

**SUPPORTING STATEMENT FOR
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (UI) TITLE XII ADVANCES AND VOLUNTARY
REPAYMENT PROCESS**

OMBCONTROL NO. 1205-0199

This information collection request (ICR) requests an extension without change to 1205-0199, Unemployment Insurance (UI) Title XII Advances and Voluntary Repayment Process.

A. JUSTIFICATION

- 1. Explain the circumstances that make the collection of information necessary. Identify any legal or administrative requirements that necessitate the collection. Attach a copy of the appropriate section of each statute and regulation mandating or authorizing the collection of information.**

Title XII, [Section 1201](#) of the Social Security Act (SSA), 42 U.S.C. 1321, provides that advances (loans) shall be made to states from the Federal Unemployment Account (FUA). The law further sets out specific requirements to be met by the states before such advances can be made, e.g.

- The Governor must apply for advances.
- The application must cover a three month period.
- The Secretary of Labor must be furnished with estimates of the amounts needed in each month of the 3 month loan period.
- Although there is no regulatory requirement, the actual number of respondents can vary based on the latest economic conditions; therefore, a PRA clearance is needed.

Section 1201(a)(3) further states "For purposes of this subsection --

(A) an application for an advance shall be made on such forms, and shall contain such information and data (fiscal and otherwise) concerning the operation and administration of the State unemployment compensation law as the Secretary of Labor deems necessary or relevant to the performance of his duties under this title.

(B) the amount required by any State for the payment of compensation in any month shall be determined with due allowance for contingencies and taking into account all other amounts that will be available in the state's unemployment fund for the payment of compensation in such month, and

(C) the term 'compensation' means cash benefits payable to individuals with respect to their unemployment exclusive of expenses of administration."

[Section 1202\(a\)](#) of the SSA, 42 U.S.C. 1322, provides that the Governor of any state may at any time request that funds be transferred from the account of such state to the FUA in repayment of

part or all of the balance of advances made to such state under Section 1201, specified in the request.

The Solicitor of Labor has determined that, for the state to legally meet the requirements of Sections 1201 and 1202, an electronic signature meets the requirement that an original letter signed by the Governor of the state, or the person to whom this authority has been officially delegated by the Governor, is the acceptable legal document.

2. Indicate how, by whom, and for what purpose the information is to be used. Except for a new collection, indicate the actual use the agency has made of the information received from the current collection.

The information provided by the Governor or State workforce Agency Representative is used by the Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration (ETA), Office of Workforce Security (OWS), as follows:

- As a control to assure that the loan or repayment request is legal;
- For fund control purposes for the FUA and statistical data pertaining to loans, repayments, etc.;
- As the basis for triggering further instructions to the U.S. Treasury Department, Bureau of Fiscal Service (BFS) authorizing transfer of the amounts certified for advance from the FUA to the state's account in the Unemployment Trust Fund (UTF), or transfer of requested voluntary repayment amount(s) from the state's account in the UTF to the FUA;
- As the basis for providing instructions to the U.S. Treasury Department, BFS authorizing the creation of sub-accounts within the state Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund that will ensure the proper categorization of funds and enable the states to use those funds for purposes other than benefit payment and not have them affect the potential or actual calculation of a loan balance
- Transfer of the amounts certified for advance from the FUA to the state's account in the UTF, or transfer of requested voluntary repayment amount(s) from the state's account in the UTF to the FUA; and
- To assure that benefit payments can continue to be made in states whose funds have become insolvent.

If this collection was not conducted, states would have no mechanism to request loans, request voluntary repayment of outstanding advances, or to partition funds for approved purposes other than benefit payment within their Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund.

3. Describe whether, and to what extent, the collection of information involves the use of automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses, and the basis for the decision for adopting this means of collection. Also, describe any consideration of using information technology to reduce burden.

Only the Governor of the state, or the person to whom this authority has officially been delegated by the Governor, can legally request Title XII advances or authorize repayments from the state's account in the UTF. These requests are nearly universally submitted through the Loan and Repayment Application System (LARAS) electronic reporting system; however states are permitted to submit physically signed documents through standard mail.

4. Describe efforts to identify duplication. Show specifically why any similar information already available cannot be used or modified for use for the purposes described in Item A.2 above.

There is no duplication of effort involved in the request or repayment procedures.

5. If the collection of information impacts small businesses or other small entities, describe any methods used to minimize burden.

The information collection does not impact small businesses or other small entities.

6. Describe the consequence to federal program or policy activities if the collection is not conducted or is conducted less frequently, as well as any technical or legal obstacles to reducing burden.

