending resignation has occurred for reasons unrelated to the pending resignation will be determined on the basis of the discharge. (7-1-21)T

09. When Notice of Resignation Prompts a Discharge. If a claimant had given notice of a pending resignation, but was discharged before the effective date of the resignation, both "separations" must be considered. The following three (3) elements should be present for both actions to affect the claimant's eligibility: (7-1-21)T

a. The employee gave notice to the employer of a specific separation date; (7-1-21)T

b. The employer's decision to discharge the claimant before the effective date of the resignation was a consequence of the pending separation; and (7-1-21)T

c. The discharge occurred a short time prior to the effective date of the resignation. (7-1-21)T

10. Quit Due to Harassment. Good cause for quitting employment may be established by showing the party was subjected to any form of harassment that is unlawful under the Idaho Human Rights Act, Title 67, Chapter 59, Idaho Code. (7-1-21)T

451. -- 459. (RESERVED)

460. PROFESSIONAL ATHLETES BETWEEN SEASONS.
Ref. Sec. 72-1366(18), Idaho Code. (7-1-21)T

01. Base Period Wages. No base period wages are used to establish a claim when substantially all services performed during the base period consist of participation in sports, athletic events, training, or preparing to so participate, for any week which commences during the period between two (2) successive sport seasons (or similar periods) if the individual performed such services in the first season (or similar period) and there is a reasonable assurance that the individual will perform such services in the later of such seasons (or similar periods). (7-1-21)T

02. Reasonable Assurance. Reasonable assurance requires the following: (7-1-21)T

a. The claimant has a contract, either written or oral; (7-1-21)T

b. The claimant offered to work and the employer expressed an interest in hiring the player for the next season (or similar period); or (7-1-21)T

c. The claimant expresses a readiness and willingness or intent to participate in the sport the following season. Reasonable assurance exists if the claimant asserts he or she intends to pursue employment as a professional athlete the next season despite not having a specific employer to return to or a formal offer of employment. (7-1-21)T

03. Substantially All Services. An individual is deemed to have performed “substantially all services” in sports, athletic events, training, or preparing to so participate if ninety percent (90%) or more of the base period wages were based on such services. (7-1-21)T

461. -- 474. (RESERVED)

475. REFUSAL OF WORK/FAILURE TO APPLY.
Ref. Sec. 72-1366(6), (7), Idaho Code. (7-1-21)T

01. Citizenship or Residency Requirements. An employer’s restrictions on citizenship or residency is deemed good cause for a claimant’s failure to apply for available work if he does not meet the requirements. (7-1-21)T

02. Claimant Conduct. A claimant who, by his conduct, causes an employer to withdraw an offer of suitable work or terminate the offer after the claimant has accepted it is ineligible. (7-1-21)T

03. Claimant Responsibility. A claimant has the responsibility to apply for and accept suitable work. (7-1-21)T

04. Conscientious Objection. A claimant may refuse employment that requires him to work on his Sabbath if his religious convictions do not permit him to work on that day. (7-1-21)T

05. Employer Requirements. Claimants are expected to comply with reasonable, lawful requirements that are typical of certain occupations, such as a requirement that a worker be bonded. Unreasonable requirements by employers will not be used as a basis to deny benefits. However, a claimant must have good cause to refuse or fail to meet an employer’s reasonable, lawful employment requirements to be eligible for benefits. (7-1-21)T

06. Failure to Report. A claimant who fails to report to the Department when so directed, fails to

follow explicit instructions for applying for suitable, available work, or fails to report to work after accepting employment, without good cause, is ineligible. Ref. Sec. 72-1366(2), (6), Idaho Code. (7-1-21)T

07. Failure to Return to Work After Layoff. A claimant who has been laid off, but fails to return to work on the date specified by the employer at the time of layoff or fails to respond to a callback after a layoff, will be considered to have refused an offer of work if the ongoing employment relationship is severed as a result. If the claimant declines work with the employer but the ongoing employment relationship is not severed as a result, the claimant's availability for work will be examined, but the claimant will not be considered to have refused an offer of work under Sections 72-1366(6) or (21)(a)(ii)(A), Idaho Code. (7-1-21)T

