

BILL ANALYSIS

Senate Research Center
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C.S.S.B. 676
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Health Services
3/24/1999
Committee Report (Substituted)

DIGEST

Currently, Texas law has no sanctions or penalties which would prevent a person without adequate instruction and training in manipulations or adjustments of the human spine from performing this procedure. Spinal manipulations or adjustments by improperly trained persons pose potential health risks to the public. C.S.S.B. 676 would regulate the practice of spinal manipulation by certain health care providers and provide a penalty for unqualified persons attempting to practice spinal manipulation.

PURPOSE

As proposed, C.S.S.B. 676 regulates the practice of spinal manipulation by certain health care providers and provides a penalty for unqualified persons attempting to practice spinal manipulation.

RULEMAKING AUTHORITY

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

SECTION BY SECTION ANALYSIS

SECTION 1. DEFINITIONS. Defines "health care provider," "license," "spinal manipulation," and "state agency."

SECTION 2. PERFORMANCE OF SPINAL MANIPULATION. Authorizes a person to perform spinal manipulation only if the person is licensed by the Texas Board of Medical Examiners, except for an acupuncturist, or the Texas Board of Chiropractic Examiners.

SECTION 3. SANCTIONS. Provides that a health care provider who violates this Act is subject to suspension or revocation of a person's license, refusal to renew a person's license, or any other disciplinary action authorized by law.

SECTION 4. OFFENSE. Provides that a person commits a state jail felony, if the person is not a health care provider and the person performs a spinal manipulation for compensation or an expectation of compensation.

SECTION 5. Effective date: September 1, 1999.

SECTION 6. Emergency clause.

SUMMARY OF COMMITTEE CHANGES

SECTION 1.

Redefines "spinal manipulation."

SECTION 2.

Authorizes only a person who is licensed by the Texas Board of Medical Examiners, except for an acupuncturist, or the Texas Board of Chiropractic Examiners, rather than physicians, osteopaths, and licensed chiropractors, to perform spinal manipulation.

SECTION 4.

Provides that a person commits a state jail felony, rather than third degree felony, if the person is not a health care provider and the person performs a spinal manipulation for compensation or an expectation of compensation.