



Interpretive Notice & Formal Opinion (“INFO”) #6B:

Employer/Employee Rights and Obligations Under the Healthy Families and Workplaces Act

Overview

This INFO #6B covers paid leave requirements under the “[Healthy Families and Workplaces Act](#)” (S.B. 20-205) (HFWA), and the [Wage Protection Rules](#), 7 CCR 1103-7.¹ HFWA requires all employers in the state to provide all employees (part-time, temporary, etc.) with:

- **Accrued Leave:** up to 48 hours of paid leave per year, for use for a variety of health- and safety-purposes, which employees “earn” at a rate of 1 hour of leave for every 30 hours worked; and
- **Public Health Emergency (PHE) Leave:** up to 80 hours of PHE-related leave when a PHE is declared. (Please note that a COVID-19-related PHE has been declared and is now ongoing).

Employees taking HFWA leave must be paid the same hourly rate or salary, and provided with the same benefits. Employees cannot be punished for taking leave or required to find a replacement worker while they are on leave. Employers can only ask for certain forms of documentation to substantiate accrued leave (not PHE leave), and are required to provide employees with written notice of their HFWA rights. **Employers that violate HFWA can be ordered to pay wages and additional penalties and fines.**

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Who is covered by HFWA?

- **Beginning January 1, 2022, all employers in the state, regardless of size or industry, are fully covered by HFWA.** In 2021, smaller employers (those with 15 or fewer employees) were exempt from providing *one type* of paid leave, **accrued leave**. Please note that smaller employers were still required to provide additional **COVID-19-related supplemental leave**, both in 2020 and in 2021 (see below and [INFO #6C](#)).²
- **All employees (part-time, temporary, etc.) are covered by HFWA’s requirements.**³ HFWA’s only exclusions are for (1) employees covered by the federal “Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act” and

¹ From March 11 to July 14, 2020, paid leave for various COVID-related needs was required by the [Colorado Health Emergency Leave with Pay \(“Colorado HELP”\) Rules](#), which still apply to situations during that time.

² [C.R.S. 8-13.3-402\(5\)\(b\), -405; Wage Protection Rules](#) (WP Rules), 7 CCR 1103-7, Rule 2.7.4 (how to count employees).

³ [C.R.S. 8-13.3-402\(4\),\(5\)](#) (defining “employee” and “employer” as under the Colorado Wage Act, C.R.S. 8-4-101(5),(6)).

(2) employees of the federal government (but other government employees are covered).

When Employers Must Provide Paid Leave, and For What Conditions and Needs

There are two types of leave required under HFWA: (A) accrued leave, and (B) public health emergency leave.

(A) Accrued Leave: An employer must provide **at least 48 hours of accrued, paid leave per year**, which can be used for various **health- and safety-related needs** (C.R.S. 8-13.3-404(1)):

- (1) a mental or physical **illness, injury, or health condition that prevents work**;
- (2) obtaining **preventive medical care** (including a vaccination), or a **medical diagnosis, care, or treatment**, of any mental or physical illness, injury, or health condition;
- (3) being a victim of **domestic abuse, sexual assault, or criminal harassment** who needs leave for medical attention, mental health care or other counseling, victim services (including legal), or relocation; or
- (4) **care for a family member** who has a mental or physical illness, injury, or health condition, or who needs the sort of care listed in category (2) or (3);⁴
- (5) due to a **public health emergency**, a public official **closed** the employee's (A) **place of business**, or (B) child's **school or place of care**, requiring the employee to care for the child.⁵

How Much Accrued Leave Employers Must Provide:

All employees “earn” (accrue) one hour of accrued paid leave for every 30 hours worked, up to 48 hours per year, starting their first day of work, unless an employer offers more.⁶

Overtime-exempt employees accrue leave as if they work 40 hours weekly, even if they work more hours -- but non-exempt employees accrue paid leave equally for all hours they work, including any overtime hours. Also, **any unused accrued leave, up to 48 hours per benefit year, carries forward (or “rolls over”)** for use in a later benefit year. But an employer **need not allow an employee to use over 48 hours** in any one benefit year. (C.R.S. 8-13.3-403(3)(b).)

