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Unemployment Insurance: Legislative Issues in the 116th Congress

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SUMMARY

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Unemployment Insurance: Legislative Issues in the 116th Congress

The 116th Congress has begun to consider several issues related to two programs in the unemployment insurance (UI) system: Unemployment Compensation (UC) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE). The lapse in federal appropriations that occurred from December 22, 2018, to January 25, 2019, created a partial government shutdown. As a result, agencies without funding furloughed many federal employees; and many federal employees excepted from furlough were working without pay during the lapse in appropriations. Furloughed federal employees may be eligible for UCFE benefits. Private sector workers who are furloughed or laid off due to the partial government shutdown because they were employed by government contractors may be eligible for regular UC benefits. But, according to guidance from the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL), excepted federal employees who are performing services (without pay) would generally be ineligible for UCFE benefits based on states' definitions of "unemployment." In this climate, there has been congressional interest in assisting furloughed and excepted federal employees through the UI system.

UI legislative issues currently facing the 116th Congress include the following:

- the effects of the FY2019 sequester order on UI programs and benefits,
- the role of UI in providing temporary income replacement during a government shutdown,
- state fiscal concerns related to financing UC benefits,
- potential consideration of the UI proposals included in the President's FY2019 budget, and
- congressional oversight related to a proposed UC drug testing rule reissued by DOL after previously being disapproved using the Congressional Review Act.

Thus far in the 116th Congress, policymakers have introduced legislation related to UCFE benefits in response to the recent partial government shutdown (S. 165, H.R. 720, and H.R. 725), and legislation to provide self-employment and relocation assistance benefits (S. 136 and H.R. 556).

For a brief overview of UC, see CRS In Focus IF10336, *The Fundamentals of Unemployment Compensation*.

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The unemployment insurance (UI) system has two primary objectives: (1) to provide temporary, partial wage replacement for involuntarily unemployed workers and (2) to stabilize the economy during recessions. In support of these goals, several UI programs provide benefits for eligible unemployed workers.

Overview of Unemployment Insurance Programs

In general, when eligible workers lose their jobs, the joint federal-state Unemployment Compensation (UC) program may provide up to 26 weeks of income support through regular UC benefit payments. UC benefits may be extended for up to 13 weeks or 20 weeks by the Extended Benefit (EB) program if certain economic situations exist within the state.[1] As of the date of this publication, although both the UC and EB programs are authorized, no state is in an active EB period.[2] For an overview of EB, see the **Appendix**.

Unemployment Compensation Program

The Social Security Act of 1935 (P.L. 74-271) authorizes the joint federal-state UC program to provide unemployment benefits. Most states provide up to a maximum of 26 weeks of UC benefits.[3] Former federal workers may be eligible for unemployment benefits through the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program.[4] Former U.S. military servicemembers may be eligible for unemployment benefits through the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers (UCX) program.[5] The Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act of 1991 (P.L. 102-164) provides that ex-servicemembers be treated the same as other unemployed workers with respect to benefit levels, the waiting period for benefits, and benefit duration.

Although federal laws and regulations provide broad guidelines on UC benefit coverage, eligibility, and determination, the specifics regarding UC benefits are determined by each state. This results in essentially 53 different programs.[6] Generally, UC eligibility is based on attaining qualified wages and employment in covered work over a 12-month period (called a base period)

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[1] For detailed information on each of these programs, see CRS Report RL33362, *Unemployment Insurance: Programs and Benefits*. Certain groups of workers may qualify for income support from additional unemployment insurance (UI) programs, including Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA), Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance (RTAA), and Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA). Workers who lose their jobs because of international competition may qualify for income support through the TAA program or the RTAA (for certain workers aged 50 or older). Workers may be eligible to receive DUA benefits if they are not eligible for regular Unemployment Compensation (UC) and their unemployment may be directly attributed to a declared natural disaster. More information on the TAA and RTAA programs are in CRS Report R42012, *Trade Adjustment Assistance for Workers*. (The report is out of print, but is available to congressional clients from the author upon request.)

[2] For information on the expired Emergency Unemployment Compensation 2008 (EUC08) program, which provided additional unemployment benefits depending on state economic conditions from July 2008 to December 2013, see CRS Report R42444, *Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC08): Status of Benefits Prior to Expiration*.