08. Government Requirements. A claimant who cannot meet government requirements within a reasonable period of time has good cause for refusing that opportunity to work. (7-1-21)T

09. Moral Objections. A claimant is not ineligible for failing to apply for or accept employment if the claimant has reasonable, serious objections to the work or the workplace on moral or ethical grounds. (7-1-21)T

10. Offer of Work. A claimant whose unemployment is due to his failure without good cause to accept available, suitable work is ineligible. The job offer must have been genuine and known to the claimant. (7-1-21)T

11. Part-Time Work. A claimant must be available for and willing to accept suitable part-time work in the absence of suitable full-time work. (7-1-21)T

12. Personal Circumstances. To have good cause to refuse to apply for or accept available, suitable work because of personal circumstances, a claimant must show that his circumstances were so compelling that a reasonably prudent individual would have acted in the same manner under the same circumstances. (7-1-21)T

13. Prospect of More Suitable Work. A claimant is not ineligible for failing to accept employment if he has excellent prospects for more suitable work with his former employer or in his regular occupation. (7-1-21)T

14. Suitable Work. Every claimant has the right to restrict his availability to suitable work. (7-1-21)T

15. Travel Distance. A claimant is not ineligible if the travel distance to available work is excessive or unreasonable. A claimant is ineligible if he fails to apply for and accept suitable work within a commuting area similar to other workers in his area and occupation. (7-1-21)T

476. -- 499. (RESERVED)

500. REISSUING BENEFIT PAYMENTS.

Whenever a benefit payment is lost, stolen, destroyed, or forged, the claimant will be issued a new benefit payment upon his proper presentation of the facts and submission of an affidavit, in a form prescribed by the Department, for the issuance of a new benefit payment. Ref. Section 72-1368(1), Idaho Code. (7-1-21)T

01. Affidavit for Issuance of New Benefit Payment. A claimant's affidavit filed for the issuance of a new benefit payment must be signed before a notary public or an authorized representative of the Department. (7-1-21)T

02. Reissuance of Stolen Benefit Payments. If a claimant knows who took a benefit payment, he must provide evidence that he has taken all reasonably available legal steps and been unsuccessful in recovering the benefit payment before the Department will consider reissuing the benefit payment. (7-1-21)T

501. -- 524. (RESERVED)

525. REPORTABLE INCOME.

Ref. Sections 72-1312, 72-1328, Idaho Code. (7-1-21)T

01. Back Pay or Disputed Wages. Amounts received as a result of labor relations awards or judgments for back pay, or for disputed wages, constitute wages for the weeks in which the claimant would have

earned them, or are assignable to the weeks stipulated in the award or judgment. (7-1-21)T

02. Disability/Injury Compensation. Injury or disability compensation payments are not considered wages and are not reportable income for unemployment insurance purposes. (7-1-21)T

03. Disability Retirement Payments. Retirement payments as a result of disability are treated the same as other types of retirement payments. Ref. Section 72-1312(4), Idaho Code. (7-1-21)T

04. Gratuities or Tips. Gratuities or tips must be reported by a claimant for the week in which each gratuity or tip is earned. (7-1-21)T

05. Holiday Pay. Holiday pay must be reported as though earned in the week in which the holiday occurs. (7-1-21)T

06. Non-Periodic Remuneration. All non-periodic remuneration such as one-time severance pay, profit sharing, and bonus pay is reportable for the week in which paid. (7-1-21)T

07. Penalty or Damage Awards. Amounts awarded to a claimant as a penalty or damages against an employer, other than for lost wages, do not constitute wages. (7-1-21)T

08. Pension, Retirement, or Annuity Payments. The pension deduction provision of Section 72-1312(4), Idaho Code, only applies if the pension, retirement pay, annuity, or other similar periodic payment is made under a plan maintained or contributed to by a base period employer. The dollar amount of the weekly pension will be deducted from the claimant's weekly benefit amount unless the claimant has made contributions toward the pension. If the claimant has made contributions toward the pension plan, no deduction for the pension will be made from the claimant's weekly benefit amount. Ref. Section 72-1312(4), Idaho Code. (7-1-21)T

a. Pension Contributions. The burden is on the claimant to establish by substantial, competent evidence that he has made contributions toward the pension, retirement pay, annuity or other similar payment plan. (7-1-21)T

b. Pension Payment Changes. Any change in the amount of the pension, retirement, or annuity payments which affects the deduction from the claimant's weekly benefit amount will be applied in the first full week after the effective date of the change. (7-1-21)T

