



## DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT



### Colorado Law Prohibits Discrimination in: **EMPLOYMENT** C.R.S. § 24-34-401 et seq.

**IT SHALL BE A DISCRIMINATORY OR UNFAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE:** to REFUSE TO HIRE, to DISCHARGE, to PROMOTE or DEMOTE, to HARASS during the course of employment, or to discriminate IN MATTERS OF COMPENSATION, TERMS, CONDITIONS, or PRIVILEGES of employment.

**BECAUSE OF:** DISABILITY, RACE, CREED, COLOR, SEX, SEXUAL ORIENTATION, GENDER IDENTITY, GENDER EXPRESSION, RELIGION, AGE, NATIONAL ORIGIN or ANCESTRY, MARITAL STATUS or, in certain circumstances, MARRIAGE TO A COWORKER.

**REASONABLE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR DISABILITIES:** An employee with a disability is entitled to a reasonable accommodation(s) which is necessary to perform the essential functions of the job. An accommodation is not reasonable if its provision would result in an undue hardship on the employer's business.

**PREGNANT WORKERS FAIRNESS ACT — C.R.S. § 24-34-402.3** An employee with a health condition(s) related to pregnancy or physical recovery from childbirth is entitled to a reasonable accommodation(s) necessary to perform the essential functions of the job. An accommodation is not reasonable if its provision would result in an undue hardship on the employer's business.

**RETALIATION PROHIBITED — C.R.S. § 24-34-402(e)** It is a discriminatory act to retaliate against a person who opposes a discriminatory practice or who participates in a discrimination investigation, proceeding or hearing.

**SHARING WAGE INFORMATION PROTECTED — C.R.S. § 24-34-402(ii)** An employer shall not discharge, discipline, discriminate against, coerce, intimidate, threaten, or interfere with an employee or person due to an inquiry, disclosure or discussion of wages. An employer shall not require an employee to waive the right to disclose wage information.

**CROWN Act of 2020:** Discrimination on the basis of one's race includes hair texture, hair type, or a protective hairstyle commonly or historically associated with race, such as braids, locs, twists, tight coils or curls, cornrows, Bantu knots, Afros, and headwraps. eff. 9/13/20.

**TO FILE A COMPLAINT OF DISCRIMINATION, OR FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT**  
**THE COLORADO CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION; 1560 BROADWAY, LOBBY WELCOME CENTER, SUITE # 110, DENVER, CO 80202**  
**MAIN PHONE:** 303-894-2997; **HOTLINE ESPAÑOL:** 720-432-4294; **TOLL-FREE:** 800-262-4845; **V/TDD RELAY:** 711;  
**FAX:** 303-894-7830; **EMAIL:** DORA\_CCRD@STATE.CO.US

**CLAIMS ASSERTING EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION MUST BE FILED AS A FORMAL COMPLAINT WITHIN 300-DAYS\* FROM NOTICE OF THE EMPLOYMENT ACTION.**

Division Director, Aubrey Elenis, Esq.

[ccrd.colorado.gov](http://ccrd.colorado.gov)

10/2023

## DISCRIMINATION IN PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS



### Colorado Law Prohibits Discrimination in places of: **PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION** C.R.S. § 24-34-601 et seq.

**PLACE OF PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION MEANS:** ANY PLACE OF BUSINESS engaged in any SALES to the PUBLIC and ANY PLACE OFFERING SERVICES, FACILITIES, PRIVILEGES, ADVANTAGES, or ACCOMMODATIONS to the PUBLIC.

**IT IS A DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICE AND UNLAWFUL FOR A PERSON DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY TO:** REFUSE, WITHHOLD FROM, or DENY to an individual or a group FULL and EQUAL ENJOYMENT of the GOODS, SERVICES, FACILITIES, PRIVILEGES, ADVANTAGES, or ACCOMMODATIONS of a place of public accommodation

**BECAUSE OF:** DISABILITY, RACE, CREED, COLOR, SEX, SEXUAL ORIENTATION, GENDER IDENTITY, GENDER EXPRESSION, MARITAL STATUS, NATIONAL ORIGIN or ANCESTRY.

