

Take Control of Unemployment Costs

Learn How to Turn Unemployment Compensation into a Competitive Advantage

An ADP ® Webcast February 16, 2012 3 PM Eastern

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Housekeeping

- This is one of a number of complimentary webinars that ADP offers to finance and HR professionals each year.
- Today's webinar will last for 60 minutes, ending at 4pm Eastern.
- The last 10 minutes of today's program have been reserved for Q&A.
- A PDF copy of today's slides is available right now for download.
- Recertification/education certificates will be emailed to those who qualify within 30 days of today's broadcast.
- Please participate in our brief survey at the conclusion of today's webinar.





About ADP

Over 570,000 clients worldwide

Pays 1 out of 6 in the U.S. 33M worldwide



Founded in 1949
Went public in 1961

45,000 Associates
In 60+ Countries

Revenues of approximately \$10 Billion

Electronically 'moving' \$1 Trillion annually

1 of 4 <u>AAA Rated</u> U.S. Industrial Companies (by Standard & Poor's & Moody's)

One of the world's leading providers of technology-based SaaS solutions to employers



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Are you planning to apply for CPE and/or RCH credits for attending today's webinar?

A. CPE Credit Only

D. No.

B. RCH Credit Only

E. Not Applicable

C. Both CPE & RCH Credits

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- Answer the required survey questions



What Are Our Goals For Today?

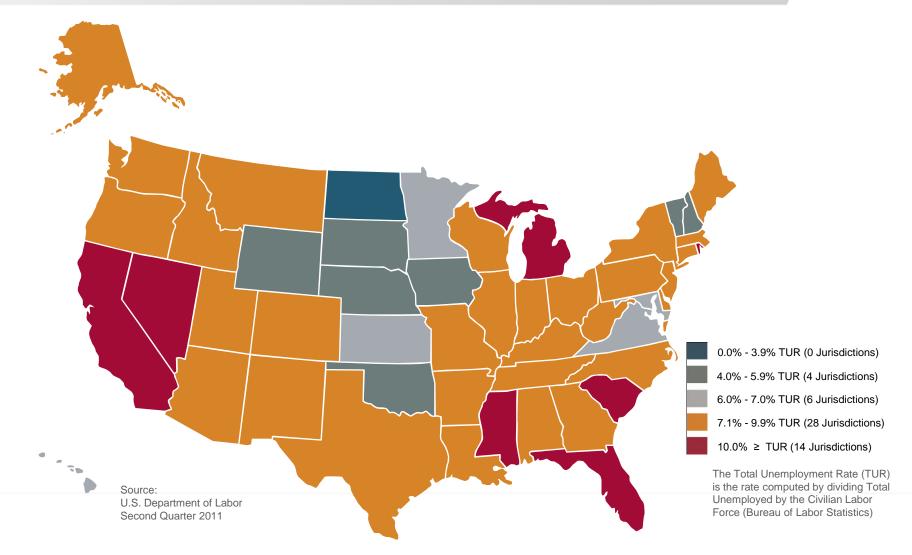
- National Unemployment Trend
- Effect of Economy on Unemployment Factors
- Unemployment Tax Administration
- Ul Integrity
- Understanding Separation Issues
- Unemployment Basics
- The Unemployment Process
- Understanding the Board of Review



National Unemployment Trend



Total Unemployment Rate Second Quarter 2011



^{*} Jurisdictions include 50 U.S. States, DC (Orange) and PR (Red)



Unemployment Compensation – Weekly Benefit Review

Traditional Unemployment Benefits

26

Maximum Weeks in most states

13 - 20

= 46 weeks

State Extended Benefits

Emergency Unemployment Compensation Program (EUC 08)

