ETA 9052 Nonmonetary Determination Time Lapse, Detection Date

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CONTENTS

ETA 9052 Nonmonetary Determination Time Lapse, Detection Date

A. Facsimile of Form

SECTION A. SINGLE CLAIMANT SEPARATION NONMONETARY DETERMINATION TIME LAPSE, ISSUE DETECTION DATE

Separation Issues Time Lapse, Intrastate			
Days	TOTAL (1)	UI (2)	UCFE (3)	UCX (4)
Total				
<=7				
8-14				
15-21				
22-28				
29-35				
36-42				
43-49				
50-56				
57-63				
64-70				
> 70				

Separation Issues Time Lapse, Interstate			
Days	TOTAL (1)	UI (2)	UCFE (3)	UCX (4)
Total				
<=7				
8-14				
15-21				
22-28				
29-35				
36-42				
43-49				
50-56				
57-63				
64-70				
> 70				

Comments

ETA 9052 Nonmonetary Determination Time Lapse, Detection Date

A.   Facsimile of Form (cont.)

SECTION B. SINGLE CLAIMANT NONSEPARATION NONMONETARY DETERMINATION TIME LAPSE, ISSUE DETECTION DATE

Days	TOTAL (1)	UI (2)	UCFE (3)	UCX (4)
Nonseparation Issues Time Lapse, Intrastate				
Total				
<=7				
8-14				
15-21				
22-28				
29-35				
36-42				
43-49				
50-56				
57-63				
64-70				
> 70				

Days	TOTAL (1)	UI (2)	UCFE (3)	UCX (4)
Nonseparation Issues Time Lapse, Interstate				
Total				
<=7				
8-14				
15-21				
22-28				
29-35				
36-42				
43-49				
50-56				
57-63				
64-70				
> 70				

Comments

ETA 9052 Nonmonetary Determination Time Lapse, Detection Date

A. Facsimile of Form (cont.)

SECTION C. MULTI-CLAIMANT NONMONETARY DETERMINATION TIME LAPSE, ISSUE DETECTION DATE

Days	Multi-claimant Total (1)	Labor Dispute (2)	Multi-claimant Other (3)
Total			
<=7			
8-14			
15-21			
22-28			
29-35			
36-42			
43-49			
50-56			
57-63			
64-70			
> 70			

Comments

ETA 9052 Nonmonetary Determination Time Lapse, Detection Date

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B. Purpose

The ETA 9052 report contains monthly information on the time it take States to issue nonmonetary determinations from the date the issues are first detected by the agency. Single-claimant and multi-claimant nonmonetary determinations are included in the report. Nonmonetary determinations made by organizational units such as Benefits Accuracy Measurement (BAM) and Benefit Payment Control (BPC) are also included in the report. Note: Overpayment notices on uncontested earnings detected by any method (e.g., crossmatch) should not be included. A separate section of this report is reserved for multi-claimant determinations only.

C. Due Date and Transmittal

The report is due in the ETA National Office on the 20th of the month following the month to which the data relates. This report will be transmitted electronically.

D. General Reporting Instructions

The Nonmonetary Determination Time Lapse measure requires that the State computer read the universe of all nonmonetary determination records. These counts are categorized by Intrastate and Interstate Nonmonetary Determinations and, within those categories, by the number that are under the State UI program, the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program, and Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers (UCX) program. These categories are further divided by nonmonetary determination time lapse for single-claimant separation and nonseparation issues versus multi-claimant issues. These figures will be equivalent to those reported on the ETA 207 and ETA 9053, respectively.

- Excludes episodic claims programs such as Extended Benefits, Disaster Unemployment Assistance, and Trade Readjustment Allowances.

- Excludes notice of overpayment determinations detected by any method (e.g., crossmatch).

- Excludes nonmonetary redeterminations.

E. Definitions

Definitions, unless otherwise specified in these instructions, will be the same definitions used for the ETA 207 and ETA 9050 found elsewhere in this handbook.

1. <u>Nonmonetary Determinations Time Lapse</u>. The number of days from the date an issue is first detected on a claim to the date on the determination.

2. <u>Issue Detection Date</u>. The earliest date that the agency, including organizational units such as BAM and BPC, is in possession of information indicating the existence of a nonmonetary issue.

    a. <u>New, Additional, or Reopened Claims</u>.

        The issue detection date is the date the new, additional, or reopened claim is filed. If no issue exists at the time a claim is filed but information is later received that presents an issue, then the issue detection date is the date this information is received by the agency.

