

KY Office of Unemployment Insurance Update

Presenters

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KY Office of Unemployment Insurance

- Unemployment insurance is a program structured as a partnership between the federal government and states
- States typically set the parameters of their unemployment programs within federal guidelines, including payroll tax rates and wage bases for covered workers
- KY OUI has been housed in the Department of Workforce Investment

Staffing

Technology

Communication

Trust Fund

Kentucky OUI in 2020

Staffing

- Prior hiring freeze had resulted in an 18% decrease in field personnel and a 25% decrease in office personnel
- There were zero staff dedicated to in-person unemployment services at Career Centers
- Only 23 staff in the Adjudications Branch who could adjudicate UI claims

Technology

- Overdue technology upgrades
- A UI system that was still coded in 1970's COBOL
- RFP for a new system was released in 2020, just before COVID-19

We were on the road to changing the way we delivered UI customer service – a balanced approach including technology, phone and in-person services – when COVID-19 hit Kentucky.

2017 EMPLOYMENT CUTS

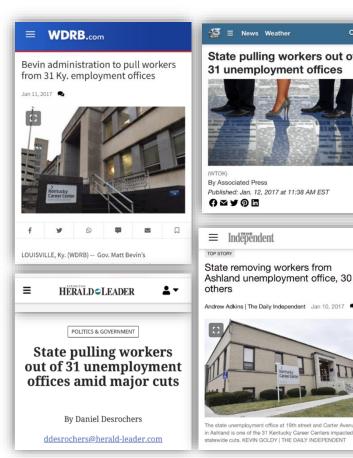


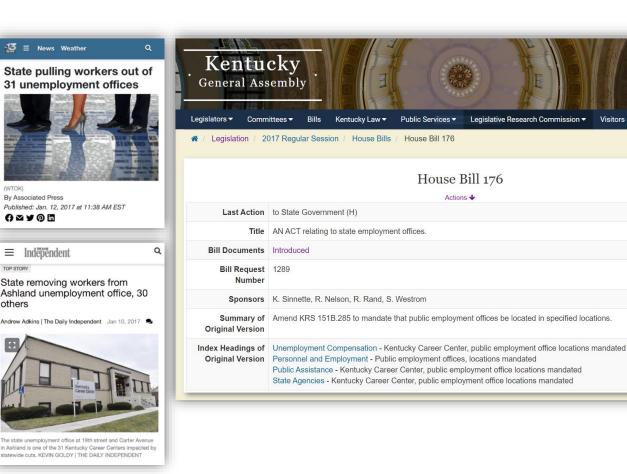


- Loss of 29 Unemployment offices
- Went from **51 offices to** $\frac{2}{2}$
- Lost 95 employees
- 20 year-old system
- Unemployment office budget went from \$41 million in 2010 to \$25 million in 2018



Ashland, Bardstown, Campbellsville, Carrollton, Central City, Columbia, Corbin, Danville, Florence, Frankfort, Georgetown, Glasgow, Harlan, Henderson, Lebanon, Leitchfield, Liberty, Louisville (Preston Highway), Madisonville (2 locations), Mayfield, Maysville, Middlesboro, Murray, Pikeville, Richmond, Russell Springs, Shelbyville, Shepherdsville, Springfield and Winchester.





Public Services ▼

House Bill 176

House Bill 176 Actions +

Legislative Research Commission ▼

Visitors & Education ▼

The Anatomy of a UI Claim

Before COVID-19

- Available to traditional employees when they were unemployed through no fault of their own (furloughed, laid off, etc.)
- Benefits were designed to be shortterm (26 weeks only)
- Application was thorough, not fast
- There are 27 variables that can "stop," delay, or disqualify a claim
- Average number of new claims filed per month (in the 90 days before COVID-19): 3,500

After COVID-19

- Expanded eligibility to non-traditional workers (self employed, independent contractors, etc.)
- Claims were extended in duration
- Application process that disqualified the newly eligible before we had a chance to modify
- Expanded to four programs

COVID-19 Unemployment Programs

Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA)

 Federal program providing 39 weeks of unemployment benefits for workers not otherwise eligible for regular unemployment benefits, selfemployed individuals, contract workers, and business owners.

Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation (PEUC)

Federal program
 providing an
 additional 13 weeks of
 unemployment
 benefits for
 unemployed workers
 who have exhausted
 regular unemployment
 benefits and whose
 benefit year expires
 on or after July 1,
 2019.

Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (PUC)

 Federal stimulus program providing an additional \$600 of benefits per week to all unemployed workers receiving regular unemployment compensation, PUA or PEUC, including parttime workers, through week ending July 25, 2020.

