

# NASWA FY 2017 State Supplemental Survey Report

Results from the  
State Supplemental  
Funding Survey

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*FY 2017 | January 2019*



## Background

Over the last 24 years, the National Association of State Workforce Agencies (NASWA) has surveyed state workforce agencies to determine the amount of state funds used to supplement federal grants for a variety of federal workforce and unemployment insurance programs. The NASWA State Supplemental Funding Survey (Survey) is the Association's longest running survey, with NASWA collecting supplemental funding information from states since 1994.

The NASWA Survey, sponsored by the NASWA Administrative and Finance Committee (A&F), helps gauge the actual expenditures for Unemployment Insurance (UI), Wagner-Peyser Employment Services (ES), Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) programs, labor market information (LMI) activities, interest payments on Title XII Unemployment Trust Fund Advances, and any other activities supported by state funds that cannot be classified into one single category.

The Survey also captures how states have spent the funds allocated to them from Reed Act distributions. Reed Act distributions, authorized under Section 903 of the Social Security Act, are implemented when the three federal accounts in the Unemployment Trust Fund (UTF) exceed their statutory limits at the end of a federal fiscal year. If this occurs, excess funds may be transferred to the individual State accounts in the UTF. These transfers are called "Reed Act" distributions.

In October 2017, NASWA released the latest State Supplemental Funding Survey to state workforce agency Administrators and Finance Directors requesting supplemental funding data for FY 2017 (year ending June 30, 2017<sup>1</sup>). Fifty states plus the District of Columbia and Guam responded to the Survey. This makes four of the last five years where all states have responded to the survey. The states not responding in 2015 had relatively small expenditures in past surveys.

In reporting supplemental funding information for FY 2017, NASWA asked states to specify the source of state supplemental funds and the amount from each account used for the programs and operations mentioned above. The four categories of funding sources include: State Penalty and Interest, State General Fund, State Administrative Tax, and Other Funds.

For Reed Act distributions, states were asked to specify the type of distribution used to supplement UI Administration, UI Benefits and ES Administration. The three Reed Act distributions<sup>2</sup> collected in this Survey are from the Special Reed Act, Regular Reed Act and the \$8 Billion Reed Act distributions. The A&F Committee asked the states to report on how UI Supplemental Budget

Table 1	
NASWA Supplemental Funding Survey	
Year	States Reporting
2002	47
2003	44
2004	45
2005	47
2006	46
2007	46
2008	45
2009	45
2010	45
2011	44
2012	44
2013	52
2014	52
2015	48
2016	52
2017	52

<sup>1</sup> Five states' fiscal years end on September 30<sup>th</sup> and one ends on August 31<sup>st</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Definitions for Reed Act distributions can be found at the end of this report

Requests (SBRs) were allocated between UI and ES Administration funding. The request was continued for the FY 2017 Survey.

## Survey Results

Table 2 below summarizes FY 2017 supplemental funding by source and program. The data shown below are actual expenditures, not obligations. Data reported by source of funding are summed to determine total state funds. In Table 2, each cell shows how much of each funding source was used for a given program.

