S-2303.1	
0=4000.1	

SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 6082

State of Washington 60th Legislature 2007 Regular Session

By Senate Committee on Labor, Commerce, Research & Development (originally sponsored by Senators Kohl-Welles and Keiser)

READ FIRST TIME 02/28/07.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to unemployment insurance voluntary quit 2 provisions; amending RCW 50.20.050, 50.20.100, and 50.29.021; and
- 3 creating a new section.
- 4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

5 NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The legislature finds that the changes in chapter 4, Laws of 2003 2nd sp. sess. to the voluntary quit portions of 6 7 the state's unemployment compensation laws have disproportionately 8 affected women. The legislature finds that the December 2006 report by the employment security department on their review of unemployment 9 10 claims filed from July 1, 2004, through June 30, 2005, indicates that the three categories of reasons why people who were denied benefits 11 12 left their jobs was due to factors such as reduction in hours or wages; domestic or marital responsibilities; and illness or disability of the 13 14 claimant or an immediate family member. Of these categories, domestic or marital responsibility showed the most significant disparity along 15 gender lines. The legislature finds that more than seventy-one percent 16 17 of all denials in this category were women. The legislature declares 18 that the previous changes to the voluntary quit provisions had an 19 unexpected gender impact and that this impact should be remedied.

p. 1 SSB 6082

- **Sec. 2.** RCW 50.20.050 and 2006 c 13 s 2 are each amended to read 2 as follows:
 - (1) With respect to claims that have an effective date before January 4, 2004:
 - (a) An individual shall be disqualified from benefits beginning with the first day of the calendar week in which he or she has left work voluntarily without good cause and thereafter for seven calendar weeks and until he or she has obtained bona fide work in employment covered by this title and earned wages in that employment equal to seven times his or her weekly benefit amount.

The disqualification shall continue if the work obtained is a mere sham to qualify for benefits and is not bona fide work. In determining whether work is of a bona fide nature, the commissioner shall consider factors including but not limited to the following:

(i) The duration of the work;

- 16 (ii) The extent of direction and control by the employer over the work; and
 - (iii) The level of skill required for the work in light of the individual's training and experience.
 - (b) An individual shall not be considered to have left work voluntarily without good cause when:
- (i) He or she has left work to accept a bona fide offer of bona fide work as described in (a) of this subsection;
 - (ii) The separation was because of the illness or disability of the claimant or the death, illness, or disability of a member of the claimant's immediate family if the claimant took all reasonable precautions, in accordance with any regulations that the commissioner may prescribe, to protect his or her employment status by having promptly notified the employer of the reason for the absence and by having promptly requested reemployment when again able to assume employment((÷ PROVIDED, That)). These precautions need not have been taken when they would have been a futile act, including those instances when the futility of the act was a result of a recognized labor/management dispatch system;
- (iii) He or she has left work to relocate for the spouse's employment that is due to an employer-initiated mandatory transfer that is outside the existing labor market area if the claimant remained employed as long as was reasonable prior to the move; or

(iv) The separation was necessary to protect the claimant or the claimant's immediate family members from domestic violence, as defined in RCW 26.50.010, or stalking, as defined in RCW 9A.46.110.

1 2

3

4 5

6 7

8

9

11 12

13

14

15

16 17

18

19

2021

22

2324

25

2627

28

29

3031

32

3334

3536

37

38

- (c) In determining under this subsection whether an individual has left work voluntarily without good cause, the commissioner shall only consider work-connected factors such as the degree of risk involved to the individual's health, safety, and morals, the individual's physical fitness for the work, the individual's ability to perform the work, and such other work connected factors as the commissioner may deem pertinent, including state and national emergencies. Good cause shall not be established for voluntarily leaving work because of its distance from an individual's residence where the distance was known to the individual at the time he or she accepted the employment and where, in the judgment of the department, the distance is customarily traveled by workers in the individual's job classification and labor market, nor because of any other significant work factor which was generally known and present at the time he or she accepted employment, unless the related circumstances have so changed as to amount to a substantial involuntary deterioration of the work factor or unless the commissioner determines that other related circumstances would work an unreasonable hardship on the individual were he or she required to continue in the employment.
- (d) Subsection (1)(a) and (c) of this section shall not apply to an individual whose marital status or domestic responsibilities cause him or her to leave employment. Such an individual shall not be eliqible for unemployment insurance benefits beginning with the first day of the calendar week in which he or she left work and thereafter for seven calendar weeks and until he or she has requalified, either by obtaining bona fide work in employment covered by this title and earning wages in that employment equal to seven times his or her weekly benefit amount or by reporting in person to the department during ten different calendar weeks and certifying on each occasion that he or she is ready, able, and willing to immediately accept any suitable work which may be is actively seeking work pursuant to customary trade practices, and is utilizing such employment counseling and placement services as are available through the department. This subsection does not apply to individuals covered by (b)(ii) or (iii) of this subsection.

