



Colorado Wage Act

§ 8-4-101, et seq., C.R.S.

8-4-101. Definitions.

As used in this article, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (1) “Citation” means a written determination by the division that a wage payment requirement has been violated.
- (2) “Credit” means an arrangement or understanding with the bank or other drawee for the payment of an order, check, draft, note, memorandum, or other acknowledgment of indebtedness.
- (3) “Director” means the director of the division of labor standards and statistics or his or her designee.
- (4) “Division” means the division of labor standards and statistics in the department of labor and employment.
- (5) “Employee” means any person, including a migratory laborer, performing labor or services for the benefit of an employer. For the purpose of this article 4, relevant factors in determining whether a person is an employee include the degree of control the employer may or does exercise over the person and the degree to which the person performs work that is the primary work of the employer; except that an individual primarily free from control and direction in the performance of the service, both under his or her contract for the performance of service and in fact, and who is customarily engaged in an independent trade, occupation, profession, or business related to the service performed is not an “employee”.
- (6) “Employer” has the same meaning as set forth in the federal “Fair Labor Standards Act”, 29 U.S.C. sec. 203 (d), and includes a foreign labor contractor and a migratory field labor contractor or crew leader; except that the provisions of this article 4 do not apply to the state or its agencies or entities, counties, cities and counties, municipal corporations, quasi-municipal corporations, school districts, and irrigation, reservoir, or drainage conservation companies or districts organized and existing under the laws of Colorado.
- (7) “Field labor contractor” means anyone who contracts with an employer to recruit, solicit, hire, or furnish migratory labor for agricultural purposes to do any one or more of the following activities in this state: Hoeing, thinning, topping, sacking, hauling, harvesting, cleaning, cutting, sorting, and other direct manual labor affecting beets, onions, lettuce, potatoes, tomatoes, and other products, fruits, or crops in which labor is seasonal in this state. Such term shall not include a farmer or grower, packinghouse operator, ginner, or warehouseman or any full-time regular and year-round employee of the farmer or grower, packinghouse operator, ginner, or warehouseman who engages in such activities, nor shall it include any migratory laborer who engages in such activities with regard to such migratory laborer’s own children, spouse, parents, siblings, or grandparents.
- (8) “Fine” means any monetary amount assessed against an employer and payable to the division.
- (8.5) “Foreign labor contractor” means any person who recruits or solicits for compensation a foreign worker who resides outside of the United States in furtherance of that worker’s employment in Colorado; except that “foreign labor contractor” does not include any entity of the federal, state, or local government.
- (9) “Migratory laborer” means any person from within or without the limits of the state of Colorado who offers his or her services to a field labor contractor, whether from within or from without the limits of the state of Colorado, so that said field labor contractor may enter into a contract with any employer to furnish the services of said migratory laborers in seasonal employment.
- (10) “Notice of assessment” means a written notice by the division, based on a citation, that the employer must pay the amount of wages, penalties, or fines assessed.

(11) "Notice of complaint" means the letter sent by the division as described in section 8-4-111 (2) (a).

(12) "Penalty" means any monetary amount assessed against an employer and payable to an employee.

(13) "Wage complaint" means a complaint filed with the division from an employee for unpaid wages alleging that an employer has violated section 15 of article XVIII of the Colorado constitution, this article, article 6 of this title, or any rule adopted by the director pursuant to this article or article 6 of this title.

(14)

(a) "Wages" or "compensation" means:

(I) All amounts for labor or service performed by employees, whether the amount is fixed or ascertained by the standard of time, task, piece, commission basis, or other method of calculating the same or whether the labor or service is performed under contract, subcontract, partnership, subpartnership, station plan, or other agreement for the performance of labor or service if the labor or service to be paid for is performed personally by the person demanding payment. No amount is considered to be wages or compensation until such amount is earned, vested, and determinable, at which time such amount shall be payable to the employee pursuant to this article.

(II) Bonuses or commissions earned for labor or services performed in accordance with the terms of any agreement between an employer and employee;

(III) Vacation pay earned in accordance with the terms of any agreement. If an employer provides paid vacation for an employee, the employer shall pay upon separation from employment all vacation pay earned and determinable in accordance with the terms of any agreement between the employer and the employee.

(IV) "Paid sick leave" as provided in part 4 of article 13.3 of this title 8.

(b) "Wages" or "compensation" does not include severance pay.

(15) "Written demand" means any written demand for wages or compensation from or on behalf of an employee, including a notice of complaint, mailed or delivered to the employer's correct address.

8-4-102. Proper payment - record of wages.

(1) Negotiable instrument required. No employer or agent or officer thereof shall issue, in payment of or as an evidence of indebtedness for wages due an employee, any order, check, draft, note, memorandum, or other acknowledgment of indebtedness unless the same is negotiable and payable upon demand without discount in cash at a bank organized and existing under the general banking laws of the state of Colorado or the United States or at some established place of business in the state. The name and address of the drawee shall appear upon the face of the order, check, draft, note, memorandum, or other acknowledgment of indebtedness; except that such provisions shall not apply to a public utility engaged in interstate commerce and otherwise subject to the power of the public utilities commission. At the time of the issuance of same, the maker or drawer shall have sufficient funds in or credit with the bank or other drawee for the payment of same. Where such order, check, draft, note, memorandum, or other acknowledgment of indebtedness is protested or dishonored on the ground of insufficiency of funds or credit, the notice of memorandum of protest or dishonor thereof shall be admissible as proof of presentation, nonpayment, and protest.

(2) Direct deposit. Nothing in this article shall prohibit an employer from depositing wages due or to become due or an advance on wages to be earned in an account in any bank, savings and loan association, credit union, or other financial institution authorized by the United States or one of the several states to receive deposits in the United States if the employee has voluntarily authorized such deposit in the financial institution of the employee's choice.

(2.5) Paycard.

(a) Nothing in this article shall prohibit an employer from depositing an employee's wages on a paycard, so long as the employee:

(I) Is provided free means of access to the entire amount of net pay at least once per pay period; or

(II) May choose to use other means for payment of wages as authorized in subsections (1) and (2) of this section.

