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The Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC)

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Congressional Research Service

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The Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC)

Abstract

[Excerpt] The Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC) is meant to induce employers to hire members of families receiving benefits under the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program and other groups thought to experience employment problems regardless of general economic conditions (e.g., food stamp recipients and ex-felons). In 1997, Congress passed the Welfare-to- Work (WtW) tax credit to focus specifically on more disadvantaged TANF recipients. The 109th Congress folded the WtW credit into a revised WOTC as part of the Tax Relief and Health Care Act of 2006.

This report contains a description of the WOTC and closes with a legislative history of the WOTC.

Keywords

Work Opportunity Tax Credit, WOTC, employment, Congress, labor market

Comments

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The Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC)

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Summary

The Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC) is meant to induce employers to hire members of families receiving benefits under the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program and other groups thought to experience employment problems regardless of general economic conditions (e.g., food stamp recipients and ex-felons). In 1997, Congress passed the Welfare-to-Work (WtW) tax credit to focus specifically on more disadvantaged TANF recipients. The 109th Congress folded the WtW credit into a revised WOTC as part of the Tax Relief and Health Care Act of 2006.

Provisions to increase the minimum wage and to provide tax relief to small businesses were included in emergency supplemental appropriations during the 110th Congress. The U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans' Care, Katrina Recovery, and Iraq Accountability Act of 2007 (P.L. 110-28) extended the WOTC for three-and-one-half years through August 31, 2011. It also expanded the definition of WOTC-eligible veterans to persons entitled to compensation for service-connected disabilities (1) with a hiring date not more than one year after having been discharged or released from active duty in the Armed Forces or (2) having been unemployed for at least six months during the one-year period ending on the hiring date, and doubled (to \$12,000) the maximum wage against which the subsidy rate could be applied for this component of the veterans group. In addition, the law expanded the age range of high-risk youth to cover 18- to 39-year-olds and renames the WOTC-eligible group "designated community residents." The act also clarified the definition of vocational rehabilitation referrals, added "rural renewal county" to the places of residence for designated community residents, and allowed the WOTC and tip credit against the Alternative Minimum Tax.

In the 111th Congress, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA; P.L. 111-5) expanded the credit's targeted groups to cover unemployed veterans and disconnected youth who began working for an employer during 2009 or 2010. The Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act (HIRE; P.L. 111-147) provided payroll tax forgiveness to employers who hired certain unemployed individuals in 2010. Employers claiming the payroll tax forgiveness could not claim the WOTC for those wages associated with payroll tax forgiveness. The Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization, and Job Creation Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-312) extended the WOTC through December 31, 2011.

In the 112th Congress, P.L. 112-56 expanded the WOTC targeted group for veterans and provided a higher level of first-year wages for calculating WOTC for hiring certain veterans through December 31, 2012. Also in the 112th Congress, the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-240) extended the WOTC for all eligible groups through December 31, 2013.

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Very few provisions in the Internal Revenue Code focus directly on employing individuals. Two temporary income tax credits—the Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC) and the Welfare-to-Work (WtW) tax credit—were initiated in the mid-1990s to encourage for-profit employers to hire from groups thought to experience difficulties in the labor market both in good and bad economic times. About a decade later, the 109th Congress incorporated the WtW credit into the WOTC; the 110th Congress made additional changes to the WOTC that it extended through August 31, 2011; and the 111th Congress extended the WOTC through December 31, 2011. In the 112th Congress, P.L. 112-56 expanded the targeted group for veterans and extended the expiration of WOTC for veterans to December 31, 2012. Also in the 112th Congress, the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-240) extended the WOTC for all eligible groups through December 31, 2013.

This report contains a description of the WOTC and closes with a legislative history of the WOTC.

What Kind of Wage Subsidy Is the WOTC?

The WOTC is a *selective* or *categorical* hiring subsidy; that is, it attempts to steer employers toward hiring members of prescribed groups from whom they would otherwise have shied away. By its very nature, a selective subsidy favors individuals from the designated population over other jobseekers. And more generally, as an employment subsidy, it favors labor-intensive over capital-intensive enterprises.

Selective employment programs often focus on workers believed to have relatively low skill levels. Because low productivity makes them less attractive to employers than other labor force participants, the groups have comparatively high unemployment rates and low wages regardless of aggregate economic conditions. A subsidy—in the instant case, a tax expenditure rather than a direct (appropriated) expenditure—lessens the productivity gap between target group members and other workers. It thus is intended to make businesses more willing than they otherwise would have been to hire from the designated population(s).

The WOTC is *not* an incremental subsidy. Because employers do not have to create new jobs (i.e., increase the size of their workforces) in order to get the credit, the program's design does not benefit faster- over slower-growing firms. It does, however, favor companies that normally experience rapid labor turnover or companies that are willing to fire ineligible employees and replace them with eligible workers.¹ At the time the WtW credit was being considered, some Members expressed concern about the chance for displacement of the working poor in light of contemporaneous efforts to move large numbers of welfare recipients into jobs.² The results of a report the General Accounting Office, now called the Government Accountability Office (GAO), issued in 2001 suggested that the likelihood of employers engaging in churning³ or displacement to maximize receipt of the WOTC is low.⁴

¹ The willingness of companies to fire ineligible employees and replace them with eligible job applicants is likely to be influenced by labor market conditions or by hiring and training costs.

² Robert Pear, "Clinton Will Seek Tax Break to Ease Path Off Welfare," *New York Times*, January 28, 1997, p. A1.

³ "Churning" refers to hiring eligible group members and then firing them when they no longer are eligible (e.g., their salary has reached the WOTC's \$6,000 earnings limit).

