



2025 Bills of Interest

[HB25-1001](#) *Enforcement Wage Hour Laws*

Calendar

NOT ON CALENDAR

Notification:

Sponsors:

M. Duran (D) | M. Froelich (D) / J. Danielson (D) | C. Kolker (D)

Summary:

Section 1 of the bill amends the definition of "employer" for purposes of wage and hour laws to include an individual who owns or controls at least 25% of the ownership interest in an employer. **Section 2** prohibits an employer from making a payroll deduction below a worker's applicable minimum wage. **Section 3** allows the director of the division of labor standards and statistics (division) to waive the penalty for an employer's failure to pay claimed wages or compensation within 14 days after a written demand if certain specified conditions are met. **Section 4** repeals language allowing a court to award an employer reasonable costs and attorney fees in a civil action for unpaid wages or compensation in certain circumstances. In such an action, the court may pursue all equitable relief to deter future violations and prevent unjust enrichment.

Current law limits the ability of the director of the division to adjudicate claims for nonpayment of wages or compensation to \$7,500 or less. **Section 5** increases this threshold over the years by increasing the amount to \$13,000 for claims filed from July 1, 2026, through December 31, 2027, and in an amount specified by the director of the division to adjust for inflation beginning January 1, 2028. **Section 5** also requires the division, in adjudicating wage claims, to determine whether a violation is willful. For each violation:

- The director shall publish on the division's website the names of all employers found to be in violation and whether the violation was willful; and
- If the violation is not remedied within 60 days after the division's finding that there was a violation, the division must notify all government bodies with the authority to deny, withdraw, or otherwise limit or impose remedial conditions on the employer's license, permit, registration, or other credential.

Additionally, the division may report an employer found to have violated a law related to wages and hours to any government body with authority to deny, withdraw, or otherwise limit or impose remedial conditions on a license, permit, registration, or other credential that the violating employer has or may seek. **Section 5** also repeals language requiring the

division to issue a determination on a wage complaint within 90 days. **Section 6** requires an employer found to have misclassified an employee as a nonemployee to pay a fine in the following amounts, in addition to any other relief ordered:

- For a willful violation, \$5,000;
- For a violation not remedied within 60 days after the division's finding, \$10,000;
- For a second or subsequent willful violation within 5 years, \$25,000; or
- For a second or subsequent willful violation not remedied within 60 days after the division's finding, \$50,000.

The director of the division must adjust these fine amounts for inflation by January 1, 2028, and every other year thereafter.

Section 6 also decreases the amount of time the division must wait before paying an employee out of the wage theft enforcement fund from 6 months to 120 days.

Current law prohibits an employer from discriminating or retaliating against an employee for taking protection under wage and hour laws or the law related to the employment of minors. **Section 7** expands this provision to specify additional protected behavior and expands the prohibition to include other persons in addition to employers. **Section 7** also:

- Requires a fact finder to consider the time between an individual's exercise of a protected activity and an employer's adverse action when determining whether an employer has retaliated against the employee or worker;
- Specifies that any effort to use an individual's immigration status to negatively impact the wage and hour law rights, responsibilities, or proceedings of any employee or worker is an unlawful act of intimidation, threatening, coercion, discrimination, and retaliation; and
- Allows the division to order reasonable attorney fees and costs after investigating a discrimination or retaliation claim.

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)

Status: 1/8/2025 Introduced In House - Assigned to Business Affairs & Labor

HB25-1002 *Medical Necessity Determination Insurance Coverage*

Calendar Notification: NOT ON CALENDAR

Sponsors: K. Brown (D) | L. Gilchrist (D) / J. Amabile (D) | B. Pelton (R)

Summary: The bill clarifies that the health benefits coverage for the prevention of, screening for, and treatment of behavioral, mental health, and substance use disorders must be no less extensive than the coverage provided for any physical illness. The bill requires that every health benefit plan must provide coverage for:

- The placement, including admission, continued stay, transfer, and discharge of a covered person and determinations relating to mental health disorders in accordance with criteria developed by the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry or the American Association for Community Psychiatry; and
- Medically necessary treatment of covered behavioral, mental health, and substance use disorder benefits, consistent with specified criteria.