(b) As used in this section, "paycard" means an access device that an employee uses to receive his or her payroll funds from his or her employer.

(3) Scrip prohibited. No employer or agent or officer thereof shall issue in payment of wages due, or wages to become due an employee, or as an advance on wages to be earned by an employee any scrip, coupons, cards, or other things redeemable in merchandise unless such scrip, coupons, cards, or other things may be redeemed in cash when due, but nothing contained in this section shall be construed to prohibit an employer from guaranteeing the payment of bills incurred by an employee for the necessities of life or for the tools and implements used by such employee in the performance of his or her duties.

8-4-103. Payment of wages - insufficient funds - pay statement - record retention - gratuity notification.

(1)

(a) All wages or compensation, other than those mentioned in section 8-4-109, earned by any employee in any employment, other than those specified in subsection (3) of this section, shall be due and payable for regular pay periods of no greater duration than one calendar month or thirty days, whichever is longer, and on regular paydays no later than ten days following the close of each pay period unless the employer and the employee shall mutually agree on any other alternative period of wage or salary payments.

(b) An employer is subject to the penalties specified in section 8-4-113 (1) if, two or more times within any twenty-four-month period, the employer causes an employee's check, draft, or order to not be paid because the employer's bank does not honor an employee's paycheck upon presentment. The director may investigate complaints regarding alleged violations of this paragraph (b).

(2)

(a) In agricultural, horticultural, and floricultural pursuits and in stock or poultry raising, when the employee in such employments is boarded and lodged by the employer, all wages or compensation earned by any employee in such employment shall be due and payable for regular periods of no greater duration than one month and on paydays no later than ten days following the close of each pay period.

(b) Nothing in paragraph (a) of this subsection (2), as amended by House Bill 05-1180, as enacted at the first regular session of the sixty-fifth general assembly, shall be construed as changing the property tax classification of property owned by a floricultural operation.

(3) Nothing in this article shall apply to compensation payments due an employee under a profit-sharing plan, a pension plan, or other similar deferred compensation programs.

(4) Every employer shall at least monthly, or at the time of each payment of wages or compensation, furnish to each employee an itemized pay statement in writing showing the following:

(a) Gross wages earned;

(b) All withholdings and deductions;

(c) Net wages earned;

(d) The inclusive dates of the pay period;

(e) The name of the employee or the employee's social security number; and

(f) The name and address of the employer.

(4.5) An employer shall retain records reflecting the information contained in an employee's itemized pay statement as described in subsection (4) of this section for a period of at least three years after the wages or compensation were due. The records shall be available for inspection by the division, and the employer shall provide copies of the records upon request by the division or the employee. The director may impose a fine of up to two hundred fifty dollars per employee per month on an employer who violates this subsection (4.5) up to a maximum fine of seven thousand five hundred dollars.

(5) Each field labor contractor shall keep, for a period of three years on each migratory laborer, records of wage rates offered, wages earned, number of hours worked, or, in the case of contractual or piecework where a field labor contractor pays the employee, the aggregate amount earned and all withholdings from wages on a form furnished by and in the manner prescribed by the division. In addition, in each pay period, each field labor contractor shall provide to each migratory laborer engaged in agricultural employment a statement of the gross earnings of the laborer for the period and all deductions and withholdings therefrom. The director may prescribe appropriate forms for use pursuant to this subsection (5). All such payroll records shall be filed with the division quarterly or at any time said labor contractor leaves this state or terminates his or her contract. The director is charged with the responsibility of making periodic reports to the governor's committee on migrant labor.

(6) It is unlawful for an employer engaged in a business where the custom prevails of the giving of gratuities by patrons to an employee of the business to assert a claim to, or right of ownership in, or control over gratuities. These gratuities are the sole property of the employee unless the employer notifies each patron in writing, including by a notice on a menu, table tent, or receipt, that gratuities are shared by employees. Nothing in this section prevents an employer from requiring employees to share or allocate gratuities on a preestablished basis among the employees of the business.

8-4-104. Funds available to pay wages - mining industry.

Every person, firm, association, corporation, or agent, manager, superintendent, or officer thereof engaged in the business of extracting or of extracting and refining or reducing metals or minerals other than petroleum, or other than parties having a free unencumbered title to the fee simple of the property being worked, and also other than mining partnerships in respect to the members of the partnerships, shall, before commencing work in any period for which a single payment of wages is to be made, have on hand, either physically or by deposit with a bank or trust company in the county where such property is located or, if there is no bank or trust company in the county, in the bank or trust company nearest the property, cash or readily salable securities of a market value equivalent to such cash, or accounts receivable payable in the normal course of business prior to the next payday, in a sufficient amount to make the payment of wages without discount or loss to any person employed on the mining property for such period.

8-4-105. Payroll deductions permitted.

(1) No employer shall make a deduction from the wages or compensation of an employee except as follows:

(a) Deductions mandated by or in accordance with local, state, or federal law including, but not limited to, deductions for taxes, "Federal Insurance Contributions Act" ("FICA") requirements, garnishments, or any other court-ordered deduction;

(a.5) Deductions for contributions attributable to automatic enrollment in an employee retirement plan, as defined in section 8-4-105.5, regardless of whether the plan is subject to the federal "Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974", as amended;

(b) Deductions for loans, advances, goods or services, and equipment or property provided by an employer to an employee pursuant to a written agreement between such employer and employee, so long as it is enforceable and not in violation of law;

(c) Any deduction necessary to cover the replacement cost of a shortage due to theft by an employee if a report has been filed with the proper law enforcement agency in connection with such theft pending a final adjudication by a court of competent jurisdiction; except that, if the accused employee is found not guilty in a court action or if criminal charges related to such theft are not filed against the accused employee within ninety days after the filing of the report with the proper law enforcement agency, or such charges are dismissed, the accused employee shall be entitled to recover any amount wrongfully withheld plus

interest. In the event an employer acts without good faith, in addition to the amount wrongfully withheld and legally proven to be due, the accused employee may be awarded an amount not to exceed treble the amount wrongfully withheld. In any such action the prevailing party shall be entitled to reasonable costs related to the recovery of such amount including attorney fees and court costs.

