S T A T E O F N E W Y O R K

78

2015-2016 Regular Sessions

I N A S S E M B L Y

(PREFILED)

January 7, 2015

Introduced by M. of A. SIMANOWITZ -- read once and referred to the Committee on Labor

AN ACT to amend the labor law, in relation to unemployment benefits for part-time workers; and to repeal certain provisions of the labor law relating thereto

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Section 522 of the labor law, as amended by chapter 720 of the laws of 1953, is amended to read as follows:

S 522. Total unemployment AND PARTIAL UNEMPLOYMENT. "Total unemployment" means the total lack of any employment [on any day] DURING ANY WEEK. "PARTIAL UNEMPLOYMENT" MEANS ANY EMPLOYMENT DURING ANY WEEK THAT IS LESS THAN FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT SO LONG AS THE COMPENSATION PAID IS LESS THAN THE CLAIMANT'S WEEKLY BENEFIT RATE. The term "employment" as used in this section means any employment including that not defined in this title.

S 2. Section 523 of the labor law is REPEALED and a new section 523 is added to read as follows:

S 523. EFFECTIVE WEEK. "EFFECTIVE WEEK" MEANS (A) A WEEK DURING WHICH A CLAIMANT PERFORMS NO SERVICES FOR WHICH THE CLAIMANT IS PAID COMPENSATION, OR (B) A WEEK DURING WHICH A CLAIMANT PERFORMS SERVICES ON A PART-TIME BASIS FOR WHICH THE CLAIMANT IS PAID COMPENSATION THAT IS LESS THAN THE CLAIMANT'S WEEKLY BENEFIT RATE.

S 3. Subdivision 4 of section 527 of the labor law, as amended by chapter 832 of the laws of 1968 and as renumbered by chapter 381 of the laws of 1984, is amended to read as follows:

4. General condition. A valid original claim may be filed only in a week [in which the claimant has at least one effective day of unemployment] THAT QUALIFIES AS AN EFFECTIVE WEEK OF UNEMPLOYMENT FOR THE CLAIMANT.

EXPLANATION--Matter in ITALICS (underscored) is new; matter in brackets [ ] is old law to be omitted.

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S 4. Subparagraph 2 of paragraph (e) of subdivision 1 of section 581 of the labor law, as amended by chapter 282 of the laws of 2002 and clause (v) as added by chapter 106 of the laws of 2007, is amended to read as follows:

(2) Benefits payable to any claimant with respect to the claimant's then current benefit year shall be charged, when paid, to the account of the last employer prior to the filing of a valid original claim in an amount equal to seven times the claimant's benefit rate. Thereafter, such charges shall be made to the account of each employer in the base period used to establish the valid original claim in the same proportion that the remuneration paid by each employer to the claimant during that base period bears to the remuneration paid by all employers to the claimant during that base period except as provided below:

(i) In those instances where the claimant may not utilize wages paid to establish entitlement based upon subdivision ten of section five hundred ninety of this article and an educational institution is the claimant's last employer prior to the filing of the claim for benefits, or the claimant performed services in such educational institution in such capacity while employed by an educational service agency which is the claimant's last employer prior to the filing of the claim for benefits, such employer shall not be liable for benefit charges for the first [twenty-eight effective days] SEVEN EFFECTIVE WEEKS of benefits paid as otherwise provided by this section. Under such circumstances, benefits paid shall be charged to the general account. In addition, wages paid during the base period by such educational institutions, or for services in such educational institutions for claimants employed by an educational service agency shall not be considered base period wages during periods that such wages may not be used to gain entitlement to benefits pursuant to subdivision ten of section five hundred ninety of this article.

(ii) In those instances where the claimant may not utilize wages paid to establish entitlement based upon subdivision eleven of section five hundred ninety of this article and an educational institution is the claimant's last employer prior to the filing of the claim for benefits, or the claimant performed services in such educational institution in such capacity while employed by an educational service agency which is the claimant's last employer prior to the filing of the claim for benefits, such employer shall not be liable for benefit charges for the first [twenty-eight effective days] SEVEN EFFECTIVE WEEKS of benefits paid as otherwise provided by this section. Under such circumstances, benefits paid will be charged to the general account. In addition, wages paid during the base period by such educational institutions, or for services in such educational institutions for claimants employed by an educational service agency shall not be considered base period wages during periods that such wages may not be used to gain entitlement to benefits pursuant to subdivision eleven of section five hundred ninety of this article. However, in those instances where a claimant was not afforded an opportunity to perform services for the educational institution for the next academic year or term after reasonable assurance was provided, such employer shall be liable for benefit charges as provided for in this paragraph for any retroactive payments made to the claimant.

