



Chair, Rep. Garnet Coleman

Treasurer, Rep. Elliott Naishtat

LSG Floor Report for Postponed Business – Thursday, April 23, 2015

Bill	Caption	Committee	Analysis & Evaluation	Recommendation
<p>HB 2510 By Rep. Price, et al.</p>	<p>Relating to the continuation and functions of the Department of State Health Services, the provision of health services in this state, and the regulation of certain health-related occupations and activities.</p>	<p>Human Services</p>	<p>The Sunset Advisory Commission reviewed all health and human service agencies during the interim and concluded that a mass consolidation of the agencies should be enacted. Currently, the Department of State Health Services (DSHS) is set to abolish September 1, 2015. HB 2510 contains the recommendations Sunset made should DSHS not be consolidated with the other health agencies. The Sunset recommendations, although significant, do not offer any concerns and the provisions suggested are intended to ensure efficiency and best practices. This bill would allow the diverse clientele of DSHS to significantly benefit from quality services. Below are the statutory provisions that will occur in the 12 articles if DSHS remains separate.</p> <p>Discontinuation of regulatory programs. The 10 regulatory programs that will be discontinued are as follows: bottled and vended water, certified food handler certification providers, contact lens dispensers, dyslexia therapists and practitioners, opticians, personal emergency response systems, bedding, indoor air quality in state buildings, rendering, and tanning bed facilities.</p> <p>Transfer of 12 licensing programs to Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation (TDLR). The transfer will be conducted in two phases, one by August 31, 2017 and the other by August 31, 2019. The first phase of transfers are as follows: athletic trainers, dieticians, fitters and dispensers of hearing instruments, midwives, orthotists and prosthetists, and speech-language pathologists and audiologists. The second phase of transfers are as follows: code enforcement officers, laser hair removal, mold assessors and remediators, offender education providers, and sanitarians.</p> <p>Transfer of 4 licensing programs to the Texas Medical Board. The transfer of the following programs will occur by August 31, 2017: respiratory care practitioners, medical radiologic technologists, medical physicists, and perfusionists.</p> <p>Requires best practices for state-funded behavioral health programs. Assessments, screenings, and referral services for mental health and substance abuse services will be consolidated. A comprehensive evaluation is required to improve the state's behavioral health contracting and performance measures. Lastly, barriers that exist in the community-based behavioral health treatment facilities will be eliminated through new regulations. Requiring best practices allows behavioral health programs to sufficiently serve vulnerable populations seeking effective treatment.</p> <p>Address inefficient use of mental health hospital beds. Local mental health and behavioral health authorities will be a part of a new process that allocates state mental health hospital beds based on regions. This process is intended to incentivize efficient and appropriate use of state resources. Additionally, to address the inefficient use of hospital beds trainings and a resource guide will be developed. This will be used to assist the judiciary in ordering patients to seek affordable treatment within the community. Creating</p>	<p>Favorable Evaluated by: Brittany Reyes 512-763-0031 brittany@texaslsg.org</p>

