

**FIRST ENGROSSMENT
with Conference Committee Amendments****ENGROSSED HOUSE BILL NO. 1135**

Introduced by

Industry, Business and Labor Committee

(At the request of Job Service North Dakota)

1 A BILL for an Act to amend and reenact sections 52-04-05, 52-04-06, 52-04-09, and 52-06-05
2 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the required level of the unemployment
3 compensation trust fund reserve, employer contribution rates, and maximum potential benefits.

4 **BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF NORTH DAKOTA:**

5 **SECTION 1. AMENDMENT.** Section 52-04-05 of the 1997 Supplement to the North
6 Dakota Century Code is amended and reenacted as follows:

7 **52-04-05. (Effective through December 31, ~~2000~~ 1999) Determination of rates.**

8 1. For each calendar year, the bureau shall estimate the amount of income needed to
9 pay benefits and maintain a balance in the unemployment compensation fund, that
10 as of October 1, 1989, is equal to twenty-five percent of the average annual
11 amount of benefits paid. On each October first after October 1, 1989, the amount
12 of the trust fund reserve must be sixty percent of the average annual amount of
13 benefits paid. The average annual amount of benefits paid must be computed by
14 dividing the total amount of benefits paid and projected to be paid during the
15 previous thirty-six months by three. On January 1, 2000, the required amount of
16 the trust fund reserve becomes a targeted amount as determined under this
17 subsection. The solvency target is an average high cost multiple of one. The
18 average high cost multiple is the number of years the bureau could pay
19 unemployment compensation, based on the reserve ratio, if the bureau paid the
20 compensation at a rate equivalent to the average benefit cost rate in the one
21 calendar year during the preceding twenty calendar years and the two calendar
22 years during the preceding ten calendar years in which the benefit cost rates were
23 the highest. "Reserve ratio" means the ratio determined by dividing the balance in
24 the trust fund reserve at the end of the calendar year by the total covered wages in

1 the state for that year. "Benefit cost rate" means the rate determined by dividing
2 the unemployment compensation benefits paid during a calendar year by the total
3 covered wages in the state for that year. The computation of the reserve ratio and
4 benefit cost rate must exclude the wages and unemployment compensation paid
5 by employers covered under section 3309 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986,
6 as amended, [26 U.S.C. 3309]. The trust fund reserve target will be achieved over
7 a seven-year period from January 1, 2000. Progress toward achieving the
8 targeted amount of the trust fund reserve is measured by reducing any difference
9 between one and the average high-cost multiple of the state by an amount that is
10 at least equal to the ratio of the number of years left to reach the targeted amount
11 of the trust fund reserve to the difference between the trust fund reserve and the
12 targeted amount. If the calendar year annual average insured unemployment rate
13 is above three percent and has increased one hundred ten percent of the average
14 of the preceding two calendar years, a tax rate will be set to provide for fifty
15 percent of the additional revenue needed for the trust fund to be derived from tax
16 rate increases and the remaining fifty percent becomes a drawdown against the
17 trust fund reserve. In setting tax rates, the amount of the trust fund reserve may
18 not be allowed to fall below three hundred percent from a standard margin of error
19 for the targeted amount of the trust fund reserve. The executive director may
20 make reasonable adjustments to the tax rates set for a calendar year to prevent
21 significant rate variations between calendar years. When the trust fund reserve is
22 being rebuilt, rates will not be lowered until the target level is reached. If while
23 achieving the trust fund reserve target the trigger of above three percent insured
24 unemployment rate and an increase of more than one hundred ten percent of the
25 average of the two preceding years has been in effect for two or more consecutive
26 years, the period of time to achieve the trust fund reserve target is extended to
27 seven years from the end date of the last year in which the trigger was in effect. If
28 this trigger has been in effect for one year, the amount of tax increase towards
29 achieving the targeted amount of the trust fund reserve must be determined using
30 the number of years remaining of the seven-year period, excluding the year the
31 trigger is in effect.