Example 1: An employee working 150 hours a month (35 a week) earns just over 1 hour's accrued leave every week they work -- which totals 5 hours a month, reaching the yearly 48-hour maximum after about 9½ months. An employee working 20 hours a week earns 1 hour's leave every 1½ weeks, reaching 32 hours by year's end (based on 48 workweeks, excluding holidays and unpaid time off).

Example 2: An employee earns 48 hours of accrued leave in a benefit year, and uses 8 of those hours during the year. This means that (A) 40 hours of unused, accrued leave “carry forward” and the employee can use these 40 hours in the next benefit year, and (B) the employee will continue to earn accrued leave, up to an additional 8 hours (for 48 hours total), during the benefit year.⁷ Another employee earns 48 hours of accrued leave in a benefit year, and uses none of those hours; so, 48 hours “roll over” for use in the next benefit year, and the employee doesn't earn any more accrued leave during that year, because they have already been provided with 48 hours for the benefit year.

⁴ Qualifying “family” members are (a) immediate family (related by blood, adoption, marriage, or civil union), or (b) anyone else the employee is responsible for providing or arranging health- or safety-related care for. [C.R.S. 8-13.3-402\(6\)](#).

⁵ In 2020, only COVID-related needs were covered; the broader set of needs took effect January 1, 2021. See [INFO #6C](#).

⁶ C.R.S. 8-13.3-403. The “year” paid leave accrues is a *calendar* year unless (A) an employer tells employees in writing, in advance, it will use a different annual cycle, and (B) switching to that cycle doesn't diminish HFWA rights.

⁷ For fee-for-service employees without tracked hours, use a best estimate of all “time worked” defined by the [Colorado Overtime and Minimum Payment Standards \(COMPS\) Order](#), 7 CCR 1103-1, Rule 1.9. The Division's WP Rules also explain how to determine “time worked” for employees who work on-call or who have indeterminate schedules. [WP Rules](#), 7 CCR 1103-7, Rules 3.5.1(B), 3.5.2(C)-(D).

(B) Public Health Emergency (PHE) Leave: During a PHE, employees are entitled to receive **additional paid leave** -- supplementing the employee's unused, accrued leave at the time of the request with enough PHE leave to ensure the employee can take leave in the following amounts:⁸

- (1) for employees normally working 40 or more hours in a week, 80 hours of total leave; and
- (2) for employees normally working under 40 hours in a week, the greater of the number of hours the employee (a) is scheduled for work or paid leave in the fourteen-day period after the leave request, or (b) actually worked in the fourteen-day period prior to the declaration of the PHE or the leave request.⁹

As of January 1, 2021, all employers in the state are required to provide this PHE-related supplement, distinct from any COVID-related leave they had to provide in 2020.¹⁰ The requirement to provide COVID-related PHE leave remains in effect in 2022 because of continuous, still-ongoing COVID-related PHE declarations.¹¹

This COVID-related supplemental leave does not renew (on the first of the year or any other time). Because the supplement is provided only once per PHE, if an employer has already provided all COVID-related supplemental leave an employee is entitled to, it need not provide that employee *additional* COVID-related supplemental leave for the duration of the COVID PHE. But employees continue to have access to any unused, supplemental COVID-related leave they were provided on or after January 1, 2021.

Employees **can use supplemental PHE leave** as of January 1, 2021 (if already performing work in 2021), or as of their hire date (whichever is later), **until four weeks after the PHE ends**, for any of these purposes:¹²

- (1) **needing to self-isolate** due to either being diagnosed with, or having symptoms of, a communicable illness that is the cause of the PHE;
- (2) **seeking a diagnosis, treatment, or care** of such an illness (including preventive care such as vaccination);
- (3) being **excluded from work by a government health official, or by an employer**, due to the employee having exposure to, or symptoms of, such an illness (whether or not they are actually diagnosed);
- (4) being unable to work due to a **health condition that may increase susceptibility/risk of such an illness**; or
- (5) **caring for a child or other family member in category (1), (2), or (3)**, or whose school, child care provider, or other care provider is unavailable, closed, or providing remote instruction due to the emergency.

