Enroll in ADWS’ Online UI Employer Services Today!

The Department of Workforce Services is pleased to offer Arkansas employers an online method for handling their Unemployment Insurance accounts. The DWS website includes a link to many of the employer UI notices and reports that employers are accustomed to completing by hand and submitting by mail. Signing up online makes it easier to keep track of UI tax accounts.

To access the online menu, visit the DWS website http://dws.arkansas.gov/ and click on UI Employer Services under the Employers tab. Then select the link Online Unemployment Insurance Employer Services portal. Once the screen displays, choose from the many options listed. (See instructions on Page 3)

A DWS employer account and online user ID are needed to get started. Companies that have never registered with DWS, may register and apply for an account number on this site. The left hand column on the main page (Welcome to Arkansas DWS Online Unemployment Insurance Employer Services) allows visitors to immediately start the registration process.

This newsletter gives just a brief glimpse of the online services. DWS encourages Arkansas employers to visit the DWS website and take a more detailed look at what is now available online. It is the agency’s goal to provide innovative methods to assist employers in working with DWS.

Any Arkansas employer can set up an online DWS account - http://dws.arkansas.gov/
To access all of the new online information, forms and services that DWS offers to Arkansas employers, click on the **Employers tab** at the top of the page. Then select **UI Employers Services** from the drop down box.
TAX 21 is the online site where employers and/or their tax agents can file the Employer’s Quarterly Contribution and Wage Report (DWS 209b) and pay the tax due by Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT). Employers can access their account, all client accounts and maintain those accounts with regard to address changes and terminations. Finally, employers can view and print their rate statements and access their accounts’ status with regard to report and tax payment compliance.

Tax 21 can be accessed by going to http://dws.arkansas.gov/ and clicking on the Employers tab, then on UI Employer Services. Click on Online Unemployment Insurance Services portal and select the first login option to begin.

For tax and payment related options, select UI TAX REGISTRATION AND QUARTERLY REPORTING/Tax 21.

After logging into the Tax 21 system, four menu options relating to a company’s unemployment insurance tax account will appear.

- **Option One: Quarterly Wage and Tax Reporting**
  From this menu option, employers may check the status of and file their quarterly wage and tax reports.

- **Option Two: EFT Payment Only**
  Make electronic quarterly tax payments.

- **Option Three: Employer Information**
  From this screen, employers may view their account information and quarterly reports history.

- **Option Four: Quarterly Disc Reporting System**
  The last option will allow employers to upload their wage report information from most accounting softwares, such as QuickBooks and Peachtree.
The Fraud Investigations, Recovery and Enforcement (FIRE) Unit is an earnings fraud investigative unit within DWS that investigates potential earnings issues on an unemployment claim when there are no other eligibility issues impacting the claim.

The FIRE Unit has four main roles:

- Detect and adjudicate earning issues on unemployment claims.
- Deter claimants from obtaining benefits through fraudulent means.
- Prosecute individuals who have committed egregious fraud.
- Enforce the recovery of an overpayment of benefits.

Wage Audit Notices are mailed to employers when a quarterly crossmatch indicates that within the audited quarter an employer paid wages to a claimant and the claimant also was paid unemployment insurance benefits. Wage Audit Notices also are mailed when there is a weekly match between an active unemployment insurance claim and the new hire directory. The timely return of the completed Wage Audit Notices by employers so that the weekly wages can be compared with the wages reported by the claimant when filing for weekly benefits, plays a critical and necessary role in detecting and in stopping fraud. Detecting fraud as quickly as possible preserves the integrity of the unemployment insurance program and ensures that an employer’s UI contributions account and tax rate are not negatively impacted. Employers can now use DWS’ paperless online response system to receive email notifications of wage requests and respond online. Use of this system ensures accuracy and assists in detecting fraud.

If you have any questions, please contact FIRE Unit at 501-682-6155 or by email: adws.fire@arkansas.gov

Instructions for the UI 901A Overpayment Wage & Benefit Notice Response Systems can be found on Page 5.

