

■ WAGE PAYMENT LAWS

TERMS:

Method of Payment — Employers are prohibited from paying wages in any medium other than cash or direct deposit, although checks or similar forms of pay may be used as long as they can be exchanged for cash immediately for the full amount for which they are written.

Paydays and Pay Periods — Unless the employer and the worker agree to some other schedule, all earnings (other than final wages) generally must be paid no later than 10 days after the end of the regular pay period, which may not exceed one month or 30 days' duration, whichever is longer. When employment is terminated by the employer, the worker's final wages are due immediately; if the worker quits or resigns, final wages are payable on the next regular payday.

Pay Statements — At least once a month, or at the time of each payment of wages, every employer must provide each worker with an itemized written pay statement showing gross wages earned, all deductions from the worker's wages, the net wages earned, the beginning and ending dates of the pay period, the worker's name and Social Security number, and the name and address of the employer.

ENFORCEMENT: *Division of Labor Standards and Statistics, Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, Denver, Colorado 80202 (303-318-8441).* As an alternative to filing a wage claim with the state agency, the law gives workers the right to sue the employer in civil court to collect unpaid wages, using a private attorney or a public legal services program.