

LEGISLATIVE BUDGET BOARD
Austin, Texas

FISCAL NOTE, 86TH LEGISLATIVE REGULAR SESSION

April 3, 2019

TO: Honorable Senfronia Thompson, Chair, House Committee on Public Health

FROM: John McGeady, Assistant Director Sarah Keyton, Assistant Director
Legislative Budget Board

IN RE: HB912 by Howard (Relating to an expedited licensing process for certain advanced practice registered nurses; authorizing a fee.), **As Introduced**

Estimated Two-year Net Impact to General Revenue Related Funds for HB912, As Introduced: an impact of \$0 through the biennium ending August 31, 2021.

General Revenue-Related Funds, Five-Year Impact:

Fiscal Year	Probable Net Positive/(Negative) Impact to General Revenue Related Funds
2020	\$0
2021	\$0
2022	\$0
2023	\$0
2024	\$0

All Funds, Five-Year Impact:

Fiscal Year	Probable (Cost) from <i>General Revenue Fund</i> 1	Probable Revenue Gain from <i>General Revenue Fund</i> 1	Change in Number of State Employees from FY 2019
2020	(\$155,859)	\$155,859	2.0
2021	(\$155,859)	\$155,859	2.0
2022	(\$155,859)	\$155,859	2.0
2023	(\$155,859)	\$155,859	2.0
2024	(\$155,859)	\$155,859	2.0

Fiscal Analysis

The bill would amend the Occupations Code relating to an expedited licensing process for certain advanced practice registered nurses.

The bill would take effect on September 1, 2019.

Methodology

According to the Board of Nursing (BON), the agency currently receives about half of its applications for Advanced Practice Registered Nurses (APRNs) from out-of-state applicants, approximately 2,000 per fiscal year. The process includes a review and verification of education, practice and credentials and can average up to eight hours per application to receive, collect required documents, create a file, review for compliance with education, practice and credential compliance, clarify discrepancies and issue a license. The current time frame for days to issue an APRN license is within 15 calendar days (approximately 11 business days). Based on information provided by the BON, implementing the provisions of the bill would require an additional 2.0 FTE at a cost of \$155,859 in each fiscal year, including salaries, wages, and benefits. This analysis assumes that any increased cost to BON, which is statutorily required to generate sufficient revenue to cover its costs of operation, would be offset by an increase in fee generated revenue.

Local Government Impact

No fiscal implication to units of local government is anticipated.

Source Agencies: 304 Comptroller of Public Accounts, 507 Texas Board of Nursing

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