p. 3 SSB 6082

- 1 (2) With respect to claims that have an effective date on or after 2 January 4, 2004:
 - (a) An individual shall be disqualified from benefits beginning with the first day of the calendar week in which he or she has left work voluntarily without good cause and thereafter for seven calendar weeks and until he or she has obtained bona fide work in employment covered by this title and earned wages in that employment equal to seven times his or her weekly benefit amount.

The disqualification shall continue if the work obtained is a mere sham to qualify for benefits and is not bona fide work. In determining whether work is of a bona fide nature, the commissioner shall consider factors including but not limited to the following:

(i) The duration of the work;

3

45

6 7

8

9

10

11

12

13

20

2122

23

2425

2627

2829

3031

32

33

3435

- 14 (ii) The extent of direction and control by the employer over the work; and
- 16 (iii) The level of skill required for the work in light of the 17 individual's training and experience.
- 18 (b) An individual is not disqualified from benefits under (a) of 19 this subsection when:
 - (i) He or she has left work to accept a bona fide offer of bona fide work as described in (a) of this subsection;
 - (ii) The separation was necessary because of the illness or disability of the claimant or the death, illness, or disability of a member of the claimant's immediate family if:
 - (A) The claimant pursued all reasonable alternatives to preserve his or her employment status by requesting a leave of absence, by having promptly notified the employer of the reason for the absence, and by having promptly requested reemployment when again able to assume employment. These alternatives need not be pursued, however, when they would have been a futile act, including those instances when the futility of the act was a result of a recognized labor/management dispatch system; and
 - (B) The claimant terminated his or her employment status, and is not entitled to be reinstated to the same position or a comparable or similar position;
- (iii)(A) With respect to claims that have an effective date before July 2, 2006, he or she: (I) Left work to relocate for the spouse's employment that, due to a mandatory military transfer: (1) Is outside

- the existing labor market area; and (2) is in Washington or another state that, pursuant to statute, does not consider such an individual to have left work voluntarily without good cause; and (II) remained employed as long as was reasonable prior to the move;
 - (B) With respect to claims that have an effective date on or after July 2, 2006, he or she: (I) Left work to relocate for the spouse's employment that, due to a mandatory military transfer, is outside the existing labor market area; and (II) remained employed as long as was reasonable prior to the move;
 - (iv) The separation was necessary to protect the claimant or the claimant's immediate family members from domestic violence, as defined in RCW 26.50.010, or stalking, as defined in RCW 9A.46.110;
- 13 (v) The individual's usual compensation was reduced by twenty-five percent or more;
- 15 (vi) The individual's usual hours were reduced by twenty-five 16 percent or more;
 - (vii) The individual's worksite changed, such change caused a material increase in distance or difficulty of travel, and, after the change, the commute was greater than is customary for workers in the individual's job classification and labor market;
 - (viii) The individual's worksite safety deteriorated, the individual reported such safety deterioration to the employer, and the employer failed to correct the hazards within a reasonable period of time;
 - (ix) The individual left work because of illegal activities in the individual's worksite, the individual reported such activities to the employer, and the employer failed to end such activities within a reasonable period of time; or
- 29 (x) The individual's usual work was changed to work that violates 30 the individual's religious convictions or sincere moral beliefs.
- 31 (3) With respect to claims that have an effective date after 32 January 4, 2008:
 - (a) An individual is disqualified from benefits beginning with the first day of the calendar week in which he or she has left work voluntarily without good cause and thereafter for seven calendar weeks and until he or she has obtained bona fide work in employment covered by this title and earned wages in that employment equal to seven times

38 <u>his or her weekly benefit amount.</u>

1 2

3

4 5

6 7

8

10

11 12

17

18 19

2021

22

23

24

25

2627

28

33

34

35

3637

p. 5 SSB 6082

- The disqualification continues if the work obtained is a mere sham to qualify for benefits and is not bona fide work. In determining whether work is of a bona fide nature, the commissioner shall consider factors including but not limited to the following:
 - (i) The duration of the work;