[3] For more details on these states with less than 26 weeks of UC available, see CRS Report R41859, *Unemployment Insurance: Consequences of Changes in State Unemployment Compensation Laws*. In addition, the maximum UC duration is 28 weeks in Montana and 30 weeks in Massachusetts. When EB benefits are available, any available UC benefits above 26 weeks are treated effectively as if they were EB payments.

[4] 5 U.S.C. §§8501-8508.

[5] 5 U.S.C. §§8521-8525. For more information on the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers (UCX) program, see CRS Report RS22440, *Unemployment Compensation (Insurance) and Military Service*.

[6] The District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are considered to be states under UC law.

prior to unemployment. All states require a worker to have earned a certain amount of wages or to have worked for a certain period of time (or both) within the base period to be eligible to receive any UC benefits. The methods states use to determine eligibility vary greatly. Most state benefit formulas replace approximately half of a claimant's average weekly wage up to a weekly maximum.[7] Additionally, each state's UC law requires individuals to have lost their jobs through no fault of their own, and recipients must be able to work, available for work, and actively seeking work.[8] These eligibility requirements help ensure that UC benefits are directed toward workers with significant labor market experience and who are unemployed because of economic conditions.

UC Financing

The UC program is financed by federal taxes under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act[9] (FUTA) and by state payroll taxes under each state's State Unemployment Tax Act (SUTA). The 0.6% effective net FUTA tax paid by employers on the first $7,000 of each employee's earnings (equaling no more than $42 per worker per year) funds federal and state administrative costs, loans to insolvent state UC accounts, the federal share (50%) of EB payments, and state employment services.[10]

SUTA taxes on employers are limited by federal law to funding regular UC benefits and the state share (50%) of EB payments. Federal law requires that the state tax be on *at least* the first $7,000 of each employee's earnings and that the maximum state tax rate be at least 5.4%. Federal law also requires each employer's state tax rate to be based on the amount of UC paid to former employees (known as "experience rating"). Within these broad requirements, each state has great flexibility in determining its SUTA structure. Generally, the more UC benefits paid out to its former employees, the higher the tax rate of the employer, up to a maximum established by state law. Funds from FUTA and SUTA are deposited in the appropriate accounts within the Unemployment Trust Fund (UTF).

Unemployment Insurance Benefits and the Sequester

The sequester order required by the Budget Control Act of 2011 (BCA; P.L. 112-25) and implemented on March 1, 2013 (after being delayed by P.L. 112-240), affected some but not all

[7] For details on UC eligibility and benefits, see CRS Report RL33362, *Unemployment Insurance: Programs and Benefits*.

[8] In some cases a worker may be eligible for benefit based upon quitting a job for a "good cause" reason. In all states, individuals who leave their work voluntarily must meet the state's good cause requirements if they are not to be disqualified from receiving UC. In many states, good cause is explicitly restricted to reasons connected with the work, attributable to the employer, or involving fault on the part of the employer. (For those states, see Table 5.5 in U.S. Department of Labor (DOL), *2017 Comparison of State Unemployment Insurance Laws*, available at https://workforcesecurity.doleta.gov/unemploy/pdf/uilawcompar/2017/nonmonetary.pdf.)

[9] 23 U.S.C. §§3301-11.

[10] The Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA) imposes a 6.0% gross tax rate on the first $7,000 paid annually by employers to each employee. Employers in states with programs approved by the federal government and with no delinquent federal loans may credit 5.4 percentage points against the 6.0% tax rate, making the minimum net federal unemployment tax rate 0.6%. Details on how delinquent loans affect the net FUTA tax are in CRS Report RS22954, *The Unemployment Trust Fund (UTF): State Insolvency and Federal Loans to States*.

types of UI expenditures.[11] Regular UC, UCX, and UCFE payments are not subject to the sequester reductions. EB,[12] and most forms of administrative funding are subject to the sequester reductions.[13]

