

S. 457 To prohibit the payment of Federal benefits to illegal aliens.

Mr. Exon (D-Neb), February 25, 1993.

This bill provides that no direct Federal financial benefit or social insurance benefit shall be paid or otherwise given to any person not lawfully present within the U.S. except pursuant to a provision of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Specifically the bill would exclude aliens, who have not been granted employment authorization pursuant to Federal law, from receiving unemployment compensation under an unemployment compensation law of a State or the U.S.

Provisions of this section shall be effective upon enactment of his Act.

NOTE: A similar bill, H.R. 1080, was introduced on February 24, 1993, by Mr. Gallegly (R-Calif) for himself and others.

S. 865 To establish a Mobility for Work Demonstration Program, and for other purposes.

Mr. Bradley (D-N.J.) for himself and others, April 30, 1993.

This bill would require the Secretary of Labor, in consultation with the Secretary of Transportation and the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, to establish a Mobility for Work Demonstration Program which will evaluate the effects of assisting residents to commute to job locations, and make grants to six entities for the purpose of carrying out demonstration projects in metropolitan areas.

The bill also requires the Secretary of Labor to establish a peer review panel for the purpose of conducting an initial review of, and making recommendations to the Secretary of applications submitted for the purpose of receiving a grant.

Also requires the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Transportation, to conduct a thorough evaluation of the demonstration projects.

Funds to be appropriated for this section are \$15,000,000 for fiscal year 1994.

Provisions of this section shall be effective upon enactment.

S. 1045 to permit States to establish programs using unemployment funds to assist unemployed individuals in becoming self-employed.

Mr. Wofford (D-Pennsylvania) for himself, May 27, 1993.

This bill provides that the Secretary of Labor may authorize States to establish and operate self-employment programs provided they meet the following requirements:

- 1) the program does not result in any cost to the Unemployment Trust Fund (UTF) in excess of the cost that would be charged to such Fund had the State not participated in a self-employment program;
- 2) the program provides benefits only to individuals entitled to unemployment compensation;
- 3) the program contains a process to target individuals permanently separated from their jobs or who do not expect to be recalled;
- 4) benefits are available only to those individuals expected to exhaust their maximum entitlement; and
- 5) the aggregate number of individuals in the program does not exceed 5 percent of the total number of individuals receiving compensation.

The bill-specifies that the State may use the State unemployment trust fund to provide cash unemployment benefits.

Bill would require those States operating such a program to report annually to the Secretary the number of individuals participating in program, the number who are able to develop and sustain businesses, operating costs, compliance with program requirements, and other relevant information as requested by Secretary.

Bill requires Secretary to report to Senate Finance and House Ways and Means committees, no later than December 31, 1997, on information gathered from the various States participating in the self-employment project.

The provisions made by this section shall take effect upon enactment of this Act, but shall not apply after September 30, 1997.

S. 1227 A bill to make technical correction to emergency unemployment benefits provisions.

Mr. Wofford (D-Penn.) for himself, July 14, 1993.

This bill would amend subclauses (I) and (II) of section 102(b)(2)(A)(v) of the Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC) Act of 1991 to clarify the requirements to be met when determining the amount of weeks of EUC benefits that will be paid.

The bill provides that 10 or 15 weeks of benefits will be paid when the national rate of total unemployment (seasonally adjusted) for each of the 2 most recent calendar months (not averaged) is less than 7 percent. Also provides that 7 or 13 weeks of benefits will be payable if the national rate of total unemployment (seasonally adjusted) for each of the 2 most recent calendar months (not averaged) is less than 6.8 percent.

The amendment made by this section shall apply as if included in the amendments made by section 101(b) of the Unemployment Compensation Amendments of 1992.

NOTE: This legislation is identical to section 13274 of the House passed reconciliation bill.

S. 1231 A bill to provide for simplified collection of employment taxes on domestic services, and for other purposes.

Mr. Moynihan (D-New York) for himself, and Mr. Dole, Mr. Boren, Mr. Wallop, Mr. Grassley, and Mr. Chafee, July 14, 1993.

