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# HOUSE RESEARCH ORGANIZATION

## daily floor report

Friday, April 28, 2023  
88th Legislature, Number 52  
The House convenes at 9 a.m.  
Part Three

Four bills are on the Major State Calendar, two resolutions are on the Constitutional Amendments Calendar, and 53 bills are on the General State Calendar for second reading consideration today. The table of contents for Part Three of today's *Daily Floor Report* appears on the following page.

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Alma Allen  
Chairman  
88(R) - 52

## HOUSE RESEARCH ORGANIZATION

Daily Floor Report

Friday, April 28, 2023

88th Legislature, Number 52

Part 3

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- SUBJECT:** Amending grievance procedures for parental rights violation claims
- COMMITTEE:** Public Education — committee substitute recommended
- VOTE:** 10 ayes — Buckley, Allison, Cunningham, Cody Harris, Harrison, Hefner, Hinojosa, K. King, Schaefer, Talarico
- 0 nays
- 3 absent — Allen, Dutton, Longoria
- WITNESSES:** For —Mary Elizabeth Castle, Texas Values; Meredith Bowman; Hollie Plemons (*Registered, but did not testify*: Paige Williams, Texas Classroom Teachers Association; Paula Hilliard, Texas Education 911; Mark Terry, Texas Elementary Principals and Supervisors Association; Linda Litzinger, Texas Parent to Parent; Michael Belsick; Aileen Blachowski; Robert Hilliard; Tom Nobis)
- Against — None
- On —Mary Lowe, Families Engaged; Deborah Simmons; (*Registered, but did not testify*: Eric Marin, TEA; Terrie Chumchal; Charles Cooper)
- BACKGROUND:** Some have suggested that grievance procedure requirements for public school districts should be revised to ensure parent grievances are considered in a timely manner.
- DIGEST:** CSHB 3315 would create requirements for the grievance procedure for parental rights violations that the board of trustees of each school district is required to adopt to address such complaints.
- The bill would establish that a parent would be required to file a complaint in writing with the principal of their child's school. This complaint would have to be considered timely regardless of when the conduct giving rise to the complaint occurred if the complaint alleged a violation of law or board policy that was continuous or ongoing.

If the principal did not grant the requested relief, the parent could appeal to the district superintendent or the superintendent's designee, which would include a review of all documents considered by the principal.

If the superintendent or designee did not grant the requested relief, the parent could appeal to the district's board of trustees. The appeal would include a review of all documents considered by the principal and the superintendent or the superintendent's designee. Unless both the parent and the board agreed on an alternate timeline, a final decision would be required to be made within 120 days. If the board did not render a final decision by that time, the board would be required to immediately render a final decision in favor of the parent.

If the requested relief was not granted, the parent would be notified of their right to file an appeal with the commissioner.

CSHB 3315 would require school districts to have:

- posted a notice with clear instructions for filing complaints in a prominent location on its website; and
- provided a notice of grievance procedure to the parent of each student at the beginning of the school year and on request.

Texas Education Agency would be required to adopt a model grievance procedure for use by school districts under this section and post on the agency's website a copy of the model grievance procedure and general guidelines regarding how a parent may file a complaint with a school district or appeal a district's decision to the commissioner.

The bill would apply beginning with the 2023-2024 school year.

This bill would take immediate effect if finally passed by a two-thirds record vote of the membership of each house. Otherwise, it would take effect September 1, 2023.

- SUBJECT:** Requiring sheriffs to provide certain documents for county jail prisoners
- COMMITTEE:** County Affairs — favorable, without amendment
- VOTE:** 8 ayes — Neave Criado, Stucky, Gerdes, J. Jones, Orr, Rosenthal, Slaton, Tinderholt
- 0 nays
- 1 absent — Schatzline
- WITNESSES:** For — (*Registered, but did not testify:* Hannah Gill, NAMI Texas; Lauren Rose, Texas Network of Youth Services)
- Against — None
- On — Rebekah Chenelle, Dallas County Commissioners Court  
(*Registered, but did not testify:* Preston Streufert, Texas Juvenile Justice Department)
- BACKGROUND:** Concerns have been raised that children released from Texas Juvenile Justice Department (TJJD) facilities and prisoners released from county jail who do not have basic identification documents experience additional barriers to reentry.
- DIGEST:** HB 2959 would require a sheriff to provide certain documents to prisoners in county jail. Before discharging a prisoner serving a sentence in a county jail, the sheriff would be required to determine whether the prisoner had a valid license or personal identification certificate. If the prisoner did not have either document, the sheriff would be required to submit a request for the issuance of a personal identification certificate to the Department of Public Safety (DPS). HB 2959 would require the sheriff to submit such a request for a certificate on intake of the prisoner to enable the sheriff to provide the prisoner with a personal identification certificate when the prisoner was discharged.