NASWA State Supplemental Funding FY 17	UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	EMPLOYMENT SERVICES	WIOA	LMI	MULTIPLE SOURCES	GRAND TOTAL	Interest on Title XII Advances
Source	UI	ES	WIOA	LMI	Other Programs	Total	Interest on Loans
Penalty and Interest	\$215,514,242	\$26,052,303	\$30,863,923	\$2,614,288	\$7,417,447	\$282,462,203	\$0
State General Fund	46,285,809	17,612,253	51,432,551	1,561,825	34,941,644	151,834,082	0
State Admin Tax	67,155,760	112,438,488	688,818	777,257	5,341,074	186,401,397	0
Other Sources	63,447,957	6,872,172	95,902,995	328,774	4,294,597	170,846,495	108,317
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$392,403,768</b>	<b>\$162,975,216</b>	<b>\$178,888,287</b>	<b>\$5,282,144</b>	<b>\$51,994,762</b>	<b>\$791,544,177</b>	<b>\$108,317</b>
Special Reed Act	\$4,025,718	\$729,034					
Regular Reed Act	1,641,618	15,788,805					
\$8 Billion Reed Act	11,022,966	6,000,000					
(SBR) UI Modernization Funds	75,563,406	23,887,542					
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$484,657,476</b>	<b>\$209,380,597</b>	<b>\$178,888,287</b>	<b>\$5,282,144</b>	<b>\$51,994,762</b>	<b>\$930,203,266</b>	<b>\$108,317</b>
<b>Reed Act &amp; UI Modernization Funds Breakout</b>	<b>UI Administration</b>	<b>UI Benefits</b>	<b>ES Administration</b>	<b>Total UI</b>	<b>Total ES</b>	<b>Total Reed Act &amp; Modernization Funds</b>	
Special Reed Act	\$3,977,799	\$47,919	\$729,034	\$4,025,718	\$729,034	\$4,754,752	
Regular Reed Act	1,641,618	0	15,788,805	1,641,618	15,788,805	17,430,423	
\$8 Billion Reed Act	11,022,966	0	6,000,000	11,022,966	6,000,000	17,022,966	
(SBR) UI Modernization Funds	59,949,596	15,613,810	23,887,542	75,563,406	23,887,542	99,450,948	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$76,591,979</b>	<b>\$15,661,729</b>	<b>\$46,405,381</b>	<b>\$92,253,708</b>	<b>\$46,405,381</b>	<b>\$138,659,089</b>	

In Table 2, several cells deserve special mention, including:

- ✓ **UI-Penalty & Interest:** Fifty-two percent of the amount shown is from one state;
- ✓ **UI-State General Fund:** Forty-five percent of the amount shown is from one state;
- ✓ **UI-State General Fund:** Ninety-percent is from four states;
- ✓ **UI Other Sources:** Fifty-nine percent is from one state;
- ✓ **WIOA-State Admin Tax:** Ninety-nine percent of the amount shown is from two states;
- ✓ **WIOA-Other Sources:** Eighty-eight percent of the amount shown is from one state;
- ✓ **LMI-State General Fund:** Ninety-two percent of the amount shown is from two states;
- ✓ **ES-Regular Reed Act:** All of this amount is from two states; and
- ✓ **UI Benefits-UI Modernization Funds:** All of this amount is from three states.

Additional detail for UI funding is shown in Table 3, below.

	# States	Min	Max	Median	Average
Penalty and Interest	42	\$23,214	\$113,218,537	\$1,368,214	\$5,131,291
State General Fund	13	26,962	20,880,000	834,590	3,560,447
State Admin Tax	16	155,780	15,280,067	3,599,770	4,197,235
Other Sources	12	205,284	37,642,309	1,867,892	5,287,330

Each year NASWA receives requests from states to share specific information on the number of states that reported a specific expenditure. At this time, NASWA has not received authority from states who have submitted data to release State specific responses. Table 4, below provides information on the number of states that entered a response in a particular cell.

<b>Table 4</b>					
<b>FY 2017 NASWA State Supplemental Funding--Number of States Reporting</b>					
<b>Source</b>	<b>UI</b>	<b>ES</b>	<b>WIA</b>	<b>LMI</b>	<b>Multiple Programs</b>
<b>Penalty and Interest</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>State General Fund</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>State Admin Tax</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Other Sources</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Special Reed Act</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>			
<b>Regular Reed Act</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>			
<b>\$8 Billion Reed Act</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>			
<b>UI Modernization Funds</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>3</b>			
<b>Reed Act &amp; UI Modernization Funds</b>	<b>UI Administration</b>	<b>UI Benefits</b>	<b>ES Administration</b>		
<b>Special Reed Act</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>		
<b>Regular Reed Act</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>		
<b>\$8 Billion Reed Act</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		
<b>UI Modernization Funds</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>		