90 Days Before COVID-19

December 8, 2019 – March 7, 2020

44,841

Total number of new claims filed

77%

· Percent of eligible claims paid

\$109,668,404

Total amount of UI funds distributed

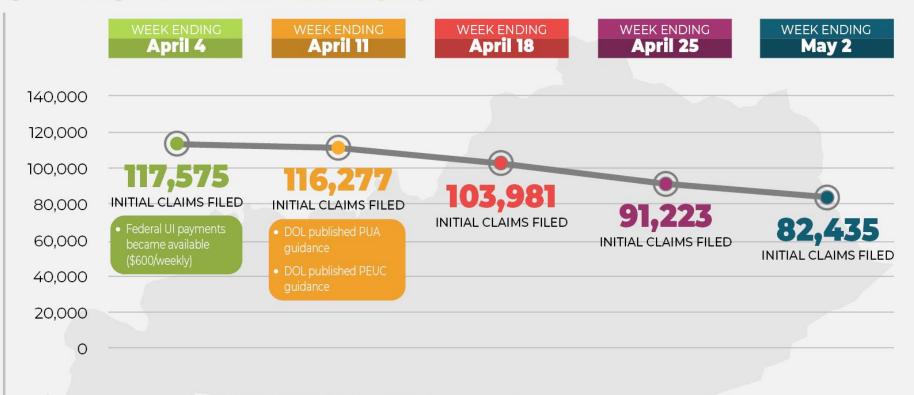
\$583,963,955

Balance of KY UI Trust Fund (as of 03/07/2020)

CLAIMS FILED MARCH 2020

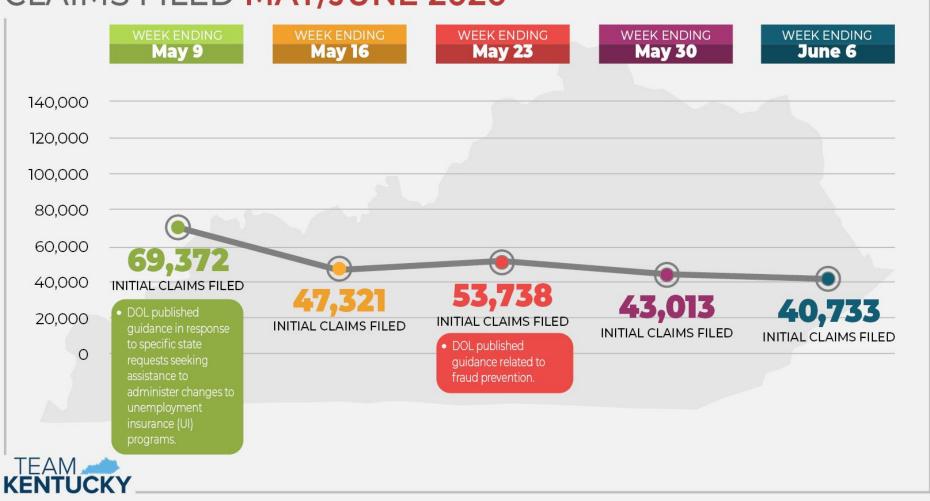


CLAIMS FILED APRIL 2020

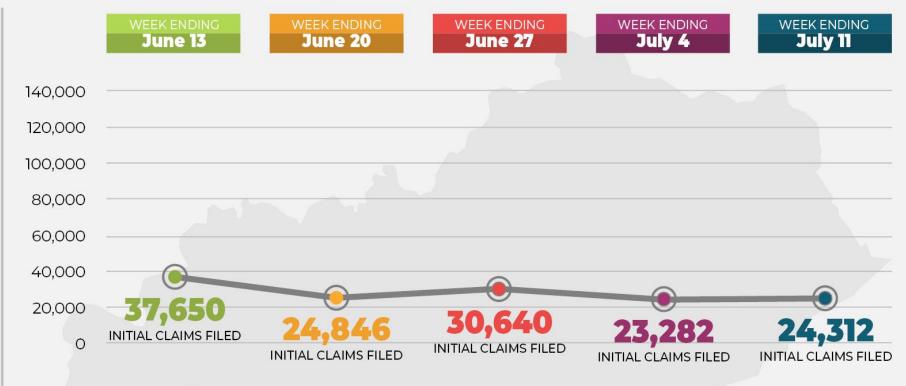




CLAIMS FILED MAY/JUNE 2020



CLAIMS FILED JUNE/JULY 2020





Where Are We Today?