**SERVICE ANIMALS C.R.S. § 24-34-803:** SERVICE ANIMAL DESIGNATION IS LIMITED TO A DOG OR MINIATURE HORSE — EMOTIONAL SUPPORT ANIMALS ARE NOT SERVICE ANIMALS. THE DOG MUST BE INDIVIDUALLY TRAINED TO PERFORM TASK(S) OR WORK RELATED TO A DISABILITY. THE MERE PRESENCE OF THE DOG MEANT TO PROVIDE EMOTIONAL SUPPORT/THERAPY/ AND/OR COMPANIONSHIP IS NOT SUFFICIENT TO MEET THE DEFINITION OF A SERVICE ANIMAL. AN ENTITY MAY NOT REQUEST OR REQUEST A LICENSE, REGISTRATION, OR OTHER DESIGNATION CONFIRMING STATUS AS A SERVICE ANIMAL. AN ENTITY MAY MAKE THE FOLLOWING INQUIRIES:

- 1.) IS THIS DOG A SERVICE ANIMAL TRAINED TO PERFORM A TASK(S) OR WORK RELATED TO A DISABILITY?
- 2.) WHAT IS THE TASK OR WORK THE DOG IS TRAINED TO PERFORM?

A SERVICE ANIMAL MUST BE UNDER THE CONTROL OF ITS HANDLER AT ALL TIMES. THE HANDLER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CARE OF THE SERVICE ANIMAL, INCLUDING TOILETING, FEEDING, AND OTHERWISE CARING FOR THE DOG. A SERVICE ANIMAL MAY BE DENIED ENTRY IF ITS PRESENCE WOULD RESULT IN A FUNDAMENTAL ALTERATION OF THE NATURE OF THE ENTITIES' OPERATIONS AND/OR MAINTENANCE OF A STERILE ENVIRONMENT. THE MERE PRESENCE OF A SERVICE ANIMAL IS NOT GROUNDS FOR A VIOLATION OF THE HEALTH CODE. SERVICE ANIMALS MUST BE ALLOWED IN DINING AREAS AND IN SELF SERVICE FOOD LINES. AN ENTITY MAY NOT CHARGE FEES FOR ALLOWING A SERVICE ANIMAL TO BE PRESENT.

**RETALIATION PROHIBITED:** A PERSON WHO OPPOSES DISCRIMINATION, OR WHO PARTICIPATES IN THE INVESTIGATION OF DISCRIMINATION HAS ENGAGED IN PROTECTED ACTIVITY AND RETALIATION FOR ENGAGING IN A PROTECTED ACTIVITY IS PROHIBITED BY COLORADO LAW.

**COLO. CIVIL RIGHTS COMM'N RULE 20.4 — DISCRIMINATORY SIGNAGE IN PLACES OF PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION:** No person shall post or permit to be posted in any place of public accommodation any sign which states or implies the following: “**WE RESERVE THE RIGHT TO REFUSE SERVICE TO ANYONE**” — 3CCR708-1

**CROWN Act of 2020:** Discrimination on the basis of one's race includes hair texture, hair type, or a protective hairstyle commonly or historically associated with race, such as braids, locs, twists, tight coils or curls, cornrows, Bantu knots, Afros, and headwraps. eff. 9/13/20.

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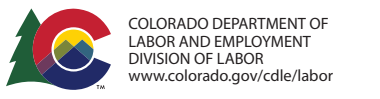
**PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION DISCRIMINATION COMPLAINTS MUST BE FILED WITHIN SIXTY (60) DAYS AFTER THE ALLEGED DISCRIMINATORY ACT OCCURRED.**

Division Director, Aubrey Elenis, Esq.

[ccrd.colorado.gov](http://ccrd.colorado.gov)

9/2021

## PAYDAY NOTICE



### NOTICE OF PAYDAYS

In accordance with 8-4-107, C.R.S.: Every employer shall post and keep posted conspicuously at the place of work if practicable, or otherwise where it can be seen as employees come or go to their places of work, or at the office or nearest agency for payment kept by the employer a notice specifying the regular paydays and the time and place of payment, in accordance with the provisions of section 8-4-103, and also any changes concerning them that may occur from time to time.

Pay periods can be no greater duration than a calendar month or 30 days, whichever is longer. Paydays must occur no later than 10 days following the close of each pay period. 8-4-103, C.R.S.

#### EMPLOYEES ARE PAID ON REGULAR PAYDAYS AS FOLLOWS:

Time: \_\_\_\_\_ Place: \_\_\_\_\_

This form is provided as a courtesy by the Colorado Division of Labor Standards and Statistics.  
Other Notice of Paydays Posters may be acceptable provided that they contain the elements and information required by 8-4-107, C.R.S.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE



### NOTICE TO WORKERS

#### YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO BE:

- Properly classified as an employee or an independent contractor
- Paid accurately and timely for the services you perform

There are resources available to you if you believe you are being subject to improper classification or inaccurate payment practices by your employer. For more information, go to **WorkRight.cdle.co**.

