Sixty-second Legislative Assembly of North Dakota

SENATE BILL NO. 2245

Introduced by

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Senators Dever, Schneider, Triplett

Representatives N. Johnson, Maragos, S. Meyer

- A BILL for an Act to amend and reenact subdivision b of subsection 2 of section 52-04-07 and subsection 1 of section 52-06-02 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to eligibility for unemployment compensation benefits; and to declare an emergency.

 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF NORTH DAKOTA:

 SECTION 1. AMENDMENT. Subdivision b of subsection 2 of section 52-04-07 of the North Dakota Century Code is amended and reenacted as follows:
 - b. With benefits paid to an individual who either:
 - (1) Left the employment of the base-period employer voluntarily without good cause or with good cause not involving fault on the part of the base-period employer; or
 - (2) Who was discharged from employment by the base-period employer for misconduct; or
 - (3) Who was separated from employment due to domestic violence or sexual assault.

SECTION 2. AMENDMENT. Subsection 1 of section 52-06-02 of the North Dakota Century Code is amended and reenacted as follows:

- 1. For the week in which the individual has left the individual's most recent employment voluntarily without good cause attributable to the employer, and thereafter until such time as the individual:
 - a. Can demonstrate that the individual has earned remuneration for personal services in employment from and after the date of the unemployment compensation claim filing, equivalent to at least eight times the individual's weekly benefit amount as determined under section 52-06-04; and

b. Has not left the individual's most recent employment under disqualifying circumstances.

A temporary employee of a temporary help firm is deemed to have left employment voluntarily if the employee does not contact the temporary help firm for reassignment before filing for benefits. Failure to contact the temporary help firm is not deemed a voluntary leaving of employment unless the claimant was advised of the obligation to contact the temporary help firm upon completion of an assignment and advised that unemployment benefits may be denied for failure to contact the temporary help firm. As used in this subsection, "temporary employee" means an employee assigned to work for a client of a temporary help firm; and "temporary help firm" means a firm that hires that firm's own employees and assigns these employees to a client to support or supplement the client's workforce in a work situation such as employee absence, temporary skill shortage, seasonal workload, a special assignment, and a special project.

This subsection does not apply if job service North Dakota determines that the individual in an active claim filing status accepted work which the individual could have refused with good cause under section 52-06-36 and terminated such employment with the same good cause and within the first ten weeks after starting work.

This subsection does not apply if the individual left employment or remains away from employment following illness or injury upon a physician's written notice or order; no benefits may be paid under this exception unless the employee has notified the employer of the physician's requirement and has offered service for suitable work to the employer upon the individual's capability of returning to employment. This exception does not apply unless the individual's capability of returning to employment and offer of service for suitable work to the employer occurs within sixty days of the last day of work. However, the cost of any benefits paid under this exception may not be charged against the account of the employer, other than a reimbursing employer, from whom the individual became separated as a result of the illness or injury. Job service North Dakota may request and designate a licensed physician to provide a second opinion regarding the claimant's qualification; however, no individual may be charged fees of any kind for the cost of such second opinion.

This subsection does not apply if the individual left the most recent employment because of an injury or illness caused or aggravated by the employment; no benefits may be paid under this exception unless the individual leaves employment upon a physician's written notice or order, the individual has notified the employer of the physician's requirement, and there is no reasonable alternative but to leave employment.

For the purpose of this subsection, an individual who left the most recent employment in anticipation of discharge or layoff must be deemed to have left employment voluntarily and without good cause attributable to the employer.

For the purpose of this subsection, "most recent employment" means employment with any employer for whom the claimant last worked and voluntarily quit without good cause attributable to the employer or with any employer, in insured work, for whom the claimant last worked and earned wages equal to or exceeding eight times the individual's weekly benefit amount.

This subsection does not apply if the individual leaves work which is two hundred road miles [321.87 kilometers] or more, as measured on a one-way basis, from the individual's home to accept work which is less than two hundred road miles [321.87 kilometers] from the individual's home provided the work is a bona fide job offer with a reasonable expectation of continued employment.

This subsection does not apply if the individual voluntarily leaves most recent employment to accept a bona fide job offer with a base-period employer who laid off the individual and with whom the individual has a demonstrated job attachment. For the purposes of this exception, "demonstrated job attachment" requires earnings in each of six months during the five calendar quarters before the calendar quarter in which the individual files the claim for benefits.

This subsection does not apply if the individual is separated from employment due to domestic violence or sexual assault that is verified by reasonable documentation and which causes the individual to reasonably believe the individual's continuing employment would jeopardize the safety of the individual or of the individual's spouse, parent, or minor child. For purposes of this subsection, reasonable documentation of domestic violence or sexual assault includes a court order for

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protection or other documentation of equitable relief by the court; a police record
documenting domestic violence; medical documentation of domestic violence or
sexual assault; documentation the perpetrator of the domestic violence or sexual
assault has been convicted of a crime involving domestic violence; a written statement
that the individual or the individual's spouse, parent, or minor child is a victim of
domestic violence or sexual assault, provided by a social worker, member of the
clergy, shelter worker, attorney, or other professional who has assisted the applicant in
dealing with the domestic violence or sexual assault; or a reliable statement from
another individual with knowledge of the domestic violence or sexual assault that the
individual or the individual's spouse, parent, or minor child is a victim of domestic
violence or sexual assault.

SECTION 3. EMERGENCY. This Act is declared to be an emergency measure.