



NOTICE OF ADOPTION AS TEMPORARY OR EMERGENCY RULES

Colorado Health Emergency Leave with Pay (“Colorado HELP”) Rules, 7 CCR 1103-10 (Mar. 11, 2020)

I. Adopted Temporary Rules. As authorized by C.R.S. Title 8, Articles 1 and 6, and the Colorado Administrative Procedure Act, C.R.S. § 24-4-103, notice is hereby given of the adoption on a temporary basis of the following rules, the text of which accompanies this notice:

Colorado Health Emergency Leave with Pay (“Colorado HELP”) Rules,
7 CCR 1103-10 (Mar. 11, 2020)

II. Basis, Purpose, and Specific Statutory Authority for Adoption of Temporary Rules. A Statement of Basis, Purpose, Specific Statutory Authority, and Findings accompanies this notice and is incorporated by reference.

III. Findings, Justifications, and Reasons for Adoption of Temporary Rules. The Findings, Justifications, and Reasons for Adoption as Temporary Rules, within the incorporated Statement of Basis, Purpose, Specific Statutory Authority, and Findings, are incorporated by reference.

IV. Effective Date of Adopted Temporary Rules. These rules are being adopted as temporary rules on March 11, 2020, effective on March 11, 2020, pursuant to § 24-4-103(6), and remaining in effect for the longer of (a) 30 days after adoption, or (b) the duration of the State of Disaster Emergency declared by the Governor, up to a maximum of 120 days after adoption of these temporary rules.

Scott Moss
Director
Division of Labor Standards and Statistics
Colorado Department of Labor and Employment

March 11, 2020

Date



**STATEMENT OF BASIS, PURPOSE, SPECIFIC STATUTORY AUTHORITY,
AND FINDINGS FOR ADOPTION AS TEMPORARY OR EMERGENCY RULES**

**Colorado Health Emergency Leave with Pay (“Colorado HELP”) Rules,
7 CCR 1103-10 (Mar. 11, 2020)**

(1) BASIS AND PURPOSE. These rules implement statutory authority to protect the health and safety of Colorado employees, Colorado businesses, and Colorado residents and visitors who need or are affected by those employees and employers.

(2) SPECIFIC STATUTORY AUTHORITY. The Director of the Division of Labor Standards and Statistics in the Colorado Department of Labor and Employment promulgates regulations, and enforces laws and regulations, under authority granted by (among other sources of law) Articles 1 and 6 of Title 8, and the Administrative Procedure Act, including but not limited to the following:

- C.R.S. 8-1-111 (“The director is vested with the power and jurisdiction to have such supervision of every employment and place of employment in this state as may be necessary adequately to ascertain and determine ... *the obedience by the employer to all laws and all lawful orders* requiring ... *places of employment to be safe*, and requiring the *protection of the life, health, and safety of every employee* ... , and to *enforce all provisions* of law relating thereto.”) (emphases added);
- C.R.S. 8-6-101(1) (“The welfare of the state of Colorado demands that workers be protected from *conditions of labor that have a pernicious effect on their health* and morals, and it is therefore declared ... that inadequate wages and *unsanitary conditions of labor* exert such pernicious effect.”) (emphases added);
- C.R.S. 8-6-102 (“Whenever this article or any part thereof is interpreted by any court, it *shall be liberally construed* by such court.”) (emphases added);
- C.R.S. 8-6-104 (“It is unlawful to employ workers in any occupation within this state under *conditions of labor detrimental to their health* or morals.”) (emphases added);
- C.R.S. 8-6-106 (“The director shall determine the minimum wages sufficient for living wages ... [and] *standards of conditions of labor and hours of employment not detrimental to health* or morals for workers....”) (emphases added);
- C.R.S. 8-6-109(1) (“If after investigation the director is of the opinion that the *conditions of employment* ... *are detrimental to the health* or morals or that a substantial number of workers in any occupation are receiving wages, whether by time rate or piece rate, inadequate to supply the necessary costs of living and *to maintain the workers in health*, the director shall proceed to establish minimum wage rates”) (emphases added);
- C.R.S. § 24-4-103(6) (Administrative Procedure Act temporary or emergency rules); and

