§ 615.11 Extended Benefit Periods.

(a) Beginning date. Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, an Extended Benefit Period shall begin in a State on the first day of the third calendar week after a week for which there is a State “on” indicator in that State.

(b) Ending date. Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, an Extended Benefit Period in a State shall end on the last day of the third week after the first week for which there is a State “off” indicator in that State.

(c) Duration. An Extended Benefit Period which becomes effective in any State shall continue in effect for not less than 13 consecutive weeks.

(d) Limitation. No Extended Benefit Period may begin in any State by reason of a State “on” indicator before the 14th week after the ending of a Prior Extended Benefit Period with respect to such State.

§ 615.12 Determination of “on” and “off” indicators.

(a) Standard State indicators. (1) There is a State “on” indicator in a State for a week if the head of the State agency determines, in accordance with this section, that, for the period consisting of that week and the immediately preceding 12 weeks, the rate of insured unemployment (not seasonally adjusted) under the State law—

(i) Equalled or exceeded 120 percent of the average of such rates for the corresponding 13-week periods ending in each of the preceding two calendar years, and

(ii) Equalled or exceeded 5.0 percent.

(2) There is a State “off” indicator in a State for a week if the head of the State agency determines, in accordance with this section, that, for the period consisting of that week and the immediately preceding 12 weeks, the rate of insured unemployment (not seasonally adjusted) under the State law—

(i) Was less than 120 percent of the average of such rates for the corresponding 13-week periods ending in each of the preceding two calendar years, or

(ii) Was less than 5.0 percent.

(3) The standard State indicators in this paragraph (a) shall apply to weeks beginning after September 25, 1982.

(b) Optional State indicators. (1)(i) A State may, in addition to the State indicators in paragraph (a) of this section, provide by its law that there shall be a State “on” indicator in the State for a week if the head of the State agency determines, in accordance with this section, that, for the period consisting of that week and the immediately preceding 12 weeks, the rate of insured unemployment (not seasonally adjusted) under the State law equalled or exceeded 6.0 percent even though it did not meet the 120 percent factor required under paragraph (a).

(ii) A State which adopts the optional State indicator must also provide that, when it is in an Extended Benefit Period, there will not be an “off” indicator until (A) the State rate of insured unemployment is less than 6.0 percent, and (B) either its rate of insured unemployment is less than 5.0 percent or is less than 120 percent of