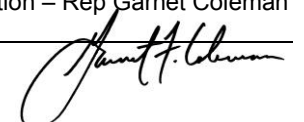
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			<p>structure in use of mental health hospital beds ensures that patients will be able to access mental health services at a state hospital, without potentially being turned away because capacity has reached a maximum.</p> <p>Improves and strengthens public health functions. DSHS will be required to set goals and create an action plan to achieve the goals for Texas’ public health system; develop a comprehensive inventory of all state and local health departments, district, and authority programs and services; and improve audits of local registrars and require identity verification to access vital statistics. By making improvements to strengthen public health services, clients will be able to receive quality care to address their health needs.</p> <p>Continues Texas Health Care Information Collection. This program is continued to ensure access to public health data and to reduce burdens of reporting on small providers.</p> <p>Combats fraud in the EMS industry. To address the fraud that has occurred in the EMS industry, new guidelines are established for better EMS regulation, such as creating appropriate licensing and business standards for providers to function properly.</p>	
<p>HB 3823 By Rep. Price, et al.</p>	<p>Relating to rate-setting and data collection processes under the program of all-inclusive care for the elderly.</p>	<p>Human Services</p>	<p>The Program for All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly (PACE) is a Medicare and Medicaid benefits program available in El Paso, Amarillo, and Lubbock. It provides community-based services for the health needs of individuals 55 and older. This program covers all services provided by Medicare and Medicaid as well as any additional services such as adult day-care, therapy, and home health and personal care that are necessary for the recipient’s health improvement. The PACE payment system functions as a capitated program setting fixed rates per enrollee and covering increased costs of services if the patient’s health status declines.</p> <p>On the contrary, STAR+PLUS Medicaid managed care functions by adjusting rates based on an individual’s current health status. PACE has shown to offer better results as a less expensive alternative to similar programs. PACE is considered to be a cost-effective alternative to the state, but the state is not allowed to compare Medicaid client outcomes between and across PACE and STAR+PLUS.</p> <p>HB 3823 directs HHSC and DADS to modify data collection for both programs to allow for a comparison of Medicaid client outcomes across these models. Additionally, the bill modifies the rate-setting process for PACE to ensure rates are adequate and reasonable and that the PACE program is cost-neutral compared to the cost to serve a comparable population in STAR+PLUS. Additionally, the bill directs HHSC and DADS to modify data collection for both programs to allow for a comparison of Medicaid client outcomes across these models.</p>	<p>Favorable Evaluated by: Brittany Reyes 512-763-0031 brittany@texaslsg.org</p>
<p>HB 2848 By Rep. Crownover, et al.</p>	<p>Relating to the amount and allocation of the annual constitutional appropriation to certain agencies and institutions of higher education.</p>	<p>Higher Education</p>	<p>HB 2848 provides increases in allocations to the following public universities and university systems to account for growth and increased funding needs: Midwestern State University; University of North Texas System; Stephen F. Austin University; Texas State University System; Texas Tech University System; Texas Woman’s University; University of Houston System; Texas A&M University System; and Texas State Technical College System Administration. The funding increases are contingent on general appropriations being approved in the final budget bill. Additionally, HB 2848 increases constitutional appropriations limits to the above universities and university systems, plus Texas Southern University. Increases in funding would help state universities provide the best value to Texas students, benefitting higher education across the state.</p>	<p>Favorable Evaluated by: Paige Reitz 512-763-0031 paige@texaslsg.org</p>

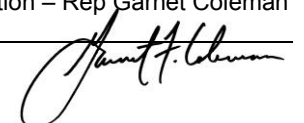
LSG Floor Report For General State Calendar – Thursday, April 23, 2015