Sign up is easy!!
The bottom login portal on the Welcome to the Employer UI Online Employer Services page grants access to several UI employer functions. Once an employer logs in here, they can select any of the six available options.

The first option, the UI 901A Overpayment Wage Response System, a paperless online response system, enables DWS to quickly identify employees reporting inaccuracies.

If an employee claims unemployment while working for an organization, the employer may be asked to provide that person’s wages to DWS to determine if that person accurately reported wages.

This option allows employers to respond to requests for wage information in overpayment investigations (DWS 901A).

Select Option 2, the UI Benefit Notice Response System & Shared Work Program, to receive and respond to Notices to Last and Base Period Employer (DWS 501.3/550), Adjudication Questionnaires (DWS 525), and to apply for the Shared Work program.

Option 2 also allows employers to make changes to their electronic profile, including the method of receiving these UI notices. All notices are sent by mail unless the notification is changed to be sent electronically. If electronic transmission is requested, it will require an e-mail address for notification. If the Both option is selected, the notices will be sent electronically and by mail.

Go to the DWS website, and click on the Employers tab. Then click on the Online Unemployment Insurance Employer Services portal link. At the Welcome page, choose the second login portal.

These six options will display, allowing employers to access several Unemployment Insurance services.
The determination of a claimant’s eligibility for unemployment insurance (UI) benefits is a critical UI program function. The adjudication process is initiated if a claimant indicates during the claim process that there is a potential issue that may affect a claimant’s past, present, or future benefits. Potential issues are also detected through information provided by employers on the Notice to Last Employer and Separation Questionnaires.

Information and/or documentation provided concerning a claimant’s eligibility for benefits not only impacts a claimant’s rights, but the employer’s as well. Depending on the type of issue being adjudicated, a determination concerning a claimant’s eligibility also impacts an employer’s liability for benefit charges. As a result, an employer’s first line of defense in protecting its UI tax rate is to respond timely and adequately to requests for information from DWS.

**The Notice to Last Employer - Form 501.3**

Any time a claimant files an unemployment claim based upon a separation from work, the business the claimant worked for immediately prior to filing the claim will receive a “Notice to Last Employer.” The Notice to Last Employer is the first “check and balance” designed to protect an employer’s UI tax rate. This form serves to verify the information provided by a claimant as to the reason for the separation. Many issues that could affect the claimant receiving UI benefits can be detected by carefully reviewing the Notice to Last Employer. It is crucial that an employer timely notify DWS to verify the claimant’s reason for separation. The most pertinent information an employer can provide in its response is an accurate last day of work, the claimant’s employment type (part time, full time, temporary, etc.), and the reason for separation from work.

If an employer does not respond to the Notice to Last Employer, then DWS has no alternative but to accept the claimant’s information as accurate. In addition, the failure to timely return the Notice to Last Employer will result in the employer not being eligible to receive a noncharge of benefits should the claimant subsequently become eligible to receive UI benefits.

**Separation Questionnaires - Form 525**

Within the UI world questionnaires are necessary because they serve as the foundation upon which a claimant’s eligibility for UI benefits is determined. If the questionnaires are not returned or are returned without sufficient information or supporting documentation, it might result in the claimant being awarded UI benefits when a disqualification could have been imposed had all of the facts surrounding the separation been made available. After DWS has received the Notice to Last Employer and Separation Questionnaires, it may be necessary for the adjudicator to contact the parties to obtain additional information concerning the claimant’s eligibility for UI benefits. It is important to note that in some instances, ADWS Regulation 15 (G) prohibits an employer’s account from being relieved of charges arising from an overpayment of benefits if the employer or its agent has developed a pattern of failing to respond timely or adequately to Separation Questionnaires.