Employers are required to follow the law when paying hourly wages, overtime, and properly covering you for unemployment insurance and workers' compensation purposes. As a worker, you have certain rights as an *employee vs. independent contractor*.

Improper classification (often called misclassification) of employees as independent contractors and other labor law violations create many problems, both for law-abiding businesses and for workers in Colorado.

If you believe you have been **improperly classified** as an independent contractor and are really performing duties that fit the criteria of an employee, visit [colorado.gov/cdle/TipForm](http://colorado.gov/cdle/TipForm), or call us at 303-318-9100 and select Option 4. To be classified as an employee, you must meet the criteria in Colorado Revised Statute 8-70-115. You can read the law online and find out more at [coloradoui.gov/ProperClassification](http://coloradoui.gov/ProperClassification).

As an *employee*, you are entitled to unemployment insurance benefits if you become unemployed through no fault of your own. **Your employer contributes to unemployment insurance and cannot deduct this from your wages.**

If you become unemployed and wish to file for unemployment insurance benefits, go to [coloradoui.gov](http://coloradoui.gov) and click on File a Claim. If your hours of work and pay are reduced, you may be entitled to partial unemployment benefits.

If you cannot access a computer, call one of the following numbers: 303-318-9000 (Denver-metro area) or 1-800-388-5515 (outside Denver-metro area); hearing impaired 303-318-9016 (TDD Denver-metro area) or 1-800-894-7730 (TDD outside Denver-metro area).

#### EMPLOYERS ARE REQUIRED BY LAW TO POST THIS NOTICE

*Colorado Employment Security Act, 8-74-101(2); Regulations Concerning Employment Security 7.3.1 through 7.3.5*  
**Employers can download copies of this poster at [coloradoui.gov/employer](http://coloradoui.gov/employer), then click on Forms / Publications.**



### AVISO A LOS TRABAJADORES

#### USTED TIENE EL DERECHO DE:

- Estar correctamente clasificado como un empleado o un contratista independiente.
- Ser pagado correctamente y puntualmente por los servicios que realiza.

Hay recursos disponibles para usted si cree que está sujeto a una clasificación incorrecta o prácticas de pago incorrectas por parte de su empleador. Para obtener más información, visite **WorkRight.cdle.co**.

Los empleadores están obligados a cumplir con la ley al pagar salarios por hora, horas extras, y que lo cubra adecuadamente para propósitos del seguro de desempleo y compensación de trabajadores. Como trabajador usted tiene ciertos derechos, sea como *empleado o contratista independiente*.

La clasificación incorrecta de los empleados como contratistas independientes y otras violaciones de la ley laboral crean muchos problemas, tanto para las empresas que respetan la ley y para los trabajadores en Colorado.

Si cree que ha sido **clasificado incorrectamente** como un contratista independiente y realmente está desempeñando labores que encajan con los criterios de un empleado, visite [colorado.gov/cdle/TipForm](http://colorado.gov/cdle/TipForm), o llámenos al 303-318-9100 y presione la Opción 4. Para ser clasificado como empleado, debe cumplir con el criterio del Estatuto Revisado de Colorado (Colorado Revised Statute) 8-70-115. Puede leer la ley en línea (sólo en inglés) y obtener más información en [coloradoui.gov/ProperClassification](http://coloradoui.gov/ProperClassification).

Como empleado, usted tiene derecho a beneficios de seguro de desempleo al quedar sin empleo, y sin que haya sido su culpa. **Su empleador contribuye al seguro de desempleo y no puede deducirlo de su salario.**

Si se queda sin *empleo* y desea solicitar beneficios de seguro de desempleo, vaya a [coloradoui.gov](http://coloradoui.gov) y haga clic en File a Claim. Si sus horas de trabajo y sueldo han sido reducidas, usted puede tener derecho a beneficios parciales de desempleo.

Si no puede acceder a una computadora, llame a uno de los siguientes números: 303-318-9333 (área metropolitana de Denver) o al 1-866-422-0402 (fuera del área metropolitana de Denver); personas con discapacidades auditivas 303-318-9016 (TDD Denver-metro area) o al 1-800-894-7730 (TDD fuera del área de Denver-metro).