- the State of Disaster Emergency declared on March 10, 2020, by Colorado Governor Jared Polis, as the number of identified coronavirus COVID-19 cases in Colorado and in the United States increased -- which declaration (A) announced numerous measures to protect public health and safety, including directing that immediate rulemaking be initiated to provide employees in certain industries with paid sick leave for possible coronavirus cases and testing, and (B) supported such action pursuant to executive authority statutes, including but not limited to --
 - C.R.S. 24-33.5-704(2) (“Under this part 7, the governor may issue executive orders, proclamations, and regulations and amend or rescind them. Executive orders, proclamations, and regulations have the force and effect of law.”),
 - C.R.S. 24-33.5-704.5(1)(e) (“In the event of an emergency epidemic that has been declared a disaster emergency, the [expert emergency epidemic response] committee shall convene as rapidly and as often as necessary to advise the governor, who shall act by executive order, regarding reasonable and appropriate measures to reduce or prevent spread of the disease, agent, or toxin and to protect the public health.”), and
 - C.R.S. 24-33.5-711.5(2) (“The conduct and management of the affairs and property of each hospital, physician, health insurer or managed health care organization, health care provider, public health worker, or emergency medical service provider shall be such that they will reasonably assist and not unreasonably detract from the ability of the state and the public to successfully control emergency epidemics that are declared a disaster emergency. Such persons and entities that in good faith comply completely with board of health rules regarding the emergency epidemic and with executive orders regarding the disaster emergency shall be immune from civil or criminal liability for any action taken to comply with the executive order or rule.”).

(3) FINDINGS, JUSTIFICATIONS, AND REASONS FOR ADOPTION AS TEMPORARY RULES. Pursuant to C.R.S. § 24-4-103(4)(b), the Director finds as follows:

(A) Demonstrated need exists for the rules. The specific findings in Part (4) below are hereby incorporated into this finding as well.

(B) Proper statutory authority exists for the rules. The specific statutory authority in Part (2) above is hereby incorporated into this finding as well.

(C) To the extent practicable, the rules are clearly stated so that their meaning will be understood by any party required to comply.

(D) The rules do not conflict with other provisions of law.

(E) Any duplicating or overlapping of the regulation is explained by the agency.

(4) SPECIFIC FINDINGS FOR ADOPTION AS TEMPORARY RULES. Pursuant to C.R.S. § 24-4-103(6), the Director finds as follows.

Coronavirus COVID-19 can affect any Coloradan, but various populations are at heightened risk of serious illness or death, including:

- “ • Older adults
- People who have serious chronic medical conditions like:
 - Heart disease
 - Diabetes
 - Lung disease”

U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, [*People at Risk for Serious Illness from COVID-19*](#) (viewed March 9, 2020).

While some employers provide paid sick time that lets employees avoid coming to work while ill, others do not -- and many workers cannot afford to take time off work due to illness if they do not have paid sick time. The issue of employees working while ill is not new, but the coronavirus COVID-19 substantially increases the threat to the health and safety of Colorado employees, Colorado businesses, and Colorado residents and visitors who need or are affected by those employees and employers. See Elise Gould, [*Lack of paid sick days and large numbers of uninsured increase risks of spreading the coronavirus*](#) (Economic Policy Institute, Feb. 28, 2020). Worsening the problem, paid sick time is less common for (a) workers with low pay who cannot afford unpaid time off work, and (b) key sectors dealing with large numbers of clients and customers. See Elise Gould, [*Amid COVID-19 outbreak, the workers who need paid sick days the most have the least*](#) (Economic Policy Institute, March 9, 2020).

The problem of employees coming to work while ill poses a serious threat to the health and safety of their co-workers, others at the business, and the public generally -- because numerous of the top recommendations of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention focus on avoiding contact with those potentially ill with COVID-19:

“Avoid close contact with people who are sick ...