5

16

17

18

19

2021

22

2324

25

2627

2829

- 6 (ii) The extent of direction and control by the employer over the work; and
- 8 <u>(iii) The level of skill required for the work in light of the</u> 9 <u>individual's training and experience.</u>
- 10 <u>(b) An individual is considered to have left work voluntarily and</u>
 11 <u>with good cause when:</u>
- 12 <u>(i) He or she left work to accept a bona fide offer of bona fide</u>
 13 <u>work as described in (a) of this subsection;</u>
- 14 <u>(ii) He or she left work because of an undue family hardship. An</u>
 15 undue family hardship occurs when:
 - (A) The separation was because of the illness or disability of the claimant or the death, illness, or disability of a member of the claimant's immediate family; or
 - (B) The separation was due to the individual's inability to obtain child care for a minor child who is in the legally recognized custody of the individual or due to elder care for an aged parent of the individual. The claimant must take all reasonable precautions, in accordance with any regulations that the commissioner may prescribe, to protect his or her employment status by having promptly notified the employer of the reason for the absence and by having promptly requested reemployment when again able to assume employment. These precautions need not have been taken when they would have been a futile act, including those instances when the futility of the act was a result of a recognized labor/management dispatch system;
- (iii) He or she left work for reasons attributable to the employer,
 including leaving as a result of changes in conditions created by the
 individual's employer;
- (iv) He or she left work to accompany his or her spouse or domestic
 partner to a place from which it is impractical to commute to the
 employment. For purposes of this section, "spouse" includes a person
 to whom marriage is imminent;
- 37 (v) The separation was necessary to protect the claimant or the

claimant's immediate family members from domestic violence, as defined in RCW 26.50.010, or stalking, as defined in RCW 9A.46.110; or

(vi) He or she left work after making a good faith complaint about violations of civil or criminal law to the employer or other competent authorities, and the complaint was not corrected after a reasonable period of time.

- (c) In determining under this subsection whether an individual has left work voluntarily without good cause, the commissioner shall consider the following factors, including the factors listed in (b)(i) through (v) of this subsection, such as the degree of risk involved to the individual's health, safety, and morals, the individual's physical fitness for the work, the individual's ability to perform the work, and such other factors as the commissioner may deem pertinent, including state and national emergencies.
- (i) Good cause is not established for voluntarily leaving work because of its distance from an individual's residence when the distance was known to the individual at the time he or she accepted the employment and when, in the judgment of the department, the distance is customarily traveled by workers in the individual's job classification and labor market.
- (ii) Good cause is not established because of any other significant work factor which was generally known and present at the time he or she accepted employment, unless the related circumstances have so changed as to amount to a substantial involuntary deterioration of the work factor or unless the commissioner determines that other related circumstances would work an unreasonable hardship on the individual were he or she required to continue in the employment.
- **Sec. 3.** RCW 50.20.100 and 2006 c 13 s 14 are each amended to read 29 as follows:
 - (1) Suitable work for an individual is employment in an occupation in keeping with the individual's prior work experience, education, or training and if the individual has no prior work experience, special education, or training for employment available in the general area, then employment which the individual would have the physical and mental ability to perform. In determining whether work is suitable for an individual, the commissioner shall also consider the degree of risk involved to the individual's health, safety, and morals, the

p. 7 SSB 6082

- individual's physical fitness, the individual's length of unemployment and prospects for securing local work in the individual's customary occupation, the distance of the available work from the individual's residence, whether an individual would have good cause under RCW 50.20.050 for leaving work under similar circumstances, and such other factors as the commissioner may deem pertinent, including state and national emergencies.
 - (2) For individuals with base year work experience in agricultural labor, any agricultural labor available from any employer shall be deemed suitable unless it meets conditions in RCW 50.20.110 or the commissioner finds elements of specific work opportunity unsuitable for a particular individual.
 - (3) For part-time workers as defined in RCW 50.20.119, suitable work includes suitable work under subsection (1) of this section that is for seventeen or fewer hours per week.
- (4) For individuals who have qualified for unemployment compensation benefits under RCW 50.20.050 (1)(b)(iv) or (2)(b)(iv), as applicable, an evaluation of the suitability of the work must consider the individual's need to address the physical, psychological, legal, and other effects of domestic violence or stalking.
- **Sec. 4.** RCW 50.29.021 and 2006 c 13 s 6 are each amended to read 22 as follows:
 - (1) This section applies to benefits charged to the experience rating accounts of employers for claims that have an effective date on or after January 4, 2004.
 - (2)(a) An experience rating account shall be established and maintained for each employer, except employers as described in RCW 50.44.010 and 50.44.030 who have properly elected to make payments in lieu of contributions, taxable local government employers as described in RCW 50.44.035, and those employers who are required to make payments in lieu of contributions, based on existing records of the employment security department.
- 33 (b) Benefits paid to an eligible individual shall be charged to the 34 experience rating accounts of each of such individual's employers 35 during the individual's base year in the same ratio that the wages paid 36 by each employer to the individual during the base year bear to the