#### POR LEY EL EMPLEADOR ESTÁ OBLIGADO A PUBLICAR ESTE AVISO

*Colorado Employment Security Act (Ley de Seguridad de Empleo de Colorado), 8-74-101 (2); Regulations Concerning Employment Security (Reglamentos Relativos a la Seguridad de Empleo), 7.3.1 a 7.3.5*  
**Los empleadores pueden descargar copias de este póster en [coloradoui.gov/employer](http://coloradoui.gov/employer), luego hacer clic en Forms / Publications.**



**COLORADO**  
Department of  
Labor and Employment



**IT STARTS WITH YOU**  
Building a better Colorado

## COLORADO MINIMUM WAGE



**COLORADO**  
Department of  
Labor and Employment

### COLORADO OVERTIME & MINIMUM PAY STANDARDS ORDER (“COMPS ORDER”) #39 POSTER & NOTICE

**Effective 1/1/24; must update annually; new poster available each December**

**Colorado Minimum Wage: inflation-adjusted annually; \$14.42/hour in 2024,** (Rule 3)  
• Employees must be paid at least minimum wage (whether hourly, salary, commission, piecework, etc.) unless exempt  
• Unemancipated minors can be paid 15% less than full minimum wage  
• Use the highest minimum wage that applies; all local minimum wages are posted at [ColoradoLaborLaw.gov](http://ColoradoLaborLaw.gov)

**Overtime: 1½ times regular pay rates for hours over 40 weekly, 12 daily, or 12 consecutive** (Rule 4)  
• Overtime is required *each* week over 40 hours, or day over 12, even if 2 or more weeks or days *average* fewer hours  
• Employers cannot provide time off (“comp time”) instead of time-and-a-half premium pay for overtime hours  
• Key variances/exemptions (all are detailed in Rules 2.3-2.4):  
- Modified overtime in a small number of health care jobs; exemption for certain heavy vehicle drivers  
- No 40-hour weekly overtime in downhill ski/snowboard jobs (but 56-hour overtime for many under federal law)  
- Agriculture: overtime after 48-56 hours (based on size and seasonality); extra breaks and pay on long days

**Meal Periods: 30 minutes uninterrupted and duty-free, for shifts over 5 hours** (Rule 1.9)  
• Can be unpaid, but only if employees are completely relieved of all duties, and allowed to pursue personal activities  
• If work makes uninterrupted meal periods impractical, eating on-duty must be permitted, and the time must be paid  
• To the extent practical, meal periods must be at least 1 hour after starting and 1 hour before ending shifts

**Rest Periods: 10 minutes, paid, every 4 hours** (Rule 5.2)

| #Work Hours:  | Up to 2 | >2, up to 6 | >6, up to 10 | >10, up to 14 | >14, up to 18 | 18, up to 22 | >22 |
|---|---------|-------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|-----|
| #Rest Periods:  | 0       | 1           | 2            | 3             | 4             | 5            | 6   |
| • Need not be off-site, but must not include work, and should be in the middle of the 4 hours to the extent practical   |         |             |              |               |               |              |     |
| • Rest periods are time worked for minimum wage and overtime purposes, and if employers do not authorize and permit rest periods, they must pay extra for time that would have been rest periods, including for non-hourly-paid employees |         |             |              |               |               |              |     |
| • Key variances/exemptions:   |         |             |              |               |               |              |     |
| - In some circumstances, 10-minute rest periods can be divided into two of 5 minutes (Rule 5.2.1)   |         |             |              |               |               |              |     |
| - Agriculture: certain work requires more breaks; other is exempt (Rule 2.3, & Agricultural Labor Conditions Rules)   |         |             |              |               |               |              |     |

**Time Worked: Pay for time employers allow performing labor/service for their benefit** (Rule 1.9)

- All time on-premises, on duty, or at workplaces (but not just letting off-duty employees be on-premises), including:
  - putting on/removing work clothes/gear (but not clothes worn outside work), cleanup/setup, or other off-clock duty,
  - waiting for assignments at work, or receiving or sharing work-related information,
  - security/safety screening, or clocking/checking in or out, or
  - waiting for any of the above tasks.
- Travel for employee benefit is time worked; normal home/work travel is not (details in Rule 1.9.2)
- Sleep time, if sufficiently uninterrupted and lengthy, can be excluded in certain situations (details in Rule 1.9.3).