Employees retain their accrued leave rights during a public health emergency. They continue earning accrued leave at their ordinary rate, up to 48 hours per year. If an employee has unused, accrued leave when their need for PHE-related leave occurs, an employer can count this accrued leave as a "credit" toward the amount of PHE-related leave it is required to provide. However, employees are **allowed to use PHE-related supplemental leave for any of the above-listed PHE qualifying conditions, before using their accrued**

⁸ "Public health emergency" includes varied pandemic, infectious disease, or other disaster emergencies declared by the Governor or a federal, state, or local health agency. [C.R.S. 8-13.3-402\(9\)](#). As of this INFO, a PHE is in effect; see below.

⁹ [WP Rules](#), 7 CCR 1103-7, Rule 3.5.1(C).

¹⁰ WP Rules, 7 CCR 1103-7, Rules 2.11, 3.5.1(C).

¹¹ The *federal* PHE declaration related to COVID-19 remains in effect; the [most recent 90-day extension](#) was effective on July 15, 2022. For all federal emergency orders, see the Department of Health and Human Services' website, <https://www.phe.gov/emergency/news/healthactions/phe/Pages/default.aspx>.

The *state* "disaster emergency" related to COVID-19 was declared by Governor Jared Polis on March 11, 2020 (Exec. Order [D 2020 003](#), Mar. 11, 2020), and continued by later declarations through the date of this INFO. For all state PHE Orders, see <https://covid19.colorado.gov/public-health-orders-and-executive-orders>.

¹² C.R.S. 8-13.3-402(9), -405(3); see *also* WP Rules, 7 CCR 1103-7, Rules 2.11, 3.5.1(C).

leave, if their reason for leave would qualify for both kinds of leave.¹³

No paid leave is required if an entire business is completely closed, unless a workplace is closed due to a temporary government quarantine or isolation order that triggers paid leave.

Example 3: In the spring 2021, a full-time employee learns that one of their children has been exposed to, and has symptoms of, COVID-19. At that point in the year, the employee had 10 hours of unused, accrued paid leave. Because an employer can use accrued leave as a “credit” against the amount owed in the PHE supplement, the employer is required to provide the employee with **70 hours of supplemental paid PHE leave** (the 80 total hours required for a full-time employee, minus 10 accrued hours). The employee requires 36 total hours of leave to care for the child. The employee is allowed to use 36 hours of this PHE leave to cover the 36-hour absence prior to using accrued leave.

Example 4: The employee in Example 3 becomes ill with COVID-19 later in the year. Assuming the employee had 25 hours of unused, accrued leave, the employer would be required to provide the employee with **19 supplemental PHE leave hours** (80 minus 25 accrued leave hours is 55 hours, minus the 36 PHE leave hours already used by the employee in Example 3). Because the employee requires two weeks to recover from COVID (80 hours), and because the illness also qualifies the employee to use accrued leave, the employee is permitted to use both the 19 hours of remaining PHE leave and 25 hours of accrued leave to cover a total of 44 hours of this 80-hour absence.

Example 5: The employee in Example 3 gets a COVID-19 vaccination, and the employee requires an additional 12 hours of leave to recover from the vaccination’s side effects. Because PHE-related leave is provided only once per PHE, and the employee has already used all of their available PHE leave (36 hours in Example 3 and 44 hours in Example 4), the employer need not provide further supplemental PHE leave. But, the employee could still use any unused, accrued sick leave to cover this absence.