- 1 2. Rates must be determined as follows:
- 2 a. The income required for the calendar year must be divided by the estimated
- 3 taxable wages for the calendar year. The result rounded to the next higher
- 4 one one-hundredth of one percent is the average required rate.
- 5 b. ~~The minimum rate for each calendar year is the average required rate,~~
- 6 ~~multiplied by one-fourth, rounded to the nearest one-tenth of one percent. If~~
- 7 the positive employer maximum rate is at least one percent, the positive
- 8 employer minimum rate is the positive employer maximum rate minus
- 9 nine-tenths of one percent. If the positive employer maximum rate is less
- 10 than one percent, the range for the positive employer minimum rate must be
- 11 at least one-tenth of one percent and must be less than two-tenths of one
- 12 percent (the minimum of one-tenth of one percent plus the increment of
- 13 one-tenth of one percent), with the positive employer minimum rate equal to
- 14 the positive employer maximum rate minus a multiple of the increment
- 15 one-tenth of one percent as provided in subsection 2 of section 52-04-06 to
- 16 fall within the range described above. A future rate schedule that would
- 17 generate less income than any past rate schedule may not be used. The
- 18 negative employer minimum rate is the positive employer maximum rate plus
- 19 five and one-tenth percent.
- 20 c. ~~The maximum rate for each calendar year is the average required rate,~~
- 21 ~~multiplied by three, rounded to the nearest one-tenth of one percent. The~~
- 22 positive employer maximum rate must be set so that all the rates combined
- 23 generate the average required rate. The negative employer maximum rate is
- 24 the negative employer minimum rate plus three and six-tenths percent.
- 25 However, the maximum rate must be at least five and four-tenths percent.
- 26 3. a. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, an employer's rate may not
- 27 be less than the ~~maximum~~ negative employer minimum rate for a calendar
- 28 year unless the employer's account has been chargeable with benefits
- 29 throughout the thirty-six-consecutive-calendar-month period ending on
- 30 September thirtieth of the preceding calendar year. If an employer in
- 31 construction services has not been subject to the law as required, that

1 employer qualifies for a reduced rate if the account has been chargeable with
2 benefits throughout the twenty-four-consecutive-calendar-month period
3 ending September thirtieth of the preceding calendar year. ~~However, an~~
4 ~~employer in construction services must be assigned the maximum rate of~~
5 ~~seven percent, whichever is greater, for any year if, as of the computation~~
6 ~~date, the cumulative benefits charged to the employer's account equal or~~
7 ~~exceed the cumulative contributions paid on or before October thirty first with~~
8 ~~respect to wages paid by that employer before October first of that year. An~~
9 employer identified as belonging to industry group number 161, highway and
10 street construction, except elevated highways, provided in the standard
11 industrial classification manual, must be assigned ~~a maximum rate of eight~~
12 ~~and one-half percent, whichever is greater, within the negative employer rate~~
13 ranges with an additional one and one-half percent added to the rate for any
14 year if, as of the computation date, the cumulative benefits charged to the
15 employer's account equal or exceed the cumulative contributions paid on or
16 before October thirty-first of that year. If an employer in nonconstruction
17 services has not been subject to the law as required, the employer in
18 nonconstruction services qualifies for a reduced rate if the account has been
19 chargeable with benefits throughout the twelve-consecutive-calendar-month
20 period ending September thirtieth of the preceding calendar year. During the
21 building of the trust fund reserve, the rate assigned to an employer may not
22 exceed one hundred thirty percent of the previous year's rate for that
23 employer and an employer may not receive more than a ten percent decrease
24 in that employer's rate from the previous year's tax rate, for the calendar
25 years 2000, 2001, and 2002. The executive director may provide any
26 negative employer whose contributions paid into the trust fund are greater
27 than the benefit charges against that employer's account, for a minimum of
28 three consecutive years immediately preceding the computation date or
29 subject to the law as required, with up to a thirty percent reduction to that
30 employer's rate for any year if that employer has in place a plan approved by
31 the bureau which addresses substantive changes to that employer's business

1 operation and ensures that any rate reduction provided will not put the
2 employer account back into a negative status.