<p>HB 1583 By Rep. Clardy</p>	<p>Relating to block scheduling for certain associate degree and certificate programs at public junior colleges.</p>	<p>Higher Education</p>	<p>HB 1583 would require public junior colleges to create a block scheduling option for certain certificate and associate programs, including nursing and allied health programs, designed to help working professionals graduate more quickly. This will benefit the vast majority of those who attend junior colleges and help them graduate quicker and with less debt.</p>	<p>Favorable Evaluated by: Paige Reitz 512-763-0031 paige@texaslsg.org</p>
<p>HB 3014 By Rep. Parker, et al.</p>	<p>Relating to the administration of "pay for success" contracts for state agencies.</p>	<p>Investments & Financial Services</p>	<p>A pay for success contract is a financing strategy that allows the state government to partner with private investors and service providers to address social problems. These contracts are intended to be used to leverage government dollars with private funds to reach people in need. For example, New York established a pay for success contract to address the increasing re-incarceration rates by providing education, training, and counseling services to a designated target population. As of today, there are seven states offering pay for success contracts established by their state governments.</p> <p>HB 3014 creates a success contract payments trust fund, outside of the state treasury, for state public and private partnerships to work together and create a contract in an effort to deliver public services. These contracts must identify specific performance measures in which an independent evaluator can attest the measures are successfully met and the comptroller and the LBB certify that it meets expectations in performance improvements and budgetary savings. The legislature will appropriate money to the fund to be used for administering and making payments incurred from the execution of the contract.</p>	<p>Favorable Evaluated by: Brittany Reyes 512-763-0031 brittany@texaslsg.org</p>
<p>HB 1607 By Rep. Collier, et al.</p>	<p>Relating to the amount of temporary income benefits to which an injured employee is entitled under the workers' compensation system.</p>	<p>Business & Industry</p>	<p>Under worker's compensation, an employee who has a work-related injury or illness is eligible for temporary income benefits (TIB), if they have lost wages as a result of their injury or illness. Currently, if a worker makes below \$8.50 per hour they are be entitled to 75% of their lost wages for the first 26 weeks of their disability. HB 1607 simply increases the \$8.50 benchmark earnings rate set in statute in 1993 to \$10 per hour. While the benchmark rate would have to be raised to \$13.81 per hour to keep pace with inflation, HB 1607 is a good step forward and will help more low-wage workers weather a time of physical, emotional, and financial hardship.</p>	<p>Favorable Evaluated by: Maia McCoy 512-763-0031 maia@texaslsg.org</p>
<p>HB 3227 By Rep. Hernandez, et al.</p>	<p>Relating to the composition of the board of trustees of the Employees Retirement System of Texas.</p>	<p>Pensions</p>	<p>HB 3227 allows for one member of the board of trustees for the Employees Retirement System to be a retiree participating in the ERS. There is currently no retiree on the board of trustees, despite the fact that this board enacts rules and changes to the programs that most significantly impact retirees' lives. This would give retirees more of a voice in their pension system.</p>	<p>Favorable Evaluated by: Paige Reitz 512-763-0031 paige@texaslsg.org</p>
<p>HB 3522 By Rep. Longoria</p>	<p>Relating to photo identification requirements for certain stored value card purchases..</p>	<p>Investments & Financial Services</p>	<p>HB 3522 requires that a merchant obtain a photo I.D. to verify the identity of the cardholder before any transaction in which the cardholder purchases or adds value to a stored value card, such as a gift card. Instances in which this rule will not apply are when a merchant seeks a cardholder's zip code or PIN number to verify his or her identity. Merchants will be liable for any losses related to the failure of obtaining the specified forms of identification.</p> <p>HB 3522 is intended to address the rise of identity theft cases that occur when a thief fraudulently uses an individual's debit or credit card to fill counterfeit stored value cards. Because these stored value cards are anonymous, they can easily be used to launder money or acquire cash through ATMs.</p>	<p>Favorable Evaluated by: Brittany Reyes 512-763-0031 brittany@texaslsg.org</p>

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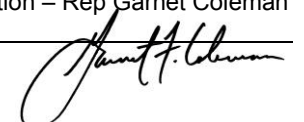


