SENATE BILL 17-135

CONCERNING THE REMOVAL OF THE REQUIREMENT THAT LICENSED CHIROPRACTORS WHO ARE REGISTERED TO PERFORM ANIMAL CHIROPRACTIC OBTAIN A VETERINARY MEDICAL CLEARANCE BY A LICENSED VETERINARIAN BEFORE PERFORMING AN ACT THAT FALLS WITHIN AN ANIMAL CHIROPRACTOR’S SCOPE OF PRACTICE ON AN ANIMAL PATIENT.

Bill Summary

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced and does not reflect any amendments that may be subsequently adopted. If this bill passes third reading in the house of introduction, a bill summary that applies to the reengrossed version of this bill will be available at http://leg.colorado.gov.)

Under current law, a licensed chiropractor, whether or not he or
she is registered with the state board of chiropractic examiners to perform animal chiropractic, must obtain a veterinary medical clearance from a licensed veterinarian before performing an act that falls within the chiropractor's scope of practice on an animal patient. The bill removes the veterinary medical clearance requirement for chiropractors who are registered with the state board as animal chiropractors. A licensed chiropractor who is registered as an animal chiropractor and performs animal chiropractic on an animal patient is encouraged to consult with a veterinarian treating the animal patient.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

SECTION 1. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 12-33-127, amend (1)(a), (6)(a), (6)(b), and (6)(c) as follows:

12-33-127. Animal chiropractic - registration - qualifications - continuing education - collaboration with veterinarian - discipline - title restriction - rules. (1) (a) A licensed chiropractor who is registered under this section is authorized to perform animal chiropractic when such chiropractic diagnosis and treatment is consistent with the scope of practice for chiropractors, and the animal has been provided a veterinary medical clearance by a licensed veterinarian. A chiropractor shall have the knowledge, skill, ability, and documented competency to perform an act that is within the scope of practice for chiropractors.

(6) Records and professional collaboration. (a) A licensed veterinarian who provides veterinary medical clearance for animal chiropractic A CHIROPRACTOR WHO IS NOT REGISTERED AS AN ANIMAL CHIROPRACTOR PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION (1)(a) OF THIS SECTION may require a veterinarian's presence at any chiropractic treatment rendered by THE CHIROPRACTOR pursuant to the veterinary medical clearance REQUIRED BY SUBSECTION (1)(c) OF THIS SECTION.
(b) (I) If an animal chiropractor registered pursuant to subsection (1)(a) of this section is diagnosing and treating an animal patient that is also under the care of a licensed veterinarian, the chiropractor and is encouraged, in a timely manner, to consult with the veterinarian, shall continue professional collaboration and the chiropractor and veterinarian are encouraged to collaborate as necessary for the well-being of the animal patient. The veterinarian shall provide the animal patient's medical record to the chiropractor upon request.

(II) If a chiropractor who is not registered pursuant to subsection (1)(a) of this section is diagnosing and treating an animal patient, the chiropractor shall maintain professional collaboration with the veterinarian who provided veterinary medical clearance as necessary for the well-being of the animal patient. The veterinarian shall provide the animal patient's medical record to the chiropractor upon request.

(c) The chiropractor, whether or not he or she is a registered animal chiropractor, shall maintain an animal patient record that includes the written veterinary medical clearance, including the name of the veterinarian, date, and time the clearance was received. The chiropractor shall furnish a copy of the medical record to the veterinarian who is treating the animal patient upon the veterinarian's request.

SECTION 2. Act subject to petition - effective date. This act takes effect at 12:01 a.m. on the day following the expiration of the ninety-day period after final adjournment of the general assembly (August 9, 2017, if adjournment sine die is on May 10, 2017); except that, if a
referendum petition is filed pursuant to section 1 (3) of article V of the state constitution against this act or an item, section, or part of this act within such period, then the act, item, section, or part will not take effect unless approved by the people at the general election to be held in November 2018 and, in such case, will take effect on the date of the official declaration of the vote thereon by the governor.