

BILL ANALYSIS

Senate Research Center
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S.B. 1682
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Health & Human Services
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As Filed

AUTHOR'S / SPONSOR'S STATEMENT OF INTENT

In 2013, S.B. 492 authorized the licensing and regulation of prescribed pediatric extended care centers (PPECCs). PPECCs allow Medicaid-eligible children with medically complex conditions to receive continual medical care in a non-residential setting. These services are offered to these children at a cost savings to the state compared to the traditional private duty nursing (PDN) rates in a home setting.

S.B. 1682 would remove the 60 patient capacity limit and require that a minimum of 60 square feet be allotted per patient in the facility. This change in statute would allow PPECCs the flexibility to treat additional medically complex children while offering a standard amount of space for each patient to accommodate special equipment such as wheelchairs, walkers, and, in some cases, beds.

As proposed, S.B. 1682 amends current law relating to a building used as a prescribed pediatric extended care center.

RULEMAKING AUTHORITY

This bill does not expressly grant any additional rulemaking authority to a state officer, institution, or agency.

SECTION BY SECTION ANALYSIS

SECTION 1. Amends Section 248A.152(c), Health and Safety Code, as follows:

(c) Requires a prescribed pediatric extended care center's (PPECC's) building to be suitable for use as a PPECC and to provide a minimum of 60 square feet of space for each child, exclusive of a space that is a kitchen, a bathroom, a storage area, a stairway, and an unfinished basement or attic. Deletes existing text prohibiting the maximum patient capacity at a PPECC from exceeding 60.

SECTION 2. Provides that Section 248A.152(c), Health and Safety Code, as amended by this Act, does not apply to a PPECC that has a maximum patient capacity of 60 or fewer patients and that was operating immediately before the effective date of this Act.

SECTION 3. Effective date: September 1, 2017.