<p>HB 3442 By Rep. Raney</p>	<p>Relating to a surcharge imposed for the use of a debit card or stored value card; providing a civil penalty.</p>	<p>Investments & Financial Services</p>	<p>Currently, it is illegal for a merchant to impose a surcharge on a buyer using a debit or stored value card. However, there is no penalty that enforces this law. HB 3442 enforces a civil penalty for merchants who knowingly impose a surcharge on a buyer using a debit or stored values card. The attorney general or prosecutor representing the state may bring a suit to recover the civil penalty not to exceed \$1,000 per violation of this provision. The state must notify the merchant of the action against him. If the violator complies with the civil penalty within 30 days of notice, the violation is cured. The state is entitled to recover expenses incurred by the suit. HB 3442 protects buyers from merchants committing fraudulent activity by imposing illegal surcharges.</p>	<p>Favorable Evaluated by: Brittany Reyes 512-763-0031 brittany@texaslsg.org</p>
<p>HB 2557 By Rep. Zerwas</p>	<p>Relating to certain hospital districts and to certain corporations or organizations formed by those districts.</p>	<p>County Affairs</p>	<p>HB 2557 clarifies that a charitable organization is not a political subdivision or political corporation simply because they are units of local government. Furthermore, it allows a large hospital district's charitable organization to contract, collaborate and enter into agreements with public or private entities. The contracts allow a hospital district's charitable organization to continue to provide valuable assistance, information, and services. The collaborative efforts between a charitable organization and a private or public entity provide efficient and effective operations that benefit local residents and their families as a whole. Lastly, HB 2557 seeks to clarify that hospital district can establish a captive insurance company to insure operational risks.</p>	<p>Favorable Evaluated by: Marisela Gomez 512-763-0031 marisela.gomez_HC@house.state.tx.us</p>
<p>HB 2559 By Rep. Zerwas</p>	<p>Relating to leases and other agreements relating to real property entered into by certain hospital districts.</p>	<p>County Affairs</p>	<p>Large hospital districts are restricted on how it can generate additional revenue for the development and construction of facilities designed for the furtherance of hospital purposes. HB 2559 creates more flexibility in utilizing various financing and management tools by allowing the hospital district board to enter into a joint venture with a public or private entity as necessary. Additionally, this allows a hospital district to lease undeveloped or vacant real property for not more than 99 years. This will financially benefit the district and create additional medical facilities for patients and taxpayers to receive treatment in the district.</p>	<p>Favorable Evaluated by: Marisela Gomez 512-763-0031 marisela.gomez_HC@house.state.tx.us</p>
<p>HB 861 By Rep. Dale, et al.</p>	<p>Relating to the prosecution of the offense of online solicitation of a minor.</p>	<p>Criminal Jurisprudence</p>	<p>Oftentimes when a sexual predator assaults a child, they first work to gain the child's trust through a process known as grooming. As part of this process they may engage the child in multiple exchanges over the internet which might become lascivious in nature before luring the child into an encounter of sexual assault. Our laws surrounding online solicitation of a minor were created to enable law enforcement to go after a predator in the process of grooming to prevent the assaultive offense. However, in the recent case of Ex Parte Lo a Texas appellate court struck down our statute for being overly broad and infringing on first amendment rights, opining that sexually explicit speech is protected speech. The court then suggested the statute be focused on conduct instead of speech.</p> <p>HB 861 brings current statute related to online solicitation of a minor into constitutional compliance by spelling out that a person commits an offense if they engage in online communication with a minor with the intent to engage in: indecency with a minor, sexual assault, aggravated sexual assault, sexual performance by a child, or possession or promotion of child pornography. The process of grooming can take days, weeks, even years, and have significant psychological impact on a child, resulting in lasting trauma. HB 861 is a better tailored law, which will enable law enforcement to go after a predator in the process of grooming instead of having to wait for an assaultive act to be committed. Without passage of such a measure, we cannot adequately protect child welfare and expose our most vulnerable to harmful communication and acts.</p>	<p>Favorable Evaluated by: Maia McCoy 512-763-0031 maia@texaslsg.org</p>
<p>HB 2244 By Rep. Zerwas</p>	<p>Relating to the regulation of medical waste; adding and amending provisions subject to a criminal penalty.</p>	<p>Environmental Regulation</p>	<p>The intent of HB 2244 is to establish an independent set of regulations for medical waste disposal and remove it from under the umbrella of municipal solid waste. While this bill empowers TCEQ to regulate the handling, transportation, storage, and disposal of medical waste, the bill does not specifically indicate how all disposal will occur, especially regarding techniques that can release harmful toxins into the environment. Additionally, the bill will lower the 'buffer limits' in building medical waste sites near populated areas from 125 feet, which is the standard for landfills, to a mere 25 feet. Other states use an incineration process that releases harmful toxins into the air. The bill clearly lays out how medical waste, like syringes or blood will be safely disposed. However, it does not clearly indicate whether an incineration process will be used. It does state TCEQ will have oversight of air pollution measures.</p>	<p>Will of the House Evaluated by: Shaina Pomerantz 512-763-0031 shaina@texaslsg.org</p>