(d) Any deduction, not listed in paragraph (a), (a.5), (b), or (c) of this subsection (1), that is authorized by an employee if the authorization is revocable, including deductions for hospitalization and medical insurance, other insurance, savings plans, stock purchases, supplemental retirement plans, charities, and deposits to financial institutions;

(e) A deduction for the amount of money or the value of property that the employee failed to properly pay or return to the employer in the case where a terminated employee was entrusted during his or her employment with the collection, disbursement, or handling of such money or property. The employer shall have ten calendar days after the termination of employment to audit and adjust the accounts and property value of any items entrusted to the employee before the employee's wages or compensation shall be paid as provided in section 8-4-109. This is an exception to the pay requirements in section 8-4-109. The penalty provided in section 8-4-109 shall apply only from the date of demand made after the expiration of the ten-day period allowed for payment of the employee's wages or compensation. If, upon such audit and adjustment of the accounts and property value of any items entrusted to the employee, it is found that any money or property entrusted to the employee by the employer has not been properly paid or returned the employer as provided by the terms of any agreement between the employer and the employee, the employee shall not be entitled to the benefit of payment pursuant to section 8-4-109, but the claim for unpaid wages or compensation of such employee shall be disposed of as provided for by this article.

(2) Nothing in this section authorizes a deduction below the minimum wage applicable under the "Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938", 29 U.S.C. sec. 201 et seq.

8-4-105.5. Automatic enrollment in retirement plans - relief from liability - conditions - definitions.

(1)

(a)

(I) An employer that provides automatic enrollment in an employee retirement plan is not liable for the investment decisions made by the employer on behalf of any participating employee with respect to the default investment of contributions made for that employee to the plan if:

(A) The plan provides the participating employee at least quarterly opportunities to select investments for the employee's contributions among investment alternatives available under the plan;

(B) The participating employee is given notice of the investment decisions that will be made in the absence of direction from the employee, a description of all the investment alternatives available for employee investment direction under the plan, and a brief description of procedures available for the employee to change investments; and

(C) The employee is given at least annual notice of the actual default investments made of contributions attributable to the employee.

(II) The relief from liability of the employer under this subsection (1) extends to any employee retirement plan official who makes the actual default investment decisions on behalf of participating employees.

(b) Nothing in this subsection (1) modifies any existing responsibility of employers or other plan officials for the selection of investment funds for participating employees.

(2) As used in this section:

(a) "Automatic enrollment" means an employee retirement plan provision under which an employee will have a specified contribution made to the plan, equal to a compensation reduction, that will be made for the employee unless the employee affirmatively elects, in accordance with the federal "Pension Protection

Act of 2006”, Pub.L. 109-280, either not to have any compensation reduction contributions or a compensation reduction contribution in an alternative amount.

(b) “Employee retirement plan” means a plan described in sections 401(k) or 403(b) of the federal “Internal Revenue Code of 1986”, as amended; a governmental deferred compensation plan described in section 457 of the federal “Internal Revenue Code of 1986”, as amended; or a payroll deduction individual retirement account plan described in sections 408 or 408A of the federal “Internal Revenue Code of 1986”, as amended.

8-4-106. Early payment of wages permitted.

Nothing contained in this article shall in any way limit or prohibit the payment of wages or compensation at earlier dates, or at more frequent intervals, or in greater amounts, or in full when or before due.

8-4-107. Post notice of paydays.

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.

8-4-108. Payment in the event of strike.

(1) In the event of a strike, every employee who is discharged shall be paid at the place of discharge, and every employee who quits or resigns shall be paid at the office or agency of the employer in the county or city and county where such employee has been performing the labor or service for the employer. All payments of money or compensation shall be made in the manner provided by law.

(2) In the event of any strike, the unpaid wages or compensation earned by such striking employee shall become due and payable on the employer’s next regular payday, and the payment or settlement shall include all amounts due such striking employee without abatement or reduction. The employer shall return to each striking employee, upon request, any deposit or money or other guaranty required by the employer from the employee for the faithful performance of the duties of his or her employment.

8-4-109. Termination of employment--payments required--civil penalties--payments to surviving spouse or heir.

(1)

(a) When an interruption in the employer-employee relationship by volition of the employer occurs, the wages or compensation for labor or service earned, vested, determinable, and unpaid at the time of such discharge is due and payable immediately. If at such time the employer’s accounting unit, responsible for the drawing of payroll checks, is not regularly scheduled to be operational, then the wages due the separated employee shall be made available to the employee no later than six hours after the start of such employer’s accounting unit’s next regular workday; except that, if the accounting unit is located off the work site, the employer shall deliver the check for wages due the separated employee no later than twenty-four hours after the start of such employer’s accounting unit’s next regular workday to one of the following locations selected by the employer:

- (I) The work site;
- (II) The employer’s local office; or
- (III) The employee’s last-known mailing address.

(b) When an employee quits or resigns such employee’s employment, the wages or compensation shall become due and payable upon the next regular payday. When a separation of employment occurs, the

employer shall make the separated employee's check for wages due available at one of the following locations selected by the employer:

- (I) The work site;
- (II) The employer's local office; or
- (III) The employee's last-known mailing address.

(c) If an employer has made the employee's wages or compensation available at the work site or at the employer's local office under paragraph (a) or (b) of this subsection (1), and the employee has not received the wages or compensation within sixty days after the wages or compensation were due, the employer shall mail the employee's check for wages or compensation due to the employee's last-known mailing address.

(2) Nothing in subsection (1) of this section shall limit the right of an employer to set off any deductions pursuant to section 8-4-105 owing by the employee to the employer or require the payment at the time employment is severed of compensation not yet fully earned under the compensation agreement between the employee and employer, whether written or oral.

(3)

(a) If an employer refuses to pay wages or compensation in accordance with subsection (1) of this section, the employee, his or her designated agent, or the division may send a written demand for the payment.

(a.5) If the employer disputes the amount of wages or compensation claimed by an employee under this article and if, within fourteen days after the written demand is sent, the employer makes a legal tender of the amount that the employer in good faith believes is due, the employer shall not be liable for any penalty unless, in a legal proceeding, including a civil action or an administrative procedure under sections 8-4-111 and 8-4-111.5, the employee recovers a greater sum than the amount so tendered.