The Rate of Pay for HFWA Leave

Leave must be paid at “**the same hourly rate or salary and with the same benefits** ... the employee normally earns during hours worked,” and paid on the same schedule (payday) as regular wages.¹⁴

- **Pay rate for leave:** whether the employee’s regular pay is hourly or not, “[t]he pay rate for leave must be at least the applicable minimum wage,” but need *not* include overtime, discretionary bonuses, or holiday pay.¹⁵
- **Tipped employees:** employees ordinarily paid less than the full minimum wage due to a “tip credit” (an up to \$3.02 reduction in the full minimum wage) must receive the full minimum wage for leave, because wages plus tips must total at least the full minimum wage.¹⁶
- **Employees with non-hourly pay, or variable hourly rates:** leave must be paid at their “regular rate,” based on their pay over the 30 calendar days before the leave, excluding bonuses normally included in that rate.¹⁷

Employer Policies on Paid Leave

Documentation Policies:

Requesting “reasonable documentation” is allowable if an employee takes *accrued leave* under HFWA Section 403, **but not** if the employee takes *public health emergency (PHE) leave* under HFWA Section 405. For accrued leave taken under Section 403:

¹³ [C.R.S. 8-13.3-405\(2\)\(a\)](#); WP Rules, 7 CCR 1103-7, Rule 3.5.1(D)(1)-(3).

¹⁴ C.R.S. 8-13.3-402(8)(a)(I); see also [WP Rules](#), 7 CCR 1103-7, Rule 3.5.2.

¹⁵ C.R.S. 8-13.3-402(8)(a)(II); see also WP Rules, 7 CCR 1103-7, Rule 3.5.2.

¹⁶ C.R.S. 8-13.3-402(8)(a)(b); [COMPS Order](#), 7 CCR 1103-1, Rule 6.2.3; WP Rules, 7 CCR 1103-7, Rule 3.5.2(A).

¹⁷ WP Rules, 7 CCR 1103-7, Rule 3.5.2(A); COMPS Order, 7 CCR 1103-1, Rule 1.8.

- (1) **Documentation can be required only** if the employee is absent for **four or more consecutive days** during which the employee would've ordinarily worked (not just four calendar days).
- (2) Only "reasonable documentation" can be required, not more than needed to show a valid reason for leave.
 - (A) For leave for **health-related needs**: If the employee received services (including remotely) from a health provider for the HFWA need, a document from the provider satisfies the employee's documentary obligations. If the employee did not receive provider services, or cannot obtain a provider document in time or without added expense, they can provide their own writing explaining that leave was for a HFWA need.
 - (B) For leave for **safety-related needs** (domestic abuse, sexual assault, or criminal harassment): The same rules explained in (2)(A) above apply, except that also, if applicable, an employee can provide a legal document indicating a safety need for the leave (e.g., a restraining order or police report).
 - (C) Employers may not require that documents have a signature, be notarized, or be in any particular format. Documentation may be submitted by any reasonable method, including electronically.
- (3) Employers may not require an employee to disclose **details about health or safety information**. Any such information that employers receive must be treated as confidential medical records, kept in separate files from other personnel documents, and may not be disclosed to others unless the employee consents in writing in advance.
- (4) **Documentation cannot be required to take leave**, but can be required as soon as the employee can provide it after returning to work, or separating from employment if they do not return, whichever is sooner.
- (5) **If an employer reasonably considers an employee's documentation deficient**, without imposing a requirement of providing more documentation than is permitted, the employer must: (A) notify the employee within seven days of either receiving the documentation or the employee's return to work (or separation, if the employee does not return), and (B) provide the employee with at least seven days to cure the deficiency after being notified.¹⁸

Example 6: To be paid for their absences, an employer's policy (1) requires employees to submit a "doctor's note" or another document from a medical provider whenever they take sick leave, and (2) automatically denies sick leave requests without such documentation. Both of these provisions violate HFWA. First, employees need not submit "official" documentation from a medical provider; rather, if they cannot obtain a document from a provider in a reasonable time or without added expense, or if they did not receive provider services, they can also submit their own writing. Second, if an employer considers an employee's documentation to be deficient, it is required to provide the employee with notice and at least seven days to cure the deficiency **before** denying paid leave.