The bill would require the Commission on Jail Standards, the Department of Public Safety, and the vital statistics unit of the Department of State Health Services (DSHS) to adopt a memorandum of understanding that established the responsibilities of the sheriff, DPS, and the DSHS regarding the issuance of a personal identification certificate to a prisoner.

The sheriff or county commissioners court would be required to reimburse DPS or DSHS for costs incurred in performing their applicable responsibilities. The sheriff could charge a prisoner for the costs incurred or fees for obtaining a personal identification certificate or license.

HB 2959 also would require the sheriff to determine whether a prisoner had a certified copy of the prisoner's birth certificate and social security card. If a prisoner did not have either document, the sheriff would be required to submit a request for documentation to the appropriate entity for the purposes of supplying the prisoner with the applicable document when the prisoner was discharged from the jail.

The bill would not apply to a prisoner who was not legally present in the United State or was not a resident of the state before the prisoner was placed in county jail.

Additionally, HB 2959 would amend provisions relating to the time frame in which TJJD would be required to submit a request for identification documents for a child under TJJD supervision who did not have a valid license, personal identification certificate, birth certificate, or social security card. Rather than submit a request for applicable documents as soon as practicable, TJJD would be required to submit a request for personal documents upon intake of the child.

HB 2959 would take immediate effect if finally passed by a two-thirds record vote of the membership of each house. Otherwise, it would take effect September 1, 2023. The bill would apply only to the discharge of a prisoner that occurred on or after December 1, 2023.

- SUBJECT:** Revising provisions related to the offense of theft of service
- COMMITTEE:** Criminal Jurisprudence — favorable, without amendment
- VOTE:** 9 ayes — Moody, Cook, Bhojani, Bowers, Darby, Harrison, Leach, C. Morales, Schatzline
- 0 nays
- WITNESSES:** For — Stephanie Gharakhanian, Travis County District Attorney’s Office (*Registered, but did not testify*); M. Paige Williams, Dallas County Criminal District Attorney John Creuzot; James Parnell, Dallas Police Association; David Batton, Harris County Deputies Organization FOP 39; Tiana Sanford, Montgomery County District Attorney’s Office; AJ Louderback, Texas Sheriffs Regional Alliance)
- Against — None
- BACKGROUND:** Concerns have been raised that requirements in Texas law may conflict related to the sending of a demand for payment letter when attempting to recover money owed for services rendered.
- DIGEST:** HB 2897 would expand the eligible sources of mailing addresses that could be used by an individual attempting to send the demand for payment notice necessary to establish a theft of service offense. Allowable mailing address sources would include:
- records of the person whose service was secured; or
  - if the actor secured performance of service by issuing or passing a check or similar sight order for the payment of money, using the actor's address shown on the check or order, or on the records of the bank or other drawee on which the check or order was drawn.
- The bill would take effect September 1, 2023 and would apply to an offense that occurred on or after the effective date.

- SUBJECT:** Removing requirements that private schools post certain signs
- COMMITTEE:** Public Education — committee substitute recommended
- VOTE:** 9 ayes — Buckley, Allison, Cunningham, Cody Harris, Harrison, Hefner, K. King, Schaefer, Talarico
- 1 nay — Hinojosa
- 3 absent — Allen, Dutton, Longoria
- WITNESSES:** For — Leanne Messer, Houston Christian High School; Laura Colangelo, Texas Private Schools Association (*Registered, but did not testify*: Mary Lowe, Families Engaged; Jennifer Allmon, The Texas Catholic Conference of Bishops; and 12 individuals)
- Against — (*Registered, but did not testify*: Tricia Cave, Association of Texas Professional Educators; Barry Haenisch, Texas Association of Community Schools; Casey McCreary, Texas Association of School Administrators; Raif Calvert, Texas Association of School Boards; Cynthia Van Maanen, Travis County Democratic Party; and 20 individuals)
- On — (*Registered, but did not testify*: Eric Marin, TEA; Kristin McGuire, Texas Education Agency)
- BACKGROUND:** Some have suggested that private schools should be exempt from the requirement for schools to display certain signs related to human trafficking, as these schools are regulated differently.
- DIGEST:** CSHB 4070 would remove the requirement that private schools post certain signs related to human trafficking.
- This bill would take immediate effect if finally passed by a two-thirds record vote of the membership of each house. Otherwise, it would take effect September 1, 2023.

