

Short-Time Compensation

Purpose:

Short-Time Compensation (STC), also known as work sharing or shared-work program, is an alternative to layoffs for employers experiencing a reduction in available work. STC preserves employees' jobs and employers' trained workforces during times of lowered economic activity. STC allows employers to reduce hours of work for employees rather than laying-off some employees while others continue to work full time. Those employees experiencing a reduction in hours are allowed to collect a percentage of their unemployment compensation (UC) benefits to replace a portion of their lost wages. STC cushions the adverse effect of the reduction in business activity on workers by averting layoffs and ensures that these workers will be available to resume prior employment levels when business demand increases.

Currently, 33 states have STC programs established in law that meet the new federal definition with 30 having operational programs (Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming).

Eligibility:

In order to receive benefits under the STC program, employers must have an approved STC plan in place with the appropriate state workforce agency. The STC application process is initiated by employer(s) and not employee(s). Therefore, in order for employees with reduced hours to potentially be eligible for STC, the employer must submit an application to the appropriate state agency and the state must approve the employer's application/plan. In order to qualify for STC, employees must first be determined to be eligible for UC. While receiving UC benefits under an STC plan, employees are not required to meet availability or work search requirements, but they are required to be available for their normal workweek. Also, employees who are eligible to participate in an employer's STC plan may be required to serve a mandatory "waiting week," which is a non-paid week (required by most states).

Benefits:

The amount of UC paid to individuals filing for STC is a pro-rated portion of the UC payment they would have received if they were totally unemployed.

Example: An employee normally works a 40-hour work week. The employee's work week is reduced by eight hours or 20 percent. If the employee had been laid off and totally unemployed and determined eligible for UC, the individual would have received a weekly benefit amount of \$270. The employer has an approved STC plan filed with the state agency, and the employee is part of the group approved under the plan. Under the STC plan, the employee would receive \$54

of benefits (or 20 percent of \$270), in addition to the wages earned from the employer for 32 hours, plus any health and retirement benefits.

Taxable Income:

Any benefits received under the federal or state UC law is taxable income. Individuals who have received STC benefits should receive a Form 1099-G from the state where the claim was filed, showing the amount paid and any federal income taxes they elected to have withheld.

State STC Websites: You may contact state UC agencies for more information.

- **Arizona:** <https://des.az.gov/services/employment/unemployment-employer/shared-work-program-faqs>
- **Arkansas:** <https://dws.arkansas.gov/workforce-services/employers/shared-work-program/>
- **California:** https://edd.ca.gov/en/Unemployment/Work_Sharing_Program
- **Colorado:** <https://cdle.colorado.gov/employers/layoff-separations/layoff-alternatives/work-share-program>
- **Connecticut:** <https://portal.ct.gov/sharedwork>
- **District of Columbia:** <https://does.dc.gov/service/shared-work-unemployment-insurance-program>
- **Florida:** <https://www.floridajobs.org/office-directory/division-of-workforce-services/reemployment-assistance-programs/short-time-compensation-program-for-employers>
- **Illinois:** <https://ides.illinois.gov/employer-resources/workshare-il.html>
- **Iowa:** <https://workforce.iowa.gov/employers/resources/voluntary-shared-work>
- **Kansas:** <https://www.dol.ks.gov/employers/employer-services/shared-work-program>
- **Kentucky:** <https://kcc.ky.gov/career/If-you-are-an-Employer/Pages/default.aspx>
- **Maine:** <https://www.maine.gov/unemployment/workshare/>
- **Maryland:** <https://labor.maryland.gov/employment/worksharing/>
- **Massachusetts:** <https://www.mass.gov/topics/workshare-program>
- **Michigan:** <https://www.michigan.gov/leo/bureaus-agencies/uia/employers/panel-resources/programs/workshare-program>
- **Minnesota:** <https://www.uimn.org/uimn/employers/alternative-layoff/index.jsp>
- **Missouri:** <https://labor.mo.gov/shared-work>
- **Nebraska:** <https://dol.nebraska.gov/STC>
- **New Hampshire:** <https://www.nhes.nh.gov/nhworking/stay/index.htm>
- **New Jersey:** <https://www.nj.gov/labor/employer-services/business/sharedwork.shtml>
- **New York:** <https://dol.ny.gov/shared-work-program-0>
- **Ohio:** <https://jfs.ohio.gov/job-services-and-unemployment/unemployment/for-employers/employer-resources/02-sharedwork-ohio>
- **Oregon:** <https://www.oregon.gov/employ/businesses/pages/work-share.aspx>
- **Pennsylvania:** <https://www.pa.gov/en/services/dli/file-a-shared-work-application1.html>
- **Rhode Island:** <https://dlt.ri.gov/employers/unemployment-insurance/workshare>
- **Texas:** <https://www.twc.texas.gov/employer-resources/shared-work>

- **Washington:** <https://esd.wa.gov/SharedWork>
- **West Virginia:** <https://workforcewv.org/businesses/unemployment-tax-information/short-time-compensation/>
- **Wisconsin:** <https://dwd.wisconsin.gov/uitax/workshare.htm>
- **Wyoming:** <https://dws.wyo.gov/dws-division/unemployment-insurance/employers/short-time-compensation/>