**The Notice of Agency Determination - Form 578**

Except in cases involving a lay off, the adjudication process results in the issuance of a Notice of Agency Determination. The Notice of Agency Determination states the facts considered in adjudicating the issue, the applicable section of law on which the determination is issued, and whether the claimant is eligible for UI benefits. Both the claimant and the employer have a right to appeal the Notice of Agency Determination. The Notice of Agency Determination will become final if not appealed to the Arkansas Appeal Tribunal within twenty (20) calendar days from the mailing date of the determination.
DWS provides an alternative for employers faced with a reduction in their work force through the Shared Work Unemployment Compensation Program. It allows an employer to divide available work or hours of work among a specific group(s) of employees in lieu of a layoff, and it allows the employees to receive a portion of their unemployment benefits while working reduced hours.

Any employer who chooses to participate in the Shared Work Program must have a positive reserve account and must not have had a temporary layoff of the affected group within the four (4) month period preceding the application for the Shared Work Program.

To qualify for benefits under the Shared Work Program, employees must be regularly employed by an employer whose Shared Work Plan has been approved by the Director of the Department of Workforce Services or his duly authorized representative.

During the period for which benefits are payable, the following conditions must be met:

1. The employees normal weekly hours of work are reduced at least 10% and not more than 40%.
2. The employees must be monetarily eligible for regular unemployment insurance benefits and must not have exhausted their entitlement to regular UI benefits.
3. The employees must file a claim and meet the eligibility requirements for regular Arkansas benefits.
4. The employees need not:
   a. Be available for work other than with the Shared Work Employer.
   b. Conduct an active search for work, or
   c. Apply or accept work other than from the Shared Work Employer.
   d. The employees must be able and available to work the normal hours of work of the Shared Work Employer.

Employees can receive up to 25 weeks of benefits through the Shared Work Program.

Employees involved in an employers' approved Shared Work Program, if otherwise eligible, will receive that percentage of their weekly unemployment insurance benefit amount which equals the percentage of reduction in normal work hours for that week due to Shared Work. If additional hours are worked during the week in the employment of another employer(s), the combined hours of work for both employers will be used to determine the percentage reduction of their weekly unemployment insurance benefit amount. However, if the combined hours are equal to or greater than 90% of the normal weekly hours of work with the Shared Work Employer, the claimant shall not be entitled to Shared Work benefits for that week.

For more detailed information about the Shared Work Program visit [www.dws.arkansas.gov](http://www.dws.arkansas.gov) and select the UI Shared Work Program link.

What are the advantages for an employer to elect to participate in the Shared Work Program?

- Production and quality levels are maintained.
- Rapid recovery to full capacity is possible because of retention of an experienced workforce.
- When the economic climate improves, administrative and training costs of hiring new employees are minimized.
- Affirmative action gains are protected.
- Employee morale remains high.
- Consumer spending patterns remain more stable.
- Public assistance expenditures may be lessened.
Below is a summary of the DWS law changes resulting from the 2017 Arkansas Legislative General Session:

**Act 141**: Abolishes the state income tax exemption for unemployment insurance benefit payments. The act is effective January 1, 2018.

**Act 540**: Abolishes the State Employment Security Advisory Council. The act is effective July 31, 2017.

**Act 591**: Modifies the definition of employment by removing references to “Elder Choices Provider” and replacing it with “services performed as personal care services for a certified home and community based health services provider licensed under Ark. Code Ann. §20-10-2301 et. seq.” The act is effective July 31, 2017.

**Act 734**: Reduces the taxable wage base from $12,000 to $10,000; reduces the maximum unemployment insurance benefits payable from 20 times the weekly benefit amount to 16 times the weekly benefit amount; and requires separation payments to be disqualifying for the number of weeks of wages the separation pay represents. If the employer does not specify the number of weeks of wages the pay represents, ADWS will use the claimant’s average weekly wage to determine the disqualification period. The act is effective January 1, 2018.

**Act 1038**: Allows ADWS to deposit $3,500,000 of stabilization tax collections to the UI Administration Fund and to use the fund for personal services and operating expenses associated with the unemployment insurance program. The Chief Fiscal Officer of the State must approve the additional funds. The act is effective July 31, 2017.

**Act 1115**: Excludes services performed by an owner operator that provides a motor vehicle and the services of a driver to a motor carrier under a written contract from the definition of employment. The act is effective January 1, 2018.

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**Contact DWS**

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