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Fiscal Note

Drafting Number: LLS 24-0981 February 19, 2024 Date: **Prime Sponsors:** Sen. Van Winkle; **Bill Status:** Senate Health & Human Services Michaelson Jenet Fiscal Analyst: Brendan Fung | 303-866-4781 brendan.fung@coleg.gov **Bill Topic: OUT-OF-STATE TELEHEALTH PROVIDERS Summary of** ☐ State Transfer ☐ Local Government **Fiscal Impact:** ☐ Statutory Public Entity The bill permits out-of-state health care providers to register and practice telehealth in the state. It increases state expenditures and state revenue starting in FY 2024-25. **Appropriation** For FY 2024-25, the bill requires an appropriation of \$551,208 to the Department of **Summary:** Regulatory Agencies. **Fiscal Note** The fiscal note reflects the introduced bill. **Status:**

Table 1 State Fiscal Impacts Under SB 24-141

		Budget Year FY 2024-25	Out Year FY 2025-26	Out Year FY 2026-27
Revenue	Cash Funds	\$916,575	\$916,575	\$1,374,863
	Total Revenue	\$916,575	\$916,575	\$1,374,863
Expenditures	Cash Funds	\$551,209	\$660,313	\$965,287
	Centrally Appropriated	\$137,045	\$164,211	\$230,493
	Total Expenditures	\$688,254	\$824,524	\$1,195,780
	Total FTE	7.9 FTE	9.6 FTE	13.5 FTE
Transfers		-	-	-
Other Budget Impacts	TABOR Refund	\$916,575	\$916,575	not estimated

Summary of Legislation

The bill permits out-of-state health care providers to deliver telehealth services in Colorado upon registration with the Division of Professions and Occupations in the Department of Regulatory Agencies (DORA).

Program eligibility. Applicants for telehealth registration must possess an active and unencumbered license, certificate, registration, or credential issued by a governmental authority in another state, District of Columbia, or United States territory. An applicant is ineligible for telehealth registration if their credential has been limited, suspended, or revoked due to disciplinary action in the five years preceding application.

Telehealth registration. Applicants must submit an application to DORA and designate an agent to practice under in the state. Upon registration, providers must adhere to Colorado laws, refrain from opening a physical office or providing in-person services without separate licensure, and report out-of-state disciplinary actions to DORA.

The bill authorizes DORA to make rules for program administration and take disciplinary action against a registered provider under certain circumstances.

Assumptions

The fiscal note assumes that over the next three years, 55,000 out-of-state providers will apply for registration based on current need in the state and other factors. Further, it is assumed that out-of-state telehealth registrants will pay initial registration fees and biennial renewal fees on the same two-year renewal cycle as equivalent in-state professional licensees. Some revenue and expenditure impacts could shift between fiscal years if the program is implemented sooner or later, or if participation differs from these assumptions.

State Revenue

The bill will increase state cash fund revenue by about \$916,000 in FY 2024-25, \$916,000 in FY 2025-26, and \$1.4 million in FY 2026-27 to the Division of Professions and Occupations Cash Fund in DORA to cover the costs of implementing and administering the telehealth registration program. Starting in FY 2027-28, revenue will increase to DORA by around \$750,000 per year, on average, as the full population enters the renewal process. New registrations will also continue as out-of-state providers enter and leave the program, but are assumed to be at much lower rate than in the first three years and relative to the number of renewals. These impacts are shown in Table 2 and discussed in more detail below.

Table 2
Fee Impact on Out-of-State Health Care Providers

Fiscal Year ¹	Type of Fee	Proposed Fee	Number Affected	Total Fee Impact
FY 2024-25	Telehealth Registration Fee	\$50	18,332	\$916,575
FY 2025-26	Telehealth Registration Fee	\$50	18,332	\$916,575
FY 2026-27	Telehealth Registration Fee	\$50	18,332	\$916,575
	Telehealth Renewal Fee	\$25	18,332	\$458,288

Fee impact on health care providers. Colorado law requires legislative service agency review of measures which create or increase any fee collected by a state agency. From FY 2024-25 to FY 2026-27, DORA will collect about \$916,000 in initial telehealth registration fees from 18,332 assumed applicants each year. The fiscal note estimates an average fee of \$50 for all professional health care license types regulated by DORA.

Beginning in FY 2026-27 and every year thereafter, DORA will collect between \$458,000 and \$916,000 in renewal fees from telehealth registrants, depending on how registrations line up with the two-year renewal cycles for various professions. As shown in Table 2, the fiscal note estimates a reduced average fee of \$25 for renewals of all professional health care license types. These proposed fees are estimates only; actual fees will be set administratively by DORA based on cash fund balance, estimated program costs, and the estimated number of licensees subject to the fee.