<p>HB 66 By Rep. González, M.</p>	<p>Relating to the consideration of the performance of students of limited English proficiency on state assessment instruments and inclusion of related information in campus report cards.</p>	<p>Public Education</p>	<p>Currently, there are over 800,000 English Language Learner (ELL) students in Texas. According to research, a student learning English as a second language will take over 3 years to achieve both oral and academic proficiency. HB 66 protects the performance rating of a school from being negatively impacted by these students' standardized assessment scores, if the test administered is not in the student's native language. This only applies for two years after the student's initial enrollment in a US school. HB 66 does not protect performance ratings relating to compliance monitoring and public school accountability. This bill will ensure schools with significant ELL populations are not unfairly penalized because of students' adjustment to a new language.</p>	<p>Favorable Evaluated by: Brittany Reyes 512-763-0031 brittany@texaslsg.org</p>
<p>HB 750 By Rep. Frullo</p>	<p>Relating to a landowner's liability for certain aviation activities on or above the owner's land.</p>	<p>Judiciary & Civil Jurisprudence</p>	<p>Currently, private landowners only have limited liability over public usage of their land for recreational activities, such as swimming and camping. HB 750 changes private landowner liability to willful or gross negligence and expands the public usage of private land to include recreational aviation activities. While this would encourage landowners to allow recreational planes to land on their private airfields without fear of liability, concerns have been raised about the inherent dangerousness of flying in comparison to hiking or camping with regard to private land use. Additionally, some of the lands that are used as public air fields may fall into a legal loophole that relieves the airfield owners from liability.</p>	<p>Will of the House Evaluated by: Shaina Pomerantz 512-763-0031 shaina@texaslsg.org</p>
<p>HB 786 By Rep. Walle, et al.</p>	<p>Relating to the right of a public employee to express breast milk in the workplace.</p>	<p>Business & Industry</p>	<p>The federal government passed FLSA provisions in 2010 protecting a mother's right to express breast milk in the workplace in recognition of the lasting benefits of breastfeeding to children, and ultimately to the economy and to society. However, the federal statute covers hourly but not certain salaried professional employees, leaving many working women, including teachers, in the unfortunate position of compromising their child's wellbeing to retain employment. HB 786 extends the right to express breastmilk to salaried public employees, requiring employers to make reasonable accommodations for working mothers and to adopt policy to provide for these accommodations. Municipal, county, school district, and other political subdivision employers would be required to provide their employees with break time as necessary and a place other than a bathroom, which is unhygienic, to breastfeed. HB 786 prohibits an employer from discriminating against an employee who asserts this right. Working Texans deserve to be able to provide for their families in the fullest sense.</p>	<p>Favorable Evaluated by: Maia McCoy 512-763-0031 maia@texaslsg.org</p>
<p>HB 1388 By Rep. Bohac</p>	<p>Relating to certain diseases or illnesses suffered by firefighters and emergency medical technicians.</p>	<p>Homeland Security & Public Safety</p>	<p>HB 1388 makes it easier for firefighters and emergency medical technicians to obtain worker's compensation for certain diseases and illnesses associated with long-term exposure to smoke and fire. Currently, the burden of proof that the illness was caused by the job is on the firefighter or medical technician. This makes it difficult for them to collect money to help pay for deteriorated health. This bill would put the burden of proof on the insurer, who typically has better lawyer representation. HB 1388 offers additional protection to firefighters and emergency medical technicians, who put their lives on the line for our safety.</p>	<p>Favorable Evaluated by: Paige Reitz 512-763-0031 paige@texaslsg.org</p>
<p>HB 1881 By Rep. Capriglione, et al.</p>	<p>Relating to authorizing certain private schools to charge fees for processing or handling certain payments or payment transactions.</p>	<p>Investments & Financial Services</p>	<p>Unlike public schools, private schools are unable to pass along the processing cost of accepting payments through credit cards, debit cards, or electronic funds transfers. HB 1881 fixes this discrepancy by authorizing private schools to charge a convenience fee for tuition or fee payments to the school made through these methods. The fee must be a reasonable amount to cover the school's processing and handling expenses. The school is required to notify a cardholder before the payment is completed and accepted. HB 1881 would remove the financial burden that private schools have dealt with, as they have never been allowed to charge a convenience fee to cardholders for school payments before.</p>	<p>Will of the House Evaluated by: Brittany Reyes 512-763-0031 brittany@texaslsg.org</p>