The bill also specifies criteria to be used for utilization review, service intensity, the level of care for covered persons, and provider reimbursement.

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)

Status: 1/8/2025 Introduced In House - Assigned to Health & Human Services

HB25-1005 *Tax Incentive for Film Festivals*

Calendar NOT ON CALENDAR

Notification:

Sponsors: J. McCluskie (D) | B. Titone (D) / J. Amabile (D) | M. Baisley (R)

Summary:

The bill creates a new refundable tax credit only if at least one qualified film festival with a multi-decade operating history and a verifiable track record of attracting 100,000 or more in-person ticket sales and over 10,000 out-of-state and international attendees (global film festival) commences the relocation of the festival to Colorado by January 1, 2026. Upon relocation, for calendar years commencing on or after January 1, 2027, but before January 1, 2037, the maximum aggregate amount of refundable tax credits that any qualified global film festival entity is eligible to receive is \$34 million and the maximum aggregate amount that all existing or small Colorado festival entities collectively may receive is \$5 million.

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)

Status: 1/8/2025 Introduced In House - Assigned to Business Affairs & Labor

HB25-1007 *Paratransit Services*

Calendar NOT ON CALENDAR

Notification:

Sponsors: M. Froelich (D) | A. Valdez (D) / F. Winter (D) | C. Simpson (R)

Summary:

Transportation Legislation Review Committee. Beginning on January 1, 2026, the bill imposes the following duties on any political subdivision of the state, public entity, or nonprofit corporation that provides paratransit services in the state, in addition to those duties otherwise provided by law:

- To establish, in coordination with local public entities providing emergency services, a plan to communicate information and provide paratransit services during emergencies;
- To ensure that fare collection technology for paratransit services is comparable to that offered for regular or fixed route services; and

- Before reducing the service area for paratransit services, to consult with affected community members and conduct an impact analysis.

The bill also creates the paratransit task force (task force) in the department of transportation. The purpose of the task force is to study and make recommendations regarding the standardization of and best practices for paratransit services in the state. The task force consists of 16 members as follows:

- 3 legislative members, jointly appointed by the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives, with 2 members of the majority party and one member of the minority party;
- 4 members representing disability advocacy organizations, with one member appointed by and from each of the following organizations:
 - Atlantis Community, Inc.;
 - American Disabled for Attendant Programs Today;
 - The Colorado Cross-Disability Coalition; and
 - The National Federation of the Blind;
- 5 members representing transit organizations, with one member appointed by and from each of the following organizations:
 - The department of transportation;
 - The Colorado Association of Transit Agencies;
 - The regional transportation district;
 - AARP; and
 - The Denver regional council of governments;
 - One member representing a private company that partners with a transit agency to provide paratransit services, appointed by the governor;
 - One member representing the Colorado disability opportunity office, appointed by the governor;
 - One member determined by the governor to enhance and expand the expertise of the task force, appointed by the governor; and
 - The lieutenant governor or the lieutenant governor's designee.

The task force is required to meet at least 3 times in 2025 to study and make recommendations on the standardization of and best practices for paratransit services in the state. On or before October 15, 2025, the task force must submit a report to the transportation legislation review committee that includes a summary of the work accomplished by the task force and any recommendations to the general assembly concerning matters studied by the task force. The department of transportation must include a summary of the report and the recommendations of the task force in its annual presentation to the general assembly in January 2026.