State Expenditures

The bill increases state expenditures in DORA by about \$688,000 in FY 2024-25, \$825,000 in FY 2025-26, and \$1.2 million in FY 2026-27, paid from the Division of Professions and Occupations Cash Fund. Workload will also increase in the Judicial Department and Department of Personnel and Administration. Expenditures are shown in Table 3 and detailed below.

Table 3
Expenditures Under SB 24-141

	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27		
Department of Regulatory Agencies					
Personal Services	\$464,552	\$562,535	\$796,490		
Operating Expenses	\$9,984	\$11,904	\$16,640		
Capital Outlay Costs	\$60,030	\$6,670	\$33,350		
Legal Services	\$16,643	\$79,204	\$118,807		
Centrally Appropriated Costs	\$137,045	\$164,211	\$230,493		
FTE – Personal Services	7.8 FTE	9.3 FTE	13.0 FTE		
FTE – Legal Services	0.1 FTE	0.3 FTE	0.5 FTE		
Total Cost	\$688,254	\$824,524	\$1,195,780		
Total FTE	7.9 FTE	9.6 FTE	13.5 FTE		

Department of Regulatory Agencies. Starting in FY 2024-25, expenditures in DORA will increase to review telehealth applicants, administer the program, and resolve complaints.

- **Staff applications.** Starting FY 2024-25, DORA requires 4.4 FTE Technician III to review out-of-state telehealth provider applications, 0.6 FTE Administrative Assistant II to answer and resolve applicant questions about the program and Colorado law, and 0.6 FTE Data Management IV to configure 72 new license types and establish a telehealth registration option for each regulated profession. Starting in FY 2026-27, DORA requires an additional 1.5 FTE Technician III to manage registration renewals.
- Staff enforcement. In FY 2024-25, DORA requires 0.4 FTE Technician III to process complaints, issue subpoenas and gather information, and update case material for regulatory boards, and 1.8 FTE to review, investigate, and settle complaints in the Division of Professions and Occupations. On an ongoing basis, DORA requires 1.2 FTE Technician III, 4.8 FTE Criminal Investigator I, and 0.5 FTE Administrator I to manage the expected increase in complaints from registered telehealth providers. The fiscal note assumes an increase in complaints consistent with the increase in providers and current time to handle complaints.
- **Legal services.** DORA requires 130 hours of legal services in FY 2024-25 for rulemaking support to each health care regulatory board, which equates to 0.1 FTE in the Department of Law. Starting in FY 2025-26, legal services will increase as the registered population grows for costs related to investigations and disciplinary actions. Legal services are provided by the Department of Law at a rate of \$128.02 per hour.

Judicial Department. Starting in FY 2024-25, trial courts in the Judicial Department may experience an increase in workload to adjudicate civil cases or appeals for provider noncompliance. The fiscal note assumes that any increase will be minimal.

Department of Personnel and Administration. The bill may increase workload starting in FY 2024-25 for administrative law judges in the Office of Administrative Courts to hear cases challenging disciplinary actions by DORA. This workload is expected to be minimal and no change in appropriations is required.

Centrally appropriated costs. Pursuant to a Joint Budget Committee policy, certain costs associated with this bill are addressed through the annual budget process and centrally appropriated in the Long Bill or supplemental appropriations bills, rather than in this bill. These costs, which include employee insurance and supplemental employee retirement payments, are shown in Table 3.

Other Budget Impacts

TABOR refunds. The bill is expected to increase the amount of state revenue required to be refunded to taxpayers by the amounts shown in the State Revenue section above. This estimate assumes the December 2023 LCS revenue forecast. A forecast of state revenue subject to TABOR is not available beyond FY 2025-26. Because TABOR refunds are paid from the General Fund, increased cash fund revenue will reduce the amount of General Fund available to spend or save.

Effective Date

The bill takes effect upon signature of the Governor, or upon becoming law without his signature.

State Appropriations

For FY 2024-25, the bill requires an appropriation of \$551,209 from the Division of Professions and Occupations Cash Fund to the Department of Regulatory Agencies, and 7.8 FTE. Of that amount, \$16,643 is reappropriated to the Department of Law, and an additional 0.1 FTE.

State and Local Government Contacts

Behavioral Health Administration	Corrections	Health Care Policy and Financing
Human Services	Judicial	Law
Public Health and Environment	Personnel	Regulatory Agencies

The revenue and expenditure impacts in this fiscal note represent changes from current law under the bill for each fiscal year. For additional information about fiscal notes, please visit the <u>General Assembly website</u>.