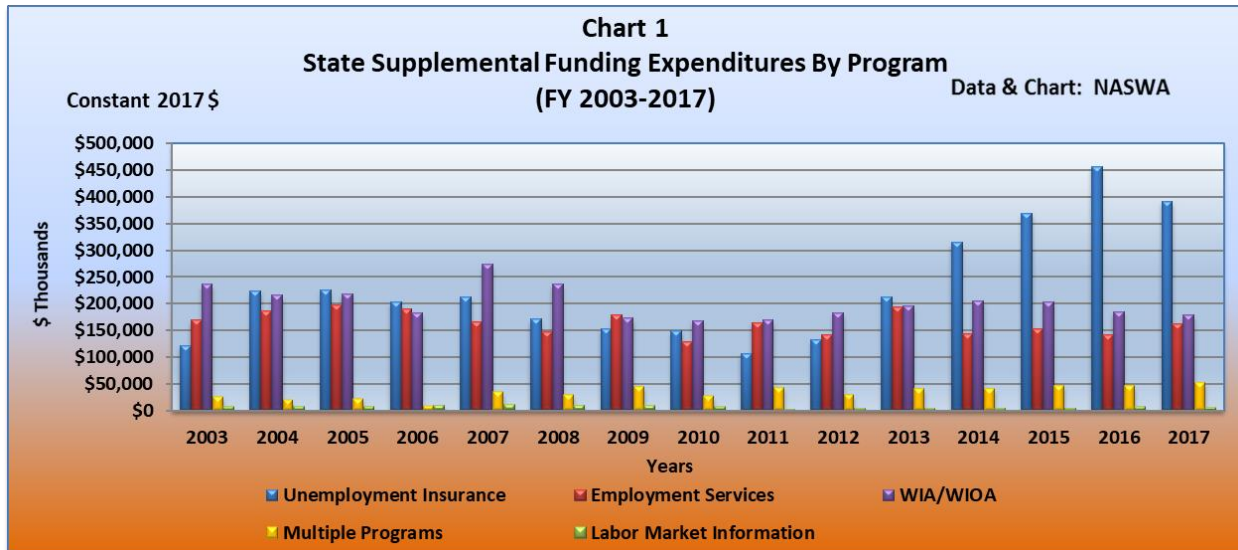
### **FY 2017 State Supplementary Program Funding Expenditures**

In FY 2017, state workforce agencies contributed \$792 million dollars of state funds to the above-mentioned programs and activities, with an additional \$46 million used for UI and ES from Reed Act distributions.

Approximately 93percent of all supplemental funds provided by states went to three primary programs: UI, ES and WIOA. Funding for LMI and activities across multiple programs received substantially less in comparison, reflecting the shift of data collection for labor market information from the state to the federal level.

Chart 1 below, along with the accompanying Table 5, shows the trends in expenditures for each of the five programs. Funding for the UI program declined from the level in FY 2007, and remained at lower levels until FY 2013, largely reflecting the increase in Penalty and Interest funds available. P&I funding shows a relatively significant increase from FY 2013 to FY 2017 and while the figures reported by states show some year to year variability, the increase is largely due to significant increase in a small number (less than 5) of states. Funding for WIA remained

relatively constant over the period, but very few states supported the program. In order to allow year to year comparisons, all funding level have been adjusted to FY 2017 dollars.



