

LEGISLATIVE BUDGET BOARD
Austin, Texas

FISCAL NOTE, 87TH LEGISLATIVE REGULAR SESSION

May 25, 2021

TO: Honorable Dade Phelan, Speaker of the House, House of Representatives

FROM: Jerry McGinty, Director, Legislative Budget Board

IN RE: HB1560 by Goldman (Relating to the continuation and functions of the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation.), **As Passed 2nd House**

Estimated Two-year Net Impact to General Revenue Related Funds for HB1560, As Passed 2nd House : a negative impact of (\$192,860) through the biennium ending August 31, 2023.

The bill would make no appropriation but could provide the legal basis for an appropriation of funds to implement the provisions of the bill.

General Revenue-Related Funds, Five- Year Impact:

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	Probable Net Positive/(Negative) Impact to General Revenue Related Funds
2022	(\$133,280)
2023	(\$59,580)
2024	(\$132,230)
2025	(\$132,230)
2026	(\$132,230)

All Funds, Five-Year Impact:

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	Probable Savings/(Cost) from General Revenue Fund 1	Probable Revenue Gain/(Loss) from General Revenue Fund 1	Probable Revenue Gain/(Loss) from Priv Beauty Culture Sch 108	Probable Revenue Gain/(Loss) from Barber School Tuition Protection 5081
2022	\$62,220	(\$195,500)	(\$202,000)	(\$25,000)
2023	\$62,220	(\$121,800)	\$0	\$0
2024	\$62,220	(\$194,450)	\$0	\$0
2025	\$62,220	(\$194,450)	\$0	\$0
2026	\$62,220	(\$194,450)	\$0	\$0

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	Probable Revenue Gain/(Loss) from New Barbering and Cosmetology School Tuition Protection Account	Change in Number of State Employees from FY 2021
2022	\$227,000	(0.5)
2023	\$0	(0.5)
2024	\$0	(0.5)
2025	\$0	(0.5)
2026	\$0	(0.5)

Fiscal Analysis

The bill would continue the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation (TDLR) until September 1, 2033.

The bill would eliminate the polygraph examiners program, combative sports matchmaker, event coordinator and second licenses.

The bill would require TDLR to study the regulation of auctioneering and submit a report to the appropriate legislative committees by January 1, 2023 with findings and recommendations to improve public safety and the agency's processes.

The bill would consolidate Texas' regulation of barbers and cosmetologists, and administer the two programs as one. The bill eliminates the separate Barber School Tuition Protection Account and Private Beauty Culture School Tuition Protection Account and creates a single Barbering and Cosmetology School Tuition Protection Account. The bill would eliminate all wig-related licenses and state regulation of barber poles. The bill would remove the barber and cosmetology instructor licenses and require those positions be filled by licensed barbers and cosmetologists.

The bill would eliminate certain administrative functions and course approval fees in the driver education and safety programs and eliminate certain license types associated with driving safety, specialized driving safety, and drug and alcohol driving awareness program courses.

The bill would require TDLR to perform inspections based on risk instead of on a periodic basis. The bill would also authorize TDLR to use alternative inspection methods, where appropriate.

The bill would abolish the Texas Racing Commission (TRC) on September 1, 2021 but continue TRC in existence until December 1, 2021 for the purpose of transferring obligations, property, rights, powers, and duties to TDLR. The bill would transfer the licensing and regulation of racing to the Texas Commission of Licensing and Regulation (Commission) and TDLR. The bill would create the Texas Racing Advisory Board at TDLR. The bill would require TDLR to remit certain administrative penalties to the Comptroller of Public Accounts (Comptroller) for deposit in the General Revenue Fund. The bill would transfer administration of Fund 0876 – Horse Industry Escrow Trust Account from TRC to TDLR. The bill would require the Comptroller to allocate and deposit certain funds into the Horse Industry Escrow Trust Account and General Revenue Fund 0001. The bill would create the Breeders' Cup Developmental Account in the General Revenue Fund to be administered by TDLR. Money in the account could only be appropriated to TDLR and only for certain purposes.

The bill would take effect September 1, 2021, except for provisions related to the abolishment of TRC which would take effect June 15, 2021 if the act received a two-thirds majority vote in both houses of the Legislature.

Note: This legislation would do one or more of the following: create or recreate a dedicated account in the General Revenue Fund, create or recreate a special or trust fund either in, with, or outside of the Treasury, or create a dedicated revenue source. The fund, account, or revenue dedication included in this bill would be subject to funds consolidation review by the current Legislature.

Methodology

According to TDLR, any increases or decreases in inspection costs or savings cannot be estimated until the establishment of risk parameters and any resulting inspection frequency, and the parameters and procedures for alternative inspections methods, have all been finalized and are in use. However, the agency reports any increases or decreases are expected to be minimal.

Based on information provided by TDLR, this analysis assumes that beginning in fiscal year 2022 and each year thereafter, the repeal of the Polygraph Examiners program, and the event coordinator, second, and matchmaker license types in the Combative Sports program would result in a loss of \$98,425 to General Revenue from license fees and a savings of \$62,220 to General Revenue and a decrease of 0.5 full-time equivalent (FTE) positions.

Beginning in fiscal year 2023, and each year thereafter, the provisions of the bill would also result in a gain of net loss of \$12,050 to General Revenue from license fees related to changes to the barber and cosmetology programs. The provisions of the bill related to driver education programs would also result in a loss of \$176,075 to General Revenue in fiscal year 2022, a net loss of \$90,325 in fiscal year 2023, and a net loss of \$162,975 each fiscal year thereafter.

According to TDLR, all of the funding and FTEs, including all contingency appropriations related to reopening horse racetracks, additional live horse race days, and additional greyhound race days, currently appropriated to TRC will be needed by TDLR to continue the regulation of racing. This analysis assumes the transfer of racing to TDLR will not result in a significant fiscal impact to the state and revenue collections related to the racing program will not change due to implementation of this legislation. Based on information provided by the Comptroller, this analysis assumes the average annual revenue from administrative fines related to the racing program will result in a General Revenue gain of approximately \$79,000 per fiscal year.

TDLR indicates that any other costs associated with the bill could be absorbed within the agency's existing resources. This analysis assumes that any increased cost to TDLR, 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: 116 Sunset Advisory Commission, 304 Comptroller of Public Accounts, 329 Real Estate Commission, 405 Department of Public Safety, 452 Dept of License & Reg

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