

D19-22
Collection of DWD-UI Debts

Date: September 19, 2019
Proposed by: DWD
Prepared by: Bureau of Legal Affairs

ANALYSIS OF PROPOSED UI LAW CHANGE
Collection of DWD-UI Debts

1. Description of Proposed Change

Section 71.93(8)(b) requires State agencies and DOR to enter into an agreement to have DOR collect debts owed to agencies. The debts are only referred to DOR if: (1) they are 90+ days delinquent; (2) the agency is not actively negotiating payment terms with the debtor; (3) the debt is not under appeal; (4) the debtor is not making acceptable payments to the agency. Before referring a debt to DOR, the agency must give the debtor 30 days' notice of the referral. The DOR Secretary may waive the referral of certain debts.

When a debt is referred to DOR, DOR must charge the debtor a collection fee, which is added to the debt. The fee is used to pay DOR's administrative costs of collection; any excess amount of fees lapses to the general fund. DOR apparently collects this fee before applying payments to the underlying debt. The expected amount of the fee is 15% of the total debt.

If DOR were to assume collection of debts owed to the Unemployment Insurance Division, DWD estimates that it will take about 5,000 to 7,000 hours of work by information technology staff to cease DWD's automated collections actions, which would cost DWD between \$430,000 to \$602,000 in technology costs alone to refer DWD-UI debts to DOR. This sum does not include DWD collections staff time to handle the referral of debts at the beginning of the referral process or on an ongoing basis.

The assessment of the collection fee and the application of payments to the collection fee before the underlying debt raise two important issues for DWD. First, the fee will increase the total amount owed by debtors—employers who owe delinquent taxes and claimants who owe benefit overpayments—to DWD.

D19-22
Collection of DWD-UI Debts

Second, DOR's application of amounts collected to the collection fee before the underlying debt will have a negative effect on the balance of the Unemployment Reserve Fund, the Unemployment Interest Payment Fund, the Interest and Penalty appropriation, and the Unemployment Program Integrity Fund. The collection on the underlying debts will necessarily be reduced by the amount of the collection fee—15%—which will result in delayed satisfaction of debts. DWD collected about \$428 million during the period of 2011 through March 2018. If the 15% fee applied to that entire amount, DOR would have charged \$64.2 million in fees during that period.

A higher Reserve Fund balance typically results in lower contribution rates for most employers. If DWD is unable to recover delinquent contributions and benefit overpayments, which are deposited into the Trust Fund, as it currently does due to the imposition of the collection fee, the Reserve Fund balance will decrease. This could result in a change to a schedule with higher tax rates. When compared to other debts, unemployment debts are therefore unique because *the increased collection of unemployment debts directly results in reduced unemployment taxes for Wisconsin employers.*

DWD charges interest on delinquent contributions at a rate of 0.75% per month, which is 9.00% annually. DWD does not assess interest on interest, penalties, or benefit overpayments.¹ When a debt is referred to DOR for collection, it “may assess interest” on the debt as it does with taxes owed to DOR.² DOR charges 12% annual interest on unpaid taxes that are not delinquent but charges 18% annual interest on delinquent taxes.³

¹ Wis. Stat. § 108.16(10m) (DWD may not charge interest on benefit overpayments.).

² Wis. Stat. § 71.93(8)(b)5.

³ Wis. Stat. §§ 71.82(2)(a) and (b); Wis. Admin. Code §§ Tax 2.88(1) and (2).

D19-22
Collection of DWD-UI Debts

It is unclear whether the DOR 12% interest rate is charged on the interest that accrued before the debt is referred to DOR. If so, it would result in interest being charged on interest, which DWD does not currently do.

After debts are referred to DOR for collection, DOR must apply payments to debts according to a statutory priority list.⁴ Amounts owed to DOR are paid first. Then, delinquent child support is paid. Third, criminal restitution debts are satisfied. Debts referred to DOR collection are paid fourth. As discussed above, DWD expects a reduced collection rate due to the collection fee, which will likely cause an increase in employer taxes. DWD should also expect the subordinate treatment of its debts to have a similar effect on the Trust Fund and employer taxes.

The Department proposes a law change to prohibit DOR from collecting debts on behalf of the Unemployment Insurance Division. This change will ensure that employers and claimants are not assessed additional fees when repaying their debts. And, this law change will ensure that state recoveries of debts owed to the Unemployment Insurance Division continue to be maximized for the benefit of the Trust Fund. DWD has just as many, if not more, collection tools available to it as DOR. DWD should not expect to increase its debt recovery rate if it refers its debts to DOR. As discussed above, *the imposition of the collection fee will reduce DWD's recoveries.*

2. Proposed Statutory Changes

Section 71.93(8)(b)2. of the statutes is amended to read:

The department may enter into agreements described under subd. 1. with the courts, the legislature, authorities, as defined in s. 16.41 (4), and local units of government. The department shall not enter into an agreement described under subd. 1 to collect amounts owed under ch. 108.

⁴ Wis. Stat. § 71.93(3).

D19-22
Collection of DWD-UI Debts

3. Effects of Proposed Change

- a. **Policy.** The proposed change is expected to ensure that debtors who owe debts to the Unemployment Insurance Division are not subjected to unnecessary surcharges.
- b. **Administrative.** None expected.
- c. **Fiscal.** None expected.

4. State and Federal Issues

There are no known federal conformity issues with this proposal. The Department recommends that any changes to the unemployment insurance law be sent to the U.S. Department of Labor for conformity review.

Based on DWD's reading of DOR's debt referral contract, DWD must remit any amounts it recovers for a referred debt to DOR. US-DOL may consider this to be a violation of the immediate deposit standard, which would cause Wisconsin to not substantially comply with federal law. And, US-DOL may consider this type of remittance to be a violation of the withdrawal standard, which permits, with few exceptions, the withdrawal of funds from the Trust Fund only for the payment of unemployment benefits.⁵

5. Proposed Effective/Applicability Date

This proposal would be effective with the proposed changes in the UIAC Agreed Bill.

⁵ 26 USC § 3304(a)(4); 42 USC § 503(a)(5).