⁴ U.S. General Accounting Office, *Work Opportunity Credit: Employers Do Not Appear to Dismiss Employees to* (continued...)

Some members of the public policy community also were mindful of the experience with a similar program in effect from 1978 to 1994, the Targeted Jobs Tax Credit (TJTC). The TJTC was criticized for the extent of windfall gains: The credit was not a factor in the hiring decisions of most employers who claimed it, in part because they normally hired persons like those in the eligible groups (i.e., low-skilled, low-wage workers); thus, taxpayers appear to have largely subsidized firms for doing what they would have done in the absence of the program. TJTC also was criticized for the degree of assistance it provided individuals for whom the credit was claimed: The hope was that through work experience and on-the-job training received while in subsidized positions the workers would be better able to subsequently obtain unsubsidized, higher-paying jobs; however, the short tenure of many TJTC hires made it unlikely that subsidized employment much improved their future job prospects.

The WOTC was designed to try to mitigate these criticisms. Some target groups were reformulated with the intention of focusing more narrowly on those who truly need a credit for firms to risk hiring them. The certification process was modified toward the same end, that is, to minimize windfall profits. In addition, the minimum period a target group member must remain on the payroll in order for an employer to claim a credit was longer than the 120 hours or 90 days requirement under the TJTC to enable eligible hires to get the kind of work experience that would improve their long-term job opportunities. However, some analysts were skeptical that these program changes would prove effective at remedying the problems.⁵ Since the WOTC's inception, however, changes have been made that make it more closely resemble the TJTC (e.g., the retention period was reduced from 400 hours or 180 days to 120 hours).

A Description of the WOTC

For-profit employers are entitled to a credit against their federal income tax liabilities for hiring members of the following eligible groups after May 25, 2007 (the date of enactment of H.R. 2206, the U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans' Care, Katrina Recovery, and Iraq Accountability Act of 2007, P.L. 110-28):

- members of families receiving benefits under the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program for any nine months during the 18-month period ending on the hiring date;⁶
- qualified veterans who are (1) members of families receiving benefits under a food stamp program under the Food Stamp Act of 1977 for at least a three-month period during the 12-month period ending on the hiring date or (2) entitled to compensation for a service-connected disability and (a) having a hiring date that is not more than one year after having been discharged or released from active

(...continued)

Increase Tax Credits, GAO-01-329, March 2001. (Hereafter cited as GAO, *Work Opportunity Credit*.)

⁵ U.S. Congress, Joint Economic Committee, *The Welfare-to-Work Tax Credit*, March 1997. (Hereafter cited as Joint Economic Committee, *The Welfare-to-Work Tax Credit*.)

⁶ The group's definition was altered by the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 (P.L. 105-34). Previously, group members had to have been receiving benefits for nine consecutive months. Note: Members of families are only those persons taken into account when determining eligibility for the TANF program (i.e., those specifically listed on the grant).

- duty in the Armed Forces or (b) having aggregate periods of unemployment of at least six months during the one-year period ending on the hiring date;⁷
- 18- to 39-year-olds who are members of families receiving food stamp benefits for the six-month period ending on the hiring date, or receiving benefits for at least three months of the five-month period ending on the hiring date in the case of able-bodied adults without dependents who cease to be eligible for assistance under the work requirement at Section 6(o) of the Food Stamp Act of 1977;⁸
 - designated community residents (formerly high-risk youth), defined as 18- to 39-year-olds whose principal place of abode is an empowerment zone (EZ), an enterprise community (EC), a renewal community (RC), or a rural renewal county (RRC);⁹
 - summer youth (i.e., 16- to 17-year-olds hired for any 90-day period between May 1 and September 15 whose principal place of abode is an EZ, EC, or RC);
 - ex-felons with hiring dates within one year of the last date of conviction or release from prison;¹⁰
 - vocational rehabilitation referrals (i.e., individuals with physical or mental disabilities that result in substantial handicaps to employment who have been referred to employers upon, or at any time after, completing or while receiving rehabilitative services pursuant to an individualized written plan for employment under a state plan for vocational rehabilitative services approved under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, a vocational rehabilitation program for veterans carried out under Chapter 31 of Title 38, U.S. Code, or an individual work plan developed and implemented by an employment network pursuant to subsection (g) of Section 1148 of the Social Security Act with respect to which the requirements of such subsection are met),¹¹ and
 - Supplemental Security Income (SSI) recipients who have received benefits under Title XVI of the Social Security Act for any month ending within the 60-day period ending on the hiring date.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-5) extended the WOTC to cover two additional groups whose members are hired during 2009 or 2010:

⁷ For veterans hired after May 25, 2007, P.L. 110-28 extended the group's definition to (2). Note: Members of families are those persons taken into account when determining eligibility for a food stamp program under the Food Stamp Act of 1977.

⁸ The Tax Relief and Health Care Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-432) expanded the group's definition from 18 to 24 year olds to 18 to 39 year olds hired on or after January 1, 2007.

⁹ The group's name was changed by P.L. 110-28 and expanded to include 18 to 39 year olds hired after May 25, 2007. The act also adds residents of a rural renewal county, which is defined as any county outside a metropolitan statistical area that during the five-year periods 1990 to 1994 and 1995 to 1999 had a net population loss.

¹⁰ P.L. 109-432 eliminated the requirement that group members be "economically disadvantaged" for persons hired on or after January 1, 2007. Economically disadvantaged was defined as having an annualized family income of 70% or less of the lower living standard income level (LLSIL). After the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics eliminated the LLSIL along with other living standards levels many years ago, the Employment and Training Administration updated the LLSIL annually by applying an inflation factor.