09. Relief Work or Public Assistance. (7-1-21)T

a. Remuneration received for relief work or public service work will be considered wages on the same basis as any other employment. (7-1-21)T

b. Eligibility When Public Assistance Received. A person receiving public assistance is eligible for benefits if no work is involved and the claimant is otherwise eligible. (7-1-21)T

10. Self-Employment Earnings. When reporting earnings, a claimant must report gross earnings from self-employment. If the claimant demonstrates to the Department that certain expenses were reasonable and necessary in order to accomplish the work, the Department may allow the deduction of those expenses from claimant's gross wages. Deductible expenses may include, but are not limited to, buying products wholesale for resale and renting equipment to accomplish a task. Non-deductible expenses include, but are not limited to, transportation costs, uniforms, and depreciation of equipment. (7-1-21)T

11. Severance Pay. An equal portion of a periodic severance payment must be reported in each week of the period covered by the payment. However, severance pay received in a lump sum payment at the time of severance of the employment relationship must be reported when paid. (7-1-21)T

12. Vacation Pay. Vacation pay allocable to a certain period of time in accordance with an employment agreement must be reported in the week to which it is allocable. However, vacation pay received in a lump-sum payment at the time of severance of the employment relationship must be reported when paid. (7-1-21)T

13. Verification of Earnings on Claim Reports. The Department may verify the earnings and/or reasons for separation reported by claimants on claim reports filed for benefit payments. Ref. Section 72-1368(1), Idaho Code. (7-1-21)T

14. Wages for Contract Services. A person who is bound by a contract which does not prevent him from accepting other employment but who receives pay for a period of not working, is required to report the contract payments as earnings in equal portions in each week of the period covered by the contract. This rule does not apply to employees of educational institutions. (7-1-21)T

15. Wages for Services Performed Prior to Separation. Wages for services performed prior to a claimant's separation are reportable for the week in which earned. (7-1-21)T

16. Temporary Disability Benefits. For any week with respect to which a claimant is receiving or has received temporary disability benefits under a worker's compensation law of any state or under a similar law of the United States, such payments must be reported in an amount attributable to such week. (7-1-21)T

526. -- 549. (RESERVED)

550. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

Each claimant must report weekly or biweekly for benefits as directed. When filing claim reports, a claimant must use the reporting method assigned by the Department. Failure to file timely reports in a manner required by this rule will result in ineligibility for benefits for the week(s) claimed. Ref. Section 72-1366(1), Idaho Code. (7-1-21)T

01. Mailed Reports. Reports that are mailed are considered timely when the envelope containing the report is postmarked within nine (9) calendar days immediately following the week(s) being claimed, except if the ninth day is a holiday, the report period will extend to the next working day. (7-1-21)T

02. Internet Reports. Reports filed via the Internet are considered timely when made between 12:00 a.m., mountain time zone, of the Sunday following the week being claimed and midnight 11:59 p.m., mountain time zone of the Saturday following the week being claimed. (7-1-21)T

03. Facsimile Reports. Reports filed by facsimile are considered timely when transmitted on a form provided by the Department to a telephone number designated by the Department to receive such documents within nine (9) calendar days immediately following the week(s) being claimed, except if the ninth day is a holiday, the reporting period will extend to the next working day. Reports are deemed filed upon receipt by the Department. (7-1-21)T

04. Electronic Mail Reports. Reports filed by electronic mail are considered timely when electronically mailed in a format provided by the Department to an email address designated by the Department to receive such documents within nine (9) calendar days immediately following the week(s) being claimed, except if the ninth day is a holiday, the reporting period will extend to the next working day. Reports are deemed filed upon receipt by the Department. (7-1-21)T

05. Telephone Reports. Reports filed by telephone are timely if the claimant contacts the Central Claims Office at a telephone number designated by the Department to provide such reports during regular business hours within nine (9) calendar days immediately following the week(s) being claimed, except if the ninth day is a holiday, the report period will extend to the next working day. (7-1-21)T