(iii) In those instances where the federal government is the claimant's last employer prior to the filing of the claim for benefits and such employer is not a base-period employer, payments equaling the first [twenty-eight effective days] SEVEN EFFECTIVE WEEKS of benefits as otherwise prescribed by this section shall be charged to the general

account. In those instances where the federal government is the claimant's last employer prior to the filing of the claim for benefits and a base-period employer, such employer shall be liable for charges for all benefits paid on such claim in the same proportion that the remuneration paid by such employer during the base period bears to the remuneration paid by all employers during the base period. In addition, benefit payment charges for the first [twenty-eight effective days] SEVEN EFFECTIVE WEEKS of benefits other than those chargeable to the federal government as prescribed above shall be made to the general account.

(iv) In those instances where a combined wage claim is filed pursuant to interstate reciprocal agreements and the claimant's last employer prior to the filing of the claim is an out-of-state employer and such employer is not a base-period employer, benefit payments equaling the first [twenty-eight effective days] SEVEN EFFECTIVE WEEKS of benefits as otherwise prescribed by this section shall be charged to the general account. In those instances where the out-of-state employer is the last employer prior to the filing of the claim for benefits and a base-period employer such employer shall be liable for charges for all benefits paid on such claim in the same proportion that the remuneration paid by such employer during the base period bears to the remuneration paid by all employers during the base period. In addition, benefit payment charges for the [twenty-eight effective days] SEVEN EFFECTIVE WEEKS of benefits other than those chargeable to the out-of-state employer as prescribed above shall be made to the general account.

(v) In those instances where the last employer prior to the filing of a valid original claim has paid total remuneration to the claimant during the period from the start of the base period used to establish the benefit claim until the date of the claimant's filing of the valid original claim in an amount less than or equal to six times the claimant's benefit rate and the last employer has substantiated such amount to the satisfaction of the commissioner within ten days of the commissioner's original notice of potential charges to such last employer's account, benefits shall be charged as follows: benefits payable to the claimant with respect to the claimant's then current benefit year shall be charged, when paid, to the account of such last employer prior to the filing of a valid original claim in an amount equal to the lowest whole number (one, two, three, four, five, or six) times the claimant's benefit rate where the product of such lowest whole number times the claimant's benefit rate is equal to or greater than such total remuneration paid by such last employer to the claimant. Thereafter, such charges shall be made to the account of each employer in the base period used to establish the valid original claim in the same proportion that the remuneration paid by each employer to the claimant during that base period bears to the remuneration paid by all employers to the claimant during that base period. Notice of such recalculation of potential charges shall be given to the last employer and each employer of the claimant in the base period used to establish the valid original claim.

S 5. Subdivisions 1, 3, 4, paragraph (a) of subdivision 5 and subdivisions 6 and 7 of section 590 of the labor law, subdivisions 1 and 3 as amended by chapter 645 of the laws of 1951, subdivision 4 as amended by chapter 457 of the laws of 1987, paragraph (a) of subdivision 5 as amended by section 8 of part O of chapter 57 of the laws of 2013, subdivision 6 as added by chapter 720 of the laws of 1953 and as renumbered by chapter 675 of the laws of 1977 and subdivision 7 as amended by chapter 415 of the laws of 1983, are amended to read as follows:

1. Entitlement to benefits. A claimant shall be entitled to accumulate effective [days] WEEKS for the purpose of benefit rights only if he has complied with the provisions of this article regarding the filing of his claim, including the filing of a valid original claim, registered as totally OR PARTIALLY unemployed, reported his subsequent employment and unemployment, and reported for work or otherwise given notice of the continuance of his unemployment.

3. Compensable periods. Benefits shall be paid for each [accumulation of] effective [days within a] week.

4. Duration. Benefits shall not be paid for more than [one hundred and four effective days] TWENTY-SIX EFFECTIVE WEEKS in any benefit year, except as provided in section six hundred one and subdivision two of section five hundred ninety-nine of this chapter.