For PHE leave taken under Section 405, an employer can require return-to-work (RTW) documentation, if it has a good-faith basis to believe the employee was exposed to a contagious disease that may persist past the leave. Without that good-faith basis, disallowing a return without documentation may be an unlawful denial of the right to take leave (which includes a right to return) and/or interference with leave rights. For example, an employer cannot require RTW documentation after leave to care for a child due to a school closure that was not based on the child being personally exposed to a disease. And:

- Employers may not require that RTW documents have a signature, be notarized, or be in any particular format. Documentation may be submitted by any reasonable method, including electronically.
- Any personalized health or safety information that employers receive in RTW documents must be treated as confidential medical records, kept in separate files from other personnel documents, and may not be disclosed to others unless the employee consents in writing in advance.

¹⁸ [C.R.S. 8-13.3-404\(6\), -405\(4\)\(b\), -412\(1\),\(2\)](#); [WP Rules](#), 7 CCR 1103-7, Rule 3.5.6.

Employee Notice; Unlawful Absence Policies/Replacement Workers; Use of Leave:

Employees can be required to provide notice “as soon as practicable” (as soon as is reasonably possible), but only when needing leave is “foreseeable,” such as for an appointment scheduled in advance, unless the employer is closed. (C.R.S. 8-13.3-405(4)(a).) An employer’s “written policy” may adopt “reasonable procedures” on notice for “foreseeable” leave, but “shall not deny paid sick leave to the employee based on noncompliance with such a policy.” (C.R.S. 8-13.3-404(2).)

HFWA leave cannot be counted as an absence that may lead to firing or other action against the employee, and an on-leave employee can’t be required to find a “replacement worker.” (C.R.S. 8-13.3-404(4), -407(2)(b).)

All employees may use accrued leave immediately upon accrual, and PHE leave immediately upon the declaration of a PHE; therefore, “probationary periods” before the use of leave are unlawful.¹⁹

Use of leave in hourly (or smaller) increments. An employer may require use of HFWA leave in 1-hour increments, or may require or allow smaller increments. If an employer does not specify a minimum increment in writing, employees may use leave in increments of a tenth of an hour, *i.e.*, six minutes.²⁰

Policies can be more generous. Offering more generous leave (or letting employees take leave in advance of fully earning it) is optional, though it may become binding if offered in a way that makes it a contractual commitment. (C.R.S. 8-13.3-403(2)(a),(b), -403(6), -413.)

General “PTO” Policies

Policies by any name can comply. HFWA does not require an employer to provide *additional* leave if it (1) has a policy that provides fully paid time off, often called a “PTO” policy, for both HFWA and non-HFWA purposes (*e.g.*, sick time and vacation), *and* (2) makes clear to employees, in a writing distributed in advance of an actual or anticipated leave request, that:

(A) its leave policy provides PTO --

- (1) in at least an **amount of hours and with pay sufficient** to satisfy the minimum requirements of HFWA and the applicable rules (including but not limited to the supplemental leave required during a qualifying public health emergency),
- (2) for all the **same purposes** covered by HFWA and applicable rules, **not a narrower set of purposes**, and
- (3) under all the **same conditions** as in HFWA and applicable rules, **not stricter or more onerous conditions** (*e.g.*, accrual, use, payment, annual carryover of unused accrued leave, notice and documentation requirements, and anti-retaliation and anti-interference rights); and

(B) additional HFWA leave need not be provided if employees use all their PTO for non-HFWA reasons (*e.g.*, vacation), except if a PHE is declared *after* an employee uses all of their PTO for non-HFWA reasons for a benefit year, an employer must still provide supplemental leave.²¹

Example 7: An employer’s PTO policy provides employees with 100 hours of fully paid time off per year, at the beginning of each year, for use for all “personal absences,” including vacation and sick time. It provided employees with compliant notice as described above. On April 1, 2022, an employee takes 100 hours of PTO for a vacation, becomes ill with COVID-19 upon returning, and is absent for 10 days (100 work hours). Because the employer’s policy otherwise complies with Wage Protection Rule 3.5.4, and the employee already used all 100 hours of PTO for her vacation, the employer need not pay the employee for the absence.