¹¹ P.L. 110-28 clarified the group's definition by adding the language concerning employment networks.

- Unemployed veterans are persons discharged or released from active duty in the Armed Forces within five years of their hiring date and having received unemployment compensation for not less than four weeks during the one-year period ending on the hiring date.
- Disconnected youth are 16- to 24-year olds who are not regularly attending school during the six-month period preceding the hiring date, not regularly employed within the same time frame, and not readily employable because they lack a sufficient number of skills.

For eligible hires (except eligible veterans entitled to compensation for a service-connected disability and summer youth) who remain on a firm's payroll at least 400 hours, an employer can claim an income tax credit of 40% of the first \$6,000 in wages paid during the worker's first year of employment. For eligible hires (except eligible veterans entitled to compensation for a service-connected disability and summer youth) who remain employed from 120 hours to 399 hours, the subsidy rate is 25%. Thus, the minimum employment period under the WOTC is 120 hours.

For eligible members of the veterans group who receive compensation for service-connected disabilities, the maximum wage to which the subsidy rates can be applied is the first \$12,000 earned. For summer youth hires, the maximum wage is the first \$3,000 earned in any 90-day period between May 1 and September 15.

For long-term family assistance recipients hired after January 1, 2007,

- employers can claim a credit equal to 25% of the first \$10,000 earned during the first year of employment if individuals are retained between 120 and 399 hours;
- employers can claim a credit equal to 40% of the first \$10,000 earned during the first year of employment if individuals are retained at least 400 hours;
- employers can claim a credit of 50% of the first \$10,000 earned for retaining long-term family assistance recipients during a second year; and
- qualified wages are cash wages.

A long-term family assistance recipient is a member of a family who has received TANF benefits for at least the 18-month period ending on the hiring date; who has received benefits for a total of 18 months beginning after the credit's enactment (August 5, 1997) and who has a hiring date that is not more than two years after the end of the earliest such period; or who no longer is eligible for assistance after August 5, 1997, because of any federal- or state-imposed time limit and that has a hiring date that is not more than two years after the date of benefit cessation.

P.L. 112-56 expanded the targeted group for qualified veterans and changed the amount of first-year wages that can be claimed for the WOTC, such that

- for veterans who are members of a family receiving SNAP benefits for at least three months in the year prior to being hired, the maximum wages for the credit would be \$6,000;
- for veterans who have been unemployed for an aggregate of at least four weeks, but less than six months, in the year prior to being hired, the maximum wages for the credit would be \$6,000;

- for veterans eligible for disability compensation from the VA and within one year of discharge or release from active military duty when hired, the maximum wages for the credit would be \$12,000;
- for veterans who have been unemployed for an aggregate of at six months or more in the year prior to being hired, the maximum wages for the credit would be \$14,000; and
- for veterans who are eligible for disability compensation from the VA and have been unemployed for an aggregate of six months or more in the year prior to being hired, the maximum wages for the credit would be \$24,000.

For certain non-profit employers, the WOTC is refundable for hiring veterans. The refundable credit would be the lesser of the calculated WOTC for hiring veterans who qualify for the WOTC based on unemployment or the payroll taxes paid by the non-profit. Non-profit employers eligible for the refundable credit would be 501(c) organizations that are tax-exempt under Section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

P.L. 112-56 also extended the WOTC for qualified veterans to U.S. possessions with a tax system that mirrors the U.S. tax system, with the Secretary of the Treasury paying to the possession the amount lost to the possession in taxes because of the expansion of the WOTC for qualified veterans.

P.L. 112-56 extended the expiration date of WOTC for veterans to December 31, 2012. The American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 (AFTRA; P.L. 112-240) extended the expiration of WOTC for all eligible groups to December 31, 2013.

The actual value of the WOTC to the employer could be less than \$1,500-\$2,400 per typical eligible worker depending on the firm's tax bracket.¹² The tax deduction a business can take for wages and salaries must be reduced by the amount of the credit. The credit cannot exceed 90% of a company's annual income tax liability. But, if after certain other nonrefundable credits have been taken, 90% of an employer's remaining income tax liability for the current year is less than the amount of the WOTC, the excess can be carried back one year and forward 20 years. In addition, for credits determined in tax years beginning after December 31, 2006, the WOTC and the credit for taxes paid with respect to employee cash tips are allowed against the Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT).

State Employment Security (ES) agencies, in cooperation with participating agencies,¹³ are charged with certifying whether newly hired workers belong to the prescribed groups. If a request for certification is rejected, the state ES agency must provide a written explanation of its decision to the employer.

The eligibility determination process can follow one of two paths described below, but the second route is thought to be followed more often than the first.

¹² The credit maximums are \$3,000-\$4,800 per a veteran eligible by virtue of receiving compensation for a service-connected disability and \$750-\$1,200 per summer youth hire.

¹³ Participating agencies (e.g., one-stop career centers, job corps centers, vocational rehabilitation agencies, local welfare agencies, veterans' affairs offices, and food stamp program agencies) determine the economic eligibility of most group members. State ES agencies determine the economic eligibility of ex-felons.

1. An eligible group member obtains a conditional certification (ETA Form 9062) from a participating agency. The jobseeker then uses it to market himself or herself to an employer.¹⁴ The employer completes a pre-screening/certification request (IRS Form 8850) by the date a job offer is made and mails it to the state's WOTC coordinator within 28 days after the new hire starts working. The employer must also fill-in and submit to the ES the bottom of the ETA form.
2. An employer completes IRS Form 8850 by the date a job offer is made to an applicant believed to belong to the WOTC population. The IRS form must be mailed to the state's WOTC coordinator within 28 days after the new hire starts working.¹⁵ The employer can fill-in individual characteristics information (ETA Form 9061) either during or after the selection process for submission to the ES.

