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LSG Floor Report for CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS Calendar– Monday, April 12, 2021

Bill	Caption	Committee	Analysis & Evaluation	Recommendation
HJR 125 By: Ellzey Guillen Pacheco	Proposing a constitutional amendment to allow the surviving spouse of a person who is disabled to receive a limitation on the school district ad valorem taxes on the spouse's residence homestead if the spouse is 55 years of age or older at the time of the person's death.	Ways & Means Vote: 11 Ayes 0 Nays 0 PNV 0 Absent	The 86th Legislature passed HB 1313 so that a surviving spouse over 55 can maintain a residence homestead property tax exemption awarded to their deceased spouse on the basis of a disability. Concerns have been raised regarding the ability to effectively enact this legislation without a House Joint Resolution. HJR 125 amends the Texas Constitution so that a person 55 or older at their spouse's time of death can continue receiving the limitation on school district property taxes while the property remains the surviving spouse's residence homestead. A temporary provision, set to expire January 1, 2023 validates the changes made by HB 1313 from the 86th session and subsequent actions taken by tax officials because of that bill. Any differences between the amount of school district property taxes that should have been imposed and the incorrect amount previously collected from a surviving spouse who was entitled to receive a limitation must be refunded.	Favorable Evaluated by: Cassidy Kenyon (760) 429-8388 Cassidy@TexasLSG.org

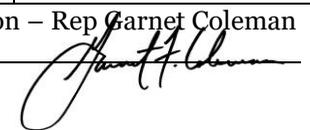
LSG Floor Report for GENERAL STATE Calendar– Monday, April 12, 2021

HB 187 By: Thompson, Senfronia	Relating to the consideration of a subsequent writ of habeas corpus in certain felony cases.	Criminal Jurisprudence Vote: 9 Ayes, 0 Nays, 0 PNV, 0 Absent	Incarcerated Texans currently have one opportunity to file a writ of habeas corpus, which challenges wrongful conviction and sentencing. Without assistance from lawyers, incarcerated persons draft post-conviction writ applications that are often incorrect or fail to raise all sufficient and specific facts, which courts then deny. Once the writ application is filed, many legitimate claims end up in litigation because of previously denied writs, despite efforts to review wrongful conviction claims from the District Attorney's (DA) Offices Conviction Integrity Units.	Favorable Evaluated by: Chelsea Dalton Pederson 512-661-9708 Chelsea@TexasLSG.org
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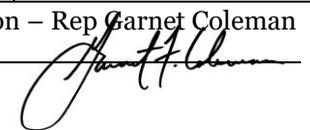
			<p>HB 187 adds language to the Code of Criminal Procedure that defines state represented attorneys as a district, criminal, or county attorney with criminal jurisdiction and excludes assistant prosecuting attorneys. This bill addresses writs being denied by identifying attorneys with the primary responsibility for considering what constitutes evidence that holds 50% or greater burden of proof and filing the writ.</p> <p>The bill provides tools for county and district attorneys to waive procedural barriers and rectify wrongful convictions in the interest of justice in specific cases. Currently, second writs can only be considered in limited circumstances. HB 187 allows courts to consider the merits of or grant relief on previously filed writs for felony cases if it is not the death penalty.</p> <p>As exoneration rates increase statewide, the financial impact on Texas is compounded by holding costs and the highly conservative Texas Department of Criminal Justice data published related to average stays in state-jails and prisons. HB 187 will meaningfully address wrongful convictions while reducing incarceration and exoneration-related expenses for Texas.</p>	
<p>HB 428 By: King, Ken Leach</p>	<p>Relating to health benefit plan coverage for ovarian cancer testing and screening.</p>	<p>Insurance</p> <p>Vote: 8 Ayes, 1 Nays, 0 PNV, 0 Absent</p>	<p>65% of women diagnosed with ovarian cancer will die within the same year. 2015 legislation mandated that the CA-125 blood test, the only test able to detect cancer at the time, be covered by many health benefit plans in the annual well woman exam.</p> <p>HB 428 will add any test or screening approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for the detection of ovarian cancer that a health benefit plan must cover in the well woman exam.</p> <p>HB 428 will provide an opportunity to reduce ovarian cancer-related diagnosis deaths and costs associated with treatment and burial if health benefit plans were to cover the additional tests and screenings.</p>	<p>Favorable Evaluated by: Chelsea Dalton Pederson 512-661-9708 Chelsea@TexasLSG.org</p>
<p>HB 871 By: Morrison</p>	<p>Relating to the municipal fees charged to certain air conditioning and refrigeration contractors.</p>	<p>Urban Affairs</p> <p>Vote: 6 Ayes, 1 Nay, 0 PNV, 2 Absent</p>	<p>Prior to 2018 municipalities issued licenses for heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC-R) contractors and charged licensing fees. The 85th legislature enacted legislation that authorized the Texas Department of Licensing & Regulation to licensed HVAC-R contractors to create uniformity with the license. This statewide license has requirements in place for an applicant to maintain their permit for one year with a \$115 fee. Since the statewide license was enacted municipalities have created their own individual registration or administrative fees for contractors to operate within the city limits. In some metropolitan areas this requires contractors to pay multiple municipal registration fees.</p> <p>HB 871 would prohibit cities from charging licensed HVAC-R contractors a registration fee to perform work within the municipality. This would not prohibit a municipality from charging a building permit fee but would save HVAC-R contractors the additional financial burden of multiple registration fees.</p>	<p>Favorable Evaluated by: Maddox Hilgers (512) 739-4885 Maddox@TexasLSG.org</p>