**Table 5**  
**State Supplementary Program Expenditures FY 2007-2017 (2017\$)**

Year	Unemployment Insurance	Employment Services	Labor Market Information	WIA/WIOA	Multiple Programs	Grand Total
2007	\$212,330,142	\$166,541,132	\$10,919,993	\$274,035,710	\$34,272,601	\$698,099,578
2008	\$170,909,398	\$147,220,102	\$10,229,797	\$236,253,011	\$28,984,158	593,596,466
2009	\$153,732,288	\$178,455,141	\$9,248,046	\$173,107,447	\$43,509,290	\$558,052,212
2010	\$149,786,643	\$129,074,312	\$6,942,135	\$168,926,915	\$26,561,682	\$481,291,687
2011	\$107,194,152	\$164,609,492	\$2,495,849	\$169,551,889	\$40,478,741	\$484,330,122
2012	\$132,618,201	\$141,221,661	\$4,330,527	\$182,704,564	\$28,452,314	\$489,327,267
2013	\$213,402,531	\$194,040,792	\$4,358,921	\$195,528,885	\$38,751,607	\$646,082,736
2014	\$314,223,231	\$143,103,096	\$4,701,317	\$205,946,156	\$39,614,657	\$707,588,457
2015	\$370,074,075	\$153,577,591	\$4,693,845	\$203,612,364	\$45,933,324	\$777,891,199
2016	\$456,736,814	\$140,947,681	\$7,300,360	\$184,904,676	\$45,564,264	\$835,453,794
2017	\$392,403,768	\$162,975,216	\$5,282,144	\$178,888,287	\$51,994,762	\$791,544,177
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,673,411,243</b>	<b>\$1,558,791,000</b>	<b>\$57,920,429</b>	<b>\$1,994,571,616</b>	<b>\$326,558,374</b>	<b>\$5,436,259,724</b>

### FY 2017 State Supplementary Funding Sources

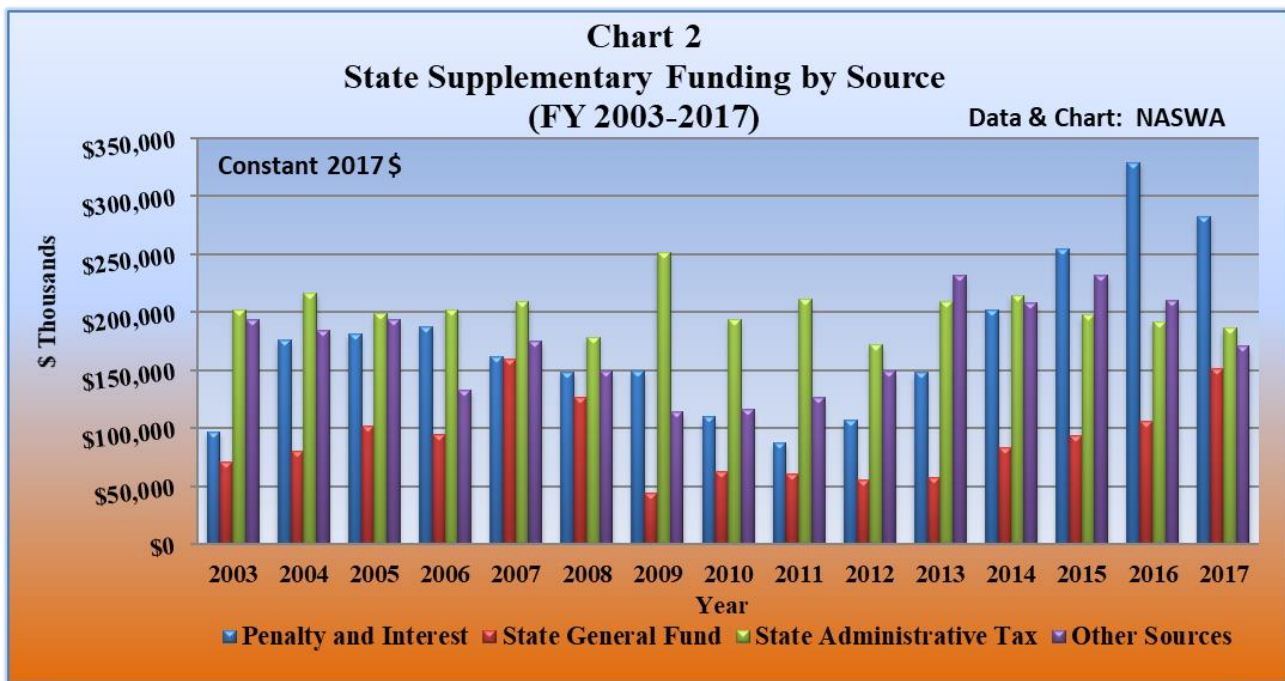
For FY 2017, states reported the primary funding sources used to supplement the programs discussed above. The four sources included: Penalty and Interest, State General Revenue Funds, State Administrative Taxes, and Other Sources. For a description of the source funding see the Survey Definitions at the end of this report.

