## MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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7 8 9	Referred to the Committee on Labor. Sent up for concurrence and ordered printed.  EDWIN H. PERT, Clerk
11	Presented by Representative Hobbins of Saco.
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14 15 16	NINETEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THREE
17 18 19	Provision of the Employment Security Law.
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24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33	employment voluntarily without good cause attributable to such employment, or to a claimant who has voluntarily removed himself from the labor market where presently employed to an area where employment opportunity is less frequent, if so found by the deputy, and disqualification shall continue until claimant has earned 4 times his weekly benefit amount in employment by an employer; provided no disqualification shall be

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left employment in good faith and accepted new employment on a permanent full-time basis and he became separated from the new employment for good cause attributable to employment with the employing unit. Leaving work shall not be considered voluntary without good cause when caused by the illness or disability of the claimant or of his immediate family and the claimant took all reasonable precautions to protect employment status by having promptly notified his employer as to the reasons for his absence and by promptly requesting reemployment when he is again able to resume employment; nor shall leaving work be considered voluntary without good cause if the leaving was necessary for the claimant to accompany, follow or join his spouse or betrothed in a new place of residence and he can clearly within 7 14 days upon arrival at the new place of that he is married, is attached to an residence attachment to the new labor market and is in respects able, available and actively seeking suitable work;

## 23 STATEMENT OF FACT

The state law provides unemployment compensation benefits to persons who must leave their employment to follow their spouse to a new location. Past legislatures have recognized the importance of maintaining the family unit by providing financial support to persons who must leave their job under those circumstances.

The Department of Labor presently interprets law very narrowly so as to provide benefit only to persons who are married at the time that leave their employment. Benefits are refused to perwho must leave their job to follow their betrothed with the intention of marrying him or the new location. Oftentimes the arrival at move occurs before the marriage because of demands of the employment or to accommodate other family mem-Their situation is essentially the same as for persons who are married at the time that they move and the same policy goal of maintaining the unit applies in these cases as well.

This bill clarifies the present law by stating that it must cover persons who leave to follow both their spouse or betrothed, provided they are married within 2 weeks of arrival at the new location.

 This bill also changes from 7 to 14 days that time within which a person must become attached to the new labor market. This allows a more reasonable period of time for the move and marriage to take place.

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