<p>HB 2089 By: Burrows</p>	<p>Relating to the detection and mitigation of plant pests and diseases.</p>	<p>Agriculture & Livestock</p> <p>Vote: 8 Ayes, 0 Nays,</p>	<p>Invasive species, organisms, plant, and pest diseases are a hindrance to agricultural productivity. Agricultural research has found that early detection of these invasive species allows for cost effective management practices, timely treatment, containment of the disease and better technologies to combat the problem.</p>	<p>Favorable Evaluated by: Victoria McDonough (251)422-0558 Victoria@TexasLSG.org</p>

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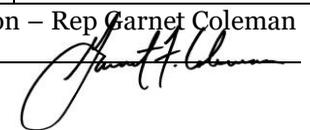
		0 PNV, 1 Absent	<p>HB 2089 establishes an early plant and pest disease detection and surveillance program through cooperative agreements between the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) and institutions of higher education. The program would conduct a full range of activities including field inspection of early detections of newly introduced active invasive organisms. The bill defines plant pest and disease detection and surveillance as the full range of activities undertaken to detect plant pests and disease before a pest or disease becomes established or an outbreak becomes too large and costly to eradicate or control. The institutions of higher education may apply to enter into the agreement by submitting an application to TDA.</p> <p>HB 2089 requires institutions of higher education to submit to the TDA a report describing the purpose and the results of their detection and surveillance of plant pest and disease detection no later than 90 days after the study is completed. After the completion of the study, the TDA is then required to establish a threat identification and mitigation program to determine and address threats to the production of crops. This includes developing action plans to assist in preventing the introduction and spread of a plant pest and disease in this state. HB 2089 also requires that once a year the department submit a report of these action plans, including an account of the money spent, to both the Texas Senate and the House of Representatives.</p> <p>The implementation of the program would help prevent the introduction, establishment, or outbreak of invasive species, organisms, and plant and pest diseases, which would help all agricultural industries flourish.</p>	
HB 1916 By: Turner, Chris Pacheco	Relating to prohibiting certain telemarketing calls by a credit access business.	Business & Industry Vote: 8 Ayes, 1 Nay, 0 PNV, 0 Absent	<p>Credit access businesses (CABs) are credit services that obtain or assist customers to obtain credit from an independent third-party lender in the form of deferred presentment transaction or motor vehicle title loans. Currently in Texas, a loophole exists that allows CABs to contact people who are on the Texas no-call list and concerns have been raised about predatory practices used within the industry.</p> <p>HB 1916 would prohibit CABs or a representative from a CAB from making telemarketing calls to a consumer whose name and telephone number are on the Texas no-call list. The only exceptions to this would be parties who have an existing contract with the CAB or if the call was made to a party whose contract with the CAB has not been terminated for one year. Requiring CABs to respect the no-call list would prevent unsolicited calls and protect vulnerable populations from predatory techniques used to get an individual to agree to an unnecessary or high interest loan.</p>	Favorable Evaluated by: Maddox Hilgers (512) 739-4885 Maddox@TexasLSG.org
HB 402 By: Hernandez	Relating to the use of certain funds derived from criminal asset forfeiture to provide services to domestic victims of trafficking.	Criminal Jurisprudence Vote: 8 Ayes, 0 Nays, 0 PNV, 1 Absent	<p>Texas authorizes courts to seize assets through civil asset forfeiture. Although the original intent of including human trafficking offenses in asset forfeiture was to support programs that provide assistance to survivors, current statute does not permit funds to be used to support-services for these survivors.</p> <p>HB 402 allows state attorneys or the head of law enforcement agencies to use proceeds gained from human trafficking offenses to pay for the cost of a contract with a municipal or county program that will positively impact human trafficking survivors. Since contractual support-services depend on state funding, limited funding often results in revictimization. To remedy the situation, the bill would extend funding from asset forfeiture to services that support children within communities and childcare facilities. These services</p>	Favorable Evaluated by: Chelsea Dalton Pederson 512-661-9708 Chelsea@TexasLSG.org

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			could provide long-term care, expand the creation of drop-in centers, provide educational services, and expand intervention services. HB 402 provides an additional avenue to address the underfunding of these vital programs that foster financial, mental, and emotional recovery amongst vulnerable, and often targeted, victims.	