(b) If an employee's earned, vested, and determinable wages or compensation is not paid within fourteen days after the written demand is sent in the manner set forth in paragraph (d) of this subsection (3), the employer shall be liable to the employee for the wages or compensation, and a penalty of the sum of the following amounts of wages or compensation due or, if greater, the employee's average daily earnings for each day, not to exceed ten days, until such payment or other settlement satisfactory to the employee is made:

(I) One hundred twenty-five percent of that amount of such wages or compensation up to and including seven thousand five hundred dollars; and

(II) Fifty percent of that amount of such wages or compensation that exceed seven thousand five hundred dollars.

(c) If the employee can show that the employer's failure to pay is willful, the penalty required under paragraph (b) of this subsection (3) shall increase by fifty percent. Evidence that a judgment has, within the previous five years, been entered against the employer for failure to pay wages or compensation is admissible as evidence of willful conduct.

(d)

(I) The employer shall send or deliver payment, by check, draft, or voucher in the employee's name, to the employee at the address contained in the written demand; or make the payment by direct deposit authorized under section 8-4-102 (2) if the employee has not revoked the authorization. The employer may, but is not required to, make the payment by direct deposit to an account specified by the employee in the demand, even if the employee has not previously authorized direct deposit of the employee's compensation, or make the payment by another method requested by the employee in the demand, if applicable. If the employee has not previously authorized direct deposit of compensation and the demand does not state an address to which the payment should be mailed, the employer shall make the payment as follows:

(A) To the employee's last-known address according to the records of the employer; or

(B) If applicable and if the employer so elects, as otherwise requested by the employee in the demand.

(II) The employee or his or her designated agent may commence a civil action to recover the penalty set forth in this subsection (3). For an action filed in a small claims court, established pursuant to part 4 of article 6 of title 13, C.R.S., if the employer has not received a written demand at least fourteen days before the employer is served with the complaint or other document commencing the action, service of the complaint or other document serves as the written demand under this subsection (3). If an employer makes a legal tender of the full amount claimed in the action within fourteen days after service of the complaint or other document commencing the action, the employee shall dismiss the action.

(4) If, at the time of the death of any employee, an employer is indebted to the employee for wages or compensation, and no personal representative of the employee's estate has been appointed, such employer shall pay the amount earned, vested, and determinable to the deceased employee's surviving spouse. If there is no surviving spouse, the employer shall pay the amount due to the deceased employee's next legal heir upon the request of such heir. If a personal representative for the employee has been appointed and is known to the employer prior to payment of the amount due to the spouse or other legal heir, the employer shall pay the amount due to such personal representative upon the request of such representative. The employer shall require proof of a claimant's relationship to the deceased employee by affidavit and require such claimant to acknowledge the receipt of any payment in writing. Any payments made by the employer pursuant to the provisions of this section shall operate as a full and complete discharge of the employer's indebtedness to the extent of the payment, and no employer shall thereafter be liable to the deceased employee's estate or to the deceased employee's personal representative. Any amounts received by a surviving spouse or legal heir shall be considered in diminution of the allowance to the spouse or legal heir pursuant to the "Colorado Probate Code", articles 10 to 17 of title 15, C.R.S. Nothing in this section shall create a substantive right that does not exist in any agreement between the employer and the employee.

8-4-110. Disputes - fees.

(1) If, in any action, the employee fails to recover a greater sum than the amount tendered by the employer, the court may award the employer reasonable costs and attorney fees incurred in such action when, in any pleading or other court filing, the employee claims wages or compensation that exceed the greater of seven thousand five hundred dollars in wages or compensation or the jurisdictional limit for the small claims court, whether or not the case was filed in small claims court or whether or not the total amount sought in the action was within small claims court jurisdictional limits. If, in any such action in which the employee seeks to recover any amount of wages or compensation, the employee recovers a sum greater than the amount tendered by the employer, the court may award the employee reasonable costs and attorney fees incurred in such action. If an employer fails or refuses to make a tender within fourteen days after the demand, then such failure or refusal shall be treated as a tender of no money for any purpose under this article.

(1.5) This section shall not apply to a claimant who is found to be an independent contractor and not an employee.

(2) Any person claiming to be aggrieved by violation of any provisions of this article or regulations prescribed pursuant to this article may file suit in any court having jurisdiction over the parties without regard to exhaustion of any administrative remedies.

8-4-111. Enforcement - duty of director - duties of district or city attorneys.

(1)

(a) It is the duty of the director to inquire diligently for any violation of this article, and to institute the actions for penalties or fines provided for in this article in such cases as he or she may deem proper, and to enforce generally the provisions of this article. For wages and compensation earned on and after January 1, 2015, the director may establish an administrative procedure to receive complaints and adjudicate claims for nonpayment of wages or compensation of seven thousand five hundred dollars or less. The procedures may include claims of employees where no interruption of the

employer-employee relationship has occurred. The penalties established by section 8-4-109 (3) apply to actions instituted by the director under this article when no interruption of the employer-employee relationship has occurred.

- (b) The director shall promulgate rules providing for notice to employees of an employee's rights under this section and section 8-4-111.5, of the limitations on the amount of wages, compensation, and penalties available under the administrative remedy, and of the employee's option to bring a claim for wages and compensation in court without pursuing the administrative remedy unless the employee has accepted payment pursuant to paragraph (e) of subsection (2) of this section.

(2)

(a)

- (I) If one or more employees files a wage complaint with the division claiming unpaid wages or compensation of seven thousand five hundred dollars or less per employee, exclusive of penalties and fines, the division shall investigate the wage complaint. The division shall initiate the administrative procedure by sending a notice of complaint to the employer by mail or electronic means in accordance with rules as the director may promulgate when the complaint states a claim for relief. The notice of the complaint must include:

- (A) The name of the complainant;

- (B) The nature of the complaint; and

- (C) The amount for which the employer may be liable, including any potential fines or penalties.

- (II) An employer must respond within fourteen days after the complaint is sent.