FY2019 Sequester of Unemployment Insurance Benefits

The FY2019 sequestration order requires a 6.2% reduction in all nonexempt nondefense mandatory expenditures, but no sequestration reductions are applicable to discretionary programs, projects, and activities.[14] As a result, EB expenditures are required to be reduced 6.2% (only on the federal share of EB benefits) for weeks of unemployment during FY2019.[15] As of January 22, 2019, EB has not been activated in any state during FY2019.[16]

Unemployment Insurance and the Recent Partial Government Shutdown

The lapse in federal appropriations that occurred from December 22, 2018 until January 25, 2019, caused a partial government shutdown. As a result, during this lapse in appropriations, agencies without funding furloughed federal employees; and many federal employees excepted from furlough were working without pay.[17]

Furloughed federal employees may be eligible for UCFE benefits.[18] States are required to operate the UCFE program under the same terms and conditions that apply to regular state UC.[19] Therefore, UCFE eligibility is determined under the laws of the state in which an individual's official duty station in federal civilian service is located. Federal employees who are in furlough status on account of a government shutdown are generally treated by state law as laid-off with an

[11] See CRS Report R42972, *Sequestration as a Budget Enforcement Process: Frequently Asked Questions*.

[12] And EUC08, when available it was available (including any benefit payments delayed from prior fiscal years).

[13] See CRS Report R43133, *The Impact of Sequestration on Unemployment Insurance Benefits: Frequently Asked Questions* for additional information on the impact of sequestration on UI benefits, generally, and specifically for sequestration in FY2013 and FY2014. Please see CRS Report R43993, *Unemployment Insurance: Legislative Issues in the 114th Congress* for additional information on the implications of the sequester order for FY2015 and FY2016. Please see CRS Report R44836, *Unemployment Insurance: Legislative Issues in the 115th Congress* for additional information on the implications of the sequester order for FY2017 and FY2018.

[14] Office of Management and Budget (OMB), *OMB Sequestration Preview Report to the President and Congress for Fiscal Year 2019*, February 12, 2018, https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp content/uploads/2018/02/Preview_Sequestration_Report_February_2018.pdf.

[15] For details, see Employment and Training Administration (ETA), U.S. Department of Labor (DOL), *Unemployment Insurance Program Letter*, UIPL 1-19, December 12, 2018, https://wdr.doleta.gov/directives/corr_doc.cfm?DOCN=4536.

[16] For the current EB trigger notice, select "Extended Benefits Trigger Notice" at https://ows.doleta.gov/unemploy/claims_arch.asp.

[17] See guidance on the recent lapse in appropriations from the Office of Management and Budget, available at https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/information-for-agencies/agency-contingency-plans/. Also see guidance from the Office of Personnel Management on "Pay and Benefits for Employees Affected by the Lapse in Appropriations" (CPM 2019-06), January 27, 2019, available at https://www.chcoc.gov/content/pay-and-benefits-employees-affected-lapse-appropriations-1.

[18] Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) is authorized under 5 U.S.C. §§8501-8508.

[19] See 5 U.S.C. §8502(b).

expectation of recall. Depending on state laws and regulations, the state may have an option to not require federal employees to search for work given an expected recall.[20]

However, according to guidance from U.S. Department of Labor (DOL), excepted federal employees who are performing services (but working without pay) would generally be ineligible for UCFE benefits based on states' definitions of "unemployment."[21]

Private sector workers who are furloughed or laid off due to the partial government shutdown because they were employed by government contractors may be eligible for regular UC benefits. UC eligibility for these workers would be based on the requirements set out under the state laws in the state where they had worked.

In this climate, there has been congressional interest in assisting furloughed and excepted federal employees through the UI system. For example, as described below in the section on "Unemployment Compensation for Excepted Federal Employees During a Government Shutdown," there are proposals to provide new authority to pay UCFE benefits to excepted federal workers.