- SUBJECT:** Extending certain health care provider participation programs
- COMMITTEE:** County Affairs — committee substitute recommended
- VOTE:** 6 ayes — Neave Criado, Stucky, Gerdes, J. Jones, Orr, Rosenthal
- 2 nays — Slaton, Tinderholt
- 1 absent — Schatzline
- WITNESSES:** For — (*Registered, but did not testify:* Anthony Haley, Baylor Scott & White Health System; Stacy Wilson, Children’s Hospital Association of Texas; Travis Richmond, CHRISTUS Health; Paul Sugg, Harris County Commissioners Court; Juliana Cruz Kerker, HCA Healthcare; Tim Ottinger, St. Luke’s Health; Meredith Cooke, Texas Children’s Hospital; Joel Ballew, Texas Health Resources; Jennifer Banda, Texas Hospital Association; Elisa Hernandez, University Medical Center of El Paso)
- Against — None
- BACKGROUND:** Some have suggested that there is a need to extend the operation of certain health care provider participation programs.
- DIGEST:** CSHB 3456 would extend certain hospital districts’ health care provider participation programs until December 31, 2027, including:
- the Dallas County Hospital District;
  - the Tarrant County Hospital District;
  - the Bexar County Hospital District;
  - the El Paso County Hospital District;
  - certain hospital districts in counties bordering Oklahoma; and
  - hospital districts in counties with a population greater than 800,000 that was not included in the boundaries of a hospital district before September 1, 2003.

The bill also would extend the Harris County Hospital District’s health care provider participation program until December 31, 2025.

Under the bill, certain provisions related to the extension of health care provider participation programs would apply only to a hospital district, county, or municipality that was not authorized to create such a program, rather than one that was not participating in such a program.

The bill would repeal a provision regarding the expiration of a local governments authority to operate a health care provider participation program.

The bill would take immediate effect if finally passed by a two-thirds record vote of the membership of each house. Otherwise, it would take effect September 1, 2023.

NOTES:

According to the Legislative Budget Board, the fiscal implications of CSHB 3456 could not be determined because it was unknown which jurisdictions would be affected.

- SUBJECT:** Adjusting requirements for borrowers for closing a home equity loan
- COMMITTEE:** Pensions, Investments & Financial Services — favorable, without amendment
- VOTE:** 7 ayes — Capriglione, Bhojani, Bryant, Leo-Wilson, Plesa, VanDeaver, Vo  
0 nays  
2 absent — Lambert, Frazier
- WITNESSES:** None
- BACKGROUND:** Some have suggested that in-person provisions on closing on a home equity loan should be revised to account for circumstances including military duties, verified disabilities, quarantine needs, and incarceration.
- DIGEST:** HB 264 would allow a borrower, in lieu of closing a home equity loan at the office of a lender, attorney, or title company, to close the loan from a remote location using remote online notarization. A loan also could be closed through an agent who:
- was acting under a durable power of attorney that expressly granted the agent the authority to engage in a home equity loan transaction on behalf of the borrower, regardless of where the borrower signed the power of attorney; and
  - appeared in person for the closing at the office of the lender, attorney, or title company on behalf of the borrower.
- The authorization would apply to the closing of a home equity loan by a borrower who was located outside of the state at the time of the closing and was:
- a member of the U.S. armed forces on active duty;
  - an officer of the Commissioned Corps of the U.S. Public Health Service on active duty;

- a member of reserve components of the U.S. armed forces on active duty;
- the spouse or surviving spouse of the first, second, or third persons listed above; or
- a civilian employee of the federal government who was employed by, serving with, or accompanying the U.S. armed forces, if the employee was assigned to a foreign country or a vessel or unit of the U.S. armed forces.

The authorization also would apply to a borrower who was unable to travel to the closing due to incarceration or house arrest.

In the case that a borrower had a disability that prohibited travel or was quarantined to protect the borrower's health or the health of others, the authorization would apply to the borrower only if the borrower had a written letter of verification from a physician.