HB 1603 By: Huberty Spiller	Relating to the use of individual graduation committees and other alternative methods to satisfy certain public high school graduation requirements.	Public Education Votes: 13 Ayes, 0 Nays, 0 PNV, 0 Absent	In 2015, Individual Graduation Committees (IGC) were established to determine whether students who have failed the end-of-course (EOC) assessment for no more than two courses should be eligible to graduate. IGCs apply to students after their 11th-grade year. They have been proven successful in supporting students by considering the entire student's work and assigning remediation work for the subject that the student failed on their EOC assessment. Currently, IGC's are set to expire on September 1, 2023. HB 1603 removes the expiration date of IGC allowing schools to evaluate their students better and make IGCs a permanent part of the public school system. HB 1603 will permanently provide an alternative means of assessing student graduation eligibility, giving students with language barriers, severe testing anxiety, or learning disabilities to stay on the path to graduation.	Favorable Evaluated by: Phuong Nguyen 832-302-9940 Phuong@TexasLSG.org
HB 115 By: Rodriguez Craddick Cole Hinojosa Goodwin	Relating to the exemption from ad valorem taxation of certain property owned by a charitable organization and used in providing housing and related services to certain homeless individuals.	Ways & Means Vote: 11 Ayes 0 Nays 0 PNV 0 Absent	The Tax Code allows charitable organizations such as Mobile Loaves and Fishes to receive limited property tax exemptions for property used to develop housing for people experiencing homelessness. Mobile Loaves and Fishes is currently expanding their operations to include new properties so they can provide an additional 1,400 homes for unhoused people in Texas. Other organizations aimed at reducing homelessness also stand to benefit from receiving tax exemptions for multiple campuses. HB 115 removes language stipulating that the exemption for nonprofit entities using property to create housing services for the homeless can only be applied to a single campus. This will allow nonprofit organizations to receive property tax exemption on multiple properties, expanding access to housing for people experiencing homelessness.	Favorable Evaluated by: Cassidy Kenyon (760) 429-8388 Cassidy@TexasLSG.org
HB 1116 By: Thompson , Ed Oliverson Allen Perez	Relating to toll collection and enforcement on state highway toll lanes by entities other than the Texas Department of Transportation.	Transportation Vote: 13 Ayes, 0 Nays, 0 PNV, 0 Absent	Texas has over a dozen toll road authorities. On some sections of toll roads across Texas, a driver can utilize one road and be unaware of the multiple toll authorities managing different sections. This can cause confusion for drivers who may receive a penalty from more than one authority for having an expired credit card on file or missing a toll tag, resulting in payment failure and late fees. Currently, the first notice of violation is sent through the larger toll agency, generally the TX Department of Transportation, to handle the fines and payments on behalf of the linked toll authority. However, on the second violation notice the penalties are separated by the various regional authorities. This results in drivers unknowingly accruing penalties and fines in more than one jurisdiction. HB 1119 would amend Texas Transportation Code to allow the original invoicing entity to handle the violation until resolution. This bill would decrease confusion and administrative redundancy for both drivers and toll authorities. HB 1119 will also help reduce late fees for drivers who will only need to resolve one notice.	Favorable Evaluated by: Joy Fairchild (713)817-3842 Joy@TexasLSG.org

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<p>HB 1544 By: Guillen</p>	<p>Relating to the eligibility of land to continue to be appraised for ad valorem tax purposes as qualified open-space land if the land is temporarily used for sand mining operations; authorizing a fee.</p>	<p>Natural Resources Vote: 9 Ayes, 0 Nays, 0 PNV, 2 Absent</p>	<p>HB 1544 incentivizes the reclamation of land temporarily being used for sand mining operations, used for oil and gas production and concrete construction on land near residential or municipal areas that overlie the Carrizo Aquifer in Atascosa County. Sand mining can strip the land of vegetation and water permeability, which are essential for recharging groundwater to the aquifer and maintaining the land's ability to support agriculture, livestock, and wildlife. This bill authorizes that the specified agricultural lands temporarily used for sand mining can maintain certain open-space property tax exemptions if the landowner intends to return the land to primarily agricultural use and, within one year of the start of mine operations, meets land reclamation standards to be determined by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) using best practices set by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.