

**871—24.30(96) Combined wage claim.**

**24.30(1)** Purpose of plan. The combined wage program enables an unemployed worker with covered employment or wages in more than one state to combine all employment and wages in one state to qualify for benefits or to receive increased benefits.

*a.* Each state will cooperate with every other state by implementing these uniform combined wage procedures, rules and regulations.

*b.* The benefit year, base period, qualifying wages, benefit rate, and duration of benefits under the unemployment compensation law of the agent state is applicable to a combined wage claimant.

*c.* The rights of the individual under the combined wage claim plan are determined by the paying state after the combining of all wages available from the liable states; however, in the case in which another state transfers wages to Iowa and Iowa is the paying state, Iowa cannot again adjudicate a separation that has been previously adjudicated by the transferring state. The department will respect the prior adjudication of the transferring state if the department is aware of the decision and will apply the Iowa requalification criteria, unless the individual has requalified pursuant to the liable state's requalification criteria.

*d.* All other provisions of the unemployment compensation laws and rules of the state agency of the paying state will be applied to the combined wage claim.

*e.* The paying state is the state in which the claim is filed unless the individual does not qualify after the transfer has been completed or the claimant is a commuter, meaning that the person travels on a daily or regular basis from the state of residence to a separate state where the person works.

**24.30(2)** Exception to combining wage credits. Wages and employment are not transferable to the paying state if:

*a.* Any employment and wages have been transferred to any other paying state and not returned unused,

*b.* Wages have been used by the transferring state as the basis of a monetary determination that established a benefit year, and

*c.* Any employment and wages have been canceled or are unavailable due to a transferring state determination made prior to the request for transfer.

**24.30(3)** The claimant will be told that if there was a previous election to file a combined wage claim, the claimant may withdraw the combined wage claim any time, up to the date the paying state's monetary determination becomes final. However, if the claimant withdraws a combined wage claim and benefits have been paid, the claimant will be required to repay any such benefits. This repayment may be done electronically, by cash, by check, by money order, or by an authorization to the state(s) from which such claimant next claims benefits to reimburse the combined wage paying state for any benefits that said claimant will be paid.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 96.20.

[ARC 8789C, IAB 1/8/25, effective 2/12/25]