3 b. An employer that does not qualify under subdivision a is subject to a rate
4 determined as follows:

5 (1) For each calendar year new employers must be assigned a rate that is
6 one hundred fifty percent of two and two-tenths percent the positive
7 employer maximum rate or a rate of one percent, whichever is greater,
8 unless the employer is classified in construction services. However, an
9 employer must be assigned ~~the maximum rate~~ within the negative
10 employer rate ranges for any year if, as of the computation date, the
11 cumulative benefits charged to that employer's account equal or
12 exceed the cumulative contributions paid on or before October
13 thirty-first with respect to wages paid by that employer before October
14 first of that year.

15 (2) New employers in construction services must be assigned ~~a rate of~~
16 ~~seven percent or the maximum rate, whichever is greater~~ the negative
17 employer maximum rate.

18 (3) Assignment by the bureau of an employer's industrial classification for
19 the purposes of this section must be the two digit major group provided
20 in the standard industrial classification manual, in accordance with
21 established classification practices found in the standard industrial
22 classification manual issued by the executive office of the president,
23 office of management and budget.

24 4. An employer who has ceased to be liable for contributions shall continue its
25 established experience rating account if it again becomes liable within three years
26 from the date that it ceased to be liable. Such employer's rate, however, must be
27 determined in accordance with subsection 3.

28 **(Effective after December 31, 2000 1999) Determination of rates.**

29 1. For each calendar year, the bureau shall estimate the amount of income needed to
30 pay benefits and maintain a balance in the unemployment compensation fund, that
31 as of October 1, 1989, is equal to twenty-five percent of the average annual

1 amount of benefits paid. On each October first after October 1, 1989, the amount
2 of the trust fund reserve must be sixty percent of the average annual amount of
3 benefits paid. The average annual amount of benefits paid must be computed by
4 dividing the total amount of benefits paid and projected to be paid during the
5 previous thirty-six months by three. On January 1, 2000, the required amount of
6 the trust fund reserve becomes a targeted amount as determined under this
7 subsection. The solvency target is an average high cost multiple of one. The
8 average high cost multiple is the number of years the bureau could pay
9 unemployment compensation, based on the reserve ratio, if the bureau paid the
10 compensation at a rate equivalent to the average benefit cost rate in the one
11 calendar year during the preceding twenty calendar years and the two calendar
12 years during the preceding ten calendar years in which the benefit cost rates were
13 the highest. "Reserve ratio" means the ratio determined by dividing the balance in
14 the trust fund reserve at the end of the calendar year by the total covered wages in
15 the state for that year. "Benefit cost rate" means the rate determined by dividing
16 the unemployment compensation benefits paid during a calendar year by the total
17 covered wages in the state for that year. The computation of the reserve ratio and
18 benefit cost rate must exclude the wages and unemployment compensation paid
19 by employers covered under section 3309 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986,
20 as amended, [26 U.S.C. 3309]. The trust fund reserve target will be achieved over
21 a seven-year period from January 1, 2000. Progress toward achieving the
22 targeted amount of the trust fund reserve is measured by reducing any difference
23 between one and the average high-cost multiple of the state by an amount that is
24 at least equal to the ratio of the number of years left to reach the targeted amount
25 of the trust fund reserve to the difference between the trust fund reserve and the
26 targeted amount. If the calendar year annual average insured unemployment rate
27 is above three percent and has increased one hundred ten percent of the average
28 of the preceding two calendar years, a tax rate will be set to provide for fifty
29 percent of the additional revenue needed for the trust fund to be derived from tax
30 rate increases and the remaining fifty percent becomes a drawdown against the
31 trust fund reserve. In setting tax rates, the amount of the trust fund reserve may