</p> <p>The bill lays out a schedule for which the landowner must notify the county's chief appraiser of their intent to undergo reclamation and apply to the executive director of the TCEQ for a determination letter stating whether reclamation standards were met, and for the TCEQ to notify both the landowner and the appraiser of that decision, which may be appealed. Provisions only apply to sand mine operations that begin before the act's effective date.</p> <p>HB 1544 encourages mine operators to take responsible steps to preserve and restore natural resources. Reclamation would improve recharge to the Carrizo Aquifer, benefitting not only the residents of Atascosa County, but also the 60+ other Texas counties that use this aquifer for water supply.</p>	<p>Favorable Evaluated by: Hannah Hall (832) 425-1224 Hannah@TexasLSG.org</p>
<p>HB 707 By: Moody</p>	<p>Relating to a study on expanding recovery housing in this state.</p>	<p>Public Health 11 Ayes, 0 Nays, 0 PNV, 0 Absent</p>	<p>Recovery housing is a lifesaving option for people entering into recovery from substance use disorders. Recovery housing allows for individuals to have stable living conditions as well as an introduction to community support while in recovery. There is a need to have a formal study conducted to determine the status of recovery housing in the state as well as any opportunities and challenges to expanding recovery housing in Texas. HB 707 will perform the following functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a definition of recovery housing. • Delegate that the Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) will conduct a study to evaluate the overall status, opportunities, challenges, and current needs to expand recovery housing in Texas. <p>Recovery housing allows for a form of stable, consistent housing during a difficult time in a person's life. Texas would significantly benefit from this study which could lead to the development and expansion of quality recovery housing.</p>	<p>Favorable Evaluated by: Devan Daniel (419) 566-5465 Devan@TexasLSG.org</p>
<p>HB 766 By: Harless</p>	<p>Relating to the entry into the Texas Crime Information Center of certain information regarding orders imposing a condition of bond</p>	<p>Homeland Security and Public Safety Vote: 9 Ayes 0 Nays 0 PNV 0 Absent</p>	<p>Peace officers report they frequently encounter individuals released on bond when responding to reports of violence or domestic violence calls and are not fully aware of the situation they are encountering. This creates a disadvantage when peace officers engage with these individuals and hinders their ability to not only protect themselves, but the vulnerable individuals who need law enforcement intervention.</p> <p>HB 766 requires a magistrate, sheriff, and court clerk to update the bond conditions for people accused of committing violent crimes in the Texas Crime Information Center (TCIC) database maintained by the Department of Public Safety. Upon the issuance of a bond, these officials would be required to update the database with personal and identifying information about the bonded person, the name and address of the</p>	<p>Favorable Evaluated by: Cassidy Kenyon (760) 429-8388 Cassidy@TexasLSG.org</p>

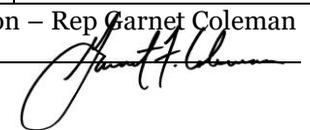
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	in a criminal case involving a violent offense.		<p>person the bond is aimed to protect, the issued date of the release order, and the court releasing the defendant. The sheriff must enter the information into TCIC, make a good faith effort to notify the alleged perpetrator and alleged victim of the offense by phone to inform them of the bond conditions, and send a copy of the order to the bonded person and alleged victim no later than the next business day. If a magistrate revokes, modifies, or dismisses the charges leading to the conditions of a bond, they must update the sheriff with information that must be updated by the sheriff in TCIC no later than the next day after changes are made.</p> <p>Additionally, the bill requires DPS to enable TCIC to store information on the provisions in the bill and create a form to be used by magistrates and sheriffs for necessary data collection.</p>	
HB 786 By: Oliverson Tinderholt Morales, Eddie	Relating to required cardiopulmonary resuscitation training for telecommunicators .	<p>Homeland Security and Public Safety</p> <p>Vote: 9 Ayes 0 Nays 0 PNV 0 Absent</p>	<p>Every year, over 350,000 cardiac arrests occur outside hospitals. The human brain can only withstand 7 to 10 minutes without oxygen before brain death is imminent. Performing CPR in the first five minutes of cardiac arrest almost doubles chances of survival, but ambulances often take longer to arrive, and many do not receive the intervention necessary for preventing long-lasting health impacts or death.</p> <p>To lessen negative health outcomes and preventable deaths from cardiac arrest, HB 786 requires emergency dispatch telecommunicator training for coaching bystanders to perform CPR on people experiencing cardiac arrest. Training must align with nationally recognized cardiovascular care guidelines, recognition protocols for identifying cardiac arrest, and provide instruction on best practices for providing compression-only CPR to 911 callers. Telecommunicators must obtain this certification as part of their onboarding training, and then once every two years as part of continuing education requirements.</p> <p>Texans experiencing cardiac arrest will have a better chance of survival if emergency dispatchers are adequately trained in coaching bystanders to administer compression-only CPR.</p>	Favorable Evaluated by: Cassidy Kenyon (760) 429-8388 Cassidy@TexasLSG.org
