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, 27 states have STC programs established in law that meet the Federal definition with 26 states having operational programs (Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont*, Washington, and Wisconsin). Illinois’s program is not operational prior to promulgation of regulations. Currently, no regulations for this program exist in the state.

*On July 1, 2020, the program will officially enter into s state of dormancy in which it will not exist unless brought back by the state’s legislature of the state’s joint committee.

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 the state’s availability or work search requirements, but they are required to be available for their normal workweek with the STC employer. 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 following criteria must be met to qualify for STC benefits:

- The employer’s plan must include a minimum of two employees in the affected unit.
- The employee must be determined eligible for UC claim.
- The percentage of reduction in hours must be between 10% and 60%.
The amount of UC paid to individuals filing for STC is a prorated portion of the UC payment they would have received if they were totally unemployed. Such individuals whose workweeks have been reduced by at least 10 percent, and by not more than the percentage, if any, that is determined by the State to be appropriate (but in no case more than 60 percent), are not disqualified from unemployment compensation.

Example: An employee normally works a 40-hour workweek. The employee’s workweek 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 $270.00. The employer submits an STC plan and the plan is approved. Under the STC plan, in addition to the 32 hours of wages earned from the employer, the employee would receive $54.00 of UC benefits (or 20 percent of $270).

**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 the amount of any federal income taxes they elected to have withheld.

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

- Arizona
- Arkansas
- California
- Colorado
- Connecticut
- Florida
- Iowa
- Kansas
- Maine
- Maryland
- Massachusetts
- Michigan
- Minnesota
- Missouri
- Nebraska
- New Hampshire
- New Jersey
- New York
- Ohio
- Oregon
- Pennsylvania
- Rhode Island
- Texas
• Vermont: [http://labor.vermont.gov/unemployment-insurance/employers/short-time-compensation/] *
• Washington
• Wisconsin

*The link to the website is inactive. The state is currently not allowing employers to view or submit STC plans due to the program expiring on July 1, 2020.