- (III) The division shall issue a determination within ninety days after the notice of complaint is sent unless the division extends the time period by providing advance written notice to the employee and employer stating good cause for the extension of time.

- (b) If the division does not find a violation based on the wage complaint and any response, including the failure by the employee to pursue the wage complaint, the division shall issue a notice of the dismissal of the complaint and send the notice to all interested parties. The notice must set forth the employee's right to any other relief available under this section or section 8-4-111.5.
- (c) If the division determines that an employer has violated this article for nonpayment of wages or compensation, the division shall issue a citation and notice of assessment for the amount determined that is owed, which amount must include all wages and compensation owed, penalties pursuant to section 8-4-109, and any fines pursuant to section 8-4-113.
- (d) To encourage compliance by the employer, if the employer pays the employee all wages and compensation owed within fourteen days after the citation and notice of assessment is sent to the employer, the division may waive or reduce any fines imposed pursuant to section 8-4-113 (1) and reduce by up to fifty percent penalties imposed pursuant to section 8-4-109.
- (e) Upon payment by an employer, and acceptance by an employee, of all wages, compensation, and penalties assessed by the division in a citation and notice of assessment issued to the employer, the payment shall constitute a full and complete satisfaction by the employer and bar the employee from initiating or pursuing any civil action or other administrative proceeding based on the wage complaint addressed by the citation and notice of assessment.

(3) An employee who has filed a wage complaint with the division pursuant to subsection (2) of this section may elect to terminate the division's administrative procedure within thirty-five days after the issuance of the determination of compliance or citation and notice of assessment by providing a notice to the division. An employee who terminates the division's administrative procedure preserves any private right of action the

employee may have. Upon receipt of the notice, the division shall immediately discontinue its action against the employer and revoke any citation and notice of assessment sent.

(4) Except for an appeal pursuant to section 8-4-111.5 (5) or as stated in a citation, notice of assessment, or order filed with the court pursuant to section 8-4-113 (2), any determination made by the division pursuant to this article, or any offer of payment by the employer of the wages made during or in conjunction with a proceeding of the division, is not admissible in any court action.

(5) The division's notice to the employer of a complaint filed pursuant to subsection (2) of this section satisfies the requirement of a written demand as described in section 8-4-109(3) (a).

(6) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the right of the division to pursue any action available with respect to an employee that is identified as a result of a wage complaint or with respect to an employer in the absence of a wage complaint.

(7) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the right of the employee to pursue any civil action or administrative proceeding for any claims other than those considered by the division in the employee's wage complaint. The claims considered by the division in the employee's wage complaint are subject to the limitations set forth in paragraph (e) of subsection (2) of this section and subsection (3) of this section.

(8) Nothing in this article shall be construed to limit the authority of the district attorney of any county or city and county or the city attorney of any city to prosecute actions for such violations of this article as may come to his or her knowledge, or to enforce the provisions of this article independently and without specific direction of the director, or to limit the right of any wage claimant to sue directly or through an assignee for any wages or penalty due him or her under the provisions of this article.

8-4-111.5. Hearing officer review and appeals of administrative actions.

(1) Pursuant to policies established by the director by rule, any interested party who is dissatisfied with the division's decision on a wage complaint filed pursuant to section 8-4-111 (2) may file a request for a hearing within thirty-five days after the division's decision is sent. If no request is filed within the thirty-five-day period, the division's decision is final.

(2)

(a) If a request is filed pursuant to subsection (1) of this section, the director shall designate a hearing officer. The hearing officer shall have the power and authority to call, preside at, and conduct hearings. In the discharge of the duties imposed by this article, the hearing officer has the power to administer oaths and affirmations, take depositions, certify to official acts, permit parties to participate by telephone, and issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, papers, correspondence, memoranda, and other records deemed necessary as evidence in connection with a disputed claim pursuant to this article.

(b)

(I) In case of a failure to obey a subpoena issued to any person by the hearing officer, upon application by the division or its duly authorized representative, any court of this state has jurisdiction to issue to the person an order requiring him or her to appear before the hearing officer to produce evidence or give testimony touching the matter under investigation or in question. The court may issue an order of contempt to a person who fails to obey the order.

(II) It is a misdemeanor for a person who, without just cause, fails or refuses to attend and testify or to answer any lawful inquiry or to produce books, papers, correspondence, memoranda, and other records in obedience to a subpoena of the hearing officer, and, upon conviction thereof, the person shall be punished by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in

the county jail for not more than sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Each day the failure or refusal continues is a separate offense.

(c) A person may not be excused from attending and testifying or from producing books, papers, correspondence, memoranda, and other records before a hearing officer or in obedience to the subpoena of the hearing officer on the ground that the testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise, required of him or her may tend to incriminate the person or subject the person to a penalty or forfeiture. But a person shall not be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing concerning which he or she is compelled, after having claimed his or her privilege against self-incrimination, to testify or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise; except that the individual testifying is not exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury in the first degree committed in so testifying.

(3)

(a) The hearing officer, after affording all interested parties a reasonable opportunity for a fair hearing pursuant to the provisions of this article and the administrative procedures of the division, shall make a decision on each relevant issue raised, including findings of fact, conclusions of law, and an order.

(b) Evidence and requirements of proof in a hearing conducted pursuant to this section must conform, to the extent practicable, with those in civil nonjury cases in the district courts of this state. However, when necessary to do so in order to ascertain facts affecting the substantial rights of the parties to the proceeding, the person conducting the hearing may receive and consider evidence not admissible under such rules if the evidence possesses probative value commonly accepted by reasonable and prudent persons in the conduct of their affairs. Objections to evidentiary offers may be made and must be noted in the record. The hearing officer shall give effect to the rules of privilege recognized by law. He or she shall exclude incompetent and unduly repetitious evidence. The hearing officer may accept documentary evidence in the form of a copy or excerpt if the original is not readily available; except that, upon request, the party shall be given an opportunity to compare the copy with the original. The division may utilize its experience, technical competence, and specialized knowledge in the evaluation of the evidence presented. The provisions of the "State Administrative Procedure Act", article 4 of title 24, C.R.S., and particularly section 24-4-105, C.R.S., do not apply to hearings under this article. However, the rule-making provisions of section 24-4-103, C.R.S., shall apply to this article.