        The <u>exception</u> to the above is a case where the claimant fails to file a timely certification <u>and</u> the State has a policy of waiting for a week to be claimed prior to making a determination. In such cases, the detection date for the original unresolved issue(s) is the date the claimant subsequently files an additional or reopened claim.

        In either case described above, if the adjudicator establishes that no issue exists, there is no reportable nonmonetary determination.

    b. <u>Continued Weeks Claimed</u>. Examples of issue detection date:

        1) Continued claims filed by mail are optically scanned or processed by a voice response unit (VRU). A claimant reports that he/she was not able and available for work during the week for which he/she is claiming benefits. The optical scanner or voice response unit flags the claim with an issue. An adjudicator confirms the issue. If the certification is scanned or processed by the VRU <u>during</u> normal business hours, the date the continued week claim is flagged is the issue detection date. If the certification is scanned or processed by the VRU <u>after</u> normal business hours, the next business day is the issue detection date. If the adjudicator establishes that no issue actually exists, there is no reportable determination.

        2) Same situation as in example 1 except that the claimant answers all weekly certification questions in a manner that does not raise an issue. However, the claimant adds information that is read by the agency's optical scanner or recognized by the VRU as an exception to normal processing. The claim is flagged and referred to an adjudicator. The adjudicator confirms that there is an issue and the week(s) to which it applies. If the certification is scanned or processed by the VRU. <u>during</u> normal business hours, the date the continued claim is flagged is the issue detection date. If the certification is scanned or processed by the VRU <u>after</u> normal business hours, the next business day is the issue detection date. If

the adjudicator establishes that no issue exists, there is no reportable determination.

3) The claimant is in a continuous weekly/biweekly filing status and the agency receives information that presents an issue by letter or telephone call (other than VRU). The date the agency received the information is the issue detection date. The agency should keep a record of the date and time of call and include such information in the claim file for quality and data validation purposes.

4) The claimant is in a continuous weekly/biweekly filing status and an issue is raised in-person by the claimant or another party. The date the issue is raised (in-person) is the issue detection date.

5) A unit of the agency (BPC, BAM, Appeals, etc.) discovers an issue during the course of its work and refers the issue to the adjudication unit or to some other unit for action. The issue detection date is the date the unit discovered the issue and not the date the other unit within the agency receives the referred issue.

3. Date of Determination. The date printed on the determination notice, or, if no notice is required, the date payment is authorized, waiting week credit is given, or an offset is applied.

F. Item by Item Instructions

Enter in each column and time lapse interval the number of nonmonetary determinations made during the report period representing the number of days from the date an issue is first detected on a claim to the date on the determination.

1. All Intrastate Single Claimant Separations.

   a. Column 1, Total Intrastate Single Claimant Separations. Enter under column 1 the total number of all Intrastate single claimant separation determinations and individual totals for each time lapse interval. Each total reported in this column equals the sum of columns 2, 3, and 4.

   b. Column 2, UI Intrastate Single Claimant Separations. Enter under column 2 the total number of all State UI Intrastate single claimant separation determinations and individual totals for each time lapse interval. These determinations represent State UI only and State UI in combination with UCFE and/or UCX (joint claims).

    c.   <u>Column 3, UCFE Intrastate Single Claimant Separations</u>. Enter under column 3 the total number of all UCFE Intrastate single claimant separation determinations and individual totals for each time lapse interval. These determinations represent UCFE only and UCFE in combination with UCX (joint claims).

    d.   <u>Column 4, UCX Intrastate Single Claimant Separations</u>. Enter under column 4 the total number of all UCX Intrastate single claimant separation determinations and individual totals for each time lapse interval. These determinations represent UCX only.

2.   <u>All Interstate Single Claimant Separations</u>.

    a.   <u>Column 1, Total Interstate Single Claimant Separations</u>. Enter under column 1 the total number of <u>all</u> Interstate single claimant separation determinations and individual totals for each time lapse interval. Each total reported in this column equals the sum of columns 2, 3, and 4.

    b.   <u>Column 2, UI Interstate Single Claimant Separations</u>. Enter under column 2 the total number of all State UI Interstate single claimant separation determinations and individual totals for each time lapse interval. These determinations represent State UI only and State UI in combination with UCFE and/or UCX (joint claims).

    c.   <u>Column 3, UCFE Interstate Single Claimant Separations</u>. Enter under column 3 the total number of all UCFE Interstate single claimant separation determinations and individual totals for each time lapse interval. These determinations represent UCFE only and UCFE in combination with UCX (joint claims).

    d.   <u>Column 4, UCX Interstate Single Claimant Separations</u>. Enter under column 4 the total number of all UCX Interstate single claimant separation determinations and individual totals for each time lapse interval. These determinations represent UCX only.