March 8, 2020 - July 11, 2020

1,071,355

Total number of new claims filed

77%

· Percent of eligible claims paid

11,739,518

Total number of calls received

\$3,227,068,980

Total amount of UI funds distributed

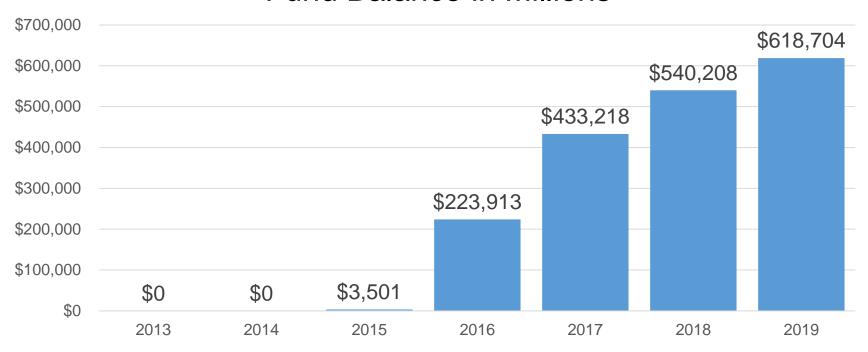
KY Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund

- The Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund is Kentucky's pool of employer taxes available to pay traditional unemployment insurance benefits
- In January 2009, at the height of the Great Recession, employer taxes and trust fund reserves were no longer sufficient to cover the claims filed against the Kentucky UI Trust Fund
- By the end of 2009, Kentucky had borrowed more than \$500 million in federal Title XII loans to meet benefit payment obligations

- Kentucky's Title XII advance balance was eliminated and solvency restored by Jan. 1, 2016
- Solvency of the UI Trust Fund was achieved through the implementation of updates to Kentucky's unemployment insurance laws, including a reduction in benefits, the introduction of a waiting week period, and increases to the taxable wage base
- The financial condition of the UI Trust Fund depends on three factors: state benefit payments, contributions and interest revenues, and taxable wages

Recent Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund History

Fund Balance in Millions



Federal Additions to UI Trust Fund

Federal Funding

- The federal CARES Act (passed March 2020) established the creation of the Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation Fund
- This houses all federal pandemic unemployment compensation,
 - Pandemic Unemployment Assistance
 - Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation
 - Pandemic Extended Unemployment Compensation
- Kentucky's federally funded UI trust fund was established on April 7, 2020

Federal Loan

- To provide security to state's unemployment insurance trust funds, the CARES Act allows to access zerointerest loans
- Kentucky was approved for a \$865 million loan in June 2020
- Loan comes in three transfers over the months of June, July, and August
- \$215 million was made available on 6/11

UI Trust Fund Projections

\$0

Balance of KY UI Trust Fund (as of 07/20/2020)

\$102,000,000

 Balance of Federal UI Trust Fund drawdown (as of 07/20/2020)

\$425,000,000

 Drawdown projection by end of September

\$650,000,000

 Drawdown projection by end of December

Challenges & Obstacles

Challenges We Inherited

- Understaffed
- Trust Fund Solvency
- Antiquated Technology
- Security Threats

Obstacles that Arose

- Volume of Claims
- Phone Line Capacity & Transition
- System Modifications for New Programs
- Staffing Quantity vs. Quality
- Untimely Guidance from the Federal Department of Labor

Ernst & Young Updates

Date	Total Issues or Claims Processed	Pre 2020	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Month Unknown
7/8	326	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	326
7/9	994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	994
7/10	1,525	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,525
7/13	1,589	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,589
7/14	2,408	9	7	12	120	1,208	577	346	6	123
7/15	3,793	3	1	2	161	1,847	1,135	620	12	12
7/16	4,513	1	1	44	695	1,918	1,251	562	12	29
7/17	5,725	8	10	61	712	2,422	1,716	731	28	37
7/18	2,311	3	8	132	502	668	669	308	15	6
7/20	6,024	1	22	93	1,272	1,928	1800	879	17	12
7/21	9,913	2	84	482	3,822	2,525	2,022	937	27	12
Total	39,121	27	133	826	7,284	12,516	9,170	4,383	117	4,665

Total Issues/Claims Processed through July 21: 39,121

Recent In-Person Services

Frankfort	• 5,754 (as of 7/17)
Ashland	• 1,316
Owensboro	• 886
Somerset	• 1,155
Hopkinsville	• 1,092
Covington	• 906
Prestonsburg	• 720

Questions

