

State funding sources

FACT SHEET

The Employment Security Department is largely supported by federal funds. However, federal funding is not available for some of the specialized job placement programs offered in Washington, and the rate of federal support for basic services has been declining rapidly. The department has access to three state funding sources to mitigate the federal gap. Below is an outline of each of these sources.

Employment Services Administrative Account: Claimant Placement Program (Fund 134)

In 1985, the Legislature established the Employment Services Administrative Account (ESAA) in state law (RCW 50.24.014) to be administered by the Employment Security commissioner. The account consists of moneys collected from employers to help re-employ unemployment claimants.

ESAA provides services to unemployment benefits recipients, with preferences to older unemployed workers and the long-term unemployed.

Revenue for this account comes from two sources:

1. A tax of 0.02 percent of taxable wages – used to provide unemployment claimants with services they need to return to work as quickly as possible, which allows employers to save on taxes.
2. A fee of 0.01 percent of taxable wages – used to administer a program to help dislocated workers train for a different occupation. These funds are used to pay administrative costs within Employment Security.

The ESAA may be used to:

- Supplement basic employment services with special job search and placement assistance to help unemployment claimants return to work.
- Provide services to unemployment benefits recipients, with preferences to older unemployed workers and the long-term unemployed.
- Recruit, screen and refer qualified workers in agricultural areas.
- Provide information and analysis to the state Legislature and agency managers about issues related to employment and unemployment.
- Provide re-employment services for employers and unemployment claimants, such as labor market information, job matching and referrals to other services.





- Support the Continuous Wage-and-Benefit History program. This program maintains longitudinal data on unemployment claimants and is used by the Claimant Placement Program to identify and target services.
- Pay Training Benefits to individuals who are eligible for or have exhausted unemployment compensation and meet specific criteria outlined in state law (RCW 50.22.150).

The 2017-19 biennial appropriation from this account is \$53.8 million. The authorizing laws for the ESAA are RCWs 50.22, 50.24 and 50.62.

Reed Act Funding (Fund 119)

The Reed Act is a portion of the federal Employment Security Financing Act of 1954 that amended the Social Security Act to provide a mechanism for returning excess federal unemployment taxes to state employment security agencies. The Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA) places a tax on employers to finance the administrative costs of the unemployment insurance and employment service programs, provides benefit reserve funds for possible extended benefit programs, and provides a loan fund for states that deplete their benefit accounts. When the national accounts for administration, extended benefits and state loans reach their statutory caps, the excess is distributed to states in the form of a Reed Act distribution.

State legislatures have some latitude in using Reed Act funds, as long as certain federal requirements are met.

The funds can be used:

- To pay unemployment benefits;
- To cover unemployment insurance or employment service administrative costs; and
- In some circumstances, as a revolving fund for major infrastructure investments, such as information technology systems.

Reed Act funds cannot be used for training (e.g., worker retraining costs).

Reed Act expenditures for qualifying infrastructure investments can be amortized through federal grants, without interest. These amortization payments are redeposited into the state’s Reed Act account, restoring a balance that can then be used again, as Reed Act funds have no time limit. Restoring the Reed Act account this way can have a positive effect on employers’ unemployment taxes, as various needs that could require more taxes can be funded through Reed Act funds.

Reed Act distributions - In March 2009, President Obama authorized up to \$7.5 billion in Reed Act distributions to the states. Washington state’s allocation was \$157 million. Currently, about \$41 million remains in Washington’s Reed Act Account; all of this funding is reserved for replacing the unemployment benefits computer system.





Interest earnings from Reed Act distributions accrue to the state's Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund, but only the principal balance can be appropriated. Every appropriation of funds for administrative purposes reduces the amount of the principal balance, but the interest remains in the account and can be used only for paying unemployment benefits. The principal can be restored only by amortizing qualifying major infrastructure investments with federal funds, as explained above.

In 2006, the Employment Security Department collaborated with the state Legislature to invest in greater fraud detection, which significantly increased the amount of penalties and interest flowing into this account. That year, and again in fiscal year 2010-11, the Legislature eliminated allocations from the account for non-Employment Security programs and also modified spending from the account so it can be used to support a wider array of state-approved Employment Security expenditures for which federal funding is not available.

Administrative Contingency Account: Penalties & Interest (Fund 120)

In 1973, the state Legislature established the Administrative Contingency Account (ACA) (RCW 50.16.010), to be administered by the Employment Security commissioner. The fund consists of moneys collected as:

1. Penalties and interest from employers for late or incorrect unemployment taxes. When an employer's contributions are not paid when due, interest at the rate of 1 percent per month is charged on the remaining unpaid amount. Employers also may be penalized for incorrect reporting, such as late or incomplete reports or using an incorrect format.
2. Interest from unemployment insurance recipients who must repay benefits to which they were not entitled. When a recipient fails to repay an overpayment assessment when due and fails to arrange for satisfactory repayment terms, an interest penalty of 1 percent of the outstanding balance per month is imposed.





Allowable expenditures for the ACA include:

- Job skills classes at community and technical colleges.
- Re-employment services, such as business and project development assistance, local economic development capacity building, and local economic development financial assistance at the Department of Commerce.
- Fully funding either Social Security number cross-match audits or other effective ways to ensure individuals are entitled to all benefits they are paid.
- Other detection and recovery of overpayment and collection activities.
- A variety of employment-related activities and federally disallowed costs. Some activities are targeted toward economic development, job retention and other services for businesses. Part is used to provide specialized employment, support services and crisis intervention services for juvenile and adult offenders and ex-offenders.
- Providing the required federal matching funds for AmeriCorps, a community service program where participants receive a stipend and training while performing important community-based services, such as tutoring, environmental conservation, disaster planning and response, etc.
- State and local labor market information.
- Proper administration of the fund when insufficient federal funds are available.

The authorizing laws for the Administrative Contingency Account are RCWs 50.16.010(c) and 50.20.190 (6).

The 2017-19 biennial budget appropriation is \$20.4 million.