All states are potential borrowers. Only borrowing states are subject to the repayment provisions of the SSA. The need for advances or the ability to repay advances is determined by the state through constant monitoring of the unemployment rate, benefit claims loads, collections of unemployment insurance contributions from employers, and expenditure of unemployment funds for benefit payments. All of these functions are ongoing in every state as a part of everyday operations. When there are insufficient funds in a state's unemployment fund to meet benefit payment obligations, the agency prepares a letter to the Secretary of Labor to be forwarded over with the signature of the Governor requesting repayable interest-bearing advances. Conversely, if a borrowing state determines that there are sufficient funds in its unemployment fund to do so, a letter requesting a voluntary repayment (partial or in full) of outstanding advances is prepared to the Secretary of Labor over the signature of the Governor of the state or his designate. There is no regular schedule for submission of requests by states.

Similarly, distributions from federal accounts or general revenue to state Unemployment Insurance Trust Funds are highly unpredictable, occurring only two or three times in the last decade. The need for correspondence from states authorizing the U.S. Treasury Department, BFS to manage the state account in a particular way will flow from these congressionally mandated distributions.

7. Explain any special circumstances that would cause an information collection to be conducted in a manner:

- **requiring respondents to report information to the agency more often than quarterly;**
- **requiring respondents to prepare a written response to a collection of information in fewer than 30 days after receipt of it;**
- **requiring respondents to submit more than an original and two copies of any document;**
- **requiring respondents to retain records, other than health, medical, government contract, grant-in-aid, or tax records for more than three years;**
- **in connection with a statistical survey, that is not designed to produce valid and reliable results that can be generalized to the universe of study;**
- **requiring the use of statistical data classification that has not been reviewed and approved by OMB;**
- **that includes a pledge of confidentiality that is not supported by authority established in statute or regulation, that is not supported by disclosure and data security policies that are consistent with the pledge, or which unnecessarily impedes sharing of data with other agencies for compatible confidential use; or**
- **requiring respondents to submit proprietary trade secret, or other confidential information unless the agency can demonstrate that it has instituted procedures to protect the information's confidentiality to the extent permitted by law.**

This information collection is necessary to satisfy the statutory requirements of the SSA. The state is actually the party requesting either an advance, a partitioning of revenue, or authorization to repay. Without the state - generated request there would be no transaction. Requests for advances or voluntary repayments are based on states' need or ability to repay. There are no anticipated circumstances that would require respondents to prepare a written response outside of the specific conditions described above. Only original letters or electronic signature letters from the Governor or his designate are required. The letter may be faxed, scanned or emailed to expedite the review and approval process. Record retention requirements are no longer than three years. There are no pledges of confidentiality, and no confidential or personal information is required.

8. If applicable, provide a copy and identify the date and page number of publication in the *Federal Register* of the agency's notice, required by 5 CFR 1320.8(d), soliciting comments on the information collection prior to submission to OMB. Summarize public comments received in response to that notice and describe actions taken by the agency in response to these comments. Specifically address comments received on cost and hour burden.

Describe efforts to consult with persons outside the agency to obtain their views on the availability of data, frequency of collection, the clarity of instructions and recordkeeping, disclosure, or reporting format (if any), and on the data elements to be recorded, disclosed, or reported.

Consultation with representatives of those from whom information is to be obtained or those who must compile records should occur at least once every 3 years -- even if the collection-of-information activity is the same as in prior periods. There may be circumstances that may preclude consultation in a specific situation. These circumstances should be explained.

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the public was given 60 days to comment on the Federal Register Notice published on July 23, 2021 (86 FR 39079). No public comments were received.

9. Explain any decision to provide any payments or gifts to respondents, other than remuneration of contractors or grantees.

No payment or gift is provided to respondents, other than remuneration of contractors or grantees.

10. Describe any assurance of confidentiality provided to respondents and the basis for the assurance in statute, regulation, or agency policy.

No assurance of confidentiality is provided and no confidential information is collected.

11. Provide additional justification for any questions of a sensitive nature, such as sexual behavior and attitudes, religious beliefs, and other matters that are commonly considered private. This justification should include the reasons why the agency considers the questions necessary, the specific uses to be made of the information, the explanation to be given to persons from whom the information is requested, and any steps to be taken to obtain their consent.

There are no items to be completed on the forms which involve sensitive information of a private nature or otherwise.