Among the several provisions of the bill, the following provision pertains to UI.

The bill gives the Secretary of the Treasury the authority to enter into agreement with any State to act as agent of the State for the purpose of collecting the State's unemployment taxes imposed on remuneration paid for domestic service in a private home of the employer. The bill specifies that any amounts collected by the Secretary shall be transferred to the State's Unemployment Trust Fund.

The bill specifies that an employer's FUTA tax would be reported and paid on the employer's individual income tax form.

The amendments made by this section shall apply to remuneration paid in calendar years beginning after December 31, 1993.

H.R. 876 To prevent States from reducing unemployment compensation benefits by certain remuneration for services in the military reserves.

Mr. Murphy (D-Penn), February 4, 1993.

Would amend Section 3304(a) of the Federal Unemployment Tax Act to provide that unemployment compensation shall not be denied or reduced by reason of remuneration paid for services performed as a member of a reserve component (defined in section 101(24) of title 37, U.S.C.) to the extent such remuneration paid during any month does not exceed \$300.

Amendment made by this bill shall take effect on January 1, 1994.

NOTE: Provides a "special rule" that specifies the amendment will take effect 30 calendar days after the 1st day on which a State legislature is in session on or after January 1, 1994, providing the legislature was not in session for at least 30 calendar days between the date of the enactment of this Act and January 1, 1994.

NOTE: Mr. Murphy also introduced a similar bill, H.R. 525, on January 21, 1993.

H.R. 905 To require the Bureau of Labor Statistics to collect and report unemployment and related statistics by congressional districts.

Mr. Owens (D-NY), February 16, 1993.

The bill would amend section 4 of 29 U.S.C. relating to the collection, collation, and reports of labor statistics. Specifically it would strike out "by such smaller geographical subdivisions" and insert "by congressional districts and such smaller geographical subdivisions."

The amendments made by this Act shall be effective upon enactment.

H.R. 915 To improve the collection of child support. Mrs. Schroeder (D-Co), February 16, 1993.

Among the several provisions of the bill, the following amendments pertain to UI.

The bill would amend Section 466(a) of the Social Security Act to provide the agency, which is in charge of administering the child and spousal support plan under Section 454, with on-line access to all information contained in any data base maintained by the State or any political subdivision of the State.

Section 466(a) is further amended to provide that all income of an individual, other than Federal, State, or local means-tested benefits, is subject to withholding to meet the child support obligations of the individual.

The amendments made by this Act shall be effective upon enactment.

H.R. 929 To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to simplify the application of employment taxes in the case of domestic services.

Mr. Goss (R-Fl), February 17, 1993.

Among the several provisions of the bill, the following provision pertains to UI.

The bill gives the Secretary of the Treasury the authority to enter into agreement with any State to act as agent of the State for the purpose of collecting the State's unemployment taxes imposed on remuneration paid for domestic service in a private home of the employer. The bill specifies that any amounts collected by the Secretary shall be transferred to the State's Unemployment Trust Fund.

In addition, the bill specifies that an employer's FUTA tax would be reported and paid on the employer's individual income tax form.

The amendments made by this section shall apply to remuneration paid in calendar years after 1993.

H.R. 992 To provide that individuals who exhaust their rights to disaster unemployment benefits shall be entitled to emergency unemployment benefits.

Mrs. Mink (D-Hawaii), February 18, 1993.

This bill amends section 101(a) of the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act of 1991 (Public Law 102-164) to provide emergency unemployment compensation benefits to individuals who exhaust their rights to disaster unemployment assistance. Benefits would be financed out of disaster relief funds.

Bill provides that individuals shall be entitled to emergency compensation in the same manner as if such assistance were regular compensation, and the work and wages taken into account in determining the amount of such assistance had been covered by State law.

Amendments made by this Act shall apply to weeks beginning after March 6, 1993.

H.R. 1080 To prohibit the payment of Federal benefits to illegal aliens.

Mr. Gallegly (R-Calif), for himself and others, February 24, 1993.

