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| BILL ANALYSIS |

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| H.B. 3182 |
| By: Oliverson |
| Judiciary & Civil Jurisprudence |
| Committee Report (Unamended) |

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| **BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE** It has been reported that as a result of a recent court decision there is some ambiguity about whether statutory liability provisions adequately protect certain residents and fellows in a graduate medical training program for physicians that is sponsored by a governmental unit. H.B. 3182 seeks to provide clarification by establishing that such residents and fellows are considered to be employees of a governmental unit for purposes of the Texas Tort Claims Act. |
| **CRIMINAL JUSTICE IMPACT**It is the committee's opinion that this bill does not expressly create a criminal offense, increase the punishment for an existing criminal offense or category of offenses, or change the eligibility of a person for community supervision, parole, or mandatory supervision. |
| **RULEMAKING AUTHORITY** It is the committee's opinion that this bill does not expressly grant any additional rulemaking authority to a state officer, department, agency, or institution. |
| **ANALYSIS** H.B. 3182 amends the Civil Practice and Remedies Code to establish that, for purposes of the Texas Tort Claims Act, a resident or fellow in a graduate medical training program for physicians that is sponsored by a governmental unit, including a medical and dental unit, is considered to be an employee of a governmental unit regardless of the method or source of payment of the resident or fellow.  |
| **EFFECTIVE DATE** On passage, or, if the bill does not receive the necessary vote, September 1, 2019. |