Chart 2 and Table 6 below, show the trends in supplemental state funding for the four primary sources that NASWA has captured in the previous fourteen fiscal years adjusted for inflation in FY 2017 dollars. As shown in Chart 2:

- State Administrative Taxes with the exception of FY 2009, have remained relatively constant,

- State General Funds increased during the Great Recession, declined significantly from FY 2009 to FY 2013 and have grown slightly since then,
- Penalty and Interest dropped from FY 2010 to FY 2013 but have increased since then (see earlier comment on this increase), and
- Other Sources have grown slightly over the period displayed but have generally remained relatively constant.

The total funding for each year in Table 6 shows that supplemental state funding over the past fourteen years reached a level in FY 2007 at \$701 million a level not reached again until FY 2014. From FY 2008 to FY 2012, supplemental funding declined each year, as state tax revenues dropped significantly as the Great Recession and subsequent slow recovery constrained state resources.



State Supplementary Funding by Source											
Constant 2017 \$	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Penalty and Interest	\$162,043,969	\$148,477,746	\$149,111,148	\$109,826,443	\$87,363,110	\$107,089,658	\$148,024,718	\$202,344,352	\$254,851,667	\$329,011,888	\$282,462,203
State General Fund	160,010,024	126,459,703	44,134,437	62,182,427	60,712,919	56,638,925	57,981,611	83,674,332	94,115,891	105,509,015	\$151,834,082
State Admin Tax	209,315,840	178,384,816	251,617,286	193,354,695	210,998,982	175,463,386	209,298,318	214,372,303	197,725,214	191,882,236	\$186,401,397
Other Sources	175,590,061	149,429,342	114,123,713	116,498,541	126,143,112	152,463,079	231,610,290	208,096,235	232,285,658	210,283,911	\$170,846,495
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$706,959,894</b>	<b>\$602,751,607</b>	<b>\$558,986,585</b>	<b>\$481,862,106</b>	<b>\$485,218,123</b>	<b>\$491,655,048</b>	<b>\$646,914,936</b>	<b>\$708,487,223</b>	<b>\$778,980,489</b>	<b>\$836,687,051</b>	<b>\$791,544,177</b>

From FY 2010 to FY 2012, state supplemental funding remained essentially level, increasing by about one percent each year, respectively. Data for FY 2013 showed an over 32 percent increase in supplemental funding, with states reporting over \$155 million in additional state funds, an increase of over forty percent from FY 2012 to FY 2014. (Note the relative changes for years before FY2013 are likely impacted to some degree by states that did not responded to early surveys—see section on missing state bias later in this paper. Changes for FYs 13, 14, 15, 16

and 17 are not subject to this bias). Although the level of funding has increased since FY 2013 the level reached in FY 2007 was not surpassed until FY 2014.

There has been a relatively large increase in the amount shown for UI from Penalty & Interest, and while the increase has been across many states, one state accounted for a significant portion of the increase from FY 2013 to FY 2017.

State Administrative Tax and Other Sources funding as varied some from year to year but the levels in FY 2017 while continuing a small downward trend are not very different from the levels shown for FY 2007. Funds provided from State Administrative Taxes have contributed the largest amount of funds during the fifteen-year period, followed by Penalty and Interest, and Other Sources with only slightly less.

Funding from State Penalty and Interest accounts have returned to pre-recession levels, recovering from the low contributions reported by states in FY 2011. This may be due to several factors including an increased emphasis on integrity efforts by the states and the continuing reduction in UI workloads from the highs of the Great Recession. As a result, state workforce agency staff have been able to focus more on integrity efforts by diverting resources from the processing of UI claims to meet the recession driven high demand.

Contributions from State General Funds have yet to approach the peak of \$160 million reported by states in FY 2007 for State Operations. From FY 2009 to FY 2013, contributions from State General Funds for the five programs declined but have increased in FY 2014, FY 2015, FY 2016, and a significant jump in FY 2017, likely as a result of reduced state tax revenue available during, and after, the Great Recession.

