



# Fiscal Note H.B. 2002

2021 Second Special Session  
Unemployment Insurance Rates  
Amendments  
by Lisonbee, K.



## General, Education, and Uniform School Funds

JR4-4-101

	Ongoing	One-time	Total
Net GF/EF/USF (rev.-exp.)	\$0	\$0	\$0

## State Government

UCA 36-12-13(2)(c)

Revenues	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Total Revenues	\$0	\$0	\$0

Enactment of this legislation could forgo potential future revenue to the Unemployment Compensation Fund of \$24,650,400 in Fiscal Years 2022 and 2023 assuming the Department of Workforce Services would otherwise have raised the reserve factor to 1.2 and the social contribution rate to .004.

Expenditures	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Total Expenditures	\$0	\$0	\$0

Enactment of this legislation likely will not materially impact state expenditures.

Net All Funds	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
	\$0	\$0	\$0

## Local Government

UCA 36-12-13(2)(c)

Enactment of this legislation likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments.

## Individuals & Businesses

UCA 36-12-13(2)(c)

Enactment of this legislation could avoid an increase in costs to contributing employers in aggregate of \$24,650,400 in Fiscal Years 2022 and 2023 due to caps on the reserve factor and social cost rate.

## Regulatory Impact

UCA 36-12-13(2)(d)

Enactment of this legislation likely will not change the regulatory burden for Utah residents or businesses.

## Performance Note

JR4-2-404

No performance note required for this bill

**Notes on Notes**

Fiscal notes estimate the direct costs or revenues of enacting a bill. The Legislature uses them to balance the budget. They do not measure a bill's benefits or non-fiscal impacts like opportunity costs, wait times, or inconvenience. A fiscal note is not an appropriation. The Legislature decides appropriations separately.