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)

Status: | 1/8/2025 Introduced In House - Assigned to Transportation, Housing & Local Government

HB25-1016 Occupational Therapist Prescribe Medical Equipment

Calendar	Tuesday, January 14 2025
Notification:	Health & Human Services Upon Adjournment Room 0107 (4) in house calendar.
Sponsors:	K. Stewart (D) / D. Michaelson Jenet (D)
Summary:	The bill authorizes an occupational therapist to directly recommend or prescribe durable medical equipment to a patient without requesting the prescription from a licensed physician. <i>(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</i>
Status:	1/8/2025 Introduced In House - Assigned to Health & Human Services

HB25-1022 Qualified Medication Administration Personnel

Calendar	Tuesday, January 14 2025
Notification:	Health & Human Services Upon Adjournment Room 0107 (1) in house calendar.
Sponsors:	C. Espenosa (D) K. McCormick (D) / D. Michaelson Jenet (D)
Summary:	For the purpose of determining workers who are qualified to work in an assisted living residence, current law includes in its definition of "qualified medication administration personnel" an individual who has passed a competency evaluation administered by an approved training entity on or after July 1, 2017. The bill adds to this definition an individual who has passed a competency evaluation administered by the department of public health and environment before July 1, 2017. <i>(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</i>
Status:	1/8/2025 Introduced In House - Assigned to Health & Human Services

HB25-1028 Modifications to Address Confidentiality Program

Calendar	NOT ON CALENDAR
Notification:	
Sponsors:	J. Phillips (D) Y. Zokaie
Summary:	The bill modifies the address confidentiality program (program), which is intended to protect the confidentiality of the actual address of a relocated protected health-care worker or a relocated victim of domestic violence, a sexual offense, human trafficking, or stalking. The modifications to the program are:

- Expanding the requirement to use a substitute address for a program participant from applying only to government agencies to applying to private entities, upon request of the program participant;
- Removing work and school addresses from the definition of actual address, such that an actual address only covers a residential address;
- Allowing a program participant to apply with their actual address and either a telephone number or an email address, rather than requiring a telephone number;
- Clarifying that entities and agencies must use a substitute address in the place of the name of a school or employer or for a program participant's home-based business, if requested;
- Increasing the court fine applied to convictions for certain offenses, which is used to fund the program, from \$28 to \$33 and expanding this fine by applying it to convictions for sexual assault and municipal offenses for domestic violence, stalking, sexual assault, and human trafficking;
- Creating a process to allow program participants to shield real property records from public inspection; and
- Allowing a criminal justice official or government agency that has requested and been approved for expedited disclosure of a program participant's actual address to share the actual address with a law enforcement agency for the purpose of conducting a welfare check.

The bill also makes technical and conforming amendments.

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)

Status: 1/8/2025 Introduced In House - Assigned to Judiciary

HB25-1030 *Accessibility Standards in Building Codes*

Calendar NOT ON CALENDAR

Notification:

Sponsors: J. Joseph (D) / L. Cutter (D) | F. Winter (D)

Summary:

Beginning January 1, 2026, the bill requires a local government that adopts or substantially amends a building code to ensure that the building code meets or exceeds the accessibility standards in international building codes.

The bill also requires the division of fire prevention and control within the department of public safety to ensure that, when certain building codes pertaining to public school and health facilities are substantially amended, the codes meet or exceed accessibility standards in international building codes.

The bill requires the state housing board to ensure that, when the uniform construction and maintenance standards for hotels, motels, and multiple dwellings in jurisdictions with no local building code are substantially updated, the standards meet or exceed the accessibility standards in international building codes. The bill also requires the state housing board to ensure that, when the recommendations for uniform housing standards and building codes to the general assembly

and local governments are substantially updated, the codes meet or exceed the accessibility standards in international building codes.

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)

Status: 1/8/2025 Introduced In House - Assigned to Transportation, Housing & Local Government

HB25-1038 *Postsecondary Credit Transfer Website*

Calendar NOT ON CALENDAR

Notification:

Sponsors: E. Hamrick (D) / J. Marchman (D)

Summary:

The bill requires the department of higher education (department), subject to available appropriations, to develop and maintain a free, publicly accessible online platform (platform) to provide current and potential students who are pursuing postsecondary education in Colorado with relevant information about which credits and courses, work-related experiences, and prior learning opportunities are transferable to or between the state's public institutions of higher education (institution).