HB 79 By: Murr	Relating to associate judges for guardianship proceedings and protective services proceedings in certain courts.	<p>Judiciary & Civil Jurisprudence</p> <p>Vote: 9 Ayes, 0 Nays, 0 PNV, 0 Absent</p>	<p>Currently in Texas, guardianship cases are heard by statutory probate courts, constitutional county courts, or statutory court-at-law. Only statutory probate courts have skilled staff who are trained to review and make best interest decisions for individuals who are under guardianship in the state of Texas. These courts are only located in 10 of the state's largest 15 counties. The remaining 244 counties in Texas without a statutory probate court to preside over guardianship cases are heard by either a county court-at-law judge or the county judge.</p> <p>HB 79 establishes a system of regional specialized guardianship courts with staff and judges who are adequately trained and knowledgeable on how to handle guardianship cases. HB 79 allows for the current presiding judges in the counties without statutory probate courts to assess whether it would be beneficial to the county to have these specialty courts and assess whether funds are available to cover the costs of these courts. Once a need has been established, the presiding judge then appoints the associate judge from a list that the Office of Court Administration (OCA) provides. Under HB 79, OCA can contact available county, state, and federal agencies to gather the necessary funds for these courts to be established.</p>	Favorable Evaluated by: Victoria McDonough (251)422-0558 Victoria@TexasLSG.org



			HB 79 would assist smaller counties in providing assistance with guardianship cases with staff that have knowledge of these cases and would ensure the best care is given to the individuals who are under guardianship in the state of Texas.	
HB 885 By: Harris Ellzey Dominguez	Relating to the requirements for a junior college district to receive approval from the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board to offer baccalaureate degree programs.	Higher Education 10 Ayes, 0 Nays, 0 PNV, 1 Absent	Navarro county faced a significant demand for nurses during the COVID-19 pandemic. This nurse shortage was already an issue due to the population growth. Navarro College has an established associate's nursing degree program and would be able to effectively transition into offering a Bachelor of Science in nursing degree (BSN). An affordable BSN program in Navarro county would increase accessibility for new nurses to enter the workforce and address the nurse shortage. Currently, the Education Code allows for junior colleges to be approved to offer bachelor's degree programs if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The junior college district meets or exceeds the threshold of \$6.0 billion taxable property value the preceding year of seeking approval. Received a positive assessment of the district's overall financial health from the coordinating board. HB 885 would exclude Navarro College from the threshold of \$6.0 billion and would allow for the institution to offer a BSN program.	Favorable Evaluated by: Devan Daniel (419) 566-5465 Devan@TexasLSG.org
HB 375 By: Smith Guillen	Relating to the prosecution of the offense of continuous sexual abuse of young child or disabled individual; creating a criminal offense.	Criminal Jurisprudence Vote: 8 Ayes, 1 Nays, 0 PNV, 0 Absent	HB 375 expands the current crime of continuous sexual abuse of a child to also include disabled individuals. Currently, the continuous sexual abuse of a child as a first-degree felony; punishable by a 5-to 99-year sentence with the optional fine of up to \$10,000. The bill defines disabled individuals as a person with developmental and intellectual disabilities, with traumatic brain injuries, or those unable to protect themselves from harm or to provide food, shelter, or medical care for themselves. These disabled individuals are vulnerable and deserve extra protection under the law. HB 375 seeks to decrease the number of cases for sexual abuse of a disabled individual and hold those who do accountable.	Favorable Evaluated by: Chelsea Dalton Pederson 512-661-9708 Chelsea@TexasLSG.org