(c) When the same or substantially similar evidence is relevant and material to the matters at issue in claims by more than one individual or in claims by a single individual with respect to two or more claimed violations, if, in the judgment of the hearing officer, consolidation of one or more proceedings would not prejudice any interested party, the hearing officer may:

(I) Conduct hearings at the same time and place;

(II) Conduct joint hearings;

(III) Make a single record of the proceedings; and

(IV) Consider evidence introduced with respect to one proceeding as if introduced in the others.

(d) The division shall keep a full and complete record of all proceedings in connection with the wage complaint. All testimony at any hearing upon a wage complaint must be recorded but need not be transcribed unless the wage complaint is presented for further review. The division shall promptly provide all interested parties with copies of the hearing officer's decision.

(4) For the convenience or necessity of the employee or the employer, the division shall permit parties to participate in hearings by telephone, including in situations in which the parties would otherwise be required to travel to locations of the division from outside the general vicinity of such locations.

(5) Any party to the administrative proceeding may appeal the hearing officer's decision only by commencing an action for judicial review in the district court of competent jurisdiction within thirty-five days after the date of mailing of the decision by the division. The hearing officer's decision constitutes a final agency action pursuant to section 24-4-106, C.R.S. Judicial review is limited to appeal briefs and the record designated on appeal.

8-4-112. Enforcement of director subpoenas.

All courts shall take judicial notice of the seal of the director. Obedience to subpoenas issued by the director or his or her duly authorized representative shall be enforced by the courts in any county or city and county, as provided in section 24-4-105 (5), C.R.S., if said subpoenas do not call for any appearance at a distance greater than one hundred miles.

8-4-113. Fines pursuant to enforcement - wage theft enforcement fund - created - administrative lien and levy of employer assets - definition.

(1)

(a)

(I) If a case against an employer is enforced pursuant to section 8-4-111, any employer who without good faith legal justification fails to pay the wages of each of the employer's employees shall forfeit to the people of the state of Colorado a fine in an amount determined by the director or hearing officer but no more than the sum of fifty dollars per day for each such failure to pay each employee, commencing from the date that such wages first became due and payable.

(II) The division may collect the fine imposed pursuant to this subsection (1)(a) through its citation and notice of assessment issued pursuant to section 8-4-111 (2) or after a hearing conducted pursuant to section 8-4-111.5.

(b) The director or hearing officer shall impose a fine of two hundred fifty dollars on an employer who fails to respond to a notice of complaint or to any other notice from the division to which a response is required. The director or hearing officer may waive or reduce the fine only if the director or hearing officer finds good cause for an extension of the time for the employer to file the response.

(2)

(a) The division may, and, on or after January 1, 2023, at the request of a worker shall, file a certified copy of any citation, notice of assessment, or order imposing wages due, fines, penalties, or other relief pursuant to this article 4 with the clerk of any court having jurisdiction over the parties at any time after the entry of the citation, notice, or order. The division may file one certified copy of the citation, notice, or order for all amounts owed to, or for other relief for, all employees.

(b) The clerk of the court shall record the citation, notice, or order in the judgment book of the court and make an entry in the judgment docket. Upon recording, the citation, notice of assessment, or order has the effect of and may be executed as a judgment of the court.

(c)

(I) Upon recording pursuant to subsection (2)(b) of this section, the judgment is sufficient to support the issuance of writs of garnishment in the manner provided by law in the case of a judgment that is wholly or partially unsatisfied.

(II) The court shall mail a copy of the judgment to the employer within three days after the division has filed the citation, notice, or order with the clerk of the court.

(3)

(a) The division shall transmit all fines collected for the state pursuant to this section or section 8-1-114

(2), 8-1-116 (2), 8-1-117 (2), or 8-1-140 (2) to the state treasurer, who shall credit the same to the wage theft enforcement fund, which fund is created and referred to in this section as the “fund”. The money in the fund is subject to annual appropriation by the general assembly to the division for the direct and indirect costs associated with implementing this article 4.

(b) The state treasurer may invest any money in the fund not expended for the purpose of this article as provided by law. The state treasurer shall credit all interest and income derived from the investment and deposit of money in the fund to the fund. Any unexpended and unencumbered money remaining in the fund at the end of a fiscal year remains in the fund and must not be credited or transferred to the general fund or another fund.

(4)

(a) On or after January 1, 2023, if an employer fails to pay wages determined to be due to the employer’s employees or fines or penalties determined to be due pursuant to this article 4, within sixty days after receiving a written employee request or upon its own initiative, the division may issue a notice of administrative lien and levy to the employer or any other person that has possession, custody, or control of the employer’s assets. The division may issue the notice of administrative lien and levy when an employer is past due on paying wages determined to be due to its employees and any fines or penalties determined to be due pursuant to this article 4 without an order staying or reversing the applicable deadline for payment. The notice must include the following statements and information:

(I) The name and address of the person that has possession, custody, or control of the employer’s assets;

(II) The employer’s name, last-known address, and taxpayer identification number, if known;

(III) The total amount owed for past-due wages, fines, and penalties, as identified by the division as provided in this article 4;

(IV) The names of all employees determined to be owed wages or penalties and the amounts due to each named employee;

(V) A statement that:

(A) The notice of administrative lien and levy takes effect, and is superior to any other lien on the same assets that is filed later in time;

(B) Unless the division consents to an earlier disposition, the person may not transfer or dispose of the assets in the possession, custody, or control of the person from the date the person received the notice until further order; and

(C) A person that receives notice pursuant to this subsection (4) and that transfers or disposes of the assets after receipt of the notice is liable for the amount of the past-due wages, fines, and penalties owed by the employer, to the extent of the value of the transferred or disposed of assets;

(VI) Instructions on the remittance, transmission, or transfer of the withheld or surrendered amounts or other assets, including the requirement that each check, remittance, transmission, or transfer:

(A) For past-due wages and penalties, be payable to, transmitted to, or transferred to the employee, employees, payee, or transferee designated by the division in the notice and sent to the address indicated in the notice or otherwise transmitted or transferred as specified in the notice;

(B) For fines, be payable to, transmitted to, or transferred to the division or other payee or transferee designated by the division in the notice and sent to the address indicated in the notice or otherwise transmitted or transferred as specified in the notice;

(C) Be surrendered within thirty days after the date of the notice of the lien and levy; and

(D) Include the division case number on the face of the check, remittance, transmission, or transfer;

(VII) A statement that, if insufficient assets are available to cover all amounts determined to be owed by the employer, the person must first pay wages and penalties determined to be due to the employee or employees and thereafter pay fines determined to be owed to the state;

(VIII) A statement that, if no assets are available for surrender, the person must return the remittance notice within thirty days after the date of the notice of the lien and levy; and

(IX) A statement that the administrative lien and levy is automatically inactivated once the person returns the remittance notice or surrenders the assets held by the person.