26

13

13 - 20

= 59 weeks

EUC 08 Program (Amended) – The Extension Act

26

13

7

13

Tier I

Tier II

TUR >6% 3 consecutive months

13 - 20 = **79 weeks**

The Worker Homeownership and Business Assistance Act

26

13

7

7

14

13

6

13 - 20

= 99 weeks

Tier II (Modified) Tier III
TUR > 6%

Tier IV

TUR > 8.5%

Effect of Economy on Unemployment Factors



Polling Question #1

- How many billions of TITLE XII loans are outstanding as of 2011?
- **A.** \$157B
- **B.** \$15B
- C. \$37.7B
- D. \$85B
- E. Not Applicable/Don't Know

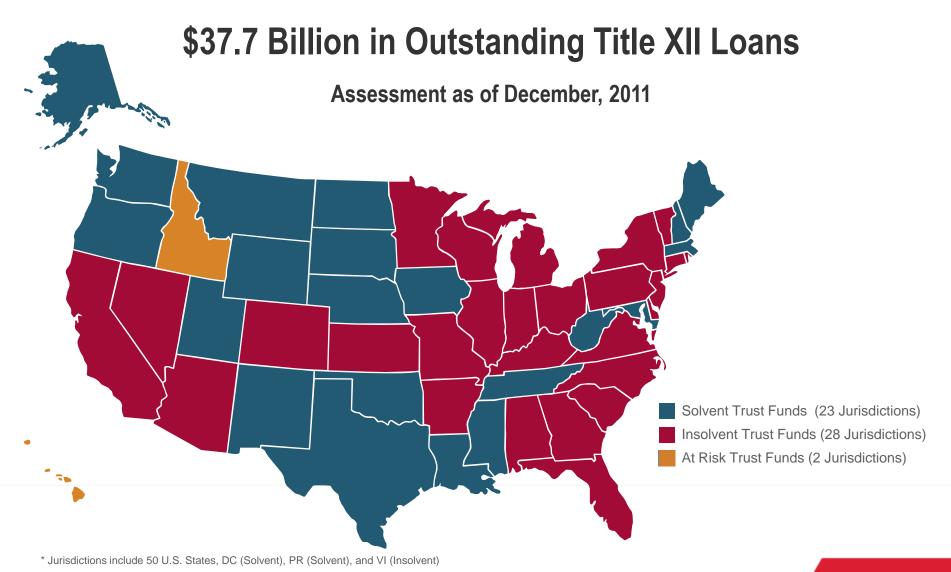
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Unemployment Trust Fund Solvency





Federal Unemployment (FUTA) Tax Review

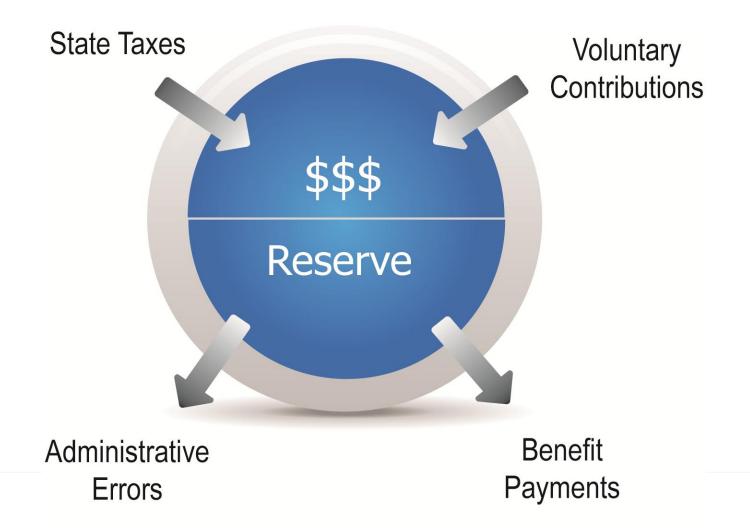
- Federal tax used for administration of state unemployment programs
- Since 1976, employers pay 0.8% of the first \$7,000 each employee earns in a calendar year up to \$56 per employee. As of July 1, 2011 employers will now pay 0.6% of the first \$7,000 or \$42 per employee
- States with insolvent trust funds borrow monies through Federal Title XII loans to pay for benefits
- If the loan remains outstanding for 2 years, employers in that state must pay an additional 0.3% or \$21 in FUTA per employee for a total of \$63
- An additional 0.3% is added each year a loan remains outstanding



