

Information relating to SB 2203 Prepared for Senate IB&L Committee Senator Jerry Klein, Chairman February 9, 2021

Job Service has a neutral position on SB 2203

How would the proposed surcharge work?

- Utilizing the employer's specific contribution and benefit data, employers meeting the surcharge criteria would receive notice of the surcharge in January of each year
 - Surcharge criteria If the previous year benefits paid from an employer's account are higher than the previous year tax contributions made by the employer by more than 150%, the employer will be assessed surcharge
 - Surcharge calculation
 - Previous year benefits paid that are higher than 150% of previous year tax contributions made are assessed a 10% surcharge on the amount exceeding 150%
 - Employers will receive notice of their specific surcharge amount in January of each year
 - Employers will have until October 31st of the assessed year to make payment of the surcharge

Example of surcharge calculations:

- Employer X paid \$50,000 in unemployment insurance taxes in the preceding year
- The employer's employees or past employees have drawn \$85,000 in unemployment insurance benefits in the preceding year. This equates to 170% of the contribution amount (\$85,000 / \$50,000 = 170%)
- This employer meets the >150% criteria for a surcharge assessment
- Surcharge for the year is \$85,000 minus \$75,000 (\$50,000 multiplied by 150% = \$75,000) = \$10,000 multiplied by 10% = \$1,000 surcharge.

The following table shows the surcharge impact by industry:

1 Year Contributions and 1 Year Benefits (Bill As Written)

Industry	Employers receiving surcharge	Employers with no surcharge	Total Surcharge by industry	Largest Single Employer Surcharge	Average Surcharge per Employee for Employers receiving surcharge
Agriculture	123	843	\$59,207.69	\$7,985.53	\$66.21
Oil, Gas, Mining	108	540	\$183,845.96	\$20,355.99	\$28.97
Utilities	6	62	\$2,411.65	\$1,274.77	\$9.37
Construction	793	2,611	\$619,791.19	\$28,373.51	\$109.71
Manufactoring	94	615	\$153,031.97	\$35,166.98	\$31.60
Wholesale	222	1,904	\$77,466.60	\$12,147.53	\$26.46
Retail	118	1,844	\$49,689.78	\$4,314.53	\$19.33
Transportation & Warehousing	145	1,353	\$62,999.49	\$6,281.72	\$25.33
Information	39	262	\$12,437.37	\$2,019.45	\$44.37
Finance & Insurance	68	1,197	\$23,960.69	\$7,655.29	\$20.63
Real Estate	71	871	\$31,277.56	\$4,671.40	\$29.22
Professional Services	300	2,440	\$78,743.00	\$6,954.41	\$39.21
Management	7	90	\$692.56	\$543.02	\$20.03
Administration	223	1,296	\$67,244.83	\$3,713.02	\$28.17
Education	16	172	\$1,329.52	\$627.72	\$26.72
Healthcare	94	1,693	\$20,229.95	\$1,487.88	\$21.13
Arts	43	357	\$8,290.70	\$953.52	\$19.08
Accomodation	126	1,655	\$24,130.10	\$1,707.18	\$13.97
Other Services	103	1,726	\$19,619.57	\$1,801.95	\$27.98
State Government	4	9	\$2,140.60	\$1,132.53	\$139.61
Local Government	21	229	\$24,827.34	\$7,298.98	\$19.14
Total	2,724	21,769	\$1,523,368.12	\$35,166.98	\$39.98

There are a couple of items that JSND would suggest for clarity and ease of administration. JSND would actively assist in the drafting of any amended language:

Items to address for clarity:

- Date of notice mailing.
- Language replacing cumulative with "preceding fiscal year" to provide clarity on the timeframe utilized for calculations. This would also coincide with the timeframe used for yearly tax rate calculations.