“Employer representatives” are permitted to help firms screen job applicants for credit eligibility and complete required paperwork. These management assistance or services companies arose after enactment of the TJTC to inform the business community of the program and perform credit-related administration for firms. As was the case with the TJTC,¹⁶ these consultants play a considerable role not only in securing WOTC certifications for large firms that hire many eligible persons, but also in lobbying for reauthorization and modification of the credit.¹⁷

Program Activity and Costs

The U.S. Employment Service in the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) collects figures on the number of certifications issued to employers. *The number of certifications could well be more than the number of employees for whom employers claim credits because not all eligible hires fulfill the retention requirement.* The government does not collect statistics on the number of individuals for whom the credits actually are claimed. It would be difficult to reconcile the number of certifications and the number of credits claimed *in a given year* because companies that receive a certification for an eligible individual hired late in one year may not claim a credit for them until the following year, when the retention requirement has been met. In addition, credits claimed for persons certified in one year may be applied against income tax liabilities in past or future years.

As shown in **Table 1**, in FY2012, there were 892,314 WOTC certifications of employees, with SNAP recipients being the largest group (602,540, or 67.5% of the total).

¹⁴ Limited evidence suggests that advertising oneself as a member of a subsidized group could actually reduce one's chance of getting a job. Gary Burtless, “Are Targeted Wage Subsidies Harmful? Evidence from a Wage Voucher Experiment,” *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, vol. 39, no. 1, October 1985.

¹⁵ Before January 1, 2007, employers had 21 days to mail IRS Form 8850 to their state's WOTC coordinator.

¹⁶ Christopher Howard, *The Hidden Welfare State: Tax Expenditures and Social Policy in the United States* (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1997), pp. 164-165, 171-172.

¹⁷ Ben Wildavsky, “Taxation: Taking Credit,” *National Journal*, March 29, 1997. (Hereafter cited as Wildavsky, *Taxation: Taking Credit*.)

Table I. WOTC Certifications Issued by Target Group, FY2008-FY2012

	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
Short Term TANF Recipients	93,673	67,985	51,221	53,455	45,824
Long Term TANF Recipients	24,207	17,502	65,447	79,365	71,407
Veteran SNAP Recipients	9,132	9,385	9,044	11,228	15,183
Disabled Veterans	—	190	2,452	3,367	6,642
VOW Act Unemployed Veterans ^a	—	—	—	—	11,536
SNAP Recipients	405,242	518,208	499,927	684,612	602,540
Ticket Holders	—	719	649	986	584
Designated Community Residents	72,651	22,837	65,495	60,631	50,589
Summer Youth	2,517	2,422	2,957	608	384
Ex-Felons	43,444	43,703	36,479	34,731	22,063
Vocational Rehabilitation Referral	17,242	16,380	16,213	14,776	12,891
SSI Recipients	24,313	19,542	12,701	12,458	10,981
ARRA Unemployed Veterans ^b	—	55	1,560	3,117	1,154
ARRA Disconnected Youth ^b	—	886	150,346	201,189	40,536
Total Certifications Issued	692,421	719,814	914,491	1,160,523	892,314

Source: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service using data from the Department of Labor.

- a. Added by P.L. 112-56.
- b. Added by P.L. 111-5. Expired on December 31, 2010.

Most of the cost to the government from tax credits is in the form of revenue forgone rather than appropriated funds.¹⁸ Data publicly available from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) show that for tax year 2008 (the latest year available), corporations claimed \$996.1 million in current year WOTC as part of the general business credit.¹⁹ However, this does not reflect WOTC claimed on individual tax returns by sole-proprietors or pass-thru entities (such as partnerships), or carryover of WOTC from other tax years.

Evaluations of the WOTC

Studies of federal employment tax credits have been limited in purpose or scale. Shortly after the State Employment Security Agencies (SESA) began implementing the WOTC in late 1996, the United States Department of Labor (DOL) contracted for an evaluation of its administrative process. Among other things brought out in the August 1997 study, state WOTC coordinators recommended that the paperwork burden on employers be reduced and Form 8850 be made less confusing so that small employers particularly and all for-profit employers generally would be more inclined to participate.²⁰

¹⁸ Spending for ES administration of the two programs generally has been less than \$20 million per fiscal year.

¹⁹ Internal Revenue Service, *Corporation Complete Report*, Table 21, available at <http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-soi/08cocr.pdf>.

²⁰ Westat, *Process Evaluation of the WOTC Program* (DOL, Employment and Training Administration, Office of Strategic Planning and Policy Development, August 1997).

In March 2001, the General Accounting Office (GAO) surveyed a sample of employers who used the WOTC program in two states with high certification levels, namely, California and Texas. The study's chief goal was to ascertain whether employers fired workers who never were eligible for the WOTC or who no longer were eligible for the WOTC in order to maximize credit receipt. The GAO concluded that—while it could not definitely determine the extent of displacement and churning, respectively, across all employers who participate in the program—the sample data suggest that employers do not view the practices as cost-effective and therefore presumably would not engage in them much, if at all. GAO's estimate that the WOTC offsets less than one-half of the cost of recruiting, hiring and training credit-eligible workers, on average, supports the employers' belief that the practices are not cost-effective. Regarding churning, specifically, certified workers in the two states were found to be no more frequently terminated when their earnings totaled about \$6,000 (the credit-maximizing level).²¹