**Missing state bias:** Historical data is adjusted for changes in year-to-year inflation levels. However, the comparison of data over time is still impacted by which states reported each year. The number of states reporting has been relatively high (over 90 percent), implying the Survey does capture a relatively complete picture of state spending. The absence of states with significant spending will understate the funding levels shown. Whereas, the absence of states that spend very little would have a small impact. Since the yearly spending of missing states is not known, the best that can be said is that the numbers displayed are a minimum base. For example, spending is likely higher than the amount shown.

It is not known what the non-response bias is for data prior to FY 2013 as the variability of the data for states that did not report can be significant. Since all states reported in FY 2013 and FY 2014, the year to year comparison does not contain a non-response bias.

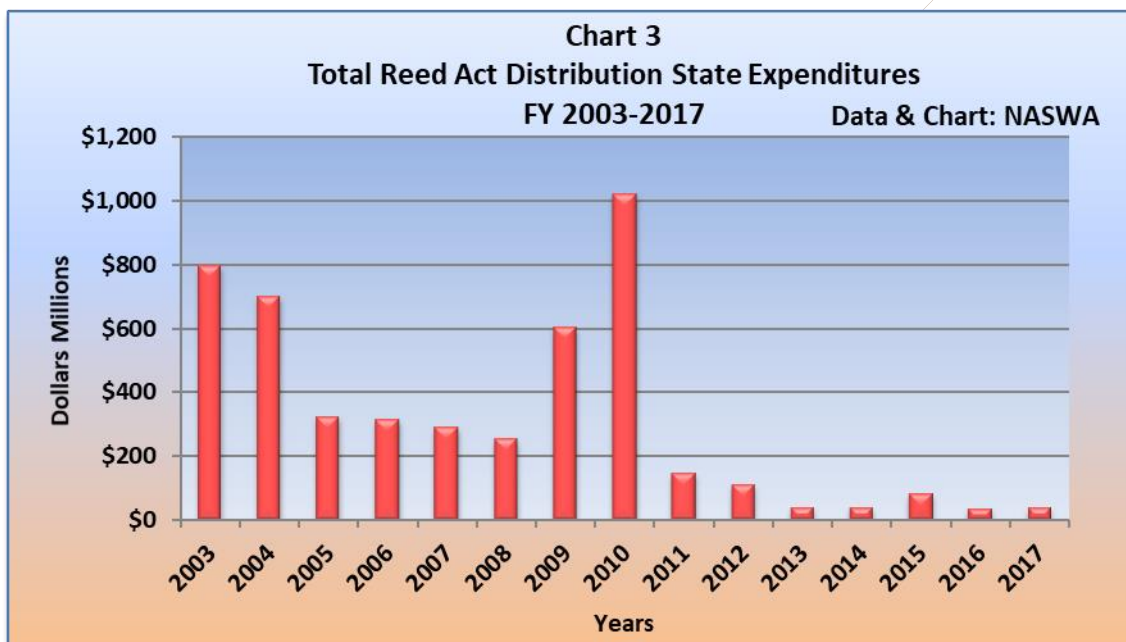
A comparative number for FY 2013 was computed based on the additional states that reported in that year versus the two prior years. The increase in the FY 2013 number, caused by the addition of eight states, was to increase the FY 2013 total by about \$119 million or 17 percent of the final amount. If this applied to earlier years, and it may not, it would imply a non-response understatement bias of 15-20 percent for the prior years.

## Reed Act Funds

In FY 2017, states reported approximately \$39 million, in Reed Act funds used to supplement UI and ES operations. This represents an increase from \$37 million in FY 2016. Fourteen states used Reed Act fund for UI administration, one for UI Benefits and four for ES Administration.

The changes in the source of Reed Act funding between FY 2016 and FY 2017 are shown in Table 7.

