

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, DC 20515

October 5, 2022

The Honorable JB Pritzker
Office of the Governor
401 S. Spring St.
Springfield, IL 62704

Dear Governor Pritzker,

Illinois is among only four states that have not yet acted to eliminate outstanding state unemployment trust fund account loan balances.

Without repayment, Main Street businesses are at risk of facing higher taxes that will undercut job creation and drive prices higher just as families and small businesses are struggling with record-high inflation and a looming recession.

This self-imposed pain is preventable. As Members of the House Ways and Means Committee that oversees unemployment benefits, we urge you to address this delinquency promptly and responsibly by tapping your significant budget surplus or applying federal coronavirus aid to ensure Illinois employers and workers across the state do not bear the burden of the state's inaction.

Illinois has received an unprecedented amount of federal aid and has a reported budget surplus of \$418 million.¹ Yet as of October 3, 2022, Illinois has an outstanding pandemic-era federal unemployment insurance loan of \$1.3 billion.² While many states had to borrow from the federal government to support a surge in unemployment claims during the pandemic, Illinois is one of only four states that continue to be in debt.

On top of the already increasing wage demands of inflation, Illinois employers could see an increase in their net federal unemployment taxes in 2023, with the rate going from \$42 per covered employee to \$63 employee.

Twenty-two states were forced to take federal loans during the pandemic and most used COVID relief funds to pay back those loans to responsibly restore their trust funds and avoid raising taxes on employers.

¹ <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2021-11-09/illinois-projects-2022-surplus-but-deficits-back-next-four-years>

² <https://fiscaldata.treasury.gov/datasets/ssa-title-xii-advance-activities/advances-to-state-unemployment-funds-social-security-act-title-xii>

Despite receiving \$4.9 billion in federal Coronavirus Relief Funds, Illinois has failed to pay back its outstanding loan in a timely manner.³ As a result, on November 10th, businesses in Illinois could face a Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA) tax offset credit reduction resulting in a FUTA tax increase.

FUTA imposes a 6.0 percent gross federal unemployment tax rate on the first \$7,000 paid annually by employers to each employee, resulting in a maximum federal tax of \$420 per employee per year. Employers in states with programs approved by the Department of Labor, may credit up to 5.4 percentage points of state unemployment taxes paid against the 6.0 percent tax rate, making the minimum net federal unemployment tax rate 0.6 percent. Because most employees earn more than the \$7,000 taxable wage ceiling in a calendar year, the FUTA tax typically is \$42 per worker per year.

However, employers in states whose unemployment insurance funds have outstanding federal advances for of two or more consecutive years, like Illinois, could have their FUTA credit reduced by 0.3 percent for each year of outstanding balances if they fail to make repayment by November 10th. For outstanding balances of more than 3 years, a second credit reduction applies, and after 5 years, a different FUTA credit reduction calculation kicks in.

We urge you and the state's legislature to prioritize repayment of this outstanding federal loan to prevent any additional economic burden on employers and workers in Illinois.

Sincerely,



Kevin Brady

Republican Leader

Committee on Ways and Means



Darin LaHood

Committee on Ways and Means

³ <https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/136/Payments-to-States-and-Units-of-Local-Government.pdf>