

PART 321—ELECTRONIC FILING OF APPLICATIONS AND CLAIMS FOR BENEFITS UNDER THE RAILROAD UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT

Sec.

321.1 Filing applications electronically.

321.2 Filing claims for benefits electronically.

AUTHORITY: 45 U.S.C. 355 and 362(1).

SOURCE: 69 FR 32260, June 9, 2004, unless otherwise noted.

§ 321.1 Filing applications electronically.

(a) *Electronic filing.* An application for benefits under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act may be filed electronically through the Board's Internet Web site, <http://www.rrb.gov>, utilizing a User ID and a PIN/Password.

(b) *Adjudication of applications filed electronically.* An application filed electronically shall be adjudicated in accordance with the procedures set forth in this part.

(c) *Date of filing.* The date of filing for an application filed electronically shall be the date that the electronic filing of the application is accepted by the Board's electronic system. If an attempt to file an application through the Board's electronic system is unsuccessful and is rejected by that system, the claimant must submit another application. If the subsequent application, filed either electronically or on paper, is received by the Board within 30 days from the date of the notification that the initial filing attempt was rejected, the Board will establish the filing date of the subsequent application as the date the rejected application was attempted to be filed.

§ 321.2 Filing claims for benefits electronically.

(a) *Electronic filing.* A claim for benefits under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act may be filed electronically through the Board's Internet Web site, <http://www.rrb.gov>, utilizing a User ID and a PIN/Password.

(b) *Adjudication of claims filed electronically.* A claim for benefits under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act filed electronically shall be adju-

dicated in accordance with the procedures set forth in this part.

(c) *Date of filing.* The date of filing for a claim for benefits under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act filed electronically shall be the date that the electronic filing of the claim is accepted by the Board's electronic system. If an attempt to file a claim for benefits under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act is unsuccessful and is rejected by the Board's electronic system, the claimant must submit another claim for benefits. If the subsequent claim for benefits, either filed electronically or on paper, is received by the Board within 30 days from the date of the notification that the initial filing was rejected, the Board will establish the filing date of the subsequent claim as the date the rejected claim was attempted to be filed.

PART 322—REMUNERATION

Sec.

322.1 Introduction.

322.2 General definition of remuneration.

322.3 Determining the days with respect to which remuneration is payable or accrues.

322.4 Consideration of evidence.

322.5 Payments under vacation agreements.

322.6 Pay for time lost.

322.7 Dismissal, coordination, and separation allowances.

322.8 Miscellaneous income.

322.9 Subsidiary remuneration.

AUTHORITY: 45 U.S.C. 362(1).

SOURCE: Board Order 59-73, 24 FR 2487, Mar. 31, 1959, unless otherwise noted.

§ 322.1 Introduction.

The Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act provides benefits for a qualified employee's days of unemployment or days of sickness, as defined in section 1(k) of the Act. Under that section, no day can be a day of unemployment or a day of sickness for any employee if "remuneration" is payable or accrues to the employee for such day. In computing the amount of benefits payable to an employee for days of unemployment or days of sickness in any registration period, or in determining whether the employee has satisfied the waiting period requirement, the Board will not count any day with respect to

which remuneration is payable or accrues to the employee. Section 322.2 defines the term “remuneration” and explains what types of payments to employees constitute remuneration.

[65 FR 14459, Mar. 17, 2000]

§ 322.2 General definition of remuneration.

(a) *Remuneration.* (1) Remuneration includes pay for services for hire, pay for time lost as defined in § 322.6, and other earned income payable or accruing with respect to any day. Income is “earned” if it is payable or accrues in consideration of services and if such services were in turn rendered in consideration of the income payable or accruing.

(2) Remuneration includes income in the form of a commodity, service, or privilege if, before the performance of the service for which it is payment, the parties have agreed upon the value of such commodity, service, or privilege, and that such part of the amount agreed upon to be paid may be paid in the form of such commodity, service, or privilege.

(3) Remuneration for a working day that includes a part of two consecutive calendar days is deemed to have been earned on the first of such two days.

(b) *Subsidiary remuneration.* For the purpose of this part, remuneration does not include subsidiary remuneration, as defined in § 322.9. Subsidiary remuneration for any day does not prevent such day from being a day of unemployment or a day of sickness, except as explained in § 322.9.

(c) *Supplemental unemployment or sickness benefits.* The term remuneration does not include money payments received by an employee pursuant to any nongovernmental plan for unemployment or sickness insurance, as defined in part 323 of this chapter. Employer payments of sick pay to an employee are remuneration, except when payment is made pursuant to a nongovernmental plan for sickness insurance.

[65 FR 14459, Mar. 17, 2000]

§ 322.3 Determining the days with respect to which remuneration is payable or accrues.

(a) *Payable or accrues.* In determining whether remuneration is “payable” or “accrues” to an employee with respect to a claimed day or days, consideration shall be given to such factors as

(1) The intention of the parties with respect to the remuneration as indicated in employment contracts, in any expressed or implied agreements between the parties, and by the actions of the parties;

(2) Any evidence, such as vouchers or agreement of the parties, relating the remuneration to a particular period of time or indicating that the remuneration accrued or became payable without reference to any particular period of time;

(3) The measure by which the amount of remuneration was determined;

(4) Whether the amount of the remuneration is proportionate to the length of time needed to render the service for which it is payment;

(5) Whether the service for which the remuneration accrues is required to be rendered on any particular day or particular days; and

(6) Whether a specified amount of the remuneration is contingent upon a result accomplished on a particular day or particular days.

(b) *Layover days.* Remuneration shall not be regarded as payable or accruing to an employee with respect to his or her “layover” days between regular assignments in train and engine service solely because they are termed “layover” days. But no such “layover” day may be considered as a day of unemployment or sickness. See § 322.6 of this chapter.

(c) *Guaranteed earnings.* A payment under a plan which guarantees an amount of earnings or mileage in a specified period is remuneration with respect to each day in the specified period.

(d) *Equivalent of full-time work.* An employee who works fewer than five days each week under a compressed work schedule that provides the equivalent of full-time employment does not earn remuneration with respect to his or her additional rest days resulting