Table 7			
Comparative Reed Act Expenditures			
	FY 2016	FY 2017	Diff 17 vs 16
Special Reed Act	\$5,856,318	\$4,754,752	-\$1,101,566
Regular Reed Act	20,814,267	17,430,423	-3,383,844
\$8 Billion Reed Act	10,300,227	17,022,966	6,722,739



As shown in Chart 3, state use of Reed Act funds declined from FY 2003 to FY 2008 and then increased significantly in FY 2009 and FY 2010, as a result of the \$8 billion allocation. After FY 2010, Reed Act expenditures dropped substantially, with lower amounts expended in FY 2013 and FY 2014, an increase from FY 2014 to FY 2015, a drop in FY 2016, and a slight increase in FY 2017.

## Payment of Interest on Title XII Advances for FY 2014 and FY 2015

At the direction of the NASWA A&F Committee, an additional category was added to the Survey in FY 2013 to capture the amount and source of state funds used to pay the interest on Title XII Advances from the Unemployment Trust Fund. In Table 8, the data for FY 2017 shows a large drop from prior years reflecting the reduction in Title XII advances from to \$13.59



billion, FY 2014 to \$7.355 billion, FY 2015 to 3.7 billion FY 2016, and to \$750 million at the end of FY 2017.

States receive Title XII Advances when their state unemployment trust funds do not have sufficient funds to pay benefits. With the large increase in individuals receiving unemployment benefits during and after the Great Recession, many states had to borrow from the Federal Unemployment Trust Fund to pay benefits. For FY 2017, one “state” reported payment of \$108,317 in interest for Title XII advances, all of which came from Other Sources.

Table 8								
Payment of Interest on Title XII Advances								
Source	FY 2014	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2017
	Interest on Loans	# States	Interest on Loans	# States	Interest on Loans	# States	Interest on Loans	# States
Penalty and Interest	\$0	0	\$2,060,320	1	\$0	0	\$0	0
State General Fund	276,174,435	3	254,548,515	2	\$171,051,109	1	0	0
State Admin Tax	130,266,886	3	90,241,985	4	\$38,007,960	4	0	0
Other Sources	54,944,472	5	30,981,601	7	\$108,317	1	108,317	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$461,385,793</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>\$361,936,887</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>\$209,167,386</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>\$108,317</b>	<b>1</b>

## Federal Funding

Federal funding for the programs included in the Survey have remained relatively constant or have declined over the past few years as shown in Table 9, below. Funding levels for UI State Operations are largely driven by the economic assumptions that underlie the federal appropriation process and therefore shows a reduction as the economy continues to recover from the Great Recession. While the bulk of the funding for the programs covered in the Survey comes from federal funds, the contribution of state funds remains a critical component of the total funds available

Table 9						
Federal Appropriations						
Training & Employment Services (\$000s)						
Program	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
WIA/WIOA Adult Employ & Training	\$730,624	\$766,080	\$776,736	\$815,556	\$815,556	\$845,556
WIA/WIOA Youth Activities	781,375	820,430	831,842	873,416	873,416	903,416
Dislocated Workers Employ & Training	958,652	1,001,598	1,015,530	1,020,860	1,020,860	1,040,860
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,470,651</b>	<b>\$2,588,108</b>	<b>\$2,624,108</b>	<b>\$2,709,832</b>	<b>2,709,832</b>	<b>2,789,832</b>
SUIESO						
UI State Operations	\$3,184,531	\$2,949,685	\$2,757,793	\$2,635,547	\$2,687,600	\$2,639,600
ES State Administration	664,184	664,184	664,184	680,000	671,413	663,052
Employment Service						
One-Stop /LMI	\$63,861	\$60,153	\$60,153	\$67,653	\$67,653	\$67,653

## Conclusion

The results from the FY 2017 NASWA State Supplemental Funding Survey show state supplemental funding appears to continue to increase from the low period during the Great recession and plays a relatively significant role in funding programs. Not all states utilize state funds to cover program operations and this could be due to a variety of reason including the need, availability of funds, and the ability to access them. States that do utilize the funds generally talk about the critical role they play in the operations of state programs and in some cases demonstrate the shortfall of federal funding.