On or before January 1, 2026, an institution shall submit to the department for inclusion in the platform:

- A comprehensive record of the institution's most recent awards of postsecondary transfer credit for all courses that the institution has identified as having learning outcomes equivalent to corresponding offerings at other institutions; and
- Descriptions of work-related experiences or prior learning opportunities for which the institution awards postsecondary academic credit.

Using the data provided by an institution, the department shall include in the platform information about the transferability to or between institutions for several sources of postsecondary academic credit. These sources include courses in the statewide common course numbering system, now referred to as the guaranteed transfer pathway matrix, and credits earned through various standardized tests.

A not-for-profit private institution of higher education may, but is not required to, submit applicable information for inclusion in the platform.

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)

Status: 1/8/2025 Introduced In House - Assigned to Education

HB25-1041 *Student Athlete Name Image or Likeness*

Calendar

NOT ON CALENDAR

Notification:

Sponsors:

L. Smith (D) / J. Coleman (D) | J. Amabile (D)

Summary:

Under current law, there are requirements of an athletic association, an institution of higher education, and a student athlete regarding a student athlete's compensation for their name, image, or likeness. The bill extends these requirements to an individual who is eligible to engage in or may be eligible in the future to engage in any intercollegiate sport.

The bill allows an institution of higher education or athletic association to compensate a student athlete for the use of the student athlete's name, image, or likeness.

Under current law, a student athlete is prohibited from entering into a contract if it conflicts with a team contract. The bill repeals this prohibition and related provisions.

Under the "Colorado Open Records Act", the bill exempts from the public right of inspection an agreement or contract concerning a student athlete's name, image, or likeness, or any communication or material related to an agreement or a contract concerning a student athlete's name, image, or likeness.

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)

Status:

1/8/2025 Introduced In House - Assigned to Education

HB25-1052 *Income Tax Credit for Public Employees' Retirement Association Retirees*

Calendar

NOT ON CALENDAR

Notification:

Sponsors:

E. Hamrick (D) | R. Taggart (R) / C. Kolker (D)

Summary:

Pension Review Commission. The bill creates a refundable income tax credit that is available for income tax years commencing on or after January 1, 2025, but prior to January 1, 2027, for a qualifying public employees' retirement association retiree, which means a full-time Colorado resident individual who:

- Is 65 years of age or older at the end of the 2025 or 2026 income tax year; and
- Has an annual federal adjusted gross income of no more than \$38,000 as a single filer or \$76,000 as a joint filer.

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)

Status:

1/8/2025 Introduced In House - Assigned to Finance

HB25-1068 *Malpractice Insurers Gender-Affirming Care Minors*

**Calendar
Notification:**

NOT ON CALENDAR

Sponsors:

S. Bottoms (R) / M. Baisley (R)

Summary:

Under current law, a medical malpractice insurer (insurer) is prohibited from increasing premiums for, refusing to issue, canceling, terminating, or refusing to renew a medical malpractice insurance policy (prohibited actions). The bill permits an insurer to take prohibited actions against an applicant or named insured, including an individual health-care professional or business, or against a health-care facility, such as a hospital or clinic, that allows the use of facilities, equipment, or supplies for, or provides, prescribes, orders, or performs, gender-affirming health-care services for an individual who is a minor under 18 years of age.

The bill also prohibits an insurer from accepting state money for the payment of premiums if the malpractice policy covers actions relating to providing gender-affirming health-care services to minors.