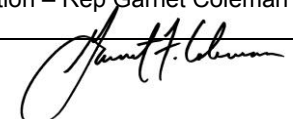
<p>HB 3291 By Rep. Raymond</p>	<p>Relating to increasing the punishment for certain offenses involving oil, gas, or condensate or equipment designed for the exploration or production of oil and gas; creating an offense.</p>	<p>Energy Resources</p>	<p>The Texas Railroad Commission reported a significant amount of loss in the oil & gas industry due to theft; this bill seeks to deter additional loss by treating oil and gas theft more seriously than other types of theft.</p> <p>For oil and gas theft, HB 3291 lowers the threshold for a second degree felony for theft from \$100,000 to \$10,000. If you are an employee of, or contracted with, the owner of the property and used the nature of your job to obtain it, then theft of \$10,000 to \$200,000 would be a first degree felony. HB 3291 also increases the penalty for the selling or purchasing of gas, oil, or condensate without the applicable permit to a second degree felony.</p> <p>Current law structures penalties for theft accordingly:</p> <p>First degree felony - 5-99 years imprisonment for theft of property valued at \$200,000 or more. This is the same penalty a person would get for sexual assault against a child.</p> <p>Second degree felony - 2-20 years imprisonment for theft of property valued at \$100,000 or more, but less than \$200,000. This is the same penalty a person would get for reckless injury to a child.</p> <p>Third degree felony - 2-10 years imprisonment for theft of property valued at \$20,000 or more, but less than \$100,000. This is the same penalty a person would get for a drive by shooting with no injury.</p> <p>Theft in any industry is unacceptable, and the oil and gas industry provides great jobs for many Texas families. That being said, we are concerned that this bill creates inconsistencies in the penal code and places the oil and gas industry above others by creating a separate classification for the theft of oil and gas products or equipment. Theft is not a problem unique to this industry, nor is it a guarantee that increased penalties will significantly deter criminals. As with other items treated differently in the penal code (such as theft of a firearm), members should be sure that there is a convincing policy reason for treating oil and gas theft more seriously than almost every other type of theft.</p>	<p>Will of the House Evaluated By: Nakia Winfield 512-763-0031 nakia@texaslsg.org</p>
<p>HB 1107 By Rep. Phillips</p>	<p>Relating to criminal liability for certain federal motor carrier safety violations; creating a criminal offense.</p>	<p>Transportation</p>	<p>HB 1107 establishes a criminal offense for knowingly operating a commercial motor vehicle (CMV) that has received an unsatisfactory Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration rating, or for owning, leasing, or assigning someone to drive a CMV that is known to have an unsatisfactory rating. Someone found in violation of this provision is subject to a Class C misdemeanor, a state fail felony if the CMV was involved in an accident resulting in bodily injury, or a 2nd degree felony if the accident resulted in death. HB 1107 prioritizes the safety of Texans over unscrupulous business practices and takes a stronger stance on this kind of reckless endangerment.</p>	<p>Favorable Evaluated by: Maia McCoy 512-763-0031 maia@texaslsg.org</p>
<p>HB 1947 By Rep. Meyer</p>	<p>Relating to the expiration of licenses for insurance agents and adjusters.</p>	<p>Insurance</p>	<p>HB 1947 will positively affect insurance agents and adjusters by allaying confusion to renewal of licensure dates. 20,000 insurance adjusters and agents in Texas carry multiple licenses issued by TDI. Keeping up with expiration dates and continuing education requirements can be difficult. This bill aligns license renewal dates to the holder's birthday. Licenses will be renewed on odd or even years, depending on the beginning licensure year. By making the renewal dates aligned to birthdays it is assumed that insurance adjusters and agents will be better able to remember the date of renewal, and can complete continuing education and renewal forms in time to prevent disruption of service due to expiration of license.</p>	<p>Favorable Evaluated by: Cathryn Taub 512-763-0031 cathryn@texaslsg.org</p>



LSG Floor Report for HB 2510—Thursday, April 23, 2015

Author	Analysis
<p>Rep. Bell 840920</p>	<p>This amendment expands the medical professionals required to file and report certain birth and death certificate information to include advanced practice registered nurses (APRNs) and physician assistants (PAs). Additionally, authority to complete a medical certification is extended to APRNs and PAs.</p>
<p>Rep. Bonnen, G. 840931</p>	<p>This amendment clarifies that professionals trained to perform radiologic procedures under the advisory board’s certification program are “medical radiologic technicians,” rather than the broader “individuals, registered nurses, and physician assistants.” It also mandates that the TX Physician Assistant Board develop rules to govern physician assistants performing radiologic procedures, including training guidelines.</p>
<p>Rep. Coleman 840864</p>	<p>This amendment would move the licensing and regulation of Speech Language Pathologists and Audiologists to the Physical Therapy and Occupational Therapy Executive Council instead of the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation.</p>
<p>Rep. Davis, Y. 840938</p>	<p>This amendment adds a procedural provision allowing the executive commissioner to adopt any rules necessary in overseeing the transfer of any unused drugs, originally paid under Medicaid and sent to a hospital, nursing facility, or other health facility, to be transferred back to the department and redistributed to public hospitals. The hospital, nursing facility, or other health facility will not be compensated by the department for this transfer. This amendment allows that the executive commissioner may create rules governing which medications are applicable for the transfer program as well as how the transfers shall take place.</p>
<p>Rep. Davis, Y. 840994</p>	<p>This amendment provides that if a commissioner of health issues an order to a hospital, the Department of Health has 30 days to forward a copy of the order to the appropriate state licensing board of the healthcare professional found to be in violation. The licensing body will retain that copy for the individual’s file. This means the licensing bodies will be aware of misconduct quickly and can act appropriately to protect Texans from healthcare professionals acting outside of the accordance of their responsibilities to patients.</p>
<p>Rep. Dutton 840925</p>	<p>This amendment adds that the executive commissioner of the Department of Health shall appoint a licensed dental director for the oral health improvement services program.</p>

