State of South Dakota

NINETY-SECOND SESSION LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 2017

400Y0156

HOUSE BILL NO. 1049

Introduced by: The Committee on Commerce and Energy at the request of the Department of Labor and Regulation

1 FOR AN ACT ENTITLED, An Act to revise certain provisions regarding good cause for 2 voluntarily leaving employment. 3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA: 4 Section 1. That § 61-6-9.1 be amended to read: 5 61-6-9.1. Good cause for voluntarily leaving employment is restricted to leaving 6 employment because: 7 (1)Continued employment presents a hazard to the employee's health. However, this 8 subdivision applies only if: 9 Prior to the Before separation from the employment, the employee is examined (a) 10 by a licensed practitioner of the healing arts, as defined in chapter 36-4, 36-11 4A, or 36-5, or subdivision 36-9A-1(5), and advised that continued 12 employment presents a hazard to his the employee's health; and 13 (b) The health hazard is supported by a certificate signed by the licensed 14 practitioner of the healing arts. 15 The secretary of labor and regulation may request an additional certificate signed by



1	another licensed practitioner of the healing arts, as defined in chapter 36-4, 36-4A,
2	or 36-5 <u>or subdivision 36-9A-1(5);</u>

- 3 (2) The employer required the employee to relocate the employee's residence to hold the
 4 employee's job;
- 5 (3) The employer's conduct demonstrates a substantial disregard of the standards of
 6 behavior that the employee has a right to expect of an employer or the employer has
 7 breached or substantially altered the contract for employment;
- 8 (4) An individual accepted employment while on lay off and subsequently quit the
 9 employment to return to work for the individual's regular employer;
- 10 (5) The employee's religious belief mandates it. This provision does not apply, however,
- if the employer has offered to the employee reasonable accommodations taking into
 consideration the employee's religious beliefs if this offer is made before the
 employee leaves the employment;
- 14 (6) Leaving is necessary to protect the individual from domestic abuse. However, this
 15 subdivision applies only if:
- 16(a)The employee reports the abusive situation to law enforcement within forty-17eight hours of any occurrence and cooperates fully with law enforcement in18any subsequent investigation and criminal charge relating to the abusive19situation. Upon request by the department, the law enforcement agency shall20complete and return to the department a certification form indicating whether21the employee has complied with the requirements of this subdivision;
- (b) The employee has left the abusive situation and remains separate from thesituation; and
- 24 (c) The employee made reasonable efforts to preserve the employment before

1		quitting;
2	(7)	The employee is relocating to accompany a spouse who has been reassigned from one
3		military assignment to another; or
4	(8)	The employee is an officer who exercises substantial control in decisions to take or
5		not to take action on behalf of a corporation and has no other alternative than to leave
6		employment with that corporation. This does not preclude a corporate officer who
7		does not exercise substantial control in any decision to take or not take action on
8		behalf of a corporation from being found to have good cause to leave employment
9		under the circumstances set out in subdivisions (1) to (7), inclusive.
10	Any	person found to have good cause for leaving employment due to domestic abuse as set
11	forth in s	subdivision (6) and who returns to the abusive situation is ineligible for benefits.