

BILL ANALYSIS

C.S.H.B. 3236
By: Herrero
Public Health
Committee Report (Substituted)

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

The radiation advisory board reviews and evaluates state radiation policies, programs, and proposed rules and also makes recommendations and provides technical advice that may be required on matters relating to the development, use, and regulation of sources of radiation. The advisory board represents the various industries and professions that may utilize these materials in their practice or professional capacities. Veterinarians utilize radioactive and irradiated materials in the scope of their practice, but there is no representation from the veterinarian medical industry on the advisory board. C.S.H.B. 3236 seeks to ensure that the interests of veterinary professionals are represented in advisory board matters by adding to the advisory board's composition one individual who is licensed by the State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners.

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

C.S.H.B. 3236 amends the Health and Safety Code to increase the number of members of the radiation advisory board from 18 to 19 by adding one individual who is licensed by the State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners (TBVME). The bill requires the governor to appoint such an individual to the advisory board as soon as practicable after the bill's effective date.

EFFECTIVE DATE

On passage, or, if the bill does not receive the necessary vote, September 1, 2023.

COMPARISON OF INTRODUCED AND SUBSTITUTE

While C.S.H.B. 3236 may differ from the introduced in minor or nonsubstantive ways, the following summarizes the substantial differences between the introduced and committee substitute versions of the bill.

Whereas the introduced required the member of the radiation advisory board that represents agriculture to be licensed by the TBVME, the substitute adds to the board's composition a new member who is licensed by the TBVME.

The substitute changes the bill's effective date to provide for its possible immediate effect, contingent on receiving the requisite constitutional vote, whereas the introduced provided only for the bill to take effect September 1, 2023, with no possibility for immediate effect.