(a) A claimant's weekly benefit amount shall be one twenty-sixth of the remuneration paid during the highest calendar quarter of the base period by employers, liable for contributions or payments in lieu of contributions under this article, provided the claimant has remuneration paid in all four calendar quarters during his or her base period or alternate base period. However, for any claimant who has remuneration paid in all four calendar quarters during his or her base period or alternate base period and whose high calendar quarter remuneration during the base period is three thousand five hundred seventy-five dollars or less, the benefit amount shall be one twenty-fifth of the remuneration paid during the highest calendar quarter of the base period by employers liable for contributions or payments in lieu of contributions under this article. A claimant's weekly benefit shall be one twenty-sixth of the average remuneration paid in the two highest quarters paid during the base period or alternate base period by employers liable for contributions or payments in lieu of contributions under this article when the claimant has remuneration paid in two or three calendar quarters provided however, that a claimant whose high calendar quarter is four thousand dollars or less but greater than three thousand five hundred seventy-five dollars shall have a weekly benefit amount of one twenty-sixth of such high calendar quarter. ANY CLAIMANT WHO IS PARTIALLY UNEMPLOYED WITH RESPECT TO ANY EFFECTIVE WEEK SHALL BE PAID, WITH RESPECT TO SUCH EFFECTIVE WEEK, A BENEFIT AMOUNT EQUAL TO HIS OR HER WEEKLY BENEFIT AMOUNT LESS THE TOTAL OF THE REMUNERATION, IF ANY, PAID OR PAYABLE TO HIM OR HER WITH RESPECT TO SUCH WEEK FOR SERVICES PERFORMED. However, for any claimant who has remuneration paid in two or three calendar quarters during his or her base period or alternate base period and whose high calendar quarter remuneration during the base period is three thousand five hundred seventy-five dollars or less, the benefit amount shall be one twenty-fifth of the remuneration paid during the highest calendar quarter of the base period by employers liable for contributions or payments in lieu of contributions under this article. Any claimant whose high calendar quarter remuneration during the base period is more than three thousand five hundred seventy-five dollars shall not have a weekly benefit amount less than one hundred forty-three dollars. The weekly benefit amount, so computed, that is not a multiple of one dollar shall be lowered to the next multiple of one dollar. On the first Monday of September, nineteen hundred ninety-eight the weekly benefit amount shall not exceed three hundred sixty-five dollars nor be less than forty dollars, until the first Monday of September, two thousand, at which time the maximum benefit payable pursuant to this subdivision shall equal one-half of the state average weekly wage for covered employment as calculated by the department no sooner than July first,

two thousand and no later than August first, two thousand, rounded down to the lowest dollar. On and after the first Monday of October, two thousand fourteen, the weekly benefit shall not be less than one hundred dollars, nor shall it exceed four hundred twenty dollars until the first Monday of October, two thousand fifteen when the maximum benefit amount shall be four hundred twenty-five dollars, until the first Monday of October, two thousand sixteen when the maximum benefit amount shall be four hundred thirty dollars, until the first Monday of October, two thousand seventeen when the maximum benefit amount shall be four hundred thirty-five dollars, until the first Monday of October, two thousand eighteen when the maximum benefit amount shall be four hundred fifty dollars, until the first Monday of October, two thousand nineteen when the maximum benefit amount shall be thirty-six percent of the average weekly wage until the first Monday of October, two thousand twenty when the maximum benefit amount shall be thirty-eight percent of the average weekly wage, until the first Monday of October, two thousand twenty-one when the maximum benefit amount shall be forty percent of the average weekly wage, until the first Monday of October, two thousand twenty-two when the maximum benefit amount shall be forty-two percent of the average weekly wage, until the first Monday of October, two thousand twenty-three when the maximum benefit amount shall be forty-four percent of the average weekly wage, until the first Monday of October, two thousand twenty-four when the maximum benefit amount shall be forty-six percent of the average weekly wage, until the first Monday of October, two thousand twenty-five when the maximum benefit amount shall be forty-eight percent of the average weekly wage, until the first Monday of October, two thousand twenty-six and each year thereafter on the first Monday of October when the maximum benefit amount shall be fifty percent of the average weekly wage provided, however, that in no event shall the maximum benefit amount be reduced from the previous year.

6. Notification requirement. No effective [day] WEEK shall be counted for any purposes except effective [days] WEEKS as to which notification has been given in a manner prescribed by the commissioner.