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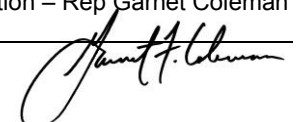


<p>Rep. Howard 840924</p>	<p>This amendment adds language recognizing new licenses and modifications to existing licenses when reviewing community-based crisis and treatment centers, as recommended by the Sunset Commission.</p>
<p>Rep. Krause 840998</p>	<p>This amendment clarifies that public information regarding abortion clinics provided by DSHS through a toll-free number must be compiled, published, and archived in a report annually. The amendment also clarifies that public information must be provided regarding each, rather than any, abortion clinic in the state.</p>
<p>Rep. Krause 840997</p>	<p>This amendment requires DSHS to annually compile, publish, and archive a report identifying all state funding awards to abortion providers and their affiliates. The report must also explain the reasons behind each award, and disclose funding sources. DSHS must make this report publically available on its website and on request.</p>
<p>Rep. Kuempel 840923</p>	<p>This amendment stipulates that offender programs and offender program training be offered in an online format, in addition to the in-class programs currently in place</p>
<p>Rep. Miles 840993</p>	<p>This amendment mandates that the statistical information on complaints received and investigation or disciplinary action initiated by emergency medical service providers include information on the age, race, and gender of the consumer in each complaint filed. This will help protect against racial, age-related, or sexist discrimination by emergency medical service providers.</p>
<p>Rep. Phillips 840927</p>	<p>This amendment adds “breeder deer” to the Health and Safety Code as defined by the Texas Parks & Wildlife Department. The processing and sale standards for venison from breeder deer will match the processing and sale of other exotic animals.</p>
<p>Rep. Price 840932</p>	<p>This amendment specifies the certification program of the Texas Board of Medical Radiologic Technology, such as minimum standards for issuing, renewing, suspending, canceling, or revoking a certificate. The amendment also lists the administrative procedure for contested case hearing and allows referrals for certain professionals to be made by the Board for specified reasons.</p>

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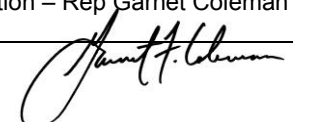