¹⁹ Employers may correct accrual calculations if, in the ordinary course of business and in good faith, they verify employee hours within a month after work is performed, and notify the employee in writing of any corrections of inaccuracies in accrued leave. [WP Rules](#), 7 CCR 1103-7, Rule 3.5.3(A).

²⁰ [C.R.S. 8-13.3-404\(3\)](#); WP Rules, 7 CCR 1103-7, Rule 3.5.3(B).

²¹ C.R.S. 8-13.3-403(4), -415; WP Rules, 7 CCR 1103-7, Rule 3.5.4.

On the other hand, if the employer had failed to provide notice, or its policy did not provide truly “equivalent” leave (for example, if it imposed disciplinary “points” if employees called in sick less than 24 hours in advance of their shift), depending on the specific facts of the violation, the employer may be required to pay for the employee’s absence or restore the minimum required amount of HFWA leave as PTO, which may include providing up to 80 leave hours for PHE reasons.

Collective Bargaining Agreements. An employer that, under a collective bargaining agreement (“CBA”), already provides “equivalent or more generous” paid leave, need not provide *additional* paid leave, as long as the ways the CBA differs from HFWA would not diminish employee rights to “equivalent” paid leave. [Wage Protection \(WP\) Rules](#), 7 CCR 1103-7, Rule 3.5.8.

Employer Paid Leave Records

Employer records of paid leave hours. An employer must retain records for each employee for a two-year period, “documenting hours worked, paid sick leave accrued, and paid sick leave used” (C.R.S. 8-13.3-409(1).)

Employee Requests for Paid Leave Balances. Employees may request, and employers must provide in writing or electronically, documents showing the then-current amount of paid leave the employee has (1) available for use and (2) already used during that benefit year (both accrued and supplemental public health emergency leave). Employees may request these documents no more than once per month, except they may make an additional request when a need for HFWA leave arises. Employers may choose a reasonable system for fulfilling such requests.

No Retaliation or Interference with HFWA Rights

Unlawful acts under HFWA include:

- Denying paid leave that an employee has a right to take, or
- Any threat or adverse action (which includes firing, demoting, reducing scheduled hours, suspending, disciplining, etc.), that is done to retaliate against, or interfere with, either (C.R.S. 8-13.3-402(10), -407):
 - requesting or taking paid leave under HFWA, or attempting to exercise other HFWA rights;
 - informing another person about, or supporting their exercise of, their HFWA rights; or
 - filing a HFWA complaint, or cooperating in any investigation or other proceeding about HFWA rights.

No waiver allowed in a policy or agreement. Any agreement to “waive” (give up) an employee’s rights under HFWA is “void” (not enforceable) (C.R.S. 8-13.3-418), just as wage law generally voids any agreement “to waive or to modify” rights to payment of any “wages” due (C.R.S. 8-4-121.) The one exception is the waiver of specific paid leave rules in collective bargaining agreements that do not diminish the amount or availability of paid leave, as noted above.

Paid leave also cannot be counted as an “absence” that may lead to firing or other action against the employee. (C.R.S. 8-13.3-404(4), -407(2)(b).)

HFWA prohibits acting against employees for *incorrect* complaints or information, as long as the employee’s belief was reasonable and in good faith. (C.R.S. 8-13.3-407(3).) Employers *can* impose consequences (firing or otherwise) for misusing paid leave, dishonesty, or other leave-related misconduct. (C.R.S. 8-13.3-408.)