7. Waiting period. A claimant shall not be entitled to accumulate effective [days] WEEKS for the purpose of benefit payments until he has accumulated a waiting period of [four effective days either wholly within the week in which he established his valid original claim or partly within such week and partly within his benefit year initiated by such claim] ONE EFFECTIVE WEEK.

S 6. Subdivision 1 of section 591 of the labor law, as amended by chapter 413 of the laws of 2003, is amended to read as follows:

1. Unemployment. Benefits, except as provided in section five hundred ninety-one-a of this title, shall be paid only to a claimant who is totally unemployed OR PARTIALLY UNEMPLOYED and who is unable to engage in his usual employment or in any other for which he is reasonably fitted by training and experience. A claimant who is receiving benefits under this article shall not be denied such benefits pursuant to this subdivision or to subdivision two of this section because of such claimant's service on a grand or petit jury of any state or of the United States.

S 7. Subdivision 1 of section 591 of the labor law, as amended by chapter 446 of the laws of 1981, is amended to read as follows:

1. Unemployment. Benefits shall be paid only to a claimant who is totally unemployed OR PARTIALLY UNEMPLOYED and who is unable to engage in his usual employment or in any other for which he is reasonably fitted by training and experience. A claimant who is receiving benefits

under this article shall not be denied such benefits pursuant to this subdivision or to subdivision two of this section because of such claimant's service on a grand or petit jury of any state or of the United States.

S 8. Subparagraph (i) of paragraph (b) of subdivision 2 of section 591-a of the labor law, as amended by section 14 of part O of chapter 57 of the laws of 2013, is amended to read as follows:

(i) requirements relating to total unemployment AND PARTIAL UNEMPLOYMENT, as defined in section five hundred twenty-two of this article, availability for work and search for work, as set forth in subdivision two of section five hundred ninety-one of this title and refusal to accept work, as set forth in subdivision two of section five hundred ninety-three of this title, are not applicable to such individuals;

S 9. Subdivision 2 of section 592 of the labor law, as amended by chapter 415 of the laws of 1983, is amended to read as follows:

2. Concurrent payments prohibited. No [days] WEEKS of total unemployment OR PARTIAL UNEMPLOYMENT shall be deemed to occur in any week with respect to which [or a part of which] a claimant has received or is seeking unemployment benefits under an unemployment compensation law of any other state or of the United States, provided that this provision shall not apply if the appropriate agency of such other state or of the United States finally determines that he is not entitled to such unemployment benefits.

S 10. Paragraph (a) of subdivision 1 of section 593 of the labor law, as amended by section 15 of part O of chapter 57 of the laws of 2013, is amended to read as follows:

(a) No [days] WEEKS of total unemployment OR PARTIAL UNEMPLOYMENT shall be deemed to occur after a claimant's voluntary separation without good cause from employment until he or she has subsequently worked in employment and earned remuneration at least equal to ten times his or her weekly benefit rate. In addition to other circumstances that may be found to constitute good cause, including a compelling family reason as set forth in paragraph (b) of this subdivision, voluntary separation from employment shall not in itself disqualify a claimant if circumstances have developed in the course of such employment that would have justified the claimant in refusing such employment in the first instance under the terms of subdivision two of this section or if the claimant, pursuant to an option provided under a collective bargaining agreement or written employer plan which permits waiver of his or her right to retain the employment when there is a temporary layoff because of lack of work, has elected to be separated for a temporary period and the employer has consented thereto.

S 11. The opening paragraph and paragraph (a) of subdivision 2 of section 593 of the labor law, the opening paragraph as amended by section 15 of part O of chapter 57 of the laws of 2013, paragraph (a) as added by chapter 589 of the laws of 1998, is amended to read as follows:

No [days] WEEKS of total unemployment OR PARTIAL UNEMPLOYMENT shall be deemed to occur beginning with the [day on] WEEK IN which a claimant, without good cause, refuses to accept an offer of employment for which he or she is reasonably fitted by training and experience, including employment not subject to this article, until he or she has subsequently worked in employment and earned remuneration at least equal to ten times his or her weekly benefit rate. Except that claimants who are not subject to a recall date or who do not obtain employment through a union hiring hall and who are still unemployed after receiving ten weeks of benefits shall be required to accept any employment proffered that such

claimants are capable of performing, provided that such employment would result in a wage not less than eighty percent of such claimant's high calendar quarter wages received in the base period and not substantially less than the prevailing wage for similar work in the locality as provided for in paragraph (d) of this subdivision. No refusal to accept employment shall be deemed without good cause nor shall it disqualify any claimant otherwise eligible to receive benefits if:

(a) a refusal to accept employment which would interfere with a claimant's right to join or retain membership in any labor organization or otherwise interfere with or violate the terms of a collective bargaining agreement shall be with good cause; OR

S 12. Subdivisions 3 and 4 of section 593 of the labor law, subdivision 3 as amended by section 15 of part O of chapter 57 of the laws of 2013, subdivision 4 as amended by chapter 589 of the laws of 1998, are amended to read as follows:

3. Misconduct. No [days] WEEKS of total unemployment OR PARTIAL UNEMPLOYMENT shall be deemed to occur after a claimant lost employment through misconduct in connection with his or her employment until he or she has subsequently worked in employment and earned remuneration at least equal to ten times his or her weekly benefit rate.

4. Criminal acts. No [days] WEEKS of total unemployment OR PARTIAL UNEMPLOYMENT shall be deemed to occur during a period of twelve months after a claimant loses employment as a result of an act constituting a felony in connection with such employment, provided the claimant is duly convicted thereof or has signed a statement admitting that he or she has committed such an act. Determinations regarding a benefit claim may be reviewed at any time. Any benefits paid to a claimant prior to a determination that the claimant has lost employment as a result of such act shall not be considered to have been accepted by the claimant in good faith. In addition, remuneration paid to the claimant by the affected employer prior to the claimant's loss of employment due to such criminal act may not be utilized for the purpose of establishing entitlement to a subsequent, valid original claim. The provisions of this subdivision shall apply even if the employment lost as a result of such act is not the claimant's last employment prior to the filing of his or her claim.

S 13. Section 594 of the labor law, as amended by section 16 of part O of chapter 57 of the laws of 2013, is amended to read as follows:

S 594. Reduction and recovery of benefits and penalties for wilful false statement. (1) A claimant who has wilfully made a false statement or representation to obtain any benefit under the provisions of this article shall forfeit benefits for at least the first [four] ONE but not more than the first [eighty] TWENTY effective [days] WEEKS following discovery of such offense for which he or she otherwise would have been entitled to receive benefits. Such penalty shall apply only once with respect to each such offense.

(2) For the purpose of subdivision four of section five hundred ninety of this article, the claimant shall be deemed to have received benefits for such forfeited effective [days] WEEKS.

(3) The penalty provided in this section shall not be confined to a single benefit year but shall no longer apply in whole or in part after the expiration of two years from the date of the final determination. Such two-year period shall be tolled during the time period a claimant has an appeal pending.

(4) A claimant shall refund all moneys received because of such false statement or representation and pay a civil penalty in an amount equal to the greater of one hundred dollars or fifteen percent of the total

overpaid benefits determined pursuant to this section. The penalties collected hereunder shall be deposited in the fund. The penalties assessed under this subdivision shall apply and be assessed for any benefits paid under federal unemployment and extended unemployment programs administered by the department in the same manner as provided in this article. The penalties in this section shall be in addition to any penalties imposed under this chapter or any state or federal criminal statute. No penalties or interest assessed pursuant to this section may be deducted or withheld from benefits.

(5) (a) Upon a determination based upon a willful false statement or representation becoming final through exhaustion of appeal rights or failure to exhaust hearing rights, the commissioner may recover the amount found to be due by commencing a civil action, or by filing with the county clerk of the county where the claimant resides the final determination of the commissioner or the final decision by an administrative law judge, the appeal board, or a court containing the amount found to be due including interest and civil penalty. The commissioner may only make such a filing with the county clerk when:

(i) The claimant has responded to requests for information prior to a determination and such requests for information notified the claimant of his or her rights to a fair hearing as well as the potential consequences of an investigation and final determination under this section including the notice required by subparagraph (iii) of paragraph (b) of this subdivision. Additionally if the claimant requested a fair hearing or appeal subsequent to a determination, that the claimant was present either in person or through electronic means at such hearing, or subsequent appeal from which a final determination was rendered;

(ii) The commissioner has made efforts to collect on such final determination; and

(iii) The commissioner has sent a notice, in accordance with paragraph (b) of this subdivision, of intent to docket such final determination by first class or certified mail, return receipt requested, ten days prior to the docketing of such determination.