The most recent lapse in federal appropriations that began December 22, 2018, ended on January 25, 2019, with the enactment of H.J.Res. 28.[22] Because retroactive pay for furloughed and excepted federal employees was authorized under S. 24, the Government Employee Fair Treatment Act of 2019 (enacted January 16, 2019), UCFE payments made to federal employee claimants during this lapse in appropriations may be deemed an overpayment, subject to state UC laws regarding overpayment recovery. According to guidance from the Office of Personnel Management on this issue:[23]

> The state UI agency will determine whether or not an overpayment exists and, generally, the recovery of the UCFE overpayment is a matter for state action under its law; however, some state UI laws require the employer to recover such overpayment by collecting the overpayment amount from the employee. The Federal and state agencies will need to coordinate to determine the required action in accordance with the individual state UI law. Federal agencies are encouraged to develop lists or spreadsheets that can be provided to the state(s) containing the employees' names, social security numbers, and the amounts and periods of time covered by the retroactive payment.

[20] See Office of Personnel Management, "Unemployment Insurance Questions and Answers for Federal Workers," December 2018, available at https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/pay-leave/furlough-guidance/unemployment-compensation-for-federal-employees-fact-sheet-december-2018.pdf.

[21] See ETA, U.S. DOL, *Unemployment Insurance Program Letter*, UIPL 31-13, "Impacts of the Federal Government Shutdown and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees and State Administrative Funding for State UI Programs," Section A(3) of the Attachment ("Questions and Answers: Unemployment Insurance and the Federal Government Shutdown"), October 11, 2013, available at https://wdr.doleta.gov/directives/corr_doc.cfm?DOCN=7589; and also ETA. U.S. DOL, "E-Blast to State Unemployment Insurance Agencies," January 16, 2019, available at https://oui.doleta.gov/unemploy/2019_shutdown/docs/E-Blast_to_State_Unemployment_Insurance_Agencies_v3.pdf.

[22] H.J.Res. 28 (enacted January 25, 2019) is a continuing resolution (CR) that provides continuing FY2019 appropriations to several federal agencies through February 15, 2019.

[23] Office of Personnel Management, "Pay and Benefits for Employees Affected by the Lapse in Appropriations" (CPM 2019-06), January 27, 2019, available at https://www.chcoc.gov/content/pay-and-benefits-employees-affected-lapse-appropriations-1.

State UC Loans and Solvency Concerns

If a recession is deep enough and if state unemployment tax (SUTA) revenue is inadequate for long periods of time, states may have insufficient funds to pay for UC benefits. Federal law, which requires states to pay these benefits, provides a loan mechanism within the UTF framework that an insolvent state may use to meet its UC benefit payment obligations.[24] States must pay back these loans. If the loans are not paid back quickly (depending on the timing of the beginning of the loan period), states may face interest charges, and states' employers may face increased net FUTA rates until the loans are repaid.[25]

The U.S. Virgin Islands is the only jurisdiction with an outstanding loan. As of January 18, 2019, it had an outstanding loan of $68.4 million from the federal accounts within the UTF.[26] At the end of 2017, fewer than half of states (24) had accrued enough funds in their accounts to meet or exceed the minimally solvent standard of an average high cost multiple (AHCM) of 1.0 in order to be prepared for a recession.[27]

President's Budget Proposal for FY2019

The President's budget for FY2019 proposes changes to several aspects of the UI system.[28] It would create a new required standard for state account balances within the UTF. The President's FY2019 budget also proposes to make funding for Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessments (RESEA) permanent beginning in FY2019, and to make these assessments mandatory for 50% of UC beneficiaries.[29] Additionally, the proposal would create a new benefit entitlement for paid parental leave financed through state unemployment taxes. Finally, the President's budget for FY2019 proposes a set of additional integrity measures, including offsetting Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) benefits for concurrent receipt of UI benefits.

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[24] Federal UC law does not restrict the states from using loan resources outside of the UTF. Depending on state law, states may have other funding measures available and may be able to use funds from outside of the UTF to pay the benefits (such as issuing bonds).

[25] Details on how states may borrow federal funds to pay for UC benefits are in CRS Report RS22954, *The Unemployment Trust Fund (UTF): State Insolvency and Federal Loans to States*.

[26] U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Public Debt, *Title XII Advance Activities Schedule*, January 18, 2019, at http://www.treasurydirect.gov/govt/reports/tfmp/tfmp_advactivitiessched.htm.

