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## SENATE BILL 5959

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State of Washington 56th Legislature

1999 Regular Session

By Senators Brown, Kohl-Welles and Rasmussen

Read first time 02/18/1999. Referred to Committee on Labor & Workforce Development.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to leave to care for a newborn child; amending RCW
- 2 50.20.050; and creating a new section.
- 3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 4 **Sec. 1.** RCW 50.20.050 and 1993 c 483 s 8 are each amended to read 5 as follows:
- (1) 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 five calendar weeks and until he or she has obtained bona fide work and earned wages
- 10 equal to five times his or her weekly benefit amount.
- 11 The disqualification shall continue if the work obtained is a mere
- 12 sham to qualify for benefits and is not bona fide work. In determining
- 13 whether work is of a bona fide nature, the commissioner shall consider
- 14 factors including but not limited to the following:
- 15 (a) The duration of the work;
- 16 (b) The extent of direction and control by the employer over the
- 17 work; and
- 18 (c) The level of skill required for the work in light of the
- 19 individual's training and experience.

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1 (2) An individual shall not be considered to have left work 2 voluntarily without good cause when:

- (a) He or she has left work to accept a bona fide offer of bona fide work as described in subsection (1) of this section;
- (b) 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; ((or))
  - (c) The separation was to allow the claimant to care for the claimant's newborn child under the age of six weeks or the claimant's newly adopted child for up to six weeks after placement, if, in circumstances where the necessity for leave was foreseeable based on an expected birth or placement, the claimant gave the employer notice at least thirty days before leave was to begin or, where the birth or placement required leave to begin in less than thirty days, as much notice as was practicable. No otherwise eligible individual may be denied benefits for any week during the period in which the individual is on leave for the purpose described in this subsection because of RCW 50.20.010(3), 50.20.080, or 50.22.020(1) relating to availability for work and active search for work, or failure to apply for or refusal to accept suitable work; or
  - (d) He or she has left work to relocate for the spouse's employment that is outside the existing labor market area if the claimant remained employed as long as was reasonable prior to the move.
  - (3) In determining under this section 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

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from an individual's residence where the distance was known to the 1 2 individual at the time he or she accepted the employment and where, in the judgment of the department, the distance is customarily traveled by 3 4 workers in the individual's job classification and labor market, nor 5 because of any other significant work factor which was generally known and present at the time he or she accepted employment, unless the 6 7 related circumstances have so changed as to amount to a substantial 8 involuntary deterioration of the work factor or unless the commissioner 9 determines that other related circumstances would work an unreasonable 10 hardship on the individual were he or she required to continue in the 11 employment.

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(4) Subsections (1) and (3) 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 eligible for unemployment insurance benefits beginning with the first day of the calendar week in which he or she left work and thereafter for five calendar weeks and until he or she has requalified, either by obtaining bona fide work and earning wages equal to five 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 offered, 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 subsection (2) (b) or ((+c+)) (d) of this section.

27 NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. If any part of this act is found to be in conflict with federal requirements that are a prescribed condition to 28 29 the allocation of federal funds to the state or the eligibility of employers in this state for federal unemployment tax credits, the 30 conflicting part of this act is inoperative solely to the extent of the 31 conflict, and the finding or determination does not affect the 32 33 operation of the remainder of this act. Rules adopted under this act 34 must meet federal requirements that are a necessary condition to the 35 receipt of federal funds by the state or the granting of federal 36 unemployment tax credits to employers in this state.

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