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)

Status:

1/8/2025 Introduced In House - Assigned to Health & Human Services

HB25-1075

Regulate Speech-Language Pathology Assistants

**Calendar
Notification:**

NOT ON CALENDAR

Sponsors:

L. Sander (R) | J. Phillips (D) / B. Kirkmeyer (R)

Summary:

Beginning January 1, 2026, the bill authorizes the certification of an individual as a speech-language pathology assistant (SLPA). The director of the division of professions and occupations (director) in the department of regulatory agencies (DORA) may certify an applicant if the applicant demonstrates that the applicant has a bachelor's degree in speech communication, speech-language pathology, or a related field and has completed an SLPA program and a clinical practicum.

An SLPA shall practice speech-language pathology only in collaboration with and under the direction and supervision of a certified speech-language pathologist (SLP). The bill establishes requirements and guidelines for an SLP supervising an SLPA.

The bill prohibits an SLPA from engaging in certain speech-language pathology tasks, such as the diagnosis of patients and preparation of a treatment plan.

An SLPA is required to complete 10 hours of continuing education each year and is subject to discipline by the director for violations of statutes governing the practice of speech-language pathology by an SLPA.

The bill repeals SLPA certification on September 1, 2033, subject to sunset review by DORA.

The bill makes conforming amendments, including clarifying that a school SLPA authorized by the department of education to practice in schools is not automatically a DORA-certified SLPA and must apply for DORA certification.

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)

Status: 1/8/2025 Introduced In House - Assigned to Business Affairs & Labor

SB25-001 Colorado Voting Rights Act

Calendar NOT ON CALENDAR

Notification:

Sponsors: J. Gonzales (D) / J. Bacon (D) | J. Joseph (D)

Summary:

The bill creates the Colorado Voting Rights Act (act) and modifies certain election-related statutes in 4 areas:

- Election and voting statutes related to Indian tribes;
- Voting-related services for individuals with disabilities;
- Election-related language access; and
- Election-related data collection.

Creation of the act. The bill creates the act, which prohibits political subdivisions from:

- Taking any action that results in or is intended to result in a material disparity between electors who are members of a protected race, color, or language minority group or other minority reporting group (protected class members) and other eligible electors in regard to voter participation, access to voting opportunities, or the opportunity or ability to participate in the political process (voter suppression);
- Enacting or employing any method of election that has the effect of, or is motivated in part by the intention of, disparately impairing the opportunity or ability of protected class members to participate in the political process, elect the candidates of their choice, or otherwise influence the outcome of elections (voter dilution); or
- Implementing, imposing, or enforcing a voting qualification or another prerequisite to voting based on an individual's actual or perceived gender identity, gender expression, or sexual orientation.

An aggrieved individual or organization may file a civil suit alleging voter suppression, voter dilution, or an unlawful voting prerequisite based on gender identity, gender expression, or sexual orientation. The attorney general may investigate potential violations of the act and may file suit to enforce the act or may intervene in an aggrieved individual's or organization's civil suit.

Election and voting statutes related to Indian tribes. The bill clarifies provisions related to voter registration and election access for Indian tribes, including valid identification for registration purposes and the requirements for voter service and polling centers and ballot drop-off locations on Indian reservations. **Voting-related services for individuals with disabilities.** The bill imposes a requirement on covered entities, defined as entities that provide state-funded services primarily to individuals with disabilities, to publicly display notices related to voting in advance of statewide general and primary elections. **Election-related language access.** The bill expands existing requirements for the creation of multilingual ballots from only applying to qualifying counties to also applying to qualifying municipalities, based on the population or percentage of the voting-age population within the relevant jurisdiction who are minority language speakers and speak English less than very well. **Election-related data collection.** The bill creates the statewide election database and information office (office) in the department of state. The office collects and maintains data related to elections, including demographics, election results, and voting information, which the office is required to make publicly available. After each election, political subdivisions are required to submit election-related information to the office. The office also provides assistance to political subdivisions, researchers, and members of the public related to the data it maintains, in addition to providing data to the attorney general for purposes of investigating potential violations of the act.