[27] DOL defines the AHCM as the ratio of actual UTF account balances to the average of the three highest years of benefit payments experienced by the state over the past 20 years. Presumably, the average of the three highest years' outlays would be a good indicator of potential expected UC payments if another recession were to occur. Under these assumptions, if a state had saved enough funds to pay for an average high year of UC benefit activity, its AHCM would be at least 1.0. See Division of Fiscal and Actuarial Services, Office of Unemployment Insurance, U.S. Department of Labor, State Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund Solvency Report 2018, Washington, DC, March 2018, https://oui.doleta.gov/unemploy/docs/trustFundSolvReport2018.pdf.

[28] The President's detailed budget proposal for UC in FY2019 is accessible at https://www.dol.gov/sites/default/files/budget/2019/CBJ-2019-V1-07.pdf. The President's budget for FY2018 included substantively similar UC proposals and is accessible at https://www.dol.gov/sites/default/files/CBJ-2018-V1-07.pdf.

[29] Permanent authority for RESEA was enacted under Section 30206 of P.L. 115-123, the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (enacted February 9, 2018).

New Minimum Account Balance for State UTF Accounts

The President's budget proposal for FY2019 would require states to maintain a minimum level of solvency in their UTF account balances to be at least 50% of the state's AHCM. The proposal would alter the rules for calculating the net FUTA rate, requiring a higher net FUTA rate on a state's employers if that state maintained an AHCM of less than 0.5 on January 1 of two or more consecutive years. The additional FUTA revenue would be deposited into the state UTF account and would be terminated once the state met the 0.5 AHCM criteria.[30]

Mandatory RESEA Services

The President's budget proposal for FY2019 would create permanent and mandatory RESEA program funding, beginning in 2019.[31] States would be required to provide reemployment services and eligibility assessments to 50% of UC claimants as well as to 100% of UCX claimants.[32] (Just prior to the February 12, 2018, release of the President's budget proposal for 2019, Section 30206 of P.L. 115-123, the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (enacted February 9, 2018) codified RESEA.)[33]

Paid Family Leave Benefit

The President's budget proposal for FY2019 would require states to establish a paid parental leave benefit by 2020, using the UC program as its administrative framework.[34] States would be required to provide six weeks of benefits to a worker on leave or otherwise absent from work for the birth or adoption of the worker's child.[35] States would have discretion to determine the parameters of eligibility and financing for this new paid parental leave benefit.

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[30] For the current AHCM in each state, see the last column of Table 1 in Division of Fiscal and Actuarial Services, Office of Unemployment Insurance, U.S. Department of Labor, *State Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund Solvency Report 2018*, Washington, DC, March 2018, https://oui.doleta.gov/unemploy/docs/trustFundSolvReport2018.pdf.

[31] Since 2005 and until the enactment of P.L. 115-123, the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (February 9, 2018), DOL provided discretionary grants to state workforce agencies to fund employment-related assistance to UI recipients through Reemployment and Eligibility Assessments (REAs).

[32] Under current law, due to changes made by the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act of 1991 (P.L. 102-164), states are required to treat former military servicemembers the same as other unemployed workers with respect to UC benefit levels, the waiting period for benefits, and benefit duration. For details on UCX, see CRS Report RS22440, *Unemployment Compensation (Insurance) and Military Service*.

[33] See the section on "The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-123)" in CRS Report R44836, *Unemployment Insurance: Legislative Issues in the 115th Congress*, for a summary of the enacted RESEA provisions.

[34] For information on a previous attempt to create a paid benefit for the birth or adoption of a child through the UC program, see CRS In Focus IF10643, *Unemployment Compensation (UC) and Family Leave*.

[35] It is not clear if this proposal creates any new entitlement to job-protected leave itself; rather, it appears to create a new entitlement to income replacement while an individual is taking parental leave. For information on states that currently operate state paid family leave insurance programs, including California, Rhode Island, New Jersey, and New York as well as states that have enacted paid family leave insurance programs, but which are not yet fully implemented and not paying benefits (e.g., the District of Columbia, Massachusetts, and Washington State), see CRS Report R44835, *Paid Family Leave in the United States*.