The bill would add conforming language to the statutory durable power of attorney form and the form for certification of durable power of attorney by an agent. The bill also would specify that home equity loan transactions fall under the category of real property transactions in the statutory durable power of attorney form.

HB 264 would take effect January 1, 2024, but only if the constitutional amendment proposed by the 88th Legislature was approved by voters. If the constitutional amendment was not approved, the bill would have no effect. The bill would apply only to a durable power of attorney executed on or after the effective date.

NOTES:

The constitutional amendment authorizing HB 264 is HJR 20, which was on the daily House calendar for second reading consideration on April 27, 2023.

- SUBJECT:** Expanding membership of the Texas Medical Disclosure Panel
- COMMITTEE:** Judiciary & Civil Jurisprudence — favorable, without amendment
- VOTE:** 7 ayes — Leach, Julie Johnson, Flores, Moody, Murr, Schofield, Vasut  
1 nay — Slawson  
1 absent — Davis
- WITNESSES:** For — Lisa McGiffert, Patient Safety Action Network; Ware Wendell, Texas Watch; Kay Van Wey (*Registered, but did not testify*: Carol Sims)  
  
Against — (*Registered, but did not testify*: Ray Sullivan, American Property and Casualty Insurance Association; Adam Cahn)
- BACKGROUND:** Concerns have been raised that the Texas Medical Disclosure Panel, responsible for developing the informed consent notices physicians must give to patients about medical treatments and procedures, does not include patient advocates.
- DIGEST:** HB 148 would add two members representing the public to the Texas Medical Disclosure Panel. At least one member representing the public would be required to have a background in health literacy. Members representing the public could not be:
- registered lobbyists;
  - health care providers or the spouse of a health care provider; or
  - a person who works in any health care-related field, including health insurance.
- Preference would be given to persons with experience advocating for the public interest.
- Current provisions related to the appointment of three panel members licensed to practice law also would be revised to require that at least one

appointee was board certified in personal injury trial law and at least one was board certified in health law.

Conforming changes would be made to reflect the current name of the Health and Human Services Commission and to clarify references related to the commissioner of the Health and Human Services Commission.

The bill would take effect September 1, 2023 and would require the executive commissioner of the Health and Human Services Commission to appoint new members to the panel no later than January 1, 2024.

SUBJECT: Amending certain requirements for jury sequestration in criminal cases

COMMITTEE: Criminal Jurisprudence — favorable, without amendment

VOTE: 9 ayes — Moody, Cook, Bhojani, Bowers, Darby, Harrison, Leach, C. Morales, Schatzline

0 nays

WITNESSES: For — (*Registered, but did not testify*: Thomas Parkinson)

Against — None

On — Larry Phillips (*Registered, but did not testify*: Kevin Hale, Libertarian Party of Texas; Joyce H; Mary Palmer)

BACKGROUND: Some have suggested that certain judges do not have adequate discretion regarding approval of sequestration requests and that a deadline for such requests could benefit courts and jurors.

DIGEST: HB 469 would require that a court hold a hearing to determine whether good cause existed to order the jury not to separate following a motion of either party requesting jury sequestration. Upon finding good cause, the court would be required to order the jury not to separate. The bill would require that a sequestration motion be filed by the party making the request no less than 10 days before the date jury selection began unless the requesting party showed good cause for filing after that period. The bill would make conforming changes throughout.

The bill would take effect September 1, 2023, and would apply only to a criminal proceeding that commenced on or after the effective date of the bill.

**SUBJECT:** Repealing a provision related to the transportation of horsemeat

**COMMITTEE:** Agriculture & Livestock — favorable, without amendment

**VOTE:** 6 ayes — Cain, Anderson, Bernal, Goodwin, Thimesch, Wilson  
0 nays  
3 absent — Cody Harris, Kitzman, Rosenthal

**WITNESSES:** For — (*Registered, but did not testify:* Thomas Parkinson)  
Against — (*Registered, but did not testify:* Alex Gamez, Humane Society)

**BACKGROUND:** Some have suggested that certain provisions related to the transportation of large quantities of horsemeat can create unnecessary economic burdens and may be an inefficient use of enforcement resources.

**DIGEST:** HB 3419 would repeal a provision of the Agriculture Code stating that the transportation of horsemeat between 10 p.m. and 4 a.m. is prima facie evidence of an offense, unless the horsemeat is in individual packages or containers of less than five pounds and plainly labeled “horsemeat.”

The bill would take effect September 1, 2023.