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)

Status: 1/8/2025 Introduced In Senate - Assigned to State, Veterans, & Military Affairs

SB25-004 *Regulating Child Care Center Fees*

Calendar NOT ON CALENDAR

Notification:

Sponsors: F. Winter (D) | J. Marchman (D) / J. Willford (D) | L. Garcia (D)

Summary:

The bill limits the amount a licensed child care center, family child care home, or substitute placement agency (child care center) may charge for a wait list fee or an application fee to \$25.

A child care center shall use a wait list fee or an application fee to cover only the administrative burdens of managing a wait list or processing an application.

A child care center shall credit a deposit fee toward the family's first month of child care if the family secures a position with the child care center.

For transparency and accountability to families, a child care center shall create and publish a policy for establishing fees. Each child care center shall make the information available to families in a clear and understandable format before families apply to and enroll in the child care center. Each child care center shall display the information in a prominent and conspicuous location:

- On the child care center's website, if applicable;
- In the child care center's facility at all times during operational hours; and

- On the child care center's application.

During the department of early childhood's (department) periodic inspections, or if a complaint is filed regarding fees, the department shall review the information in the child care center's policy for establishing fees to confirm the child care center is complying with the law. If the department finds the child care center is not compliant, the child care center has 30 days after the date of inspection to comply. If the child care center does not comply within 30 days after the date of inspection, the department may take further disciplinary action.

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)

Status: 1/8/2025 Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Business, Labor, & Technology

SB25-009 *Recognition of Tribal Court Orders*

Calendar NOT ON CALENDAR

Notification:

Sponsors: D. Roberts (D) | J. Danielson (D) / R. Weinberg (R) | J. Joseph (D)

Summary:

American Indian Affairs Interim Study Committee. Current law does not expressly allow for the state to recognize an arrest warrant issued by a Tribal court of a federally recognized Tribe with a reservation within the exterior boundaries of the state (Tribal court). The bill clarifies that a state court shall give full faith and credit to an arrest warrant issued by a Tribal court. Upon issuance of a Tribal court arrest warrant, a peace officer in the state may apprehend the person identified in the Tribal warrant. Unless otherwise agreed upon by the law enforcement agency in the arresting jurisdiction and the law enforcement authority of the Tribal jurisdiction, the Tribe shall arrange transport of the person to the Tribe's detention facility.

Current law does not expressly allow for the recognition of Tribal court commitment orders. The bill clarifies that any commitment order entered by a Tribal court that concerns a person under the Tribal court's jurisdiction is recognized to the same extent as a commitment order entered by a state court. A health-care provider may communicate with the officers of the Tribal court regarding a patient under the health-care provider's care pursuant to a commitment order to the same extent that the health-care provider may communicate with officers of the court pursuant to a commitment order entered by a state court.

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)

Status: 1/8/2025 Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Judiciary

SB25-010 *Electronic Communications in Health Care*

Calendar NOT ON CALENDAR

Notification:

Sponsors: K. Mullica (D) | B. Pelton (R) / K. Brown (D)

Summary: Subject to specific requirements, the bill allows a notice to a party or other document required by law in an insurance transaction or that is to serve as evidence of health insurance coverage to be delivered, stored, and presented by electronic means if the electronic means meet the requirements of the "Uniform Electronic Transactions Act". The delivery of a notice or document by electronic means is considered the equivalent to and has the same effect as any other delivery method required by law. The bill requires health insurance carriers to deliver paper communications to individuals that may not have consistent access to the internet and to any individuals that may elect to receive paper communications upon request.

An insurance producer is not subject to civil liability for any harm or injury that occurs because of a party's election to receive any notice or document by electronic means or by a carrier's failure to deliver or a party's failure to receive a notice or document by electronic means.

A carrier may mail, deliver, or, if the carrier obtains separate, specific consent, post on the carrier's website a health coverage plan and an endorsement that does not contain personal identifying information. If the carrier elects to post a health coverage plan and an endorsement on the carrier's website in lieu of mailing or delivering the health coverage plan and endorsement, the carrier shall comply with certain conditions.