3.   <u>All Intrastate Single Claimant Nonseparations</u>.

    a.   <u>Column 1, Total Intrastate Single Claimant Nonseparations</u>. Enter under column 1 the total number of <u>all</u> Intrastate single claimant nonseparation determinations and individual totals for each time lapse interval. Each total reported in this column equals the sum of columns 2, 3, and 4.

    b.   <u>Column 2, UI Intrastate Single Claimant Nonseparations</u>. Enter under column 2 the total number of all State UI Intrastate single claimant nonseparation determinations and individual totals for each time lapse interval. These determinations represent State UI only and State UI in combination with UCFE and/or UCX (joint claims).

    c.   <u>Column 3, UCFE Intrastate Single Claimant Nonseparations</u>. Enter under column 3 the total number of all UCFE Intrastate single claimant nonseparation determinations and individual totals for each time lapse interval. These determinations represent UCFE only and UCFE in combination with UCX (joint claims).

    d.   <u>Column 4, UCX Intrastate Single Claimant Nonseparations</u>. Enter under column 4 the total number of all UCX Intrastate single claimant nonseparation determinations and individual totals for each time lapse interval. These determinations represent UCX only.

4.   <u>All Interstate Single Claimant Nonseparations</u>.

    a.   <u>Column 1, Total Interstate Single Claimant Nonseparations</u>. Enter under column 1 the total number of <u>all</u> Interstate single claimant nonseparation determinations and individual totals for each time lapse interval. Each total reported in this column equals the sum of columns 2, 3, and 4.

    b.   <u>Column 2, UI Interstate Single Claimant Nonseparations</u>. Enter under column 2 the total number of all State UI Interstate single claimant nonseparation determinations and individual totals for each time lapse interval. These determinations represent State UI only and State UI in combination with UCFE and/or UCX (joint claims).

    c.   <u>Column 3, UCFE Interstate Single Claimant Nonseparations</u>. Enter under column 3 the total number of all UCFE Interstate single claimant nonseparation determinations and individual totals for each time lapse interval. These determinations represent UCFE only and UCFE in combination with UCX (joint claims).

    d.   <u>Column 4, UCX Interstate Single Claimant Nonseparations</u>. Enter under column 4 the total number of all UCX Interstate single claimant

nonseparation determinations and individual totals for each time lapse interval. These determinations represent UCX only.

5. <u>All Multi-claimant Determinations</u>. Report only one multi-claimant determination based on a single set of facts which apply to two or more similarly situated individuals and which may result in the issuance of one or more notices, depending upon the number of individual claimants involved.

    a. <u>Column 1, Total Multi-claimant Determinations</u>. Enter under column 1 the total number of <u>all</u> multi-claimant determinations and individual totals for each time lapse interval. Each total reported in this column equals the sum of columns 2 and 3.

    b. <u>Column 2, Labor Dispute</u>. Enter under column 2 the total number of all multi-claimant determinations resulting from labor disputes and individual totals for each time lapse interval.

    c. <u>Column 3, Other Multi-claimant Determinations</u>. Enter under column 3 the total number of all other multi-claimant determinations <u>not</u> involving labor disputes and individual totals for each time lapse interval.

6. <u>Comments</u>. Explain in the comments area significant variations in time lapse in nonmonetary determinations from levels in the prior period or the same period one year ago.

    a. <u>Administrative Factors</u>. Describe administrative factors, such as changes in operating procedures, issuance of rules and regulations, and staff turnover. These may affect data reported in such a way that they cannot be compared with data from prior reports or with current reports from other State agencies.

    b. <u>Legal Factors</u>. Describe legal factors, such as new laws or policies. These may affect data reported in such a way that they cannot be compared with data from prior reports or on current reports from other State agencies.

    c. <u>Economic Factors</u>. Describe economic factors which may affect data reported in such a way that conditions will be reflected in any of the tabulations. Cover such factors affecting nonmonetary determinations time lapse, e.g., mass or prolonged unemployment.

ETA 9052 Nonmonetary Determination Time Lapse, Detection Date

G. Checking the Report

1. <u>Single Claimant Determinations</u>.

    a. The total for each column should equal the sum of all time lapse intervals within the column.

    b. Column 1 should equal the sum of columns 2, 3 and 4.

2. <u>Multi-claimant Determinations</u>.

    a. The total for each column should equal the sum of all time lapse intervals within the column.

    b. Column 1 should equal the sum of columns 2 and 3.