UI Program Integrity

Requirements to Use Particular Data Sources for Program Integrity

The President's 2019 budget would require states to use three specific data sources to confirm an individual's eligibility for UC benefits: State Information Data Exchange System (SIDES), the National Directory for New Hires (NDNH), and the Prisoner Update Processing System.[36]

Additional Integrity Proposals

The proposal would create several additional integrity measures. These include the following:

- giving the Secretary of Labor the authority to implement new corrective action measures in response to poor state administrative performance within the program;
- allowing states to retain up to 5% of UC overpayments for program integrity use;
- requiring states to deposit all UC penalty and interest payments into a special state fund, with these funds required to be used for improving state UI administration as well as providing reemployment services for UI claimants;[37] and
- offsetting SSDI benefits to account for concurrent receipt of UI benefits.[38]

2018 DOL Proposed Rule on UC Drug Testing

Section 2105 of the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-96; February 22, 2012) amended federal law to allow states to conduct two types of drug testing. First, it expanded the longstanding state option to disqualify UC applicants who were discharged from employment with their most recent employer (as defined under state law) for unlawful drug use by allowing states to drug test these applicants to determine UC benefit eligibility or disqualification. Second, it allowed states to drug test UC applicants for whom suitable work (as defined under state law) is available only in an occupation that regularly conducts drug testing, to be determined under new regulations issued by the Secretary of Labor.

As required by P.L. 112-96, on August 1, 2016, DOL promulgated 20 C.F.R. Part 620,[39] a new rule to implement the provisions of the law relating to the drug testing of UC applicants for whom suitable work (as defined under state law) is available only in an occupation that regularly conducts drug testing.

[36] States currently have the federal authority to use these data sources, but their use is not mandatory.

[37] In addition, under this proposal, states with high improper payment rates would be required to spend a portion of the UC penalty and interest payments funds on program integrity activities.

[38] For a discussion of legislative proposals on this issue introduced in the 114th Congress, see the section on "Concurrent Receipt of SSDI and UI Benefits" in CRS Report R43993, *Unemployment Insurance: Legislative Issues in the 114th Congress*. For general background on the issue of concurrent receipt of SSDI and UI, see CRS Report R43471, *Concurrent Receipt of Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) and Unemployment Insurance (UI): Background and Legislative Proposals*.

[39] See https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2016-08-01/pdf/2016-17738.pdf.

Amid concerns voiced by stakeholders about the 2016 DOL rule, Congress repealed this UC drug testing rule using the Congressional Review Act (CRA) via H.J.Res. 42/P.L. 115-17.[40] On November 5, 2018, DOL published a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) to reissue the rule identifying occupations that regularly conduct drug testing for purposes of Section 2105 of P.L. 112-96.[41] The CRA prohibits an agency from reissuing the rule in "substantially the same form" or issuing a "new rule that is substantially the same" as the disapproved rule, "unless the reissued or new rule is specifically authorized by a law enacted after the date of the joint resolution disapproving the original rule." Notably, this is the first time an agency has proposed to reissue a rule after the original version was disapproved under the CRA.[42]

According to the 2018 NPRM, DOL has addressed the reissue requirements of the CRA by proposing:[43]

> a substantially different and more flexible approach to the statutory requirements than the 2016 Rule, enabling States to enact legislation to require drug testing for a far larger group of UC applicants than the previous Rule permitted. This flexibility is intended to respect the diversity of States' economies and the different roles played by employment drug testing in those economies.

Comments on the proposed 2018 rule were required to be submitted by January 4, 2019.[44]

[40] For examples of these stakeholder concerns, see CRS Insight IN10909, *Recent Legislative and Regulatory Developments in States' Ability to Drug Test Unemployment Compensation Applicants and Beneficiaries*. For information on the Congressional Review Act, see CRS Report R43992, *The Congressional Review Act (CRA): Frequently Asked Questions*.

[41] ETA, DOL, "Federal-State Unemployment Compensation Program; Establishing Appropriate Occupations for Drug Testing of Unemployment Compensation Applicants Under the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012," 83 *Federal Register* 55311-55318, November 5, 2018.

[42] For more information on potential implications for this reissued rule stemming from the disapproval of the 2016 rule under the CRA, see CRS Insight IN10996, *Reissued Labor Department Rule Tests Congressional Review Act Ban on Promulgating "Substantially the Same" Rules*.