The commissioner of insurance is required to adopt rules to implement the bill.

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)

Status: 1/8/2025 Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Health & Human Services

SB25-032 *Naturopathic Doctor Requirements Formulary*

Calendar NOT ON CALENDAR

Notification:

Sponsors: R. Pelton (R) | M. Snyder (R) / A. Boesenecker (D) | R. Weinberg (R)

Summary: The bill clarifies that the existing naturopathic doctor formulary (existing formulary) includes prescription classes of medicines and clarifies what the practice of naturopathic medicine includes. In addition, the bill creates a new formulary for certain naturopathic doctors, which new formulary includes:

- All legend drugs, other than schedule I or II controlled substances or devices identified in the federal "Controlled Substances Act";
- For a naturopathic doctor with a federal drug enforcement administration registration, anabolic steroids listed on schedule III of the "Uniform Controlled Substances Act of 2013"; and

- All drugs listed on schedules IV and V of the "Uniform Controlled Substances Act of 2013", except for benzodiazepines, oncological chemotherapeutics, and narcotics (new formulary).

Before obtaining, dispensing, administering, injecting, ordering, or prescribing any of the medicines or devices included in the new formulary, a naturopathic doctor who is registered with the department of regulatory agencies (department) must provide proof of:

- Completion of 12 hours of pharmacological continuing education pertinent to or reflective of the naturopathic formulary;
- Passage of the elective pharmacology examination of the Naturopathic Physicians Licensing Examinations; or
- Licensure in good standing in another state that has equivalent prescribing authority.

A naturopathic doctor who does not provide such proof is limited to the medicines and devices contained within the existing formulary.

The bill prohibits a naturopathic doctor from prescribing:

- A medicine or device to an individual under 18 years of age; or
- Antipsychotics or ketamine to an individual of any age unless recommended by the naturopathic medicine advisory committee and approved by the director of the division of professions and occupations in the department (director).

The bill requires an individual applying for issuance, renewal, or reinstatement of a registration as a naturopathic doctor on or after September 1, 2025, to pass a pharmacology examination administered by the North American Board of Naturopathic Examiners or a nationally recognized, director-approved successor entity. Upon passage of the exam, the individual is able to obtain, dispense, administer, inject, order, or prescribe any of the medicines or devices included in the new formulary.

For the renewal of a naturopathic doctor's registration on or after June 1, 2026, the bill requires a naturopathic doctor to complete 8 hours per year of continuing education in pharmacology.

Lastly, the bill prohibits a naturopathic doctor from administering intravenous therapy without first being certified by a nationally recognized, director-approved entity.

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)

Status: 1/8/2025 Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Health & Human Services

**Calendar
Notification:**

NOT ON CALENDAR

Sponsors:

J. Bridges (D) | B. Pelton (R) / M. Martinez (D)

Summary:

Water Resources and Agriculture Review Committee. Under current law, owners of certain large buildings (covered buildings) are required to annually collect and report each covered building's energy use to the Colorado energy office.

The bill clarifies that agricultural buildings are not covered buildings, and, therefore, owners of agricultural buildings are exempt from the energy use collecting and reporting requirements. The bill defines an agricultural building as a building or structure used to house agricultural implements, hay, unprocessed grain, poultry, livestock, or other agricultural products or inputs.

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)

Status:

1/8/2025 Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Agriculture & Natural Resources

SB25-042

Behavioral Health Crisis Response Recommendations

**Calendar
Notification:**

NOT ON CALENDAR

Sponsors:

L. Cutter (D) | J. Amabile (D) / M. Bradfield (R)

Summary:

Legislative Oversight Committee Concerning the Treatment of Persons with Behavioral Health Disorders in the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems. No later than December 31, 2025, the bill requires the department of public safety (DPS), in collaboration with the behavioral health administration (BHA), to convene a stakeholder group to identify existing resources and model programs that communities throughout Colorado utilize when responding to behavioral health crises, including, but not limited to, co-responder programs, alternative response programs, and mobile crisis response programs. The bill requires DPS to compile a list of the existing resources and model programs and make the resources and information about the model programs publicly available on DPS's website.