[A]void touching high-touch surfaces in public places – elevator buttons, door handles, handrails, handshaking with people, etc. ...

What to Do if You Get Sick

- Stay home and call your doctor”

U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, [*People at Risk for Serious Illness from COVID-19*](#) (viewed March 9, 2020).

Based on these and related threats to public health and safety due to coronavirus COVID-19, on March 10, 2020, Colorado Governor Jared Polis declared a State of Disaster Emergency as the number of identified coronavirus COVID-19 cases in Colorado and in the United States increased, and announced numerous emergency measures to protect public health and safety, including paid sick leave for employees in certain industries, focusing on those who interact with (A) vulnerable populations (*e.g.*, in home health care, nursing home, and community living facilities), (B) visitors from outside the state of Colorado (*e.g.*, in the leisure and hospitality industry), and (C) large numbers of Coloradans in

settings that involve many individuals having physical contact with each other and/or with the same items (e.g., in food service, child care, and education).

Under the statutory authority detailed in Part (2) above, Colorado has made it “unlawful to employ workers in any occupation within this state under conditions of labor detrimental to their health or morals” (C.R.S. 8-6-104), and has declared that “[t]he welfare of the state of Colorado demands that workers be protected from conditions of labor that have a pernicious effect on their health and morals, and it is therefore declared ... that inadequate wages and unsanitary conditions of labor exert such pernicious effect” (C.R.S. 8-6-101(1)). In accord with those legislative mandates, the Division has a range of rulemaking and enforcement authority to protect against workplace health and safety threats, including but not limited to the following:

- C.R.S. 8-1-111 (“The director is vested with the power and jurisdiction to have such supervision of every employment and place of employment in this state as may be necessary adequately to ascertain and determine ... *the obedience by the employer to all laws and all lawful orders* requiring ... *places of employment to be safe*, and requiring the *protection of the life, health, and safety of every employee* ... , and to *enforce all provisions* of law relating thereto.”) (emphases added).
- C.R.S. 8-6-106 (“The director shall determine the minimum wages sufficient for living wages ... [and] *standards of conditions of labor and hours of employment not detrimental to health* or morals for workers....”) (emphases added).
- C.R.S. 8-6-109(1) (“If after investigation the director is of the opinion that the *conditions of employment* ... *are detrimental to the health* or morals or that a substantial number of workers in any occupation are receiving wages, whether by time rate or piece rate, inadequate to supply the necessary costs of living and *to maintain the workers in health*, the director shall proceed to establish minimum wage rates”) (emphases added).

Confirming the breadth of these legislative bans, declarations, and grants of administrative authority is the following additional provision: “Whenever this article or any part thereof is interpreted by any court, it shall be liberally construed by such court.” (C.R.S. 8-6-102.) Such a rule of interpretation requires “broader interpretation” to the extent that differing interpretations of the statutory breadth are plausible. *See, e.g., Dillabaugh v. Ellerton*, 259 P.3d 550, 554 (Colo. App. 2011) (“if ambiguity exists, a broader interpretation comports with the requirement ... [of] liberal interpretation”).

A requirement of paid sick days parallels the longstanding, unchallenged requirement of 10-minute paid rest breaks and 30-minute unpaid meal breaks that the Division has included for over two decades in Colorado’s annually issued wage orders. *See, e.g., Colorado Minimum Wage Order #24 (2008)* (requiring 10-minute paid rest breaks and 30-minute unpaid meal breaks); *Colorado Overtime and Minimum Pay Standards Order #36 (2020)* (requiring same). Additionally, while the “minimum wage” is generally and most commonly understood to refer to an hourly wage, “wages” are defined much more broadly by Colorado statute: “All amounts for labor or service ... , whether the amount is fixed or ascertained by the standard of time, task, piece, commission basis, or other method of calculating” – which includes a wide range of pay, from vacation pay to bonuses to commissions. (C.R.S. 8-4-101(14).) A requirement of paid sick days thus may be viewed as a minimum wage above the \$12.00 floor set by the Colorado Constitution. Quoting the statute granting minimum wage-setting

authority: The minimum “wage” that has been found necessary “to maintain the workers in health” is one that includes not just a minimum hourly pay rate, but also a minimum level of sick pay, without which wages “are detrimental to the health” of workers. (C.R.S. 8-6-109(1).)