Unemployment Tax Administration



Unemployment Tax and Benefit Review



Unemployment Tax Cost – State Example

Illinois 2011 Merit Rating

\$12,740.00 Taxable Wage Base

\$1,070.16 Maximum \$ Per Employee

\$89.18 Minimum \$ Per Employee

\$13,806.00 Maximum Claim Liability

*\$17,258 with Extended Benefits





The Tax Cost of One Rate Bracket

- Taxable Wage Base in Illinois is \$12,740
- XYZ pays taxes only on the first \$12,740 that each employee in Illinois earns in a calendar year
- XYZ has 1000 employees in Illinois for a total of \$12,740,000 in taxable wages
- XYZ's unemployment tax rate in 2011 was 2.4%
- Due to additional charges or the state increasing rate components, XYZ's rate increases one bracket in 2012 to 2.5%
- The unemployment tax rate increase of 0.1% on \$12,740,000 in taxable wages:

\$12,740



UI Integrity



UI Integrity – Purpose

Primary Purpose

- Improve Program Efficiency
- Reduce UI Overpayment Rates
 - Accuracy
 - Compliance

Goals

- Modernize UI Tax and Benefit Systems
- Prevent, Detect, and Recover UI Overpayments



Polling Question #2

- How much of the nearly \$38B in outstanding TITLE XII loans are projected to have been paid to claimants in error?
- **A.** \$11.2B

E. Not Applicable/Don't Know

- **B.** \$17.5B
- **C.** \$9.8B
- D. \$15.1B

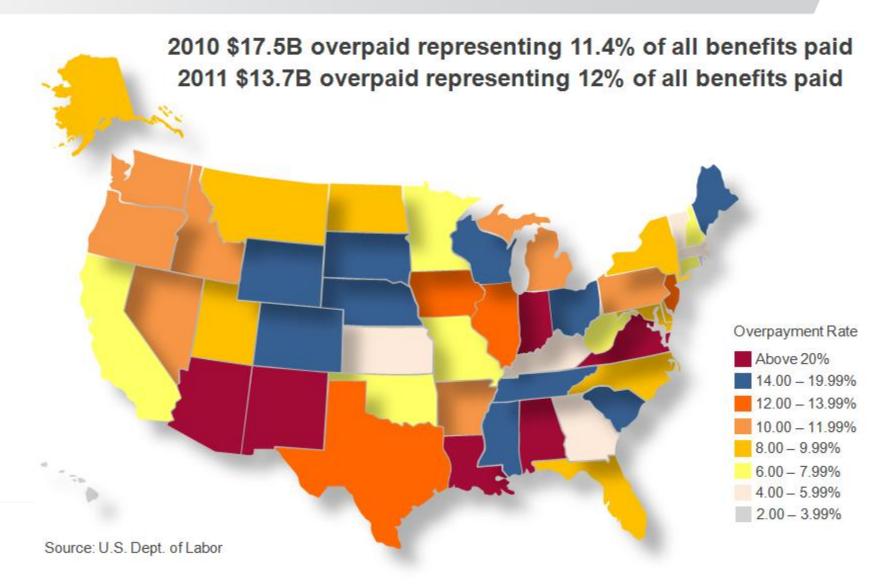
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Overpayments by State FY10



UI Integrity History

- Federal UI Integrity provisions continue to be reviewed year over year
 - 2006 Federal proposal requiring states to amend UI Law to prohibit non-charging of an employer for overpayments resulting from untimely or insufficient claim responses
 - 2007 Federal proposal prohibiting states from relieving employers charges due to a benefit overpayment if pattern of insufficiency exists
 - 2008 and 2009 Federal budget proposals included penalizing employers for repeated inaction leading to overpayments of unemployment benefits
 - 2010 2011 Federal budget proposal to make FUTA 0.2% Surtax permanent, provide funding incentives for UI Integrity functions
- Various legislation has passed at the state level penalizing employers and agents for not providing complete and accurate information in responses at the fact finding level

Detection of Overpayments is the Focus!



