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reasonable efforts to preserve the employment voluntarily leaves his or her work for the necessary purpose of escaping abuse, as defined in Section 42-903, such individual shall be deemed to have left his or her employment for good cause and is not disqualified for benefits. That statute also states that good cause is determined by the commissioner. The Department of Labor rules and regulations also address what constitutes good cause. For example, Nebraska Unemployment (sic) Security Law, regulation 219 NAC 14, states that an individual may voluntarily leave his or her employment with good cause if continued employment in designated occupational field represents a danger to the individual's health, providing there is credible evidence supporting such a conclusion. And finally, the Nebraska courts decide what constitutes good cause, depending on the facts of each case. These decisions have formed the basis for Nebraska's interpretation of the law. For example, case law has clearly determined that voluntarily leaving employment with good cause must be related to the conditions of employment, and the individual must pursue all reasonable alternatives to leaving before good cause can be established. And then there's a lot of case law that I could read you. I'm going to read you a few of those. And this is case law that talks about voluntarily leaving with good cause, and they had no disqualification period. Where the claimant resigned after receiving a lateral transfer from Norfolk, Nebraska, to Sioux City, Iowa, the tribunal held that the claimant had good cause to leave his employment, despite the fact that he was offered a salary increase and time to move. The tribunal stated that a claimant who is transferred from one geographic location to another is always given a good cause to separate from employment, regardless of the conditions of the new job. And, see, that fell down on the side of the employee. In a case where an employee agreed at the time of hire to work certain specified hours, and the employer subsequently increased those hours, the Nebraska Supreme Court found as follows: If an employee accepts employment in good faith and, through no fault or deficiency on his or her part, the workload becomes an increasingly unreasonable burden so as to affect the health or sense of well-being of the employee, voluntary termination does have justifiable reason...reasonable connection with a relation to conditions of employment and may deemed...may be deemed for good