A study of employment tax credits that was undertaken for the DOL also was released in March 2001. Interviews of 16 establishments that had used the credits were conducted in five states (California, Georgia, Maryland, Missouri, and Wisconsin). As in the case of the GAO study, the authors emphasized that their findings cannot be extrapolated to all other user firms. Among the report's results:

- “the tax credits play little or no role in [the 16 employers'] recruitment policies,” suggesting that employers would have hired members of the target groups even if the programs were not available;
- as credit-eligible hires' job performance, work readiness, attendance and punctuality were like those of ineligible employees in similar positions, most of the interviewed employers thought there was no need for special training or counseling programs;
- the target-group members who were hired exhibited the high rates of turnover typical of low-wage workers,²² which meant that the interviewed employers were able to claim the maximum credit for relatively few eligible hires; and
- the 16 employers gave the programs a positive assessment, although they offered some suggestions for improvement having to do with program administration (e.g., consolidate and streamline the forms), program design (e.g., broaden target-group eligibility criteria)²³ and promotion of the program (e.g., increase use of conditional certifications).²⁴

The report's authors recommended among other things that a study with a larger, representative sample of employers be conducted, as “these observations do raise a question about the extent to which the tax credit is serving the purpose for which it is intended—to serve as an economic incentive to encourage employers to hire individuals from specified target groups whom they would not have hired in the absence of the credit.”²⁵

²¹ GAO, *Work Opportunity Credit*.

²² WOTC/WtW hires generally were paid the same entry-level wages as other hires, which largely ranged between \$5.15 and \$8.00 an hour.

²³ These two recommendations echo those made in the 1997 process evaluation.

²⁴ See the section on Program Administration (*supra*) for the definition of a conditional certification and why it may be little used.

²⁵ Westat and Decision Information Resources, Inc., *Employers' Use and Assessment of the WOTC and Welfare-to-* (continued...)

An October 2002 analysis of participation rates for the WOTC's two largest eligible groups—TANF recipients and food stamp youth—estimated that relatively few eligible new hires have the credit claimed for them. In 1999, employers were estimated to have claimed the WOTC for less than one-third of newly employed persons from the TANF group and for less than one-fifth of newly employed persons from the food stamp youth group. Participation rates did increase considerably between 1997 and 1999; however, this was due not just to an increase in credit-claiming, but also to a substantial decrease in the size of the eligible populations during implementation of welfare reform. The author suggested various reasons for the low participation rates, including that the fairly short job tenure of the credit-eligible population (like that of other low-wage individuals) translates into a small tax credit value per WOTC-eligible hire. In other words, "Employers may be discouraged by the low returns to WOTC/WtW participation for those workers whose employment ends before the 40 percent credit is reached [i.e., before the individual has worked 400 hours or more]."²⁶

In a December 2002 report, the GAO attempted to examine specifically the few tax incentives available for hiring, retaining, and accommodating workers with disabilities. Persons with disabilities are the focus of two WOTC-eligible groups, namely, vocational rehabilitation referrals and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) recipients. Based upon an analysis of 1999 tax year data from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), the GAO found that relatively few employers utilize the WOTC. Data on employer usage by WOTC-eligible group are not available from IRS data, however. According to the agency's interviews with government officials and academic experts, fairly few persons with disabilities may have the credit claimed for them because WOTC eligibility is limited to disabled individuals receiving publicly funded vocational rehabilitation or SSI benefits. Perhaps not surprisingly, then, interviewees supported expanding the WOTC's coverage of disabled persons. The agency also identified two national surveys related to disability employment issues which determined that a very small share of supervisors of employees with disabilities were aware of employment tax incentives and that human resource managers regarded business tax incentives as less effective than any of the following measures in reducing obstacles to the employment of persons with disabilities: top-management commitment, staff training, mentoring, on-site consultation and technical assistance, and short-term outside assistance.²⁷

Another study that analyzed the tenure effect of employment tax credits found, like GAO, that employers do not appear to terminate eligible hires when the subsidy period ends. This 2005 study, which compared certified workers in Wisconsin with eligible but uncertified workers in the state, also estimated a small absolute impact on earnings. Hamersma extrapolated from the Wisconsin data that "the average worker receives perhaps 40 percent of the value of the credit as an earnings premium; the rest remains with the employer."²⁸

In 2007, Hamersma and Heinrich released an analysis of the labor market outcomes of credit-eligible group members at temporary help services (THS) firms which, although not end-user

(...continued)

Work Tax Credits Program (DOL, Employment and Training Administration, Office of Policy and Research, March 2001).

²⁶ Sarah Hamersma, "The Work Opportunity Tax Credit: Participation Rates Among Eligible Workers," *National Tax Journal*, vol. 56, no. 4 (December 2003), p. 736.

²⁷ GAO, *Business Tax Incentives to Employ Workers with Disabilities Receive Limited Use and Have an Uncertain Impact*, GAO-03-39, December 2002.

²⁸ Sarah Hamersma, "The Work Opportunity and Welfare-to-Work Tax Credits," *Tax Policy Issues and Options*, no. 15, October 2005, p. 5.

employers, are nonetheless able to claim the employment credits. Administrative data from Wisconsin show that over the 1999-2002 period, certifications issued to THS firms grew steadily. They found that, after taking into account observable differences between individuals, THS workers with certifications had much higher earnings than credit-eligible THS workers without certifications. “This suggests that some of the WOTC/WtW funds pass through to the THS worker in the form of increased earnings per quarter, just as they do (though to a lesser extent) for workers in other industries. Using panel estimation to examine longer-term outcomes, however, the earnings difference between these workers is no longer statistically significant.”²⁹

The researchers also compared the THS workers with certifications to workers in other industries for whom certifications had been issued and estimated that the THS group earned much less because of their much shorter job tenure. Hamersma and Heinrich also conducted a telephone survey of Wisconsin THS firms and found that a majority of the 101 firms that responded not only were aware of the credits but also claimed them.