Federal UI Integrity Includes...

- States retain up to 5% of recovered overpayments and contributions collected due to employer fraud & misclassification to use for integrity activities
- 15% penalty required for amounts overpaid due to claimant fraud
- Requires charging employers if overpayment due to employer fault/pattern of behavior
- Expands Treasury Offset Program to permit recovery beyond fraud where there is claimant or employer fault
- Miscellaneous other provisions

HR4783 Passed December 2010 The Claims Resettlement Act of 2010



UI Integrity States

- UI Integrity assists in controlling claimant overpayments caused by insufficient and untimely responses from employers/agents
 - When claimants are overpaid, those benefits are often socialized & paid from a "general fund" which causes higher tax rates for all employers to replenish that fund in future years
 - Compliant states:

Arizona	Indiana	New York
Arkansas	Kansas	North Carolina
Colorado	Louisiana	Oklahoma
Connecticut	Michigan	Tennessee
Georgia	Minnesota	Utah
Hawaii	Nebraska	Vermont
lowa	Nevada	Washington
Idaho	New Mexico	Wisconsin

^{*} Added 2011



Technology

- States needed a resolution for some of the challenges they were facing, including:
 - Lack of resources
 - Increased workloads
 - Staff reduction
 - Legacy systems needed modernization
- UI SIDES is the Answer!
- ADP has been involved with UI SIDES from the beginning



History of SIDES

Initial Eligibility Determinations

- USDOL, States, Employers and Third Party Administrators very interested in improving timeliness and quality of information regarding reasons for job loss information
- National Association of State Workforce Agencies, Unemployment Insurance Committee formed a Work Group
- States, Employers, and TPAs worked together in developing format and concept of operation
- Tested the standard format and approach via a "Low Tech Test"
 - (GA, WI, CO, ADP, TALX, JC Penney, GM & Kelly Services)
- Established the UI SIDES Development Consortium
 - (GA, WI, CO, OH, UT, NJ, ADP, TALX, JC Penney)



What is SIDES

State Information Data Exchange System

Web based data exchange between state Unemployment
 Insurance agencies and employers & third party administrators

Computer to computer exchange

- Website and Web services Secure exchange
- Authentication Certificates
- Encrypted records and files

Data Standards and Technical Standards

- National Standard Formats with Edits, Validations, Business Rules
- Open design following industry standards
- Compliant with W3 standards



SIDES Operational Status – Initial Eligibility

States in Production:

- Arizona
- Colorado
- Georgia
- Michigan
- Mississippi
- New Jersey
- Ohio
- South Carolina
- Texas
- Utah
- Wisconsin

States Pending Production:

- Rhode Island
- New York

States in Development:

- Alabama
- Delaware
- Florida
- lowa
- Idaho
- Illinois
- Kansas
- Kentucky
- Louisiana
- Maryland
- Maine
- Massachusetts
- Missouri
- New Mexico

- Nevada
- New Hampshire
- North Dakota
- North Carolina
- Virginia
- Oklahoma
- Oregon
- Pennsylvania
- Puerto Rico
- South Dakota
- Tennessee
- Vermont
- Washington DC
- Wyoming



Advantages of SIDES

- Secure Electronic Exchange
- Single point of contact for both states and employers
- Standard format for data w/ edits and validations
- Error handling / confirmation of receipt
- Quality and timely information
- Electronic storage and retrieval
- Significant % of determinations can be made w/o further contact
- Fewer resources needed to gather information
 - Reduce follow-up phone calls
- Fewer unnecessary appeal hearings and reduced overpayments



Polling Question #3

- Given the current economic situation which factors do you think can be controlled by employers?
- A. FUTA Tax Credit
- **B.** State Taxable Wage Base
- C. SUI Tax Rates
- D. State Legislation
- E. Not Applicable/Don't Know