1 not be allowed to fall below three hundred percent from a standard margin of error
2 for the targeted amount of the trust fund reserve. The executive director may
3 make reasonable adjustments to the tax rates set for a calendar year to prevent
4 significant rate variations between calendar years. When the trust fund reserve is
5 being rebuilt, rates will not be lowered until the target level is reached. If while
6 achieving the trust fund reserve target the trigger of above three percent insured
7 unemployment rate and an increase of more than one hundred ten percent of the
8 average of the two preceding years has been in effect for two or more consecutive
9 years, the period of time to achieve the trust fund reserve target is extended to
10 seven years from the end date of the last year in which the trigger was in effect. If
11 this trigger has been in effect for one year, the amount of tax increase towards
12 achieving the targeted amount of the trust fund reserve must be determined using
13 the number of years remaining of the seven-year period, excluding the year the
14 trigger is in effect.

- 15 2. Rates must be determined as follows:
- 16 a. The income required for the calendar year must be divided by the estimated
17 taxable wages for the calendar year. The result rounded to the next higher
18 one one-hundredth of one percent is the average required rate.
- 19 b. ~~The minimum rate for each calendar year is the average required rate,~~
20 ~~multiplied by one-fourth, rounded to the nearest one-tenth of one percent. If~~
21 the positive employer maximum rate is at least one percent, the positive
22 employer minimum rate is the positive employer maximum rate minus
23 nine-tenths of one percent. If the positive employer maximum rate is less
24 than one percent, the range for the positive employer minimum rate must be
25 at least one-tenth of one percent and must be less than two-tenths of one
26 percent (the minimum of one-tenth of one percent plus the increment of
27 one-tenth of one percent), with the positive employer minimum rate equal to
28 the positive employer maximum rate minus a multiple of the increment
29 one-tenth of one percent as provided in subsection 2 of section 52-04-06 to
30 fall within the range described above. A future rate schedule that would
31 generate less income than any past rate schedule may not be used. The

1 negative employer minimum rate is the positive employer maximum rate plus
2 five and one-tenth percent.

3 c. ~~The maximum rate for each calendar year is the average required rate,~~
4 ~~multiplied by three, rounded to the nearest one-tenth of one percent. The~~
5 ~~positive employer maximum rate must be set so that all the rates combined~~
6 ~~generate the average required rate. The negative employer maximum rate is~~
7 ~~the negative employer minimum rate plus three and six-tenths percent.~~
8 However, the maximum rate must be at least five and four-tenths percent.

9 3. a. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, an employer's rate may not
10 be less than the ~~maximum~~ negative employer minimum rate for a calendar
11 year unless the employer's account has been chargeable with benefits
12 throughout the thirty-six-consecutive-calendar-month period ending on
13 September thirtieth of the preceding calendar year. If an employer in
14 construction services has not been subject to the law as required, that
15 employer qualifies for a reduced rate if the account has been chargeable with
16 benefits throughout the twenty-four-consecutive-calendar-month period
17 ending September thirtieth of the preceding calendar year. ~~However, an~~
18 ~~employer in construction services must be assigned the maximum rate of~~
19 ~~seven percent, whichever is greater, for any year if, as of the computation~~
20 ~~date, the cumulative benefits charged to the employer's account equal or~~
21 ~~exceed the cumulative contributions paid on or before October thirty first with~~
22 ~~respect to wages paid by that employer before October first of that year.~~ If an
23 employer in nonconstruction services has not been subject to the law as
24 required, the employer in nonconstruction services qualifies for a reduced rate
25 if the account has been chargeable with benefits throughout the
26 twelve-consecutive-calendar-month period ending September thirtieth of the
27 preceding calendar year. During the building of the trust fund reserve, the
28 rate assigned to an employer may not exceed one hundred thirty percent of
29 the previous year's rate for that employer and an employer may not receive
30 more than a ten percent decrease in that employer's rate from the previous
31 year's rate, for the calendar years 2000, 2001, and 2002. The executive

1 director may provide any negative employer whose contributions paid into the
2 trust fund are greater than the benefit charges against that employer's
3 account, for a minimum of three consecutive years immediately preceding the
4 computation date or subject to the law as required, with up to a thirty percent
5 reduction to that employer's rate for any year if that employer has in place a
6 plan approved by the bureau which addresses substantive changes to that
7 employer's business operation and ensures that any rate reduction provided
8 will not put the employer account back into a negative status.