06. When Report Missing. If a claimant establishes, by credible and corroborated evidence, that a missing report was properly filed as required by this rule, a replacement report will be considered timely. (7-1-21)T

551. -- 574. (RESERVED)

575. SEEKING WORK.

Ref. Sec. 72-1366(4), (6), Idaho Code. (7-1-21)T

01. Attitude and Behavior. A claimant's attitude and behavior must be conducive to a positive reaction by employers to his job search. (7-1-21)T

02. Effort to Secure Employment. A claimant will be expected to do what is normally done by unemployed persons that are seeking work. (7-1-21)T

03. Employer's Hiring Practices. An employer's reluctance to hire a claimant because of his appearance or physical condition is not a determining factor in ruling on the claimant's eligibility. (7-1-21)T

04. Job Attachment Classifications. For the purpose of administering the work search requirements of Section 72-1366(4) and (6), Idaho Code, a claimant will be classified according to his attachment to an employer or industry, as follows: (7-1-21)T

a. Code R-Recall, U-Union or X-Both. A claimant who has a firm attachment to an employer, industry or union, or who is temporarily or seasonally unemployed, and expects to return to his former job or employer in a reasonable length of time not to exceed a maximum of sixteen (16) weeks. If during the sixteen (16) weeks the claimant returns to work temporarily for the job attached employer, the claimant's period of job attachment will be extended by one (1) week for each week of verified full-time employment as defined by Section 72-1312, Idaho Code. (7-1-21)T

b. Code B. A claimant who possesses marketable skills in an occupation, but has no immediate prospects for reemployment, and whose employment expectations (i.e., wages, hours, etc.) are realistic in relation to the normal labor market supply and demand in his area of availability. (7-1-21)T

c. Code D. A claimant who is assigned to a training course under the provisions of Section 72-1366(8), Idaho Code. (7-1-21)T

05. Jobs Availability. A claimant will not be required to make useless employer contacts if there are no jobs available in the area due to seasonal factors. (7-1-21)T

06. License or Permits. A claimant must provide or be capable of obtaining a license or permit if required by law for performance of the work. (7-1-21)T

07. No Employment Prospects. A claimant must apply for and accept a lower or beginning pay rate for employment if he has no prospects for a better paying job in the locality. (7-1-21)T

08. Seasonal Availability. A claimant who is regularly employed on a seasonal basis must be available for other types of work in the off-season to be eligible for benefits. (7-1-21)T

09. Work-Seeking Requirement Categories. A claimant must seek work in accordance with the following categories of work-seeking activity, as instructed by a Department representative or as notified by the Department via electronic claims messaging. A claimant must meet the requirements of the code to which the claimant is assigned. A claimant's category of work-seeking activity will be determined and modified based on the claimant's prevailing local labor market conditions and/or the average county unemployment rates. Failure to comply with work-seeking requirements will result in a denial of benefits. (7-1-21)T

a. Code O claimant must maintain regular contact with his employer(s) or union. (7-1-21)T

b. Code 1 claimant must engage in one (1) or more of the following activities to increase his prospects of securing employment: (7-1-21)T

i. Make at least one (1) employer contact each week in the manner prescribed by the Central Claims Office; (7-1-21)T