Further supporting the Division’s authority to issue these rules is the State of Disaster Emergency declared on March 10, 2020, by Colorado Governor Jared Polis, as the number of identified coronavirus COVID-19 cases in Colorado and in the United States increased. The declaration supported executive action pursuant to emergency executive authority statutes, including but not limited to:

- C.R.S. 24-33.5-704(2) (“Under this part 7, the governor may issue executive orders, proclamations, and regulations and amend or rescind them. Executive orders, proclamations, and regulations have the force and effect of law.”);
- C.R.S. 24-33.5-704.5(1)(e) (“In the event of an emergency epidemic that has been declared a disaster emergency, the [expert emergency epidemic response] committee shall convene as rapidly and as often as necessary to advise the governor, who shall act by executive order, regarding reasonable and appropriate measures to reduce or prevent spread of the disease, agent, or toxin and to protect the public health.”); and
- C.R.S. 24-33.5-711.5(2) (“The conduct and management of the affairs and property of each hospital, physician, health insurer or managed health care organization, health care provider, public health worker, or emergency medical service provider shall be such that they will reasonably assist and not unreasonably detract from the ability of the state and the public to successfully control emergency epidemics that are declared a disaster emergency. Such persons and entities that in good faith comply completely with board of health rules regarding the emergency epidemic and with executive orders regarding the disaster emergency shall be immune from civil or criminal liability for any action taken to comply with the executive order or rule.”).

These rules comport with the above-detailed emergency authority, because the Governor expressly directed that immediate rulemaking be initiated to provide employees in certain industries with paid sick leave for possible coronavirus cases and testing -- which has culminated in these rules.

Given the imperative risk to health and safety, this grant of paid sick time cannot wait the several months that the normal rulemaking schedule takes. Consequently, a “temporary or emergency” rule is appropriate under the Administrative Procedure Act for up to 120 days:

A temporary or emergency rule may be adopted without compliance with the [ordinary rulemaking] procedures ... and with less than the twenty days’ notice prescribed ... , or where circumstances imperatively require, without notice, only if the agency finds that immediate adoption of the rule is imperatively necessary to comply with a state or federal law or federal regulation or for the preservation of public health, safety, or welfare and compliance with the requirements of this section would be contrary to the public interest and makes such a finding on the record. Such findings and a statement of the reasons for the action shall be published with the rule. ... A temporary or emergency rule shall become effective on adoption or on such later date as is stated in the rule, shall be published promptly, and shall have effect for not more than one hundred twenty days

(C.R.S. 24-4-103(6)(a).) The threat posed by COVID-19 easily exceeds various justifications that have been found sufficient for “temporary or emergency” rules:

- holding that helping applicants get probationary driver’s licenses, more quickly than regular rulemaking allows, was sufficient justification for a “temporary or emergency” rule in *Elizondo v. Motor Vehicle Division*, 570 P.2d 518, 523 (Colo. 1977); and
- a “budgetary emergency” was sufficient justification, even if the budget problem was known “long before,” without strict need for “specific, objective data,” as long as “the reasoning process that leads to the rule's adoption [was] defensible,” in *Colorado Health Care Ass’n v. Dep’t of Social Services*, 598 F. Supp. 1400 (D. Colo. 1984), *affirmed*, 842 F.2d 1158 (10th Cir. 1988).

(5) EFFECTIVE DATE. These rules are being adopted as temporary rules on March 11, 2020, effective on March 11, 2020, pursuant to § 24-4-103(6), and remaining in effect for the longer of (a) 30 days after adoption, or (b) the duration of the State of Disaster Emergency declared by the Governor, up to a maximum of 120 days after adoption of these temporary rules.



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