9 b. An employer that does not qualify under subdivision a is subject to a rate
10 determined as follows:

11 (1) For each calendar year new employers must be assigned a rate that is
12 one hundred fifty percent of two and two-tenths percent the positive
13 employer maximum rate or a rate of one percent, whichever is greater,
14 unless the employer is classified in construction services. However, an
15 employer must be assigned ~~the maximum rate~~ within the negative
16 employer rate ranges for any year if, as of the computation date, the
17 cumulative benefits charged to that employer's account equal or
18 exceed the cumulative contributions paid on or before October
19 thirty-first with respect to wages paid by that employer before October
20 first of that year.

21 (2) New employers in construction services must be assigned ~~a rate of~~
22 ~~seven percent or the maximum rate, whichever is greater~~ the negative
23 employer maximum rate.

24 (3) Assignment by the bureau of an employer's industrial classification for
25 the purposes of this section must be the two digit major group provided
26 in the standard industrial classification manual, in accordance with
27 established classification practices found in the standard industrial
28 classification manual issued by the executive office of the president,
29 office of management and budget.

30 4. An employer who has ceased to be liable for contributions shall continue its
31 established experience rating account if it again becomes liable within three years

1 from the date that it ceased to be liable. Such employer's rate, however, must be
2 determined in accordance with subsection 3.

3 **SECTION 2. AMENDMENT.** Section 52-04-06 of the 1997 Supplement to the North
4 Dakota Century Code is amended and reenacted as follows:

5 **52-04-06. Variations in standard rate of contributions - How determined.**

- 6 1. ~~All employers eligible for an experience rate computation must be ranked in~~
7 ~~descending order by their reserve ratios.~~ An employer's reserve ratio is the
8 ~~percentage of the average annual payroll by which~~ difference between the
9 ~~cumulative six-year~~ cumulative six-year contributions paid by that employer on or before October
10 thirty-first of any year, with respect to wages paid by that employer before October
11 first of that same year, ~~exceeds and~~ the cumulative six-year benefits charged to
12 that employer's account before October first of that year, divided by the average
13 annual payroll. Employers whose cumulative contributions exceed cumulative
14 benefits must be assigned within the positive employer rate groups. Employers
15 whose cumulative contributions are equal to or less than cumulative benefits must
16 be assigned within the negative employer rate groups.
- 17 2. ~~For each calendar year the bureau shall establish a schedule of rates, with the~~
18 ~~minimum rate determined under section 52-04-05 assigned to the first rate group.~~
19 ~~Each successive rate group must be assigned a rate equal to the previous group's~~
20 ~~rate plus two tenths of one percent. The number of rate groups in the schedule~~
21 ~~must be the number required to provide for a rate group at each two tenths of one~~
22 ~~percent interval between the minimum rate and two and one fourth times the~~
23 ~~average required rate determined under section 52-04-05.~~ For each calendar year
24 the bureau shall establish a schedule of positive employer rate groups within the
25 positive employer minimum rate and the positive employer maximum rate
26 determined under section 52-04-05. Each successive rate group for positive
27 employer rate groups must be assigned a rate equal to the previous group's rate
28 plus one-tenth of one percent. The number of rate groups in the positive employer
29 schedule must be the number required to provide for a rate group at each
30 one-tenth of one percent interval between the positive employer minimum rate and
31 the positive employer maximum rate determined under section 52-04-05. For each

1 calendar year the bureau shall establish a schedule of negative employer rate
2 groups with the negative employer minimum rate and the negative employer
3 maximum rate determined under section 52-04-05. Each successive rate group
4 for negative employer rate groups must be assigned a rate equal to the previous
5 group's rate plus four-tenths of one percent. The number of rate groups in the
6 negative employer schedule must be the number required to provide for a rate
7 group at each four-tenths of one percent interval between the negative employer
8 minimum rate and the negative employer maximum rate determined under section
9 52-04-05.