ii. Attend a Job Search Workshop; (7-1-21)T

iii. Expand work search efforts to surrounding areas or states; (7-1-21)T

- iv. Send resumes to firms/businesses that hire people with his skills; (7-1-21)T
- v. Enroll in and attend a specific training program to meet the requirements of the claimant's employment plan; or (7-1-21)T
- vi. Engage in other work search activities such as resume preparation or labor market research, as prescribed by a Department representative. (7-1-21)T
- c.** Code 2 claimant must engage in one (1) or more of the following activities to increase his prospects of securing employment: (7-1-21)T
 - i. Make at least two (2) employer contacts per week in the manner prescribed by the Central Claims Office; (7-1-21)T
 - ii. Attend a Job Search Workshop; (7-1-21)T
 - iii. Expand work search efforts to surrounding areas or states; (7-1-21)T
 - iv. Send resumes to firms/businesses that hire people with their skills; (7-1-21)T
 - v. Enroll in and attend a specific training program to meet the requirements of the claimant's employment plan; or (7-1-21)T
 - vi. Engage in other work search activities such as resume preparation or labor market research, as prescribed by a Department representative. (7-1-21)T
- d.** Code 3 claimant must engage in one (1) or more of the following activities to increase his prospects of securing employment: (7-1-21)T
 - i. Make at least three (3) employer contacts per week in the manner prescribed by the Central Claims Office; (7-1-21)T
 - ii. Attend a Job Search Workshop; (7-1-21)T
 - iii. Expand work search efforts to surrounding areas or states; (7-1-21)T
 - iv. Send resumes to firms/businesses that hire people with their skills; (7-1-21)T
 - v. Enroll in and attend a specific training program to meet the requirements of the claimant's employment plan; or (7-1-21)T
 - vi. Engage in other work search activities such as resume preparation or labor market research, as prescribed by a Department representative. (7-1-21)T

576. -- 599. (RESERVED)

600. SELF-EMPLOYMENT.

A claimant is ineligible when his self-employment is of such size and nature that the operation of it is his principal duty and working for an employer is merely incidental. Ref. Sec. 72-1366(13), Idaho Code. (7-1-21)T

01. Occupational Conflicts. Agricultural activities, commercial enterprises, family enterprises, and commission sales work are examples of self-employment which may render a claimant ineligible unless he can show he is seeking employment and is available for suitable work. (7-1-21)T

02. Potential Employability. A claimant is eligible if his self-employment in no way interferes with his potential employability and work schedule. (7-1-21)T

601. -- 649. (RESERVED)

650. SIGNATURES OF ILLITERATES AND WITNESSES.

If a claimant is unable to write his name, he must instead use the mark (X). The mark must be witnessed by a Department representative or an individual who must enter, immediately after the mark (X), the words "His Mark." Next, the name of the claimant must be printed, followed by the signature of the Department representative or the individual who witnessed the mark. Ref. Sec. 72-1366 (1), Idaho Code. (7-1-21)T

651. -- 674. (RESERVED)

675. TOTAL TEMPORARY DISABILITY ALTERNATE BASE PERIOD (TTD).

The alternate base period provision of Section 72-1306(2), Idaho Code, will apply only if the claimant cannot establish monetary eligibility by using the regular base period described in of Section 72-1306(1), Idaho Code. (7-1-21)T

676. -- 699. (RESERVED)

700. PARTIAL PAYMENTS OF AMOUNTS OWED THE DEPARTMENT.

Upon the Department's receipt of a partial payment of an overpayment and accrued interest and penalties thereon, the Department must, unless other arrangements have been made with the debtor and approved by the Department, apply the partial payment to the amounts owed as follows: (7-1-21)T

01. Interest. The partial payment must be applied first to any accrued interest of the amounts due, starting with the oldest accrued interest; (7-1-21)T

02. Penalties. After any accrued interest has been paid in full, the partial payment must be applied next to any assessed penalties, starting with the oldest assessed penalty; (7-1-21)T

03. Fraud Overpayments. After all accrued interest and assessed penalties have been paid in full, the partial payment must be applied next to any fraud overpayments due, starting with the oldest fraud overpayment; and (7-1-21)T

04. Nonfraud Overpayments. After all fraud overpayments have been paid in full, the partial payment must be applied next to any nonfraud overpayments, starting with the oldest nonfraud overpayment. Ref. Sec. 72-1369, Idaho Code. (7-1-21)T

701. -- 724. (RESERVED)

725. RECOVERIES.

Unless the overpayment resulted from a determination that the claimant willfully made a false statement or willfully failed to report a material fact, overpayments will be deducted from any future benefits payable. Ref. Secs. 72-1369 and 72-1366, Idaho Code. (7-1-21)T

726. -- 749. (RESERVED)

750. WAIVER OF REPAYMENT.

An interested party must submit a written request for a waiver of repayment within fourteen (14) days of the date of mailing of the Determination of Overpayment. Ref. Sec. 72-1369 (7-1-21)T

751. -- 999. (RESERVED)

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