

**LEGISLATIVE SERVICES AGENCY
OFFICE OF FISCAL AND MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS**

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FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

LS 6249
BILL NUMBER: HB 1072

NOTE PREPARED: Nov 30, 2023
BILL AMENDED:

SUBJECT: Student Immunizations.

FIRST AUTHOR: Rep. Cash
FIRST SPONSOR:

BILL STATUS: As Introduced

FUNDS AFFECTED: **GENERAL**
 DEDICATED
 FEDERAL

IMPACT: State & Local

Summary of Legislation: This bill provides that a student enrolled in a health profession education program may not be required to receive an immunization as a condition of: (1) participating in; or (2) obtaining; clinical training or clinical experience required by the program. It allows a student to bring a civil action against an entity for a violation of these provisions. The bill amends the definition of "documentation of exemption" for purposes of provisions governing immunization requirements at state educational institutions. It also prohibits a state educational institution from requiring a student to provide specific information regarding the student's religious objection in a request for an exemption from immunization requirements.

Effective Date: Upon passage.

Explanation of State Expenditures: *State Educational Institutions* – Provisions of this bill may require state educational institutions (SEIs) with health profession education programs to modify certain requirements currently made on behalf of entities that provide clinical experience to their students. This bill does not alter vaccination requirements or exemption provisions that affect SEI admissions.

State Hospitals – The bill provides a right to bring a civil action against an entity that violates the bill's provisions. The defendant could be the hospital or health facility where the clinical experience or training takes place. If a state hospital was found to violate the bill's requirement, it would experience increased expenditures from legal fees and restitution.

Explanation of State Revenues: *Civil Actions* – If additional civil cases occur and court fees are collected, revenue to the state General Fund will increase. The total revenue per case would range between \$100 and \$122. The amount deposited will vary depending on whether the case is filed in a court of record or a

municipal court. The following linked document describes the fees and distribution of the revenue: [Court fees imposed in civil, probate, and small claims cases.](#)

Explanation of Local Expenditures: *Public Schools* – Public schools that provide health profession education programs may need to modify certain requirements currently made on behalf of entities that provide clinical experience to their students.

County Hospitals – If a county hospital or facility owned by a county hospital was found to violate the bill's requirement, it would experience increased expenditures from legal fees and restitution. [Approximately 90% of nursing homes in Indiana are owned by county hospitals.]

Explanation of Local Revenues: *Civil Actions* – If additional cases occur, revenue will be collected by certain local units. If the case is filed in a court of record, the county will receive \$32 and qualifying municipalities will receive a share of \$3. If the case is filed in a municipal court, the county receives \$20, and the municipality will receive \$37. The following linked document describes the fees and distribution of the revenue: [Court fees imposed in civil, probate, and small claims cases.](#)

State Agencies Affected: State educational institutions; State hospitals.

Local Agencies Affected: Public schools, county hospitals, trial courts, city and town courts.

Information Sources: Indiana Supreme Court, Indiana Trial Court Fee Manual;
<https://www.indystar.com/story/news/investigations/2022/01/27/indiana-counties-hospital-nursing-home-spending-kept-secret/9226269002/>

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