(b) The notice required in subparagraph (iii) of paragraph (a) of this subdivision shall include the following:

(i) That the commissioner intends to docket a final determination against such claimant as a judgment;

(ii) The total amount to be docketed; and

(iii) Conspicuous language that reads as follows: "Once entered, a judgment is good and can be used against you for twenty years, and your money, including a portion of your paycheck and/or bank account, may be taken. Also, a judgment will hurt your credit score and can affect your ability to rent a home, find a job, or take out a loan."

S 14. Subdivisions 1 and 4 of section 596 of the labor law, subdivision 1 as amended by chapter 204 of the laws of 1982 and subdivision 4 as added by chapter 705 of the laws of 1944, such section as renumbered by chapter 663 of the laws of 1946, and subdivision 4 as renumbered by section 148-a of part B of chapter 436 of the laws of 1997, are amended to read as follows:

1. Claim filing and certification to unemployment. A claimant shall file a claim for benefits at the local state employment office serving the area in which he was last employed or in which he resides within such time and in such manner as the commissioner shall prescribe. He shall disclose whether he owes child support obligations, as hereafter defined. If a claimant making such disclosure is eligible for benefits,

the commissioner shall notify the state or local child support enforcement agency, as hereafter defined, that the claimant is eligible.

A claimant shall correctly report any [days] WEEKS of employment and any compensation he received for such employment, including employments not subject to this article, and the [days on] WEEKS DURING which he was totally unemployed OR PARTIALLY UNEMPLOYED and shall make such reports in accordance with such regulations as the commissioner shall prescribe.

4. Registration and reporting for work. A claimant shall register as totally unemployed OR PARTIALLY UNEMPLOYED at a local state employment office serving the area in which he was last employed or in which he resides in accordance with such regulations as the commissioner shall prescribe. After so registering, such claimant shall report for work at the same local state employment office or otherwise give notice of the continuance of his unemployment as often and in such manner as the commissioner shall prescribe.

S 15. Paragraph (a) of subdivision 2 of section 599 of the labor law, as amended by chapter 593 of the laws of 1991, is amended to read as follows:

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, a claimant attending an approved training course or program under this section may receive additional benefits of up to [one hundred four] TWENTY-SIX effective [days] WEEKS following exhaustion of regular and, if in effect, any other extended benefits, provided that entitlement to a new benefit claim cannot be established. Certification of continued satisfactory participation and progress in such training course or program must be submitted to the commissioner prior to the payment of any such benefits. The duration of such additional benefits shall in no case exceed twice the number of effective [days] WEEKS of regular benefits to which the claimant is entitled at the time the claimant is accepted in, or demonstrates application for appropriate training.

S 16. Subdivisions 2, 3 and 4 of section 601 of the labor law, as amended by chapter 35 of the laws of 2009, paragraph (d) of subdivision 2 as amended by section 3 of part Z of chapter 57 of the laws of 2013, are amended to read as follows:

2. Eligibility conditions. Extended benefits shall be payable to a claimant for effective [days] WEEKS occurring [in any week] within an eligibility period, provided the claimant

(a) has exhausted his or her rights to regular benefits under this article in his or her current benefit year or, his or her benefit year having expired prior to such week, he or she does not have the required weeks of employment or earnings to establish a new benefit year, and he or she has no rights to benefits under the unemployment insurance law of any other state;

(b) has no rights to unemployment benefits or allowances under the railroad unemployment insurance act, the trade expansion act of nineteen hundred sixty-two, the automotive products trade act of nineteen hundred sixty-five, or such other federal laws as are specified in regulations issued by the secretary of labor of the United States;

(c) has not received and is not seeking unemployment benefits under the unemployment compensation law of the Virgin Islands or of Canada unless, if he or she is seeking such benefits, the appropriate agency finally determines that he or she is not entitled to benefits under such law;

(d) has satisfied the conditions of this article, required to render a claimant eligible for regular benefits, which are applicable to extended benefits, including not being subject to a disqualification or suspen-

sion, or has satisfied the conditions of this article required to render a claimant eligible to participate in the self-employment assistance program pursuant to section five hundred ninety-one-a of this title and the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1970;

(e) is not claiming benefits pursuant to an interstate claim filed under the interstate benefit payment plan in a state where an extended benefit period is not in effect, except that this condition shall not apply with respect to the first [eight] THIRTEEN effective [days] WEEKS for which extended benefits shall otherwise be payable pursuant to an interstate claim filed under the interstate benefit payment plan; and

(f) in his or her base period has remuneration of one and one-half times the high calendar quarter earnings in accordance with section five hundred twenty-seven of this article.