- SUBJECT:** Prohibiting extended detainment of defendants in jail pending trial
- COMMITTEE:** Criminal Jurisprudence — committee substitute recommended
- VOTE:** 5 ayes — Moody, Bhojani, Bowers, Harrison, C. Morales  
4 nays — Cook, Darby, Leach, Schatzline
- WITNESSES:** For — Lauren Johnson, ACLU of Texas (*Registered, but did not testify*: Adam Haynes, Conference of Urban Counties; Jim Allison, County Judges and Commissioners Association of Texas; Rebekah Chenelle, Dallas County Commissioners Court; Elisa M. Tamayo, El Paso County; Rachel Barr, Texas Appleseed; Justin Martinez, Texas Center for Justice and Equity; Shea Place, Texas Criminal Defense Lawyers Association; Sarah Mae Jennings, Texas Fair Defense Project; Nikki Pressley, Texas Public Policy Foundation)  
  
Against — (*Registered, but did not testify*: John Wilkerson, Texas Municipal Police Association; John Chancellor, Texas Police Chiefs Association)
- BACKGROUND:** Some have suggested that a maximum term of confinement for defendants awaiting trial could help ensure protection against unlawful detainment.
- DIGEST:** CSHB 476 would prohibit the detainment of a defendant who was detained in jail pending trial for a cumulative period of time that exceeded the maximum term of confinement that could be imposed upon conviction of the alleged offense. CSHB 476 would not apply to a defendant who was:
- being evaluated for competency or subject to an order of commitment;
  - charged with a class C misdemeanor for public intoxication and no other offense; or
  - charged with any other class C misdemeanor if the defendant was also being detained due to an outstanding warrant for any offense.

The bill would apply only to a person who was arrested on or after the effective date of the bill.

The bill would take effect September 1, 2023.

- SUBJECT:** Allowing schools to schedule assessments around certain holy days
- COMMITTEE:** Public Education — committee substitute recommended
- VOTE:** 8 ayes — Buckley, Allison, Cunningham, Cody Harris, Hefner, Hinojosa, K. King, Talarico
- 2 nays — Harrison, Schaefer
- 3 absent — Allen, Dutton, Longoria
- WITNESSES:** For — Katie Fruge, Christian Life Commission; Jamila English, Emgage; Sharyn Vane, Jewish Federation of Greater Austin, Austin Jewish Community; Shariq Ghani, Minaret Foundation; Jennifer Allmon, The Texas Catholic Conference of Bishops (*Registered, but did not testify*: Gamal Abdel-Hafiz, Islamic Association of Lewisville/Flower Mound; Sohail Syed, Islamic Society of Greater Houston; Lesley Rivas, Mexican American School Boards Association; Alejandro Pena, Texas American Federation of Teachers (Texas AFT); Paige Williams, Texas Classroom Teachers Association; Carisa Lopez, Texas Freedom Network; Joshua Houston, Texas Impact; Bryce Adams, Texas Public Charter Schools Association; Dee Carney, Texas School Alliance; Carrie Griffith, Texas State Teachers Association; Imad Ahmed; Susana Carranza; Mohamed Elibiary; Susan Stewart)
- Against — None
- On — (*Registered, but did not testify*: Eric Marin, TEA; Iris Tian, Texas Education Agency)
- BACKGROUND:** Concerns have been raised that state-mandated assessments scheduled on religious holy days could place students in difficult situations.
- DIGEST:** HB 1883 would define a "religious holy day or period of observance" as a holy day or period of holy days observed by a religion whose places of worship were exempt from property taxation, including All Saint's Day, Christmas Day, Diwali, Eid al-Adha, Eid al-Fitr, Good Friday,

Immaculate Conception, Passover, Rosh Hashanah, Vaisakhi, Vesak, and Yom Kippur.

A school district's board of trustees or an open-enrollment charter school's governing body could make considerations for the above days and periods of observance likely to be observed by its students for the administration of assessments during that school year, with certain restrictions.

In establishing a school calendar, a board of trustees or governing body would be required to provide for alternative assessment dates for a student who was absent from school to observe a religious holy day or period of observance. The Texas Education Agency could adopt rules as necessary to ensure these provisions.

The bill would apply beginning with the 2023-24 school year.

The bill would take immediate effect if finally passed by a two-thirds record vote of the membership of each house. Otherwise, it would take effect September 1, 2023.

