

SB 289

Concerning seeking an amendment to the medicaid state plan to implement the community first choice optional benefit. The bill requires the department of health care policy and financing (department) to seek federal authorization through an amendment to the state medical assistance plan to implement the community first choice option.

HB 1215

Concerning limitations on hispital facility fees, and, in connection therewith, making and reducing an appropriation. The bill prohibits a health-care provider (provider) affiliated with or owned by a hospital or health system, other than a critical access hospital, a sole community hospital in a rural or frontier area, or a community clinic affiliated with a sole community hospital in a rural or frontier area, from charging a facility fee for health-care services furnished by the provider for:

SB 284

Concerning requirements for contraception insurance coverage that increases consistent access to the contraception most suited to the individual. The bill requires a carrier that

offers a health benefit plan or a pharmacy benefit management firm that administers or manages contraception coverage under a health benefit plan to provide coverage for, and reimburse a prescribing provider or in-network dispensing entity for, the single dispensing or furnishing of an amount of contraception intended to last for 12 months' duration, as permitted by the covered person's prescription.

HB 1183

Concerning medicaid prior authorization requests for a step-therapy exception and, in connection therewith, making an appropriation.

SB 182

As a condition of receiving federal money under the federal "Families First Coronavirus Response Act", the state was required to maintain the enrollment of nearly all individuals receiving medicaid until April 1, 2023, at which point states are given 14 months to return to normal eligibility and enrollment operations. Additionally, due to the declared public health emergency in Colorado in response to the COVID-19 outbreak and to effectuate the federal continuous enrollment requirement, the governor suspended certain statutory requirements related to enrollment and cost sharing in medical assistance programs. The bill suspends these requirements

statutorily for the 14 months after April 1, 2023.

SB 223

Concerning the medicaid provider rate review process. Joint Budget Committee. Current law requires the department of health care policy and financing (department) to submit a written report to the joint budget committee concerning the review process for medicaid provider rates on or before November 1, 2025, and each November thereafter. The bill changes the date of the first written report to November 1, 2023.

HB 1256

Concerning the ability of a health-care professional authorized to practice in Colorado to render care through telehealth to individuals located in another state.

HB 1224

Concerning changes to the “Colorado Standardized Health Benefit Plan Act”. Require the Colorado health benefit exchange (exchange), with the consent of the commissioner of insurance

(commissioner), to develop a format for displaying the standardized plans on the exchange; Grant the commissioner 120 days to review the rate filings for standardized plans instead of the current 60 days; Require a carrier to notify the commissioner of the steps the carrier will take to meet premium rate requirements if the carrier is unable to offer a standardized plan; Make changes to the requirements for public hearings held by the commissioner for carriers who are unable to offer the standardized plan; and Specify that decisions of the commissioner are final agency actions subject to judicial review in the court of appeals.

SB 222

Concerning removing copayment requirement for certain medicaid services, and, in connection therewith, making an appropriation. Joint Budget Committee. The bill removes the requirement that medicaid recipients pay a copayment for pharmacy and outpatient services. The bill makes an appropriation.

HB 1192

The Colorado Antitrust Act of 2023 would quadruple the maximum civil penalty courts can award for violations from \$250,000 to \$1 million. It also ups the maximum criminal penalty from \$1 million to \$5 million. The bill gives indirect purchasers standing to bring antitrust suits and empowers judges to issue

orders to prevent unjust enrichment through a company's anticompetitive behavior, giving the courts the authority to strip companies of ill-gotten gains.