## MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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(New	Draft of S.P. 74	2, L.D. 2045)
	SECOND REGULAR	SESSION
ONE H	UNDRED AND ELEVEN	TH LEGISLATURE
Legislative Docur	ment	No. 2338
S.P. 861		In Senate, March 21, 1984
		ot from the Committee on Labor.
	esented by Senator Dutre vreau of Lewiston, Senat	emble of York. Cosponsored by or Brown of Washington and
	JOY J.	O'BRIEN, Secretary of the Senate
	STATE OF MA	INE
NIN	IN THE YEAR OF ETEEN HUNDRED AND	
Inter	CT to Provide for est Charges Incur s to the Unemploy Fund.	
Be it enacted follows:	by the People of	the State of Maine as
Sec. 1.	26 MRSA §1165 is	enacted to read:
§1165. Feder	al Advance Intere	st Fund
cial nonlaps ceipts, inclu lected from t tion 1241, sh investment o	ing fund in the S ding interest, fi he special assess all be paid into	st Fund shall be a spe- tate Treasury. All re- nes and penalties col- ment as defined in sec- this fund. Income from all be deposited to the
		in the fund shall be disbursed in the same

1 manner and under the same conditions and requirements 2 as are provided by law for other special funds in the 3 State Treasury.

The money in this fund shall be used exclusively for the purpose of paying interest incurred on advances received from the Federal Unemployment Trust Fund and any associated administrative costs. If, as of December 31st of any year, no interest is payable and no balance of interest-bearing advances exists in the Unemployment Compensation Fund, the unobligated and unencumbered balance of the Federal Advance Interest Fund in excess of \$50,000 shall be transferred to the Unemployment Compensation Fund by January 31st of the following year.

## Sec. 2. 26 MRSA §1241 is enacted to read:

## §1241. Special assessment

- 17 <u>1. Definitions. As used in this section, unless</u>
  18 <u>the context otherwise indicates, the following terms</u>
  19 have the following meanings.
  - A. "Advance" means a loan made from the Federal Unemployment Trust Fund to the state's Unemployment Compensation Fund on which interest will be due and payable if the loan is not repaid by the due date set out by the Federal Government.
  - B. "Anticipated interest" means the amount of interest that will be due on an advance under federal law on its interest due date if the advance is not repaid by the interest due date.
  - C. "Assessment quarter" means the calendar quarter in which an advance is received.
  - D. "Assessment rate" means a rate equal to the percentage, rounded to the next highest 1/10th of 1%, derived if the amount of interest that will be due if an advance is not repaid by the interest due date, minus any existing unobligated and unencumbered balance in the Federal Advance Interest Fund, is divided by the taxable wages reported by contributing employers for the calendar quarter in the immediately preceding calendar

- 1 year that corresponds to the assessment quarter.
- E. "Federal Advance Interest Fund" means the fund defined in section 1165.
- F. "Interest due date" means:

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- (1) The date on which anticipated interest is due to the Federal Government on an advance which was not repaid by the due date set by the Federal Government; or
  - (2) If the Federal Government allows the State to defer repayment of an advance and anticipated interest on the advance, the date on which the deferred repayment is due to the Federal Government.
  - G. "Subsequent assessment quarter" means a calendar quarter subsequent to the assessment quarter.
- 2. Special assessment. If an advance has not been repaid during the assessment quarter for the advance and the balance in the Federal Advance Interest Fund is insufficient to pay the anticipated interest charges that will be due on the advance on its interest due date, and if, using standards adopted under the Maine Administrative Procedure Act, the Commissioner of Labor determines that it is probable that the advance will not be repaid by the interest due date, then the Commissioner of Labor may assess a special assessment for that assessment quarter. The amount of an employer's special assessment shall be determined by multiplying the wages for employment taxable to an employer under section 1221 for that quarter by the assessment rate. Assessments shall be paid into the Federal Advance Interest Fund for use in paying interest on the advance.
- After the money is received from the special assessment for the assessment quarter, if the balance in the Federal Advance Interest Fund is still not suffi-
- 37 cient to pay the interest charges that will be due on
- the advance on its interest due date, then the com-
- 39 missioner may assess further special assessments in
- 40 subsequent assessment quarters to raise the balance

- in the Federal Advance Interest Fund up to a balance sufficient to pay the interest charges. All provisions in this section that apply to the special assessment also shall apply to these further special assessments.
- No special assessments may be assessed if sufficient unobligated and unencumbered funds are present in the Federal Advance Interest Fund to pay the anticipated interest on the advance on its due date.
  - 3. Employers liable for special assessment. Each employer subject to this chapter, other than those liable for payments in lieu of contributions, shall be liable for special assessments.

- 4. Receipts. All receipts collected from a special assessment, including interest, fines and penalties on special assessments not paid when due, shall be paid into the Federal Advance Interest Fund.
  - 5. Experience rating records. No special assessment may be credited to any employer's experience rating record.
  - 6. Other provisions of chapter. All provisions of this chapter and rules promulgated under this chapter regarding payments, time limits, dates of payment, reports, interest and penalties on amounts not paid by employers when due, fines, liens and warrants which apply to the collection of contributions also shall apply to the collection of special assessments.

1.7

 Section 1 establishes a fund which can be used for the payment of interest charges incurred on federal advances to the state's Unemployment Compensation Fund. In the past, advances were interest free, but Congress has now passed legislation requiring states to make interest payments on advances. A special and separate fund is required because interest payments may not be made directly from the Unemployment Compensation Fund.

Section 2 establishes the conditions under which a special assessment will be charged to generate revenues to make interest payments. If a federal advance has not been repaid during the calendar quarter in which it was received and the balance in the Federal Advance Interest Fund is insufficient to pay the anticipated interest on the interest due date, the Commissioner of Labor may assess employers a special assessment for the quarter if it is probable the advance will not be repaid in time to avoid interest charges. The assessment is not automatic; for example, the commissioner may choose not to assess a special assessment if the advance was a cash-flow loan that will be repaid before the interest due date.

Unobligated, unencumbered money already in the fund is subtracted from the total interest due in calculating the formula for the assessment rate. However, money in the fund raised to pay interest charges on an advance is obligated for payment of interest and may not be subtracted from the total interest due in calculating the assessment rate to repay anticipated interest on another separate advance.

If, on December 31st, no interest is payable and no balance of federal interest-bearing advances exists in the Unemployment Compensation Fund, the unobligated and unencumbered balance of the Federal Advance Interest Fund in excess of \$50,000 shall be transferred to the Unemployment Compensation Fund. This relatively small balance will be kept in the fund to meet emergency situations, such as a natural disaster leading to unexpected unemployment compensation claims and the necessity for a 2nd advance in the same calendar year. This unusual condition

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