(b)

(I) In order to attach and collect an employer's assets that are in the possession, custody, or control of another person for purposes of collecting past-due wages, fines, and penalties, the division is authorized to serve, by first-class or overnight mail, by personal delivery, or, if mutually agreed upon, through electronic means published by the person, a notice of administrative lien and levy on any person that has possession, custody, or control of the employer's assets. A notice of administrative lien and levy is effective if it is delivered or mailed to the principal office or any branch office of the person that has possession, custody, or control of the employer's assets.

(II) The administrative lien and levy applies against all assets of the employer that are in the possession, custody, or control of the person served with the notice at the time of, and within sixty days after, receipt of the notice.

(III) The division shall provide a copy of the administrative lien and levy to the employer and shall include information on the employer's right to file an applicable exception, exemption, or appeal, as specified by the director by rule, including an exception, exemption, or appeal for custodial accounts pursuant to section 11-50-110, the earnings limitations set forth in section 13-54-104 (3), or the appeal policy for jointly owned or shared accounts.

(IV) Upon satisfaction of the past-due wage, fine, or penalty obligations giving rise to the administrative lien and levy, the employer may request and be provided confirmation that the lien is extinguished.

(c) This subsection (4) applies to all past-due wage, fine, and penalty obligations ordered as part of any proceeding, regardless of when the order was entered, and all employers that owe wages, fines, or penalties are subject to notice of administrative lien and levy as described in this subsection (4).

(d) The director may adopt rules as necessary to implement this subsection (4).

(e) As used in this subsection (4), "Asset" means any:

(I) Real, intangible, or personal property of an employer;

(II) An employer's right to real, intangible, or personal property;

(III) Payments due to and accounts receivable of an employer; and

(IV) Credits or debts involving the employer.

8-4-114. Criminal penalties.

(1) Any employer who violates the provisions of section 8-4-103 (6) is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than three hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(2) In addition to any other penalty imposed by this article 4, any employer or agent of an employer who willfully refuses to pay wages or compensation as provided in this article 4, or falsely denies the amount of a wage claim,

or the validity thereof, or that the same is due, with intent to secure for himself, herself, or another person any discount upon such indebtedness or any underpayment of such indebtedness or with intent to annoy, harass, oppress, hinder, coerce, delay, or defraud the person to whom such indebtedness is due, commits theft as defined in section 18-4-401.

8-4-115. Certificate of registration required.

No person shall engage in activities as a field labor contractor unless the person first obtains a certificate of registration from the division and unless such certificate is in full force and effect and in such person's immediate possession.

8-4-116. Issuance of certificate of registration.

(1) The director, after appropriate investigation, shall issue a certificate of registration to any person who:

- (a) Has executed and filed with the director a written application subscribed and sworn to by the applicant containing such information concerning his or her conduct and method of operation as a field labor contractor as the director may require in order to effectively carry out the provisions of this article;
- (b) Has consented to designation of the director as the agent available to accept service of process for any action against such field labor contractor at any and all times when such field labor contractor has departed from the jurisdiction of this state or has become unavailable to accept service;
- (c) Has demonstrated evidence to the director that he or she has satisfied the insurance requirements of articles 40 to 47 of this title.

(2) Upon notice and hearing in accordance with rules prescribed by the director, the director may refuse to issue and may suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew a certificate of registration of any field labor contractor if the director finds that such field labor contractor:

- (a) Knowingly has made any misrepresentation or false statement in his or her application for a certificate of registration or any renewal thereof;
 - (b) Knowingly has given false or misleading information to any migratory laborer concerning the terms, conditions, or existence of agricultural employment;
 - (c) Has failed, without justification, to perform agreements entered into or to comply with arrangements made with farm operators;
 - (d) Has failed, without justification, to comply with the terms of any working arrangements he or she has made with migratory laborers;
 - (e) Has permitted his or her insurance maintained pursuant to the requirements of paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of this section to terminate, lapse, or otherwise become inoperative;
 - (f) Is not in fact the real party in interest in any such application or certificate of registration and that the real party in interest is a person, firm, partnership, association, or corporation which previously has been denied a certificate of registration; has had a certificate of registration suspended or revoked; or which does not presently qualify for a certificate of registration.
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8-4-117. Additional obligations.

(1) Every field labor contractor shall:

- (a) Carry a certificate of registration at all times while engaging in activities as a field labor contractor and exhibit the same to all persons with whom he or she intends to deal in the capacity of a field labor contractor;
- (b) Ascertain and disclose in writing to each migratory laborer, in a language in which the migratory

laborer is fluent at the time the migratory laborer is recruited, the following information:

- (I) The area of employment;
 - (II) The crops and operations on which the migratory laborer may be employed;
 - (III) Transportation, housing, and insurance to be provided to the migratory laborer;
 - (IV) The wage rate to be paid;
 - (V) The charges by the field labor contractor for his or her services; and
 - (VI) The existence of any strikes at the place of contracted employment;
- (c) Promptly pay or deliver, when due to the migratory laborer entitled thereto, all moneys or other things of value entrusted to the field labor contractor by or on behalf of such migratory laborer.
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8-4-118. Authority to obtain information.