10 3. ~~Employers must be assigned to the groups in the rate schedule in the rank order of~~
11 ~~their reserve ratios, as determined in subsection 1, with the highest reserve ratio~~
12 ~~employers assigned to the first rate group. Each successively ranked employer~~
13 ~~must be assigned to the groups in the rate schedule so that those employers~~
14 ~~reporting seventy eight percent of the eligible employer's prior year's taxable~~
15 ~~wages are equally distributed in those rate groups at or below the average rate~~
16 ~~required of employers eligible for experience rating or the minimum rate group,~~
17 ~~whichever is greater, and twenty two percent of those wages are equally~~
18 ~~distributed in the remaining rate groups. Positive employers must be assigned to~~
19 ~~the rate in the positive employer rate schedule in the rank order of their reserve~~
20 ~~ratios, as determined in subsection 1, with the highest reserve ratio positive~~
21 ~~employers assigned to the first positive employer rate. Each successively ranked~~
22 ~~positive employer must be assigned to a rate within the positive employer rate~~
23 ~~schedule so that each rate within the rate schedule is assigned the same~~
24 ~~proportion of the positive employers prior year's taxable wages. Negative~~
25 ~~employers must be assigned to the rate in the negative employer rate schedule in~~
26 ~~the rank order of their reserve ratios, as determined in subsection 1, with the~~
27 ~~highest reserve ratio negative employers assigned to the first negative employer~~
28 ~~rate. Each successively ranked negative employer must be assigned to a rate~~
29 ~~within the negative employer rate schedule so that each rate within the rate~~
30 ~~schedule is assigned the same proportion of the negative employer's prior year's~~
31 ~~taxable wages.~~

- 1 4. ~~The average rate of employers eligible for experience rating is determined as~~
2 ~~follows:~~
- 3 a. ~~The estimated amount of taxes to be paid each year by employers not eligible~~
4 ~~for experience rating must be subtracted from the total required income for~~
5 ~~the year determined under section 52-04-05.~~
- 6 b. ~~The remainder must be divided by the estimated taxable wages of those~~
7 ~~employers eligible for experience rating, with the result rounded to the nearest~~
8 ~~one-tenth of one percent.~~
- 9 5. After each year's rate schedule has been established, an employer may pay into
10 the fund an amount in excess of the contributions required to be paid under this
11 section. That amount must be credited to the employer's separate account. The
12 employer's rate must be recomputed with the amount included in the calculation
13 only if that amount was paid by April thirtieth of that year. Payments may not be
14 refunded or used as credit in the payment of contributions.
- 15 6. 5. In the bureau's determination of the projected income requirements for computing
16 contribution rates and taxable wage base, only the wages paid by, and the cost of
17 benefits attributable to, tax-rated employers may be taken into account.
- 18 7. 6. If an employer has a quarterly taxable payroll in excess of fifty thousand dollars
19 and at least three times its established average annual payroll, the tax rate for that
20 employer is the negative employer maximum rate of contribution in effect that year,
21 beginning the first day of the calendar quarter in which it occurred and for the
22 remainder of the calendar year.