Contrary to legislative intent, however, only one firm reported that prospective employees’ eligibility for the tax credits might affect their hiring decisions. Thus, our findings suggest that concerns about the use of WOTC/WtW funds to subsidize THS employment are likely warranted, since subsidies do not appear to improve the job outcomes of disadvantaged workers in these jobs nor encourage the hiring of additional disadvantaged workers as intended.³⁰

Legislative Activity

The WOTC is a temporary provision of the Internal Revenue Code. Since its initiation, Congress allowed the credit to lapse many times before reauthorizing it retroactive to its expiration date as part of large tax-related measures. The relatively short extensions of the WOTC and its frequent expiration have caused consternation among employers who utilize the credit.

From the 104th Congress Through the 112th Congress

104th Congress: Creation of the WOTC

As authorized in Section 1201 of the Small Business Job Protection Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-188), for-profit employers were entitled to a WOTC against their federal income tax liabilities for hiring members of seven specifically designated groups from October 1, 1996, through September 30, 1997.

105th Congress: Several Revisions

The Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 (P.L. 105-34) substantially revised the program by shortening the minimum employment requirement to 120 hours and creating a two-tier subsidy based on the

²⁹ Sarah Hamersma and Carolyn Heinrich, *Temporary Help Service Firms’ Use of Employer Tax Credits: Implications for Disadvantaged Workers’ Labor Market Outcomes*, Upjohn Institute Staff Working Paper No. 07-135, February 12, 2007, p. 5.

³⁰ Ibid.

length of retention. It also extended the temporary measure for nine months from October 1, 1997, through June 30, 1998, added an eighth group (Social Security Income recipients) and modified the definition of one group (see footnote 6).

After an almost four-month lapse, the WOTC was reauthorized for one year (through June 30, 1999) retroactive to its expiration date in the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Appropriations Act, 1999 (P.L. 105-277).

106th Congress: Expansion of WOTC-Eligible Groups

The credit subsequently was reauthorized retroactive to its expiration date and extended through December 31, 2001, in the Ticket to Work and Work Incentives Improvement Act of 1999 (P.L. 106-170).

The 106th Congress later expanded the definition of the “high risk” and “summer youth” groups to include renewal communities (effective January 1, 2002) through passage of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001 (P.L. 106-554), which incorporated the Community Renewal Tax Relief Act of 2000 (H.R. 5662). Employers must coordinate claiming the WOTC with claiming another employment tax credit equal to 15% of the first \$10,000 in qualified wages paid to renewal community residents who perform substantially all employment services within the areas.

107th Congress: 2002-2003 WOTC Expansion to Cover New York Liberty Zone Employees and Authorization of the WtW Credit

After about a two-month lapse, the Job Creation and Worker Assistance Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-147) reauthorized the WOTC. It was extended through December 31, 2003, for eligible persons hired after December 31, 2001.

New York Liberty Zone Employees

The economic stimulus measure also amended the WOTC’s eligible population to add “New York Liberty Zone business employees.” Qualified businesses were defined as firms with 200 or fewer employees located in the vicinity of the World Trade Center as well as those that, due to property destruction or damage associated with the September 11 terrorist attack, had to relocate to other sections of New York City. While the other WOTC group members must be new hires in order for firms to claim a credit, New York Liberty Zone business employees were both existing and newly hired employees. The number of workers for whom firms that relocated elsewhere in New York City could claim the credit was limited to those on the employers’ payrolls as of September 11, 2001; the cap did not apply to firms that remained in the zone or that moved into the zone. A qualified business could claim the WOTC for an eligible employee in 2002, 2003, or both years. The portion of the WOTC associated with the new target group was allowed against the alternative minimum tax.

Limited information is available regarding employer utilization of the WOTC for Liberty Zone employees.³¹ Some 3,196 taxpayers claimed the WOTC in 2002 for hiring members of the group,

³¹ No information on certifications for Liberty Zone employees because they were exempt from the WOTC’s usual certification procedure.

according to the Internal Revenue Service. (Taxpayers include corporations, partnerships, and individuals who run their own businesses.) For 2003, the preliminary number of taxpayers that claimed the WOTC for Liberty Zone employees is 3,502.

The Welfare-to-Work Tax Credit

The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act (P.L. 104-193) requires parents to work after a maximum of two years of receiving TANF benefits, and Congress authorized the WtW credit in the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 (P.L. 105-34) to help achieve that objective. It initially was to have expired on April 30, 1999, but it, like the WOTC, was extended in P.L. 105-277 (through June 30, 1999), P.L. 106-170 (through December 31, 2001), and P.L. 107-147 (through December 31, 2003).

108th Congress: A Lengthy Lapse

The first bill taken up by the 108th Congress that contained a WOTC-related provision was H.R. 743 (the Social Security Protection Act of 2003). It passed the House on April 2, 2003. The Senate subsequently passed the legislation, and on March 2, 2004, it was signed into law (P.L. 108-203). Among many other things, the act modified the definition of the WOTC's vocational rehabilitation referral-eligible group in light of the Ticket to Work and Work Incentives Improvement Act of 1999. It effectively expanded the group to include disabled individuals with individualized work plans who are referred to employers not only by a state vocational rehabilitation agency (as was the case under prior law), but also by "employment networks" that were created by the Ticket to Work legislation.