[43] See DOL, "Federal-State Unemployment Compensation Program," p. 55313, p. 55312.

[44] This deadline occurred during a partial government shutdown. While DOL is funded through the end of FY2019, the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), which maintains the *Federal Register*, was not and is subject to the partial government shutdown. NARA has stated in its contingency plan that "most NARA public websites will remain available, but will not be updated or monitored. For archives.gov and most other NARA websites, information will not be updated, web transactions will not be processed, and NARA will not respond to inquiries that are submitted during a funding lapse" (p. 7) and "NARA together with GPO will publish an edition of the Federal Register each work day that includes only those documents related to the protection of life and property. In the event that some agencies retain funding while NARA is subject to a lapse, the Office of the Federal Register will publish additional documents for funded agencies, without limiting those agencies to documents meeting the life and property exception" (p. 10) of National Archives and Records Administration, *Operations in the absence of appropriations*, NARA 103, Washington, DC, January 14, 2019, https://www.archives.gov/files/contingency-plan/contingency-plan.pdf. As of January 28, 2019, it is not yet clear how this lapse in appropriations will affect, if at all, the comment period for this DOL UC drug testing rule.

Legislative Proposals in the 116th Congress

Unemployment Compensation for Excepted Federal Employees During a Government Shutdown

On January 16, 2019, Senator Richard Blumenthal introduced S. 165, the Federal Unemployment Compensation Equity Act of 2019.[45] This proposal would amend UCFE law and create a new permanent UCFE eligibility category for excepted federal employees who are unpaid but required to work during a government shutdown due to a lapse in appropriations. During any shutdown beginning on or after December 22, 2018, all excepted federal workers would be deemed eligible for UCFE benefits. Additionally, these employees would not be subject to a one-week waiting period (otherwise often required under state laws) before UCFE benefits were to be paid.

On January 23, 2019, Representative Debbie Dingell introduced H.R. 725, the Pay Federal Workers Act.[46] This proposal would also provide UCFE benefits in a similar manner to S. 165, including permanently amending 5 U.S.C. Chapter 85 to provide federal authority for these benefits.

On January 23, 2019, Representative Anthony Brown introduced H.R. 720.[47] This proposal would deem excepted federal employees during a government shutdown to be eligible for UCFE during FY2019. The authority to provide UCFE to these excepted workers would expire at the end of FY2019.

Self-Employment and Relocation Assistance Benefits

On January 15, 2019, Senator Ron Wyden and Representative Danny Davis introduced S. 136/H.R. 556, the Economic Ladders to End Volatility and Advance Training and Employment Act of 2019 (the ELEVATE Act). Among other provisions, this proposal would establish new self-employment and relocation assistance benefits for unemployed workers to be administered by the Social Security Administration, in consultation with DOL. The self-employment assistance benefits would provide weekly income replacement (half of prior earnings up to the maximum weekly benefit amount in the state) for up to of 26 weeks to individuals. They would be available to individuals who are (1) eligible for any type of UI benefit; or ineligible for any type of UI benefit, but became involuntarily unemployed over the previous 12 weeks; or were previously self-employed, but lost a hiring contract, and (2) have a viable business plan approved by their state Department of Labor, workforce board, or the Small Business Administration.[48]

Additionally, Section 3 of S. 136 and H.R. 556 would provide up to $2,000 (or more, depending on family size) to fund to up to 90 percent of certain relocation expenses for eligible individuals and their families. In order to be eligible for this relocation assistance, an individual must be a (1)

[45] Bill text was not available on congress.gov at the time of publication.

[46] Bill text was not available on congress.gov at the time of publication.

[47] Bill text was not available on congress.gov at the time of publication.

[48] This proposal would create a new authority to provide self-employment assistance benefits under a new Title XIII Part B of the Social Security Act. This new authority would be distinct from Self-Employment Assistance programs currently authorized under federal law and set up by states. See CRS Report R41253, *The Self-Employment Assistance (SEA) Program*.

dislocated worker,[49] (2) long-term unemployed individual,[50] or (3) underemployed individual;[51] and also have filed a claim for relocation assistance and obtained suitable work with an expectation of obtaining such work in a new geographic region.