The bill requires the department of health care policy and financing (HCPF), the department of public health and environment, and the BHA to provide information to the general assembly on or before January 1, 2027, regarding the reimbursement shortages and gaps within the continuum of care for the behavioral health crisis response system and the reimbursement and funding options at the state and federal level that are available to address the shortages and gaps, including funding for treatment in place.

Upon receiving the necessary federal authorization, the bill requires HCPF to reimburse an institute of mental health disease for providing inpatient mental health care and treatment to a member for up to 60 days, as long as the average length of stay does not exceed 30 days per calendar year.

Current law requires each person detained for an emergency mental health hold to receive an evaluation as soon as possible after the person is presented to a facility, and the evaluation may, but is not required to, include an assessment to determine if the person continues to meet the criteria for an emergency mental health hold and requires further mental

health care in a facility designated by the commissioner. The bill requires the evaluation to include the assessment determination.

The bill requires a facility to only discharge a person placed on an emergency mental health hold if the person no longer meets the criteria for an emergency mental health hold; except that a facility may transfer the person to another facility if the facility is unable to provide the appropriate medical care to the person.

The bill requires the BHA to include in its annual report to the general assembly the reason for discharging each person who is placed on an emergency mental health hold.

No later than December 31, 2025, the bill requires each behavioral health entity, facility, and hospital to provide information to the BHA about the behavioral health entity's, facility's, or hospital's medical and behavioral health-care capabilities.

Beginning October 1, 2025, and continuing annually until October 1, 2030, the bill requires the BHA, in coordination with HCPF and the health information organization network, to prepare and submit a report to the general assembly on behavioral health data interoperability.

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)

Status: 1/8/2025 Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Health & Human Services

SB25-045 *Health-Care Payment System Analysis*

Calendar NOT ON CALENDAR

Notification:

Sponsors: S. Jaquez Lewis (D) | J. Marchman (D) / K. McCormick (D) | A. Boesenecker (D)

Summary:

The bill requires the Colorado school of public health to analyze draft model legislation for implementing a single-payer, nonprofit, publicly financed, and privately delivered universal health-care payment system for Colorado that directly compensates providers (analysis). The Colorado school of public health must submit a report detailing its findings to the general assembly by December 31, 2026.

The bill also creates the statewide health-care analysis collaborative (analysis collaborative) consisting of 20 members invited by the executive director of the department of health care policy and financing; 4 members of the general assembly appointed by the president of the senate, the minority leader of the senate, the speaker of the house of representatives, and the minority leader of the house of representatives; and the commissioner of insurance and the chief executive officer of the Colorado health benefit exchange or any designees of the commissioner and the chief executive

officer. The analysis collaborative is created for the purpose of advising the Colorado school of public health during the analysis.

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)

Status: 1/8/2025 Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Health & Human Services

SB25-048 *Diabetes Prevention & Obesity Treatment Act*

Calendar NOT ON CALENDAR

Notification:

Sponsors: D. Michaelson Jenet (D) / K. Brown (D) | J. Mabrey (D)

Summary:

The bill requires private insurance companies to provide coverage for the treatment of the chronic disease of obesity and the treatment of pre-diabetes, including coverage for the national diabetes prevention program, medical nutrition therapy, intensive behavioral or lifestyle therapy, metabolic and bariatric surgery, and FDA-approved anti-obesity medication.

The bill requires the department of health care policy and financing (department) to seek federal authorization to provide treatment for the chronic disease of obesity and the treatment of pre-diabetes. Within existing appropriations and upon receiving federal authorization, the department is required to notify medicaid members in writing about the availability of the treatment.

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)

Status: 1/8/2025 Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Health & Human Services