



**COLORADO OVERTIME & MINIMUM PAY STANDARDS**  
**ORDER (“COMPS Order”) #37 POSTER**  
Division of Labor Standards & Statistics

Effective January 1, 2021  
*Must be updated annually; new poster available 1st week of each December*

**Colorado Minimum Wage: \$12.32 per hour, or \$9.30 for Tipped Employees, effective 1/1/2021.**

- The minimum wage adjusts annually by inflation; next year’s COMPS Order and Poster will provide the 2022 minimum wage.
- The minimum wage applies to all adults and emancipated minors, whether paid hourly or any other basis (salary, commission, piecework, etc.), unless exempted by COMPS Order Rule 2. Unemancipated minors may be paid 15% below the minimum.
- The federal minimum wage (\$7.25) and any local minimum wages (including \$14.77 in Denver as of 1/1/21) may also apply. If work is covered by multiple minimum or overtime wage rules, the rule with the higher wage or standard applies.

**Overtime: 1½ times the regular pay rate for hours over 40 weekly, 12 daily, or 12 consecutive.**

- Hours in two or more weeks cannot be averaged in computing overtime.
- Employers may not provide time off (often called “comp time”) instead of time-and-a-half premium pay for overtime hours.

**Meal Periods: 30 minutes uninterrupted and duty-free, for shifts over 5 hours.**

- Employees must be completely relieved of all duties, and allowed to pursue personal activities, for meal periods to be unpaid.
- If work makes uninterrupted meal periods impractical, eating an on-duty meal 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.**

#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

- Rest periods need not be off-site but must not include work and should be in the middle of the 4 hours to the extent practical.
- Two 5-minute rest periods, instead of one 10-minute, are permitted if employees and employers agree voluntarily and without coercion, and if 5 minutes is enough to go back and forth to a bathroom or other place where a genuine break would be taken. Additional flexibility with 5-minute periods applies to agriculture, Medicaid home care, and collectively bargained work.
- Employers that do not authorize and permit rest periods must pay extra for the work time that would have been rest periods.

**Time Worked: Time employers allow performance of labor/services for their benefit must be paid.**

- All time on-premises, on duty, or at prescribed workplaces (but not just letting off-duty employees be on-premises), including:
  - putting on or removing work clothes/gear (but not clothes worn outside work), cleanup/setup, or other off-the-clock duty;
  - awaiting assignments at work, or receiving or sharing work-related information; or
  - security/safety screening, clocking/checking in or out; or
  - waiting for any of the above tasks.
- Travel for employer benefit is time worked; normal home/work travel is not. For more on travel and sleep time, see Rule 1.9.2.

**Deductions, Credits, & Charges from Wages: Subject to limits in C.R.S. 8-4-105 and below.**

- Tip credits of up to \$3.02 per hour (lowering minimum wages to \$9.30) are allowed for those regularly, customarily receiving over \$30 per month in tips. If hourly pay plus tips is below the full minimum wage, the employer must pay the difference.
- Meal credits are allowed for the cost or value (without employer profit) of a voluntarily accepted meal.
- Lodging deductions are allowed only if housing is voluntarily accepted by the employee, primarily for the employee’s (not employer’s) benefit, recorded in writing, and limited to \$25 or \$100 per week (depending on the housing type).
- Uniforms that are ordinary clothes, without special material or design, need not be provided; other uniforms must be provided at no cost. Employers must pay for any special cleaning required, and cannot require deposits or deduct for ordinary wear and tear.

**Exemptions from the COMPS Order: All listed in Rule 2; key exemptions listed below.**

- Executives/supervisors, decision-making administrative employees, and professionals (Rule 2.2.1-3) paid the exempt salary:

2021	2022	2023	2024	Each Year After 2024
\$40,500	\$45,000	\$50,000	\$55,000	Prior year’s salary, inflation-adjusted

- 20% owners, or at a nonprofit the highest-paid/highest-ranked employee, if actively engaged in management (2.2.5).
- Highly technical computer-related employees (defined in 2.2.10), if paid at least \$28.38 per hour.
- Various in-residence workers, including property managers, range workers, and camp/outdoor education field staff (2.2.7).
- Various, but not all, types of salespersons (2.2.4, 2.4.1, 2.4.2) and taxi drivers (2.2.6).
- Certain medical transportation and hospital/nursing home employees have modified overtime rules (2.4.4, 2.4.5).
- Downhill ski/snowboard employees, including on-mountain food but not lodging, are exempt from 40-hour overtime (2.4.3).
- Agriculture (2.3) and some transportation (2.4.6) jobs are exempt from overtime and meal periods, and have more flexible rest periods (agriculture) or no (transportation) rest periods.

**Complaint & Anti-Retaliation Rights.**

- The Division of Labor Standards and Statistics (contact info at the bottom of this Poster) accepts complaints and tips as to violations of COMPS or other wage rights under federal, state, or local law. Alternatively, employees may file lawsuits in court.
- Parties liable for unpaid wages include the employer as an entity, and individuals with operational control over the entity.
- Employers cannot retaliate by threatening, coercing, or discriminating for purposes of reprisal, interference, or obstruction, as to actual or anticipated wage investigations, hearings, complaints, or proceedings.
- Violations of wage or anti-retaliation provisions may be reported to the Division as complaints or anonymous tips.
- Immigration status is irrelevant to wage rights. The Division will investigate and rule on complaints without asking, reporting, or considering status. Using status to interfere with rights is illegal under Wage Protection Rule 4.8 and other applicable law.

**This poster must be displayed where easily accessible to workers, included in any existing employee handbook or manual, shared with remote workers, provided in languages other than English as needed, and replaced annually.**

**This Poster summarizes key wage rules in the COMPS Order, but not all, and should not be relied upon as complete information. For the full Order, more detailed fact sheets, or for questions, information, or complaints as to wage or other labor laws, contact:**

**Division of Labor Standards and Statistics, [coloradolaborlaw.gov](http://coloradolaborlaw.gov), [cdle\\_labor\\_standards@state.co.us](mailto:cdle_labor_standards@state.co.us), 303-318-8441 / 888-390-7936.**