3. Extended benefit amounts; rate and duration. Extended benefits shall be paid to a claimant

(a) at a rate equal to his or her rate for regular benefits during his or her applicable benefit year but

(b) for not more than [fifty-two] THIRTEEN effective [days] WEEKS with respect to his or her applicable benefit year, with a total maximum amount equal to fifty percentum of the total maximum amount of regular benefits payable in such benefit year, and

(c) if a claimant's benefit year ends within an extended benefit period, the remaining balance of extended benefits to which he or she would be entitled, if any, shall be reduced by the number of effective [days] WEEKS for which he or she was entitled to receive trade readjustment allowances under the federal trade act of nineteen hundred seventy-four during such benefit year, and

(d) for periods of high unemployment for not more than eighty effective days with respect to the applicable benefit year with a total maximum amount equal to eighty percent of the total maximum amount of regular benefits payable in such benefit year.

4. Charging of extended benefits. The provisions of paragraph (e) of subdivision one of section five hundred eighty-one of this article shall apply to benefits paid pursuant to the provisions of this section, and if they were paid for effective [days occurring in] weeks following the end of a benefit year, they shall be deemed paid with respect to that benefit year. However, except for governmental entities as defined in section five hundred sixty-five and Indian tribes as defined in section five hundred sixty-six of this article, only one-half of the amount of such benefits shall be debited to the employers' account; the remainder thereof shall be debited to the general account, and such account shall be credited with the amount of payments received in the fund pursuant to the provisions of the federal-state extended unemployment compensation act. Notwithstanding the foregoing, where the state has entered an extended benefit period triggered pursuant to subparagraph one of paragraph (a) of subdivision one of this section for which federal law provides for one hundred percent federal sharing of the costs of benefits, all charges shall be debited to the general account and such account shall be credited with the amount of payments received in the fund pursuant to the provisions of the federal-state extended unemployment compensation act or other federal law providing for one hundred percent federal sharing for the cost of such benefits.

S 17. Paragraphs (b) and (e) of subdivision 5 of section 601 of the labor law, as amended by chapter 35 of the laws of 2009, are amended to read as follows:

(b) No [days] WEEKS of total unemployment OR PARTIAL UNEMPLOYMENT shall be deemed to occur [in any week] within an eligibility period during which a claimant fails to accept any offer of suitable work or fails to apply for suitable work to which he or she was referred by the commissioner, who shall make such referral if such work is available, or during which he or she fails to engage actively in seeking work by making a systematic and sustained effort to obtain work and providing tangible evidence of such effort, and until he or she has worked in employment during at least four subsequent weeks and earned remuneration of at least four times his or her benefit rate.

(e) No [days] WEEKS of total unemployment OR PARTIAL UNEMPLOYMENT shall be deemed to occur [in any week] within an eligibility period under section five hundred ninety-three of this article, until he or she has subsequently worked in employment in accordance with the requirements set forth in section five hundred ninety-three of this article.

S 18. Section 603 of the labor law, as amended by section 21 of part O of chapter 57 of the laws of 2013, is amended to read as follows:

S 603. Definitions. For purposes of this title: "Total unemployment" shall mean the total lack of any employment [on any day] DURING ANY WEEK AND "PARTIAL UNEMPLOYMENT" SHALL MEAN ANY EMPLOYMENT DURING ANY WEEK THAT IS LESS THAN FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT SO LONG AS THE COMPENSATION PAID IS LESS THAN THE CLAIMANT'S WEEKLY BENEFIT RATE, other than with an employer applying for a shared work program. "Work force" shall mean the total work force, a clearly identifiable unit or units thereof, or a particular shift or shifts. The work force subject to reduction shall consist of no less than two employees.

S 19. This act shall take effect immediately; provided, however, that the amendments to subdivision 1 of section 591 of the labor law made by section six of this act shall be subject to the expiration and reversion of such subdivision pursuant to section 10 of chapter 413 of the laws of 2003, as amended, when upon such date the provisions of section seven of this act shall take effect; provided, further, that the amendments to section 591-a of the labor law made by section eight of this act shall not affect the repeal of such section and shall be deemed repealed therewith.