HB 2004 By: Ashby White Bailes Anderson Toth	Relating to a limitation on liability and sanctions in connection with certain prescribed burns.	Agriculture & Livestock Vote: 8 Ayes, 0 Nays, 0 PNV, 1 Absent	Certified and insured prescribed burn managers, also known as burn bosses, play a critical role in the management of land in preventing catastrophic wildfires and restoring soil health. However, with Texas' rapidly growing population, the guidelines that were put in place for prescribed burning need to be updated. It has become increasingly difficult to perform prescribed managed burns without downwind smoke becoming an issue for drivers, homeowners, and landowners, causing lawsuits and the filing of insurance claims. The result of this has led to numerous insurance companies leaving the state, which has threatened the prescribed burn managers' ability to do their job. HB 2004 seeks to limit liability for certified and insured prescribed burn managers by amending the Natural Resources Code, by stating that they are not liable for property damage, personal injury, or death caused by smoke that occurs more than 300 feet away. The prescribed burn manager would still bear liability in cases of gross negligence or in instances of escaped fires. This bill also ensures that no department or state agency takes disciplinary action against a certified individual on an unfounded nuisance complaint.	Favorable Evaluated by: Victoria McDonough (251)422-0558 Victoria@TexasLSG.org



			This bill would give protections to certified and insured prescribed burn managers so that they can effectively execute their job duties and perform a natural and effective way to reduce wildfire loads across the state and promote healthy soil quality and health in the forests and our environment.	
HB 1419 By: Hull White Patterson Morales, Eddie Price	Relating to the duties of a law enforcement agency regarding missing children and missing persons and to the duties of a justice of the peace or other investigator regarding unidentified bodies.	Homeland Security and Public Safety Vote: 9 Ayes 0 Nays 0 PNV 0 Absent	<p>Every year, thousands of people are reported missing and thousands of unidentified remains are discovered in Texas. Many families spend large quantities of time and resources attempting to locate missing people only to find out their loved ones' remains were unidentified in a morgue for years. However, medical examiners are not currently required to enter important information into registries or databases that may help families get closure by connecting missing people with unidentified remains.</p> <p>HB 1419 helps Texas families by requiring law enforcement entities and medical examiners to input information to The National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs) database, which is federally-funded and available for state use at no cost. Medical examiners around the country can enter all available identifying information related to discovered remains, which can sometimes be matched to missing persons reports inputted by . The database is publicly available so families can search the information and attempt to connect remains with missing people using available identifiers. HB 1419 requires that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical examiners and justices of the peace must input all available identifying features such as dental records, fingerprints, physical characteristics, and descriptions of the clothing worn when last seen. • Law enforcement must enter missing persons information into NamUs including all available information describing any person reasonably believed to have taken the missing person, provide a notification to the family of the victim when they do so, and update the database accordingly if a missing person is found. • This information must be entered into NamUs no later than 10 days after identifying information is available but no later than 60 days after the death certificate is signed. <p>By requiring medical examiners and law enforcement agencies to enter information into the NamUs database, families will have a better chance of getting closure on missing loved ones and state resources will be utilized more efficiently.</p>	Favorable Evaluated by: Cassidy Kenyon (760) 429-8388 Cassidy@TexasLSG.org
HB 2536 By: Krause Cook Swanson Neave	Relating to neglect of a child and the grounds for termination of a parent-child relationship and possession of a child by the Department of Family and Protective Services.	Juvenile Justice and Family Issues 9 Ayes, 0 Nays, 0 PNV, 0 Absent	<p>HB 2536 would prohibit the termination of a parent-child relationship and prohibit the Department of Family and Protective Services to take possession of a child based on the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sought alternative opinions from other medical providers regarding a child's medical care. • Transferred a child's medical care to a new provider or facility. <p>HB 2536 would also dictate that those actions would not be used as evidence of neglect of the child. HB 2536 would ensure that families with medically vulnerable children are protected while seeking the best medical care for their child.</p>	Favorable Evaluated by: Devan Daniel (419) 566-5465 Devan@TexasLSG.org

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