*This Poster is a summary and cannot be relied on as complete labor law information.*

*For all rules, fact sheets, translations, questions, or complaints, contact:*

**DIVISION OF LABOR STANDARDS & STATISTICS, ColoradoLaborLaw.gov, cdle\_labor\_standards@state.co.us, 303-318-8441 / 888-390-7936**

## FAMLI PROGRAM



**COLORADO**  
Family and Medical Leave  
Insurance Program (FAMLI)  
Department of Labor and Employment

#### Deductions from Employee Wages start January 1, 2023

- The employee share of FAMLI premiums is set at 0.45% of employee wages through 2024. For 2025 and beyond, the director of the FAMLI Division sets the premium rate according to a formula based on the monetary value of the fund each year. Employers with a total of ten or more employees nationwide must also contribute an additional 0.45% of wages for a total of 0.9%, but employers with nine or fewer employees are only responsible for sending the 0.45% employee share to the FAMLI Division.
- **Starting in 2023, employers may begin deducting up to 0.45% from employees' wages for FAMLI contributions.** This can be done through a simple payroll deduction, and employees will notice the deduction on their regular paychecks. Employers are responsible for collecting those deductions and sending them into the FAMLI Division on behalf of their employees once a quarter.

#### Benefits start January 1, 2024

- Starting in 2024, paid family and medical leave benefits are available to most Colorado employees who have a qualifying condition and who earned \$2,500 over the previous year for work performed in Colorado.
- The qualifying conditions for paid family and medical leave are:
  - Caring for a new child during the first year after the birth, adoption, or foster care placement of that child.
  - Caring for a family member with a serious health condition.
  - Caring for your own serious health condition.
  - Making arrangements for a family member's military deployment.
  - Obtaining safe housing, care, and/or legal assistance in response to domestic violence, stalking, sexual assault, or sexual abuse.
- Covered employees are entitled to up to 12 weeks of paid family and medical leave per year. Individuals with serious health conditions caused by pregnancy complications or childbirth complications are entitled to up to 4 more weeks of paid family and medical leave per year for a total of 16 weeks.
- Leave may be taken continuously, intermittently, or in the form of a reduced schedule.
- Leave will be paid at a rate of up to 90% of the employee's average weekly wage, based on a sliding scale. Employees may estimate their benefits by using the benefits calculator available at [famli.colorado.gov](http://famli.colorado.gov).
- You don't have to work for your employer a minimum amount of time in order to qualify for paid family and medical leave benefits.
- If FAMLI leave is used for a reason that also qualifies as leave under the federal FMLA, then the leave will also count as FMLA leave used.
- Employees may choose to use sick leave or other paid time off before using FAMLI benefits, but they are not required to do so.
- Employers and employees may mutually agree to supplement FAMLI benefits with sick leave or other paid time off in order to provide full wage replacement.

#### Filing Claims

- Employees will not be able to file for benefits until the last quarter of 2023. Benefits will be available starting January 2024. Instructions on how to apply for benefits will be available on [famli.colorado.gov](http://famli.colorado.gov) in the last quarter of 2023.
- Employees or their designated representatives apply for FAMLI benefits by submitting an application, along with required documentation, directly to the FAMLI Division. Employers cannot make employees apply for FAMLI benefits.
- Applications may be submitted in advance of the absence from work, and in some circumstances, they may be submitted after the absence has begun.
- Approved applications will be paid by the FAMLI Division within two weeks after the claim is properly filed, and every two weeks thereafter for the duration of the approved leave.
- Employees can appeal claim determinations to the FAMLI Division.
- Individuals who attempt to defraud the FAMLI program may be disqualified from receiving benefits.

#### Job protection and continued benefits

- Employers must maintain health care benefits for employees while they are on FAMLI leave, and both the employer and the employee remain responsible for paying for those benefits in the same amounts as before the leave began.
- An employee who has worked for the employer for at least 180 days is entitled to return to the same position, or an equivalent position, upon their return from FAMLI leave.

#### Retaliation, Discrimination, and Interference Prohibited

- Employers may not interfere with employees' rights under FAMLI, and may not discriminate or retaliate against them for exercising those rights.
- Employees who suffer retaliation, discrimination, or interference may file suit in court, or may file a complaint with the FAMLI Division.

#### Other Important Information

- An employer may offer a private plan that provides the same benefits as the state FAMLI plan, and imposes no additional costs or restrictions. Private plans must be approved by the FAMLI Division.
- Employees and employers are encouraged to report FAMLI violations to the FAMLI Division.