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The Basics of Unemployment



The Unemployment Process

Claimant

- Resignation
- Discharge

Lay off

Unemployment Office

- Prepare UI Claims
- Make Determination
- Conduct Appeal Hearing

Management

- Provide Separation Details
- Provide Supporting Documentation

Employer's Representative

- Obtain Separation Information / Documentation
- Consult with Managers & Supervisors
- Protest Claims / Prepare Appeals / Represent at the hearing
- Audit Benefit Charges



Best Practices – Discharge

Protesting a Claim for Discharge

Types of Discharges

- Violation of Policy
- Attendance
- Isolated Incident
- Job Performance

Summation of Final Incident

- Incident(s) that Led to Discharge
- Details of Final Incident

Prior Warnings

- Verbal Warning
- Written Warning
- Final Warning

Documentary Evidence

- Witness Statements
- Investigation Reports
- Video / Audio Recordings
- System Logs

Company Policy

- Page(s) from Handbook
- Signed Acknowledgement
- Stated Consequence
- Uniformity



Best Practices – Voluntary Quit

Protesting a Voluntary Quit

Types of Quits

- Resignation without Notice
- Job
 Dissatisfaction
- Other Employment
- Personal Reasons

Evidence of Quit

- Copy of Resignation Letter
- Exit Interview

Identifying Witness(es)

- Discussions Leading to Resignation
- Person Informed of Claimant's Intent to Resign

Key Elements to Consider

- Was Continuing Employment Available
- Was Claimant Allowed to Work through Notice Period

More Key Elements

- Express
 Concerns
 Prior to Quit
- Did Claimant Pursue all Available Alternatives



Differences Between Voluntary Quit and Discharge

Burden of Proof

- Voluntary Quit Claimant
- Discharge Employer

Key Elements

- Voluntary Quit
 - Claimant must prove good cause attributable to the employer
 - Claimant must prove he/she exhausted all available alternatives
- Discharge
 - Employer must prove that act(s) leading to separation were willful and deliberate
 - Employer must prove that the claimant knew or reasonably should have known that conduct would cause separation
 - Employer must prove that the claimant actions caused harm to the employer or employees



Understanding Lack of Work and No Misconduct

Claim Not Protestable

Lack of Work and No Misconduct

- Job Elimination
- Assignment Completed
- No Work Available
- Employer Reduced Hours
- Temporary Lack of Work
- Inability to Perform Job

Savings Opportunities

- Severance Pay
- Vacation Pay
- Wages in Lieu of Notice
- Holiday Pay
- Refusal of Suitable Work



The Claims Process

State Agency

- Issue Claim
- Expecting response compliant with UI Integrity mandates

Employer's Representative

- Access reported separation information
- Request any Required Details/missing information

Employer's Representative

- Responds to State Agency with detailed information
- Provides copy of supporting documentation



Unfavorable Determinations

State Agency

- Determines Claimant Eligible for Benefits
- Mail Determination to Employer

Employer's Representative

 Review Determination and Consult with Managers

File Appeal

- Compose Letter of Appeal
- Send Letter of Appeal to Agency in Compliance with State Law

No Appeal

- Store Permanent Record
- Monitor UI Account and Audit any Charges Assessed for Correctness



Favorable Determinations

State Agency

- Determines Claimant is Ineligible for Benefits
- Issues Determination

Employer's Representative

- Store Permanent Record of Determination
- Results Available on Insight Reports
- Monitor for Claimant Appeal

Employer's Representative

- Recover Pre-Determination/Decision benefit payments
- Recover Fraudulent Payments and Overpayments
- Audit Data for Wages and Benefits errors
- Keep Account Solvent and Avoid Erroneous Rate Increases



Unemployment Hearing

Preparation

When Do We Start Preparing?

Why Prepare Early?

Who Should Attend?

What Should We Present?

