A BILL FOR AN ACT

CONCERNING THE EXPANSION OF THE GROUP OF FAMILY MEMBERS
FOR WHOM COLORADO EMPLOYEES ARE ENTITLED TO TAKE
LEAVE FROM WORK UNDER THE FEDERAL "FAMILY AND
MEDICAL LEAVE ACT OF 1993".

Bill Summary

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced and does not reflect any amendments that may be subsequently adopted. If this bill passes third reading in the house of introduction, a bill summary that applies to the reengrossed version of this bill will be available at http://www.leg.state.co.us/billsummaries.)

Under the federal "Family and Medical Leave Act" (FMLA), an employee is entitled to 12 workweeks of leave during a 12-month period
to care for a spouse, child, or parent of the employee who has a serious health condition. In the case of a parent using FMLA leave to care for a child, the FMLA permits the leave only for the parent of a child who is under 18 years of age or is incapable of self-care because of a mental or physical disability. Current Colorado law is silent with regard to required family and medical leave, so Colorado employees are entitled to leave as specified in the FMLA.

The bill expands the group of family members for whom employees in Colorado may take FMLA leave when the family member has a serious health condition to include a person to whom the employee is related by blood, adoption, legal custody, marriage, or civil union or with whom the employee resides and is in a committed relationship. As a result, an employee is permitted to use FMLA leave for a child, regardless of the age or dependency of the child, as well as for a sibling, partner in a civil union, grandparent, grandchild, or in-law.

An employee who is denied leave to care for a person in the expanded group of family members has the right to recover damages or equitable relief, as is currently the case for persons denied leave to care for a family member for whom leave is permitted under the FMLA.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

SECTION 1. In Colorado Revised Statutes, add part 2 to article 13.3 of title 8 as follows:

PART 2

FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ELIGIBILITY

8-13.3-201. Short title. This part 2 shall be known and may be cited as the "Family Care Act".

8-13.3-202. Definitions. As used in this part 2, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Civil union" has the same meaning as set forth in section 14-15-103 (1), C.R.S.

(2) "Employee" means a person employed by an employer and who is eligible for FMLA leave.

(3) "Employer" has the same meaning as set forth in the
FMLA.


(5) "FMLA leave" means leave from work and all benefits authorized by the FMLA.

8-13.3-203. Family and medical leave - state requirements.

(1) In addition to the leave to which an employee is entitled under the FMLA, an employee in this state is entitled to FMLA leave to care for a person who has a serious health condition, as that term is defined in the FMLA, if the person:

(a) is the employee's partner in a civil union, as defined in section 14-15-103(5), C.R.S.; or

(b) is the employee's domestic partner and:

(I) has registered the domestic partnership with the municipality in which the person resides or with the state, if applicable; or

(II) is recognized by the employer as the employee's domestic partner.

(2) (a) For purposes of confirming an employee's relationship to a person described in subsection (1) of this section for whom the employee is requesting FMLA leave, the employer may require the employee to provide reasonable documentation or a written statement of family relationship, in accordance with the FMLA.

(b) An employer may require an employee seeking FMLA leave for a person described in subsection (1) of this section to submit the same certification as the employer may require under
(3) FMLA leave taken by an employee pursuant to this section runs concurrently with leave taken under the FMLA, and this section does not:

(a) increase the total amount of leave to which an employee is entitled during a twelve-month period under the FMLA, this section, or both; and

(b) preclude an employer from granting an employee an amount of leave that exceeds the total amount of leave to which the employee is entitled during a twelve-month period under the FMLA.

8-13.3-204. Enforcement. If an employer denies an employee in this state FMLA leave to care for a person described in section 8-13.3-203 who is not a person for whom the employee would be entitled to leave under the FMLA, or interferes with an employee's exercise of or attempt to exercise his or her right to FMLA leave for persons described in section 8-13.3-203, the employer is subject to damages and equitable relief as specified in the FMLA. An aggrieved employee may bring an action in state court against the employer to recover damages or equitable relief.

8-13.3-205. Repeal of part. This part 2 is repealed if the United States Congress enacts and the President signs federal legislation amending the FMLA to permit employees to use FMLA leave for all persons described in section 8-13.3-203. The executive director of the Department of Labor and Employment shall notify the revisor of statutes, in writing, if the condition
SECTION 2. Act subject to petition - effective date. This act takes effect at 12:01 a.m. on the day following the expiration of the ninety-day period after final adjournment of the general assembly (August 7, 2013, if adjournment sine die is on May 8, 2013); except that, if a referendum petition is filed pursuant to section 1 (3) of article V of the state constitution against this act or an item, section, or part of this act within such period, then the act, item, section, or part will not take effect unless approved by the people at the general election to be held in November 2014 and, in such case, will take effect on the date of the official declaration of the vote thereon by the governor.