This bill provides that no direct Federal financial benefit or social insurance benefit shall be paid or otherwise given to any person not lawfully present within the U.S. except pursuant to a provision of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Specifically the bill would exclude aliens, who have not been granted

employment authorization pursuant to Federal law, from receiving unemployment compensation under an unemployment compensation law of a State or the U.S.

Provisions of this section shall be effective upon enactment of this Act.

NOTE: A similar bill, S. 457, was introduced on February 25, 1993, by Mr. Exon (D-Neb).

H.R. 1114 To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to simplify the collection of employment taxes on domestic services.

Mrs. Meek (D-Fl), February 24, 1993.

Among the several provisions of the bill, the following provision pertains to UI.

The bill gives the Secretary of the Treasury the authority to enter into agreement with any State to act as agent of the State for the purpose of collecting the State's unemployment taxes imposed on remuneration paid for domestic service in a private home of the employer. The bill specifies that any amounts collected by the Secretary shall be transferred to the State's Unemployment Trust Fund.

In addition, the bill specifies that an employer's FUTA tax would be reported and paid on the employer's individual income tax form.

The amendments made by this section shall apply to remuneration paid in calendar years after December 31, 1993.

NOTE: A similar bill, H.R. 2334, was introduced on June 8, 1993, by Mr. Houghton (R-NY).

H.R. 1115 To extend with respect to certain disasters the maximum period for which individuals are eligible for unemployment assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act from 26 weeks to 52 weeks.

Mrs. Mink (D. Hawaii) and 7 cosponsors February 24, 1993

The bill would increase the duration of Disaster Unemployment Assistance from 26 weeks to 52 weeks for individuals unemployed as a result of a major disaster occurring after July 31, 1992, and on or before the date of enactment. All of the cosponsors of this bill are from Hawaii, Florida, American Samoa, Guam, and Louisiana which are States that were affected by Hurricanes and Typhoons during 1992.

H.R. 1154 To permit States to establish programs using unemployment funds to assist unemployed individuals in becoming self-employed.

Mr. Wyden (D-Oregon), March 1, 1993.

This bill provides that the Secretary of Labor may authorize a State self-employment program, if a State applies to participate in such a program, providing the Secretary determines that:

- 1) costs of the program do not exceed costs incurred by the State (and charged to the UTF) had it not participated in the program;
- 2) the program provides unemployment benefits only to individuals who are entitled to unemployment compensation under State law;
- 3) the program targets individuals who have been permanently separated from their jobs, and individuals who are likely to exhaust the maximum number of weeks of benefits available to them under State law; and
- 4) the aggregate number of individuals in the program does not exceed 5 percent of the number of individuals receiving compensation under the State law at such time.

The bill provides that the State unemployment fund may be used to provide cash unemployment benefits for the purpose of assisting individuals to become self-employed.

Specifies that States operating such programs shall make annual reports, to the Secretary, with respect to the individuals participating in the program, costs of the program, and compliance with program requirements.

The Secretary not later than December 31, 1996 shall report to the Senate Committee on Finance, and the House Ways and Means Committee with respect to the operation and the permanent establishment of the State programs.

The provisions made by this section shall take effect upon enactment of this Act, but shall not apply after September 30, 1997.

H.R. 1256 To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to require State unemployment insurance laws to establish a system under which workers may purchase insurance to cover the costs of health insurance during periods of unemployment.

Mr. Franks (R-Conn), March 9, 1993.

Amends section 3304 of the Federal Unemployment Tax Act to provide that optional health insurance continuation benefits "shall be available. The bill specifies that a State shall meet the requirements of providing such benefits, if it provides individuals with options as to the period such benefits are available, the costs of the benefits, and the maximum total benefit payable for any option. Health insurance continuation benefits would be financed by individual employees electing to have premiums deducted by their employer from their wages while they are employed. Specifies that any premiums deducted from wages shall be deposited in a special fund established for the purpose of providing health benefits.

Provides that costs of administering the program shall be treated as costs of administering the State unemployment compensation law.

The amendments made by this section shall take effect on November 1, 1993.