[49] As defined in Section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (P.L. 113-128).

[50] As defined by the newly-created Director of the Office of Reemployment Assistance, in consultation with the Secretary of Labor and in accordance with criteria set out under the proposed Section 1323 of the Social Security Act.

[51] "As so determined" under the proposed Section 1325(4)(A)(iii) of the Social Security Act.

Appendix. Extended Benefit (EB) Program

The EB program was established by the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1970 (EUCA; P.L. 91-373) (26 U.S.C. §3304, note). EUCA may extend receipt of unemployment benefits (extended benefits) at the state level if certain economic conditions exist within the state. As of the date of this publication, EB is not active in any state.[52]

Extended Benefit Triggers

The EB program is triggered when a state's insured unemployment rate (IUR) or total unemployment rate (TUR) reaches certain levels.[53] All states must pay up to 13 weeks of EB if the IUR for the previous 13 weeks is at least 5% and is 120% of the average of the rates for the same 13-week period in each of the two previous years. States may choose to enact two other optional thresholds. (States may choose one, two, or none.) If the state has chosen one or more of the EB trigger options, it would provide the following:

- Option 1—up to an additional 13 weeks of benefits if the state's IUR is at least 6%, regardless of previous years' averages.
- Option 2—up to an additional 13 weeks of benefits if the state's TUR is at least 6.5% and is at least 110% of the state's average TUR for the same 13 weeks in either of the previous two years; up to an additional 20 weeks of benefits if the state's TUR is at least 8% and is at least 110% of the state's average TUR for the same 13 weeks in either of the previous two years.

EB benefits are not "grandfathered" (phased out) when a state triggers "off" the program. When a state triggers "off" of an EB period, all EB benefit payments in the state cease immediately regardless of individual entitlement.[54]

[52] For the current EB trigger notice, select "Extended Benefits Trigger Notice" at https://ows.doleta.gov/unemploy/claims_arch.asp.

[53] The total unemployment rate (TUR) is the three-month average of the ratio of unemployed workers to all workers (employed and unemployed) in the labor market. The TUR is essentially a three-month average version of the unemployment rate published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and based on data from the BLS's monthly Current Population Survey (CPS). The insured unemployment rate (IUR) is the ratio of UC claimants divided by individuals in UC-covered jobs. In addition, the IUR uses a different base of workers in its calculations as compared with the TUR. The IUR excludes several groups used in TUR calculations: self-employed workers, unpaid family workers, workers in certain not-for-profit organizations, and several other, primarily seasonal, categories of workers. In addition to those unemployed workers whose last jobs were in the excluded employment category, the IUR excludes the following: those who have exhausted their UC benefits (even if they are receiving EB benefits); new entrants or reentrants to the labor force; disqualified workers whose unemployment is considered to have resulted from their own actions rather than from economic conditions; and eligible unemployed persons who do not file for benefits. As a result, the IUR in a state is often calculated to be much lower than its TUR.

[54] EB benefits on interstate claims are limited to two extra weeks unless *both* the worker's state of residence (e.g., Texas) and the worker's state of previous employment (e.g., Louisiana) are in an EB period.

The EB benefit amount is equal to the eligible individual's weekly regular UC benefits. Under permanent law, FUTA finances half (50%) of the EB payments and 100% of EB administrative costs.[55] States fund the other half (50%) of EB benefit costs through their SUTA.[56]

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[55] The Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization, and Job Creation Act of 2010, P.L. 111-312, as amended (the final time by P.L. 112-240), made technical changes to certain triggers in the EB program. See CRS Report R41859, *Unemployment Insurance: Consequences of Changes in State Unemployment Compensation Laws*. The authorization for the temporary EB trigger modifications expired the week ending on or before December 31, 2013.

[56] P.L. 111-5, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (most recently amended by P.L. 112-240, the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012), temporarily changed the federal-state funding arrangement for the EB program. The FUTA financed 100% of EB benefits from February 17, 2009, through December 31, 2013. The one exception to the 100% federal financing was for those "non-sharable" EB benefits (work not subject to FUTA taxes such as state and local government employment). Those non-sharable benefits continued to be 100% financed by the former employers.