Upon Filing an Appeal Start Preparing

Limited Notice
Minimize Last
Minute
Preparation

First Hand Witness Custodian of Records Personnel File
Supporting
Documentation
Company Policy



Hearings – Employer's Representative Role

Hearing Process

Coach
Prepare
Witnesses
Participate

Distribute
Documentation
to All Parties

Submit Witness Name(s) and Phone Number(s) for Telephone Hearings

In-depth
Discussion
Regarding
Merits and
Jurisdictional
Hearing Issues

Provide Expert Consultation on Case Presentation

Provide Representation



Hearings – Your Role

What Should You Do?

First Hand
Witness
Participation
and Testimony
are Critical

In-person
Hearings Arrive
at least 15
Minutes in
Advance

Telephone Hearings Leave Phone Line Open

Be Prepared to Answer Basic Employment Questions Be Prepared to Discuss Separation In-Depth

Be Prepared to Explain Contents of Documentation

Hearing Representation

Responsibilities Prior To Hearing

- Prepare and Consult with Witnesses
- Review and Prepare
 Documentary Evidence

Responsibilities During Hearing

- Appear In-person/Telephone
- Direct and Cross Examine
 Claimant and witnesses

Employer's Representative

- Submit all necessary copies to Agency and Claimant
- Obtain an attorney if state requires

- Present Factual Arguments in support of Employer's Position
- Present Effective Closing argument



Unemployment Process Review

Board of Review

Consultation

 Factual and Legal Strength of Hearing Decision

Limitations

 Cannot Raise Issues That Were Not Raised At Hearing

Appeal

 Appeal Solely Based on Factual or Legal Errors

Develop Argument

- Opportunity To Present Written or Oral Argument
- Board Hearing



Understanding the Board of Review



Board of Review – Basics

What Happens at the BOR?

3 - 5 Member Panel Reviews Transcript

- Typed Transcript
- Tape Recorded Transcript

Legal Question

- Is ALJ's Decision "Clearly Erroneous?"
- Is Legal Conclusion Supported by Findings of Fact

Scope of Review

- Review is limited to the hearing record
- New evidence or testimony is not admissible

State Anomalies

- Hawaii has no Board of Review
- Minnesota Review Completed by Presiding ALJ
- Review Based Solely on Written Argument (MS, IL)



Success at the Board of Review

Basis for Argument

At The Hearing

- Take Detailed Notes
 - Testimony
 - Questions From ALJ
 - Possible Procedural Errors

After The Hearing

- Review Notes Against Findings of Fact
- Make Certain All Substantive Testimony Included in Findings of Fact

Procedural Errors

- Did ALJ Fail to Swear Someone In?
- Did ALJ Refuse to Call a Witness You Wanted to Testify?
- Did ALJ Refuse to Admit/Address Documents?
- Any Unprofessional Conduct?



Credibility Determinations v. Judicial Error

Credibility – ALJ

- Most credible witness in "He-said, She-said" Situations
- Tie Goes to the Side that Doesn't Bear the Burden of Proof
- Board of Review Does not have Discretion to Substitute Own Credibility Determination

Judicial Error

- Error in Fact or Legal Error
- Findings of Fact does not Support Decision
- Law does not Support Decision
- Procedural or Administrative Errors Aggrieved One Party to the Proceedings



Weight and Sufficiency





Hearing / BOR Participation

Re-openings / Postponements

Business Needs

- Generally Not Considered Good Cause
- Weigh Your Options
 - Liability vs.
 Business Need
 - Strength of Case

Emergencies

- Illness
- Uncontrollable Event/Circumstance
- Obtain Documented Proof for Use in Future Proceeding
 - Medical Statement
 - Police Report

Impossibility

- Traveling on Business, etc.
- Newly Discovered evidence (posthearing)



Summary

Unemployment Insurance is more than just an organizational expense. It is a tax, and like other taxes, it reduces profits.

However, unlike other taxes, it is controllable!



Controllable Areas

- Personnel Practices
- Consultation & Training
- Claims Administration
- Hearing Representation
- Audits & Tax Reviews
- Management Reports



Three Choices...

Passive Participation

Create an In-house Program

Use a Third Party Administrator...



Questions



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