NOTE: In the case of any State the legislature of which has not been in session for at least 30 calendar days (whether or not successive) between the date of the enactment of this Act and November 1, 1993, the amendments made by this section shall take effect 30 calendar days after the first day on which such legislature is in session on or November 1, 1993.

H.R. 1359 To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that individuals who are required to leave their employment because of certain medical or family reasons will not be denied unemployment compensation when they are ready to return to work.

Mrs. Mink (D. Hawaii) March 16, 1993

Would add a new provision to Section 3304(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 requiring that State laws include a provision that if a claimant has left employment for any circumstance which entitles that individual to unpaid leave under the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (or would entitle the individual to such leave if the employer was subject to the requirements of that Act), for purposes of determining the individuals eligibility for unemployment compensation, the individual shall in any subsequent week in which the individual meets the State law requirements relating to availability for work and active search for work (1) be treated as having left such prior work for good cause and (2) any failure (while the qualified family related reason continues) to return to such prior employment or to otherwise meet such State law requirements shall be disregarded.

Effective Date: Effective November 1, 1993, except in the case of any State the legislature of which has not been in session for at least 30 days between the date of enactment of this Act and November 1, 1993, in which instance the provision shall take effect 30 calendar days after the first day on which such legislature is in session on or after November 1, 1993.

H.R. 1382 To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to treat for unemployment compensation purposes Indian tribal governments the same as State or local units of government or as nonprofit organizations.

Mr. Peterson (D-Minn) for himself and others, March 17, 1993.

The bill makes several amendments to the IRC of 1986 for the purpose of requiring the Federal Government and States to treat Federally recognized Indian tribal governments the same way State, and local governments, and certain nonprofit organizations are treated with respect to unemployment compensation and taxes.

Section 3306(c)(7) of the Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA) is amended to provide that employment for a tribal government or any political subdivision or wholly tribal owned subsidiary would be exempt from the 0.8% Federal unemployment tax.

Section 3306, FUTA, is amended to add a new subsection (t) for the purpose of assigning "Indian tribe" the meaning given by 25 U.S.C. 450(b), and including any subdivision, subsidiary, or business enterprise chartered and wholly owned by such an Indian tribe.

The bill amends Section 3309, FUTA, to extend to tribal governments the option of electing to pay either a tax (as do private, for-profit businesses), or make payments in lieu of contributions.

The bill provides a transition rule preventing the collection of unemployment taxes from tribal governments who have not paid unemployment taxes, provided they reimburse a State fund for all unemployment benefits paid during the period taxes were not paid.

NOTE: A similar bill, S. 391 was introduced on February 18, 1993, by Mr. McCain (R-Ariz) for himself and Mr. Campbell (D-Colo).

H.R. 1498 To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the provision which includes unemployment compensation in income subject to tax.

Mrs. Kennelly (D - CT), March 25, 1993

Short Title: Repeal of Taxation of Unemployment Compensation

This bill would annul or rescind the provision that gross income for the taxable year includes unemployment compensation making unemployment subject to tax. Would also annul or rescind the provision that requires the reporting of unemployment compensation of payments over \$10. Would eliminate the requirement that statements be furnished to individuals regarding payments of unemployment insurance less than \$10.

Effective Date: Would be effective for all payments of UI benefits received after December 31, 1992.

H.R. 1875 To amend the IRC of 1986 with respect to the treatment of certain domestic services under the unemployment tax.

Mrs. Mink (D-F1) for herself, April 28, 1993.

This bill would amend Section 3306(c) to exclude from the definition of employment, services provided by individuals with respect to personal attendance, companionship, or household care provided the individual: 1) performs the services at the individual's residence; 2) performs services for at least 5 individuals; and 3) performs the services while not in the employ of another person engaged in the business of providing such services.

Amendments shall apply to remuneration paid in calendar quarters ending after the date of the enactment of this Act.

H.R. 2188 To allow certain individuals seeking part-time employment to be eligible to receive unemployment compensation, to require the Secretary of Labor to establish and carry out an annual survey