



126th MAINE LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION-2013

Legislative Document

No. 159

H.P. 134

House of Representatives, January 31, 2013

An Act Regarding the Laws Governing Unemployment Compensation Benefits for Employees of Temporary Staffing Agencies

Submitted by the Department of Labor pursuant to Joint Rule 204. Reference to the Committee on Labor, Commerce, Research and Economic Development suggested and ordered printed.

Millicent M. Mac Jailand

MILLICENT M. MacFARLAND Clerk

Presented by Representative VOLK of Scarborough. Cosponsored by Senator CUSHING of Penobscot and Senators: CLEVELAND of Androscoggin, WOODBURY of Cumberland. 1 Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:

Sec. 1. 26 MRSA §1193, sub-§1, as amended by PL 2009, c. 33, §1, is further
 amended to read:

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1. Voluntarily leaves work.

A. For the week in which the claimant left regular employment voluntarily without good cause attributable to that employment. The disqualification continues until the claimant has earned 4 times the claimant's weekly benefit amount in employment by an employer. A claimant may not be disqualified under this paragraph if:

9 (1) The leaving was caused by the illness or disability of the claimant or an 10 immediate family member and the claimant took all reasonable precautions to 11 protect the claimant's employment status by promptly notifying the employer of 12 the need for time off, a change or reduction in hours or a shift change and being 13 advised by the employer that the time off or change or reduction in hours or shift 14 change cannot or will not be accommodated;

- 15 (2) The leaving was necessary to accompany, follow or join the claimant's
 16 spouse in a new place of residence, and the claimant is in all respects able,
 17 available and actively seeking suitable work;
- 18 (3) The leaving was in good faith in order to accept new employment on a
 19 permanent full-time basis and the new employment did not materialize for
 20 reasons attributable to the new employing unit;
- (4) The leaving was necessary to protect the claimant or any member of the
 claimant's immediate family from domestic abuse or the leaving was due to
 domestic violence that caused the claimant reasonably to believe that the
 claimant's continued employment would jeopardize the safety of the claimant or
 any member of the claimant's immediate family and the claimant made all
 reasonable efforts to preserve the employment; or
- (5) The claimant's employer announced in writing to employees that it planned
 to reduce the work force through a layoff or reduction in force and that
 employees may offer to be among those included in the layoff or reduction in
 force, at which time the claimant offered to be one of the employees included in
 the layoff or reduction in force and the claimant's employer accepted the
 claimant's offer, thereby ending the employment relationship.
- Separation from employment based on the compelling family reasons in
 subparagraphs (1), (2) and (4) does not result in disqualification.
- B. For the duration of his the claimant's unemployment period subsequent to his the claimant's having retired; or having been retired from his the claimant's regular employment as a result of a recognized employer policy or program, under which he the claimant is entitled to receive pension payments, if so found by the deputy, and disqualification shall continue continues until the claimant has earned 6 times his the claimant's weekly benefit amount in employment by an employer;

1 C. For the duration of an unpaid voluntary leave of absence or sabbatical leave that 2 has been mutually agreed to by the employee and the employer.

For the purposes of this subsection, a temporary employee leaves employment voluntarily without good cause when that temporary employee fails to contact the employee's temporary staffing agency upon completion of the employee's most recent work assignment to seek additional work, unless good cause is shown for that failure, as long as the temporary staffing agency gives prior written notice to the employee that the employee is required to contact the agency at the completion of the most recent work assignment to seek additional work.

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SUMMARY

11 This bill specifies that, for purposes of unemployment compensation benefit 12 eligibility, the failure of a temporary employee to contact the temporary staffing agency 13 upon completion of a work assignment to seek additional work is considered a voluntary 14 job separation, as long as the temporary staffing agency gives prior written notice of this 15 requirement to the individual.