In FY 2017, federal funding levels are higher than FY 2016 for many programs, but not for UI Administrative Funds which continue their steady decline from recession highs. State workforce agencies will likely have to rely more on state funding for these programs, as the outlook for additional federal funding is doubtful. In addition, there will be a continued reduction in the amount of UI Administrative funds available to states as long as the economy continues to improve due to lower workloads. There will be an additional impact on some states where the availability of UI benefits has been reduced.

## Survey Definitions

### **Penalty and Interest Funds**

In every state, an employer is subject to certain interest or penalty payments for delay or default in payment of contributions, and usually incurs penalties for failure or delinquency in filing required reports. All states except Minnesota have set up special administrative funds, made up of such interest and penalties, to meet special needs. The most usual statement of purpose includes one or more of these three items:

- To cover expenditures for which Federal funds have been requested but not yet received, subject to repayment to the fund;
- To pay costs of administration found not to be properly chargeable against funds obtained from Federal sources; or
- To replace funds lost or improperly expended for purposes other than, or in amounts in excess of, those found necessary for proper administration.

A few of these states provide for the use of such funds for the purchase of land and erection of buildings for agency use or for the payment of interest on Federal advances. In some states, the fund is capped; when it exceeds a specified sum, the excess is transferred to the unemployment fund or, in one state, to the general fund.

### **State General Fund**

In government accounting, this is a fund used to account for all assets and liabilities of a nonprofit entity except those particularly assigned for other purposes in another more specialized fund. It is the primary operating fund of a governmental unit. Much of the usual activities of a municipality are supported by the general fund. Examples are the purchase of supplies and meeting operating expenditures. An example of a specialized fund, on the other hand, is the capital projects fund that accounts for financial resources used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities.

### **State Administrative Tax**

Taxes for UI Administration or Non-UI Purposes —States also collect a wide array of taxes which are established for administrative purposes. These purposes may be UI administration, job training, employment service administration, or special improvements in technology. These taxes are not deposited in the state's unemployment fund, but in another fund designated by state law. Since Federal grants for the administration of the UI program may not be used to collect non-UI taxes, almost all legislation establishing non-UI taxes provide that a portion of the revenues generated will be used for payments of costs of collecting the tax. Expired taxes are not listed.

### **UI Supplemental Budget Requests**

Unemployment Insurance Supplemental Budget Requests (SBRs) are additional funding the U.S. Department of Labor has made available to state workforce agencies to modernize and improve their UI businesses processes and information technology systems. Please report your state's expenditures of SBRs for FY 2017 based upon whether they were spent on UI Administration, UI Benefits, or ES Administration.

## Reed Act

Reed Act Distributions are authorized under Section 903, of the Social Security Act, which provides that when, among other things, three accounts in the Unemployment Trust Fund (UTF) reach their statutory limits at the end of a Federal fiscal year, and any excess funds will be transferred to the individual State accounts in the UTF. These transfers are called "Reed Act" distributions.

Under the SSA, the primary purpose of Reed Act funds is the payment of "cash benefits to individuals with respect to their unemployment, exclusive of expenses of administration" (Section 903(c)(1), SSA). However, subject to conditions specified in Section 903(c) (2), SSA, a State is permitted, at its discretion, to use Reed Act funds for "the administration of its unemployment compensation law and public employment offices."

There are three groups of Read Act Distributions. Funds should be reported based on the particular group by which the state received the funds. The three groups are:

### **Regular Reed Act: Distributions which occurred:**

July 1, 1956	<b>\$33.4 million</b>
July 1, 1957	<b>\$71.0 million</b>
July 1, 1958	<b>\$33.5 million</b>
Oct. 1, 1998	<b>\$15.9 million</b>

### **Special Reed Act: Distributions which occurred:**

October 1, 1999	<b>\$100.0 million</b>
October 1, 2000	<b>\$100.0 million</b>
October 1, 2001	<b>\$100.0 million</b>

### **\$8 Billion Reed Act: Distribution which occurred:**

March 13, 2002	<b>\$8,000 million</b>
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