SUBJECT: Creating a study on the removal of carrizo cane at the Texas border

COMMITTEE: Agriculture & Livestock — committee substitute recommended

VOTE: 7 ayes — Cain, Anderson, Goodwin, Cody Harris, Rosenthal, Thimesch,  
Wilson

0 nays

2 absent — Bernal, Kitzman

WITNESSES: For — (*Registered, but did not testify*: Charles Maley, South Texans  
Property Rights Association)

Against — None

On — Bryan Gentsch, Texas State Soil and Water Conservation Board  
(*Registered, but did not testify*: John Foster, Johnny Oswald, State Soil  
and Water Conservation Board)

BACKGROUND: Some have suggested that removal of carrizo cane, a non-native plant  
species of giant reed commonly found along the Rio Grande, could aid  
law enforcement at the Texas-Mexico border and increase the availability  
of drinking and irrigation water for border communities.

DIGEST: HB 2568 would require the State Soil and Water Conservation Board to  
conduct a study the extent of the growth of carrizo cane along the Rio  
Grande. In conducting the study, the board would determine:

- the acreage of carrizo cane remaining along the Rio Grande;
- the amount of water consumed by carrizo cane along the Rio Grande; and
- the program's cost of eliminating the carrizo cane identified in the study.

The board would be required to report the results of the study and any  
recommendations to the governor, lieutenant governor, the speaker of the  
House, and standing committees of both houses with jurisdiction over

natural resources by January 1st, 2025. The provisions of the bill would expire February 1, 2025.

This bill would take effect September 1, 2023.

**NOTES:** The Legislative Budget Board estimates that the bill would have a negative impact of \$1,481,349 through the biennium.

- SUBJECT:** Amending eligibility requirements for teacher loan repayment program
- COMMITTEE:** Higher Education — favorable, without amendment
- VOTE:** 8 ayes — Kuempel, Paul, Burns, Clardy, Cole, Howard, Lalani, Raney  
0 nays  
3 absent — Bucy, Burrows, M. González
- WITNESSES:** For — (*Registered, but did not testify:* Will Holleman, Raise Your Hand Texas)  
Against — None
- BACKGROUND:** Under Education Code sec. 61.9839(a), an eligible person may continue to receive loan repayment assistance if the person continues to teach in a public school that receives certain federal funding after the first four years of required teaching service.  
  
Some have suggested that certain requirements based on a teacher's place of employment should be amended for the Math and Science Scholars Loan Repayment Program to help address teacher shortages.
- DIGEST:** HB 2672 would specify that, under certain conditions, a person eligible for the Math and Science Scholars Loan Repayment Program could continue to receive the same amount of loan repayment assistance received during the first four consecutive years of required teaching service if the person continued to teach in any public school, rather than only those that received federal funding under Title I, Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, in accordance with board rules for the prescribed number of consecutive school years occurring immediately after the first four consecutive years of teaching service. The bill would make conforming changes throughout.  
  
The bill would remove certain provisions regarding repayment based on continued employment at an eligible school.

As soon as practicable after the effective date of the bill, the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board would be required to adopt rules to administer these changes.

The bill would take effect September 1, 2023, and would apply to a loan payment assistance agreement entered into on or after the effective date of the bill.

- SUBJECT:** Allowing both adoptive parents to consent for a child’s Medicaid services
- COMMITTEE:** Human Services — favorable, without amendment
- VOTE:** 9 ayes — Frank, Rose, Campos, Hull, Klick, Manuel, Noble, Ramos, Shaheen  
0 nays
- WITNESSES:** For — Chris Fails (*Registered, but did not testify*: Andrea Sparks, Buckner International; Michelle Evans)  
Against — None  
On — Brock Boudreau, DFPS
- BACKGROUND:** Concerns have been raised that only one legally authorized representative may consent to medical decisions on a child’s behalf if the child is eligible for Medicaid and adopted from the conservatorship of the Department of Family and Protective Services (DFPS).
- DIGEST:** HB 2933 would require the Health and Human Services Commission to collaborate with DFPS to ensure that, if applicable, both adoptive parents of a child adopted from DFPS conservatorship and eligible for Medicaid could consent to medical care provided to the child under Medicaid. The agencies also would ensure that both adoptive parents could provide and receive certain information regarding the child’s Medicaid benefits.  
  
The bill would take effect September 1, 2023.
- NOTES:** According to the Legislative Budget Board, HB 2933 would have a negative impact of \$784,567 to general revenue related funds for fiscal 2024-25.