On September 23, 2004, the House and Senate passed the conference report for H.R. 1308 (The Working Families Tax Relief Act of 2004). Following the 10-month lapse of the credits, Congress extended the WOTC and the WtW credit retroactive to their expiration and through December 31, 2005. As originally introduced and passed by the House in March 2003, however, H.R. 1308 (then called the Tax Relief, Simplification, and Equity Act of 2003) did not mention the employment tax credits. Neither did the amended version of the bill (The Relief for Working Families Tax Act of 2003) that the Senate passed in June 2003. Conferees were appointed in 2003, and on September 23, 2004, the conference report (H.Rept. 108-696)—with a two-year extension of the otherwise unrevised WOTC and WtW credit—was filed.

109th Congress: Hurricane Disaster Relief, Modifying the WOTC, and Incorporating the WtW Credit into the WOTC After Another Long Lapse

The 109th Congress made two substantial changes to the tax provisions. Some changes were temporary, others were permanent.

Hurricane Disaster Relief

As it did after the September 11 attack on the World Trade Center, Congress temporarily expanded the WOTC eligible-groups to include "a Hurricane Katrina employee" as part of its emergency response. P.L. 109-73 added to the WOTC-eligible groups persons whose principal place of abode on August 28, 2005, was in the core disaster area and who,

- beginning on such date and to August 28, 2007, is hired for a position principally located in the core disaster area; and
- beginning on such date and to December 31, 2005, is hired for a position regardless of its location.

The WOTC's rule denying its application to wages of employees who had worked for the same employer at any prior time (except for those on the employer's payroll on August 28, 2005) is waived, as is the usual certification process.³²

Modifying the WOTC and Incorporating the WtW Credit into the WOTC

The two credits expired on January 1, 2006. They were substantively revised after the 109th Congress passed H.R. 6111 (the Tax Relief and Health Care Act of 2006) in December 2006. Title I of P.L. 109-432 reauthorized the WOTC for two years (from its expiration date to December 31, 2007). Other changes to the WOTC and to the WtW credit became effective for persons hired after December 31, 2006. They are as follows:

- WOTC-eligibility for ex-felons was expanded by eliminating the requirement that they are members of economically disadvantaged families;
- WOTC-eligibility of food stamp recipients was expanded from 18- to 24-year olds to include 25 to 39 year olds;
- employers can file the required paperwork with their state's WOTC coordinator within 28 (rather than 21) days of an eligible-hire starting to work for them; and
- the WtW credit was repealed as a separate tax provision, with its eligible-group of long-term family assistance recipients uniquely handled under the WOTC effective January 1, 2007.

More specifically, employers who hire long-term family assistance recipients can claim a credit if individuals are retained for a minimum of 120 hours (rather than the WtW credit's 400-hour or 180-day requirement). The 25% subsidy rate for WOTC group members employed from 120 to 399 hours was applied to long-term family assistance recipients, and the WtW credit's 35% rate for those employed at least 400 hours during their first year of employment was raised to 40%, as is the case for WOTC-eligible hires. Employers continue to be able to claim a credit for retaining long-term family assistance recipients during a second year at the WtW's subsidy rate of 50%.

³² P.L. 109-73 also created an employee retention credit for eligible employers whose trade or business in the core disaster area became inoperable after August 28, 2005, and before January 1, 2006, because of damage sustained by Hurricane Katrina. Such employers could claim a credit equal to 40% of qualified wages up to \$6,000 per person whose principal place of employment had been with such employers on August 28, 2005. Eligibility for the retention credit initially was limited to small employers (i.e., employers cannot have employed an average of more than 200 employees on business days during the taxable year), but P.L. 109-135 (the Gulf Opportunity Zone Act of 2005) dropped the employer size limit and extended the retention credit to employers harmed by hurricanes Rita and Wilma. The retention credit could be applied against wages paid or incurred by an eligible firm from the time it became inoperable after August 28, 2005, until it resumes significant operations at the eligible employee's principal place of employment or before January 1, 2006. Qualified wages were those paid regardless of whether an eligible employee performed services; performed services at a place of employment other than his or her worksite on August 28, 2005; or performed services at his or her worksite on August 28, 2005, before significant operations resumed there. A business could not claim a retention credit for an employee during any period for which it claimed a Work Opportunity Tax Credit for such employee.

The subsidy rates for long-term family assistance recipients continue to be applied against up to \$10,000 earned in each of the first and second years of employment. The definition of qualified wages of long-term family assistance recipients was narrowed to that of WOTC-eligible hires—namely, cash wages (i.e., certain benefits can no longer be included).

110th Congress: Focus on Eligible Groups and Credit Extension

Expansion of Certain Eligible Groups and Extension to August 2011

The WOTC was considered as part of a package of business tax incentives meant to offset the impact of an increase in the federal minimum wage. The minimum wage bill that the House passed (H.R. 2, the Fair Minimum Wage Act of 2007) did not include tax benefits. But, the Senate Finance Committee subsequently marked up S. 349 (the Small Business and Work Opportunity Act of 2007) and incorporated it in the version of H.R. 2 that passed the Senate. H.R. 2 (as amended) extended the WOTC for five years to December 31, 2012. It also expanded the WOTC-eligible group of veterans to persons entitled to compensation for service-connected disabilities incurred after September 10, 2001, and raised from \$6,000 to \$12,000 the definition of qualified wages that applies to these individuals. The high-risk youth group covered 18- to 39-year olds (rather than 18- to 24-year olds) living in an EZ, EC, or RC and renamed the group “designated community residents.” The definition of the vocational rehabilitation referral group was expanded as well, to include any person certified by a designated local agency as having a physical or mental disability that is a substantial handicap to employment and who is referred to the employer while receiving or after completing an individual work plan developed and implemented by an employment network pursuant to subsection (g) of Section 1148 of the Social Security Act. The JCT estimated that these amendments to the WOTC could have revenue effects of some \$2.5 billion over the FY2007 to FY2012 period.