Example 8: An employer denies an employee paid leave for a “life coach” appointment. The employee files a complaint at the Division, and tells coworkers the employer is wrongly denying paid leave. The Division rules that this appointment was *not* HFWA-covered. That means the employer did nothing wrong by denying leave. But without evidence the employee’s belief that HFWA covered the appointment was unreasonable or in bad faith, the employer *can’t* take action against the employee for requesting leave, filing a complaint, or telling co-workers she believed the employer violated HFWA.²²

²² The Division is not now deciding whether the “mental ... condition” or “preventive care” categories *could* cover certain life coaching. The example just shows a category that, without more explanation, *may not* qualify.

Example 9: An employer grants an employee request for paid leave for a blood test and physical exam. The employer then learns the employee went bowling and never really had that appointment, so it (A) denies the paid leave request and (B) fires the employee for dishonestly misusing leave. The employee files a complaint claiming (A) denial of paid leave and (B) retaliation for using HFWA rights. The employer did nothing wrong: (A) leave was not for an HFWA purpose, and (B) the firing was not retaliation because by taking leave with no HFWA purpose, the employee did not act reasonably or in good faith.

See the [Colorado Whistleblower, Anti-Retaliation, Non-Interference, and Notice-Giving Rules \(“WARNING Rules”\)](#), 7 CCR 1103-11, for more on retaliation and interference protections.

Employer Posting and Written Notice Duties

Employers must both (1) notify employees in writing of the right to take paid leave, in the amounts and for the purposes in HFWA, without retaliation, and (2) display an [informational Division poster](#). (C.R.S. 8-13.3-408.)

- Requirement #1 (notice) can be satisfied by giving employees copies of the latest version of this INFO or the poster (on paper or electronically). Requirement #2 (posting) is satisfied by displaying [the Division poster](#) “in a conspicuous and accessible” place in “each establishment” where employees work.
- Employers should provide (A) notice to new employees promptly, no later than other onboarding documents or work policies are provided, and (B) any updated notices and posters for current employees by the end of the calendar year, after the Division’s publishing of any annual updates.
- Both requirements are waived during any time an employer’s business is closed due to a public health-related emergency. For employees working remotely, and for all employees of employers without a physical workspace, complying with requirement #1 (notice) is enough, and can be done electronically.
- Employers must provide notices and posters in any language that is the **first language spoken by at least 5% of its workforce**. For versions in Spanish and other languages, see the Division’s [INFO](#) and [poster](#) pages.
- Before providing notices or postings, check the Division’s [INFO](#) and [poster](#) pages for the latest versions.

Employee Complaint Rights and Remedies

HFWA paid leave counts as “wages” under Colorado law. (C.R.S. 8-13.3-402(8).)²³ An employee denied paid leave can [file a complaint with the Division for unpaid wages up to \\$7,500](#). An employee can instead file a lawsuit in court if they prefer, but only after sending the employer a written demand and giving the employer at least 14 days to respond. (C.R.S. 8-13.3-411(4).) For more on the Division wage claim process, see [INFO #2](#). **Employers who fail to pay HFWA leave, or to properly provide employees with HFWA notice, can be ordered to pay additional penalties and fines.**

An employee can also file a complaint for unlawful retaliation or interference with rights, either with the Division or (after sending the employer a written demand and giving the employer at least 14 days to respond) in court. If retaliation or interference is proven, the employer may be ordered to: pay damages as authorized by statute (including but not limited to lost pay (for the leave and/or for a firing or other action that cost the employee any pay), and attorney’s fees); reinstate the employee (if the violation cost the employee a job, assignment, etc.); and/or pay fines or penalties under Colorado statutes for non-compliance. (C.R.S. 8-13.3-407, -411.) While the Division investigates *all* claims of *unpaid wages*, it investigates only *some* retaliation claims -- but will inform any employees whose claim it doesn’t investigate. (C.R.S. 8-13.3-407(4).)

For Additional Information:

Visit the Division’s [website](#), call 303-318-8441, or email cdle_labor_standards@state.co.us.

²³ Employers need not provide pay or reimbursement for unused paid leave to departing employees, except individuals may recover pay for leave they did not get to take due to unlawful retaliation or interference.