12. Provide estimates of the hour burden of the collection of information. The statement should:

- **Indicate the number of respondents, frequency of response, annual hour burden, and an explanation of how the burden was estimated. Unless directed to do so, agencies should not conduct special surveys to obtain information on which to base hour burden estimates. Consultation with a sample (fewer than 10) of potential respondents is desirable. If the hour burden on respondents is expected to vary widely because of differences in activity, size, or complexity, show the range of estimated hour burden, and explain the reasons for the variance. Generally, estimates should not include burden hours for customary and usual business practices.**
- **If this request for approval covers more than one form, provide separate hour burden estimates for each form.**
- **Provide estimates of annualized cost to respondents for the hour burdens for collections of information, identifying and using appropriate wage rate categories. The cost of contracting out or paying outside parties for information collection activities should not be included here. Instead, this cost should be included in Item 14.**

Activity	Respondents	Responses Per Respondent	Total Annual Responses	Time Per Response	Total Annual Burden Hours	Hourly Value*	Monetized Burden Hours (Rounded to nearest \$)
States Borrowing	19	2	38	1hr	38	\$53.27	\$2,024.26
Sub-acct.	19	1	19	1hr	19	\$53.27	\$1,012.13
Unduplicated Totals	19	3	57	--	57	--	\$3,036.39

**Source: The hourly rate is computed by dividing the FY 2022 national average PS/PB annual salary for state staff as provided for through the distribution of state UI administrative grants (https://wdr.doleta.gov/directives/corr_doc.cfm?DOCN=6102) by the average number of hours worked in a year (1,711). For FY 2022, this calculation is: \$91,144 / 1,711 = \$53.27.*

13. Provide an estimate of the total annual cost burden to respondents or recordkeepers resulting from the collection of information. (Do not include the cost of any hour burden shown in Items 12 and 14).

- **The cost estimate should be split into two components: (a) a total capital and start up cost component (annualized over its expected useful life); and (b) a total operation and maintenance and purchase of service component. The estimates should take into account costs associated with generating, maintaining, and disclosing or providing the information. Include descriptions of methods used to estimate major cost factors including system and technology acquisition, expected useful life of capital equipment, the discount rate(s), and the time period over which costs will be incurred. Capital and start-up costs include, among other items, preparations for collecting information such as purchasing computers and software; monitoring, sampling, drilling and testing equipment; and record storage facilities.**
- **If cost estimates are expected to vary widely, agencies should present ranges of cost burdens and explain the reasons for the variance. The cost of purchasing or contracting out information collection services should be a part of this cost burden estimate. In developing cost burden estimates, agencies may consult with a sample of respondents (fewer than 10), utilize the 60-day pre-OMB submission public comment process and use existing economic or regulatory impact analysis associated with the rulemaking containing the information collection, as appropriate.**
- **Generally, estimates should not include purchases of equipment or services, or portions thereof, made: (1) prior to October 1, 1995, (2) to achieve regulatory compliance with requirements not associated with the information collection, (3) for reasons other than to provide information or keep records for the government, or (4) as part of customary and usual business or private practices.**

There are no capital costs or startup costs.

14. Provide estimates of the annualized cost to the Federal Government. Also, provide a description of the method used to estimate cost, which should include quantification of hours, operational expenses (such as equipment, overhead, printing, and support staff), any other expense that would not have been incurred without this collection of information. Agencies also may aggregate cost estimates from Items 12, 13, and 14 into a single table.

Although no staff is required to process this report, ETA has budgeted \$1,206,000 in fiscal year 2022, to operate and maintain legacy applications through the Enterprise Business Support System (EBSS). Including the subject ICR, this system supports 12 separate legacy applications used for various ETA program office activities. For administrative purposes, each application is assumed to contribute an equal share of the cost for supporting the entire system; therefore, the cost allocated to this ICR is estimated to be \$100,500 (\$1,206,000 system cost/12 applications).

15. Explain the reasons for any program changes or adjustments.

Due to the economic conditions, using historical pattern, the burden estimation has increased.

16. For collections of information whose results will be published, outline plans for tabulations, and publication. Address any complex analytical techniques that will be used. Provide the time schedule for the entire project, including beginning and ending dates of the collection of information, completion of report, publication dates, and other actions.

There are no plans to publish the correspondence received.

17. If seeking approval to not display the expiration date for OMB approval of the information collection, explain the reasons that display would be inappropriate.

There is no form on which the states submit requests for this information. ETA will include information on the estimated average response time, OMB collection number and expiration date in any future Unemployment Insurance Program Letters to states on this topic.

18. Explain each exception to the certification statement.

There are no exceptions.

B. COLLECTIONS OF INFORMATION EMPLOYING STATISTICAL METHODS.