



Fiscal Note
Legislative Council Staff
Nonpartisan Services for Colorado’s Legislature

SB 25-152: HEALTH-CARE PRACTITIONER ID REQUIREMENTS

Prime Sponsors:

Sen. Frizell; Michaelson Jenet
Rep. Garcia Sander; Feret

Fiscal Analyst:

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Bill Outcome: Signed into Law
Drafting number: LLS 25-0710

Version: Final Fiscal Note
Date: July 1, 2025

Fiscal note status: The final fiscal note reflects the enacted bill.

Summary Information

Overview. The bill requires select medical practitioners to communicate information about their state-issued qualifications.

Types of impacts. The bill is projected to affect the following areas on an ongoing basis:

- Minimal State Revenue
- Minimal State Expenditures

Appropriations. No appropriation is required.

Table 1
State Fiscal Impacts

Type of Impact	Budget Year FY 2025-26	Out Year FY 2026-27
State Revenue	\$0	\$0
State Expenditures	\$0	\$0
Transferred Funds	\$0	\$0
Change in TABOR Refunds	\$0	\$0
Change in State FTE	0.0 FTE	0.0 FTE

Summary of Legislation

The bill expands the Medical Transparency Act to require select regulated medical practitioners to communicate information about their state-issued qualifications:

- verbally upon first meeting a patient, when practicable;
- via worn name tag, if they are practicing at select facilities that are licensed or certified by the Department of Public Health and Environment; and
- in any advertisements (including business cards and letterheads) that identify them by name.

The bill also prohibits these advertisements from falsely representing any of the practitioner's qualifications. Exemptions for communicating state-issued qualifications are provided for practitioners who have safety concerns or who do not interact with patients directly.

The bill specifies that the requirements do not apply when not clinically feasible and do not create a private right of action.

Under current law, DORA may administratively fine physicians up to \$5,000 for failure to comply with the Medical Transparency Act. The bill limits fines for failure to comply with the new requirements to \$500.

Background

The Medical Transparency Act ([House Bill 07-1331](#)) created the Healthcare Professionals Profile Program, which requires certain medical practitioners to complete profiles for consumers to review when considering medical services. The program has been expanded several times, and the list of practitioners includes:

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| • acupuncturists; | • hearing aid providers; | • podiatrists; |
| • athletic trainers; | • nurses and nurse aides; | • respiratory therapists; |
| • audiologists; | • occupational therapists; | • speech language pathologists; |
| • chiropractors; | • optometrists; | • surgical assistants and technologists; and |
| • direct-entry and certified midwives; | • pharmacists; | • all mental health professionals |
| • dentists, dental therapists and dental hygienists; | • physical therapists; | |
| | • physicians; | |
| | • physician assistants; | |

Each practitioner is required to maintain their online profile with the Department of Regulatory Agencies (DORA) and include information including education, board certifications, and any public disciplinary actions.

State Revenue and Expenditures

To the extent that the bill results in additional complaints being filled or additional complaints resulting in administrative actions or fines, workload and revenue may increase in DORA. Given that regulated professionals are assumed to have a high level of compliance, any impact is anticipated to be minimal and can be accommodated within existing appropriations.

Effective Date

The bill was signed into law by the Governor on May 5, 2025, and takes effect on August 6, 2025, assuming no referendum petition is filed. It applies to actions taken on or after that date.

Departmental Difference

DORA estimates that the bill requires \$60,687 and 0.7 FTE in FY 2026-27 and future years.

This department estimate is based on the assumption that the bill will result in a 5 percent increase in complaints filed against affected professions. These costs would be paid from the Division of Professions and Occupations Cash Fund and DORA estimates that it would be required to increase license renewal fees for the affected professions by an estimated \$0.18 to cover these costs. This revenue would be subject to TABOR.

As mentioned above, the department estimate is based on an assumed increase in complaints, applied to the current level of complaints received by DORA across all regulated professionals affected by the bill. The fiscal note assumes a high level of compliance by regulated professionals. Further, if additional complaints are received, it is assumed that many will be reviewed or investigated as part of a broader complaint of professional misconduct or noncompliance with requirements of the Healthcare Professionals Profile Program. Thus, the fiscal note assumes that no additional appropriations are required to implement the bill.

State and Local Government Contacts

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 [General Assembly website](#).