SSB 6082 p. 8

wages paid by all employers to that individual during that base year, except as otherwise provided in this section.

- (c) When the eligible individual's separating employer is a covered contribution paying base year employer, benefits paid to the eligible individual shall be charged to the experience rating account of only the individual's separating employer if the individual qualifies for benefits under:
- 8 (i) RCW 50.20.050 (2)(b)(i) or (3)(b)(i), as applicable, and became 9 unemployed after having worked and earned wages in the bona fide work; 10 or
 - (ii) RCW 50.20.050 (2)(b)(v) through (x) or (3)(b)(iii) and (vi).
 - (3) The legislature finds that certain benefit payments, in whole or in part, should not be charged to the experience rating accounts of employers except those employers described in RCW 50.44.010 and 50.44.030 who have properly elected to make payments in lieu of contributions, taxable local government employers described in RCW 50.44.035, and those employers who are required to make payments in lieu of contributions, as follows:
 - (a) Benefits paid to any individual later determined to be ineligible shall not be charged to the experience rating account of any contribution paying employer.
 - (b) Benefits paid to an individual filing under the provisions of chapter 50.06 RCW shall not be charged to the experience rating account of any contribution paying employer only if:
 - (i) The individual files under RCW 50.06.020(1) after receiving crime victims' compensation for a disability resulting from a nonwork-related occurrence; or
 - (ii) The individual files under RCW 50.06.020(2).
 - (c) Benefits paid which represent the state's share of benefits payable as extended benefits defined under RCW 50.22.010(6) shall not be charged to the experience rating account of any contribution paying employer.
 - (d) In the case of individuals who requalify for benefits under RCW 50.20.050 or 50.20.060, benefits based on wage credits earned prior to the disqualifying separation shall not be charged to the experience rating account of the contribution paying employer from whom that separation took place.

p. 9 SSB 6082

(e) Individuals who qualify for benefits under RCW 50.20.050 (2)(b)(iv) or (3)(b)(vi), as applicable, shall not have their benefits charged to the experience rating account of any contribution paying employer.

- (f) With respect to claims with an effective date on or after the first Sunday following April 22, 2005, benefits paid that exceed the benefits that would have been paid if the weekly benefit amount for the claim had been determined as one percent of the total wages paid in the individual's base year shall not be charged to the experience rating account of any contribution paying employer.
- (4)(a) A contribution paying base year employer, not otherwise eligible for relief of charges for benefits under this section, may receive such relief if the benefit charges result from payment to an individual who:
- 15 (i) Last left the employ of such employer voluntarily for reasons 16 not attributable to the employer;
 - (ii) Was discharged for misconduct or gross misconduct connected with his or her work not a result of inability to meet the minimum job requirements;
 - (iii) Is unemployed as a result of closure or severe curtailment of operation at the employer's plant, building, worksite, or other facility. This closure must be for reasons directly attributable to a catastrophic occurrence such as fire, flood, or other natural disaster; or
 - (iv) Continues to be employed on a regularly scheduled permanent part-time basis by a base year employer and who at some time during the base year was concurrently employed and subsequently separated from at least one other base year employer. Benefit charge relief ceases when the employment relationship between the employer requesting relief and the claimant is terminated. This subsection does not apply to shared work employers under chapter 50.60 RCW.
 - (b) The employer requesting relief of charges under this subsection must request relief in writing within thirty days following mailing to the last known address of the notification of the valid initial determination of such claim, stating the date and reason for the separation or the circumstances of continued employment. The

- 1 commissioner, upon investigation of the request, shall determine
- 2 whether relief should be granted.

--- END ---

p. 11 SSB 6082