The House passed H.R. 976 (the Small Business Tax Relief Act of 2007) as an alternative to the tax incentives added by the Senate to H.R. 2. Among the tax benefits in H.R. 976 was a one-year extension of the WOTC to December 31, 2008. It expanded and renamed the high-risk youth group and clarified the vocational rehabilitation referral group as in H.R. 2 (as amended). H.R. 976 also expanded the WOTC’s veterans group, but in a different way than the Senate: the group was extended to persons entitled to compensation for service-connected disabilities with a hiring date not more than one year after having been discharged or released from active duty in the Armed Forces or having been unemployed for at least six months during the one-year period ending on the date of hire. H.R. 976 set qualified wages for this component of the WOTC-eligible veterans group at \$12,000. In addition, the bill allowed the WOTC and the credit for taxes paid with respect to employee cash tips against the Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT). The JCT estimated that these amendments to the WOTC could have less costly revenue effects of almost \$1.1 billion over the FY2007 to FY2012 period.

The Senate added its further amended version of H.R. 2 to the emergency supplemental appropriations bill, H.R. 1591. After a House-Senate conference committee agreed to a less costly small business tax relief plan and the President vetoed the bill over troop withdrawal language, the President signed H.R. 2206 (the U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans’ Care, Katrina Recovery, and Iraq Accountability Act of 2007, P.L. 110-28) into law on May 25, 2007. P.L. 110-28 combines somewhat modified elements of H.R. 976, H.R. 2 (as amended), and H.R. 1591. It contains a compromise on extension of the WOTC to three-and-one-half years through August 31, 2011, raises the age limit for “designated community residents” to less than 40 years, and clarifies the

definition of vocational rehabilitation referrals. The act also adds “rural renewal county,” which first appeared in H.R. 1591, to the places of residence for designated community residents. The law adopts the definition of disabled veterans in H.R. 976 and its allowance of the WOTC and tip credit against the AMT. The estimated cost of these amendments to the WOTC is almost \$2.8 billion between FY2007 and FY2012.

“Hurricane Katrina Employees”

In P.L. 110-343 at Division C (the Tax Extenders and Alternative Minimum Tax Relief Act of 2008), Congress extended the WOTC’s expiration from August 28, 2007, to August 28, 2009, for firms who hire “Hurricane Katrina employees” to work in the disaster area. The JCT estimated the extension would cost \$14 million in FY2009 and \$8 million in FY2010.

111th Congress: Temporary Expansion and Extension of the Credit

Temporary Expansion for Unemployed Veterans and Disconnected Youth

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA; P.L. 111-5) expanded the credit to cover unemployed veterans and disconnected youth who begin working for an employer during 2009 or 2010. Unemployed veterans are persons discharged or released from active duty in the Armed Forces within five years of their hiring date and having received unemployment compensation for not less than four weeks during the one-year period ending on the hiring date. Disconnected youth are 16- to 24-year olds who are not regularly attending school during the six-month period preceding the hiring date, not regularly employed within the same time frame, and not readily employable because they lack a sufficient number of skills. The estimated revenue loss resulting from this expansion was \$222 million in the FY2009-FY2013 period, with most of the cost occurring in the first few years (i.e., \$32 million in FY2009, \$81 million in FY2010, and \$70 million in FY2011).

Interaction with Payroll Tax Forgiveness

The Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act (HIRE; P.L. 111-147) provided payroll tax forgiveness to employers who hired certain unemployed individuals in 2010. Employers claiming the payroll tax forgiveness could not claim the WOTC for those wages associated with payroll tax forgiveness.

Extension to December 31, 2011

The Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization, and Job Creation Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-312) extended the WOTC through December 31, 2011.

112th Congress: Expansion of Veterans Targeted Group and Credit Extension

Expansion of Veterans Targeted Group

P.L. 112-56 expanded the targeted group for qualified veterans and changed the amount of first-year wages that can be claimed for the WOTC, such that

- for veterans who are members of a family receiving SNAP benefits for at least three months in the year prior to being hired, the maximum wages for the credit would be \$6,000;
- for veterans who have been unemployed for an aggregate of at least four weeks, but less than six months, in the year prior to being hired, the maximum wages for the credit would be \$6,000;
- for veterans eligible for disability compensation from the VA and within one year of discharge or release from active military duty when hired, the maximum wages for the credit would be \$12,000;
- for veterans who have been unemployed for an aggregate of at six months or more in the year prior to being hired, the maximum wages for the credit would be \$14,000; and
- for veterans who are eligible for disability compensation from the VA and have been unemployed for an aggregate of six months or more in the year prior to being hired, the maximum wages for the credit would be \$24,000.

P.L. 112-56 made the WOTC refundable for certain non-profit employers. For these non-profit employers, the refundable credit would be the lesser of the calculated WOTC for hiring veterans who qualify for the WOTC based on unemployment or the payroll taxes paid by the non-profit. Non-profit employers eligible for the refundable credit would be 501(c) organizations that are tax-exempt under Section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

P.L. 112-56 extended the WOTC for qualified veterans to U.S. possessions³³ with a tax system that mirrors the U.S. tax system, with the Secretary of the Treasury paying to the possession the amount lost to the possession in taxes because of the expansion of the WOTC for qualified veterans.

P.L. 112-56 also extended the expiration date of WOTC for veterans to December 31, 2012.

Extension to December 31, 2013

The American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-240) extended the WOTC through December 31, 2013.

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³³ Possessions include American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the United States Virgin Islands.

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