## WORKPLACE PUBLIC HEALTH RIGHTS POSTER



### COLORADO WORKPLACE PUBLIC HEALTH RIGHTS POSTER: PAID LEAVE, WHISTLEBLOWING, & PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

**Updated July 14, 2023**  
*may be updated periodically*

**THE HEALTHY FAMILIES & WORKPLACES ACT (“HFWA”): Paid Leave Rights Coverage: All Colorado employers, of any size, must provide paid leave**

- All employees earn 1 hour of paid leave per 30 hours worked (“accrued leave”), up to 48 hours a year.
- Employees are required to be paid their regular pay rate during leave, and the employer must continue their benefits.
- Up to 48 hours of unused accrued leave carries over for use during the next year.
- For details on specific situations (irregular hours, non-hourly pay, etc.), see Wage Protection Rule 3.5.7 CCR 1103-7.
- Up to 80 hours of supplemental leave applies in a public health emergency (PHE), until 4 weeks after the PHE ends.\*

#### Employees can use accrued leave for the following safety or health needs:

- (1) a mental or physical illness, injury, or health condition that prevents work, including diagnosis or preventive care;
- (2) domestic abuse, sexual assault, or criminal harassment leading to health, relocation, legal, or other services needs;
- (3) caring for a family member experiencing a condition described in category (1) or (2);
- (4) grieving, funeral/memorial attendance, or financial/legal needs after a death of a family member;
- (5) due to inclement weather, power/heat/water loss, or other unexpected occurrence, the employees needs to either (a) evacuate their residence, or (b) care for a family member whose school or place of care was closed; or
- (6) in a PHE, a public official closed the workplace, or the school or place of care of the employee's child.

#### Employer Policies (Notice; Documentation; Incremental Use; Privacy; and Paid Leave Records)

- **Written notice and posters.** Employers must (1) provide notice to new employees no later than other onboarding documents/policies; and (2) display updated posters, and provide updated notices to current employees, by end of year.
- **Notice for “foreseeable” leave.** Employers may adopt “reasonable procedures” in writing as to how employees should provide notice if they require “foreseeable” leave, but **cannot deny paid leave** for noncompliance with such a policy.
- **An employer can require documentation to show that accrued leave was for a qualifying reason only if leave was for four or more consecutive work days** (i.e. days when an employee would have worked, not calendar days).
- **Documentation is not required to take accrued leave**, but can be required as soon as an employee returns to work or separates from work (whichever is sooner). **No documentation can be required for PHE leave.**
- **To document leave for an employee's (or an employee's family member's) health-related need**, an employer may provide: (1) a document from a health or social services provider if services were received and a document can be obtained in reasonable time and without added expense; **otherwise (2)** the employee's own writing.
- **Documentation as to domestic abuse, sexual assault, or criminal harassment** can be a document or writing under (1) above (e.g. legal or shelter services provider) or (2) above, or legal document (restraining order, police report, etc.).
- **If an employer reasonably deems an employee's documentation deficient**, the employer must: (A) notify the employee within seven days of either receiving the documentation or the employee's return to work or separation (whichever is sooner), and (B) give the employee at least seven days to cure the deficiency.

This Poster summarizes two Colorado workplace public health laws: C.R.S. § 8-13-3-401 et seq., (paid leave), and C.R.S. § 8-14-4-101 et seq. (healthy and safety whistleblowing) including amendments current as of the date of this poster. It does not cover other health or safety laws, rules, and orders, including under the federal Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA), from the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE), or from local public health agencies. Contact those agencies for such health and safety information.

\*In a PHE, employees gain additional hours of leave for inability to work, testing, quarantining, caring for family in such situations, and related needs. No PHE is now in effect; this poster will be updated if one is declared.

**This poster must be displayed where easily accessible to workers, shared with remote workers, provided in other languages as needed, and replaced with any annually updated versions. This Poster is a summary and cannot be relied on as complete labor law information.**  
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- Deductions, Credits, Charges, & Withheld Pay** (Rule 6, and Article 4 of C.R.S. Title 8)
- Final pay: Owed promptly (if a termination by employer) or at next pay date (if employee resigned)
  - Vacation pay: Departing employees must be paid all accrued and unused vacation pay, including paid time off usable for vacation, without deducting or declaring forfeiture based on cause for termination, lack of resignation notice, etc.
  - Deductions from pay: Allowed if listed below or in C.R.S. 8-4-105 (including deductions required by law, in a written agreement for the benefit of the employee, for theft in a police report, or for property loss after audit/notice)
  - Tip credits: Employers can pay up to \$3.02 under minimum wage (\$10.63 in 2023, or \$14.27 in Denver), if: (a) tips (not mandatory service charges) raise pay to full minimum, & (b) tips aren't diverted to non-tipped staff/owners