The director or the director's designated representative may investigate and gather data pertinent to matters that may aid in carrying out the provisions of this article. In any case where a complaint has been filed with the director or the director's designated representative regarding a violation of this article, or where the director has reasonable grounds to believe that a field labor contractor has violated provisions of this article, the director or the director's designated representative may investigate and issue subpoenas as provided by section 8-4-112 requiring the attendance and testimony of any witness or the production of any evidence in connection with such investigation.

8-4-119. Penalty provisions.

(1) Any field labor contractor who commits a violation of any provision of this article or implementing regulation shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than two hundred fifty dollars for each violation. The penalty shall be assessed by the director pursuant to a published schedule of penalties and after written notice and after an opportunity for hearing under procedures established by the director. This provision as to civil penalties shall not exclude the possibility of criminal penalties as set forth in this article.

(2) The director, in the director's discretion, may grant a reasonable period of time, but in no event longer than ten days after the day of notification, for correction of the violation. In the event the violation is corrected within that period, no penalty shall be imposed.

8-4-120. Discrimination and retaliation prohibited — employee protections — criminal penalties — civil remedies.

(1) An employer shall not intimidate, threaten, restrain, coerce, blacklist, discharge, or in any manner discriminate or retaliate against any employee who has:

- (a) Filed any complaint or instituted or caused to be instituted any proceeding under this article 4 or any other law or rule related to wages or hours; or
- (b) Testified or provided other evidence, or may testify or provide other evidence, in any proceeding on behalf of the employee or another Person regarding afforded protections under this article 4 or under any other law or rule related to wages or hours.

(2) An employer who violates this section commits a class 2 misdemeanor.

(3)

- (a) An employee who alleges a violation of subsection (1) of this section may file a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction against the employer alleged to have violated this section to seek legal and equitable relief as appropriate to remedy the violation, including:

- (I) Back pay;
- (II) Reinstatement of employment or, if reinstatement is not feasible, front pay;
- (III) The payment of wages unlawfully withheld;
- (IV) Interest on unpaid wages at a rate of twelve percent per annum from the date the wages were first due;
- (V) The payment of a penalty of fifty dollars per day for each employee whose rights under this section were violated and for each day that the violation occurred or continued;
- (VI) Liquidated damages in an amount equal to the greater of two times the amount of the unpaid wages or two thousand dollars; and
- (VII) Injunctive relief.

(b) If the employee prevails in a civil action brought pursuant to this subsection (3), the court shall award the employee reasonable attorney fees and costs.

(4) The division may investigate and enforce discrimination or retaliation prohibited by this article 4 or article 6 of this title 8 and, after investigation, may order the relief specified in subsection (3)(a) of this section.

8-4-121. Nonwaiver of employee rights.

Any agreement, written or oral, by any employee purporting to waive or to modify such employee's rights in violation of this article shall be void.

8-4-122. Limitation of actions.

All actions brought pursuant to this article shall be commenced within two years after the cause of action accrues and not after that time; except that all actions brought for a willful violation of this article shall be commenced within three years after the cause of action accrues and not after that time.

8-4-123. Termination of occupancy pursuant to contract of employment - legislative declaration.

(1) The general assembly hereby finds, determines, and declares that many businesses, such as nursing homes or building management companies, either desire or are required by law to have staff on premises at all times. As part of the compensation for such employees, many employers offer housing to employees. However, once that employment relationship ceases, it may become undesirable for such employees to occupy the premises for many reasons, including the safety of the employer's patients, clients, customers, or tenants. Under traditional landlord and tenant law, such employees may have established the technical or legal right to occupy the premises for a fixed term that continues far beyond the cessation of the employment relationship. However, in employment situations, such occupancy is not a tenancy, but a license to occupy the premises pursuant to an employment relationship. The occupancy of the premises by the employee is not entered into by the employer for the purpose of providing housing, but merely as a means to provide services to the employer's patients, clients, customers, or tenants. In certain cases, it may be necessary to curtail the occupancy of former employees in order to protect the rights or safety of an employer's tenants or patients.

(2)

(a) Pursuant to a written agreement meeting the requirements of paragraph (b) of this subsection (2), a license to occupy the premises entered into as part of an employee's compensation may be terminated at any time after the employment relationship ceases between an employer and employee. A termination of a license to occupy the premises shall be effective three days after the service of written notice of termination of a license to occupy the premises.

(b) An agreement made pursuant to this section shall be in writing and shall include the following:

(I) The names of the employer and employee;

(II) A statement that the license to occupy the premises is provided to the employee as part of the employee's compensation and is subject to termination at any time after the employment relationship ceases;

(III) The address of the premises; and

(IV) The signature of both the employer and the employee.

(c) The notice of termination of a license to occupy the premises shall describe the premises and shall set forth the time when the license to occupy the premises will terminate. The notice shall be signed by the employer or the employer's agent or attorney.

(3) If an employee fails to vacate the premises within three days after the receipt of the notice of termination of the license to occupy the premises, the employer may contact the county sheriff to have the employee removed from the premises. The county sheriff shall remove the employee and any personal property of the employee from the premises upon the showing to the county sheriff of the notice of termination of the license to occupy the premises and agreement pursuant to which the license to occupy the premises was granted.

8-4-124. Third-party food delivery services — prohibitions — penalties — definitions.

(1) As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) "Retail food establishment" means a retail food establishment, as defined in section 25-4-1602 (14), that pays an annual license fee as required by section 25-4-1607 (1)(a), (1.5)(a)(I), or (1.5)(b)(I). "Retail food establishment" does not include grocery stores or convenience stores.

(b) "Third-party delivery service platform" means a third-party food delivery service's online or mobile platform on which a consumer can view and order available products.

(c) "Third-party food delivery service" means any company or website, mobile application, or other internet service that offers or arranges for the sale and same-day delivery or same-day pickup of prepared food or beverages from a retail food establishment.

(2) A third-party food delivery service shall not take and arrange for the delivery or pickup of an order from a retail food establishment without the retail food establishment's consent.

(3) A retail food establishment included on a third-party delivery service platform in violation of subsection (2) of this section may bring an action in a court of competent jurisdiction for damages, a civil penalty not to exceed one thousand dollars per violation, and injunctive relief. The prevailing party in an action brought pursuant to this subsection (3) is entitled to reasonable attorney fees.