<p>Rep. Price 840933</p>	<p>This amendment changes the requirements for the Orthotists and Prosthetists Advisory Board, increasing the number of licensed orthotists and licensed prosthetists to be included as advisory board members, and removing the requirement of having two representative members. The amendment specifies requirements for the Presiding Officer and the rules and duties of the Board.</p>
<p>Rep. Price 840934</p>	<p>This amendment strikes the entire section on food safety, including national accreditation standards and certification requirements for food workers, including food handlers and food managers in commercial food settings. The amendment strikes a section repealing state standards on food safety for food handlers and food managers. This would essentially take out sections related to national standards and replace them with state standards, allowing HHSC to retain accreditation powers for the food service industry.</p>
<p>Rep. Price 840935</p>	<p>This amendment clarifies local mental health authorities (LMHAs) and local behavioral health authorities' (LBHAs) ability to contract out for some services. It allows LMHAs and LBHAs to subcontract with a substance abuse or behavioral health provider to provide services related to substance use. It also states that services shall be administered in an integrative model where possible, providing continuity of care for clients.</p>
<p>Rep. Price 840936</p>	<p>This amendment provides that stakeholders be considered when reviewing the performance of behavioral health service provider contracts. It updates the section on regional allocation of mental health beds in state facilities, improving methodology for allocation as well as including a more comprehensive review strategy to best serve Texans by collecting data on what kinds of patients are being seen in inpatient facilities and how best to serve patients in the least restrictive environments, such as community-based care. An advisory panel shall submit a report to the executive commissioner and relevant government authorities on even-numbered years, which will include updates about utilization and methodology based on data, as well as other relevant specified information.</p>
<p>Rep. Price 840937</p>	<p>This amendment adds provisions to the rules regarding health-related programs. The professions of: athletic trainers; dietitians; hearing instrument fitters and dispensers; midwives; orthotists and prosthetists; and speech-language pathologists and audiologists will be regulated. The commission is required to follow specified rules regarding the specified professions.</p>
<p>Rep. Price 840926</p>	<p>This amendment adds a section to relating to the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation. It mandates the TDLR shall submit a report annually regarding the status of implementation of a transition plan from DSHS to the TDLR. The report will be submitted to the Sunset Advisory Commission; relevant specified government authorities; and relevant advisory boards and committees established to advise the TDLR. The report will be an update on the transfer, including any anticipated delays and appointments made.</p>
<p>Rep. Rinaldi 840990</p>	<p>This amendment takes away the state's requirement to cover costs for a minor's court proceedings when she is attempting a judicial bypass to get an abortion. A minor would seek a judicial bypass when asking her parents could result in abuse, when they are mature and informed enough to make a decision of this magnitude, or when the parents do not have her best interest at heart. This would inhibit minors' abilities to access judicial bypass.</p>



<p>Rep. Schaefer 840929</p>	<p>This amendment requires a physician who performs abortions to submit a monthly report on each abortion performed to DSHS. The department shall create and maintain a secure reporting system for these reports, and the reports shall not include any identifying data related to the patient, but may include identifying data on the physician. Information obtained from these reports shall only be released in the following four scenarios: they are for statistical purposes and no identifying information is released; with consent of each person identified in the release; the information being released is to be used by a medical personnel, appropriate state agencies, or courts; or to appropriate state licensing boards enforcing laws. Failure of a physician to comply with reporting requirements shall be a punishable Class A misdemeanor. DSHS shall publish aggregate data monthly with no identifying information on abortions performed in the state using the physician reports.</p>
<p>Rep. Schaefer 840928</p>	<p>This amendment will prohibit a physician from performing an abortion because the fetus has a severe and irreversible abnormality, as identified by diagnostic procedures. This restricts when a physician may perform an abortion by removing one of the current reasons an abortion may be performed.</p>
<p>Rep. Schaefer 840995</p>	<p>This amendment prohibits abortion facilities from performing an abortion on the basis that the fetus has a severe and irreversible abnormality, making it more difficult to grant abortions in Texas.</p>
<p>Rep. Schaefer 840996</p>	<p>This amendment creates additional red tape for abortion clinics. It requires abortion clinics to submit monthly, rather than annual, reports on each abortion performed at the facility.</p>
<p>Rep. Shaheen 840989</p>	<p>This amendment extends the reporting requirements of abortions to all physician offices, hospitals, and ambulatory surgical centers rather than just abortion facilities. This increases the burden of reporting to all medical offices.</p>
<p>Rep. Zerwas 840921</p>	<p>This amendment strikes the repeal of the entire chapter related to licensed dyslexia practitioners and licensed dyslexia therapists and instead repeals only 10 sections of that chapter, primarily related to certain disciplinary procedures. The amendment also clarifies several sections of this chapter, including definitions; the purpose of the advisory committee; the correct designated professional to enact certain authority; standards of ethical practice; and license denial and disciplinary procedures.</p>
<p>Rep. Zerwas 840922</p>	<p>This amendment updates the wording on a sign to be posted at tanning facilities, increasing readability for consumers and encouraging consumers to contact their local health authority or law enforcement authority if it is suspected that the facility operator has violated state law.</p>

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<p>Rep. Zerwas 840930</p>	<p>This amendment extends the date that the commissioner of DSHS is required to submit a report related to a jail-based competency restoration pilot program two years. If such a pilot program is developed and implemented, the report will include data collected during the pilot and the commissioner’s outcome evaluation no later than December 1, 2018. This will give the legislature important information regarding the success or failure as well as where improvements can be made related to the program.</p>
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