23 **SECTION 3. AMENDMENT.** Section 52-04-09 of the North Dakota Century Code is
24 amended and reenacted as follows:

25 **52-04-09. Classification of employers to determine contributions - Regulations**
26 **governing.** An employer's rate for a calendar year must be determined on the basis of the
27 employer's experience with contribution payments and benefit charges as of October first of the
28 preceding year. If when such determination is to be made an employer has failed to file a
29 required report or filed an insufficient report, the bureau shall notify the employer thereof by
30 certified mail addressed to the employer's last known address. Unless the employer files the
31 report or a sufficient report within fifteen days after mailing of the notice, the employer's rate for

1 the following calendar year may not be less than the negative employer maximum rate. For
2 employers identified as belonging to industry group number 161, highway and street
3 construction, except elevated highways, for the effective period set forth in section 52-04-05,
4 the employer's rate for the following calendar year may not be less than the negative employer
5 maximum rate plus one and one-half percent. If, at any time, an employer has failed to file a
6 required report or filed an insufficient report, the bureau may, at any time, estimate the wage
7 information required by the report on the basis of reasonably available evidence. The bureau
8 shall notify the employer of the estimate by certified mail addressed to the employer's last
9 known address. Unless the employer files the report or a sufficient report within fifteen days
10 after the mailing of the notice, the estimate becomes final for all purposes, except that if the
11 amount of estimated wages is less than the actual wages, the bureau may reconsider the
12 estimate.

13 **SECTION 4. AMENDMENT.** Section 52-06-05 of the 1997 Supplement to the North
14 Dakota Century Code is amended and reenacted as follows:

15 **52-06-05. (Effective through December 31, 1999) Maximum potential benefits.**

16 1. Except as provided in subsection 2, any otherwise eligible individual is entitled
17 during the individual's benefit year to benefits for the number of times the
18 individual's weekly benefit amount appearing in the following table on the line that
19 includes the individual's ratio of total base-period wages to highest quarter
20 base-period wages:

21	Ratio of Total Base-Period	Times Weekly
22	Wages to High Quarter	Benefit Amount
23	1.50 to 2.29	12
24	2.30 to 2.44	14
25	2.45 to 2.59	16
26	2.60 to 2.74	18
27	2.75 to 2.89	20
28	2.90 to 3.04	22
29	3.05 to 3.19	24
30	3.20 or more	26

1 2. Any otherwise eligible individual ~~whose entire~~ with at least sixty percent of that
2 individual's base-period earnings ~~were~~ paid by an employer belonging to industry
3 group number 161, highway and street construction, except elevated highways,
4 pursuant to the standard industrial classification manual is entitled during the
5 individual's benefit year to benefits for the number of times the individual's weekly
6 benefit amount appearing in the following table on the line that includes the
7 individual's ratio of total base-period wages to highest quarter base-period wages:

8	Ratio of Total Base-Period	Times Weekly
9	Wages to High Quarter	Benefit Amount
10	1.50 to 1.73	12
11	1.74 to 1.97	14
12	1.98 to 2.21	16
13	2.22 to 2.45	18
14	2.46 to 2.69	20
15	2.70 to 2.93	22
16	2.94 to 3.17	24
17	3.18 or more	26

18 **(Effective after December 31, 1999) Maximum potential benefits.** Any otherwise
19 eligible individual is entitled during the individual's benefit year to benefits for the number of
20 times the individual's weekly benefit amount appearing in the following table on the line which
21 includes the individual's ratio of total base-period wages to highest quarter base-period wages:

22	Ratio of Total Base-Period	Times Weekly
23	Wages to High Quarter	Benefit Amount
24	1.50 to 2.29	12
25	2.30 to 2.44	14
26	2.45 to 2.59	16
27	2.60 to 2.74	18
28	2.75 to 2.89	20
29	2.90 to 3.04	22
30	3.05 to 3.19	24
31	3.20 or more	26

1 **SECTION 5. JOB SERVICE NORTH DAKOTA - REPORT TO LEGISLATIVE**
2 **COUNCIL - LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL RECOMMENDATIONS.** During the 1999-2000 interim,
3 job service North Dakota shall review possible incentives to encourage an employee to
4 decrease the length of time that employee receives unemployment compensation benefits and
5 to encourage a negative employer to become a positive employer and job service North Dakota
6 shall report the results of this review to the legislative council. The legislative council shall
7 report its recommendations, together with any legislation required to implement the
8 recommendations, to the fifty-seventh legislative assembly.