



www.lsc.ohio.gov

OHIO LEGISLATIVE SERVICE COMMISSION

Office of Research
and Drafting

Legislative Budget
Office

H.B. 81
133rd General Assembly

Fiscal Note & Local Impact Statement

[Click here for H.B. 81's Bill Analysis](#)

Version: As Introduced

Primary Sponsor: Rep. Perales

Local Impact Statement Procedure Required: Yes

Ruhaiza Ridzwan, Senior Economist

Highlights

- The expansion of the post-exposure testing requirement in the bill would result in additional costs for the State Insurance Fund or self-insuring public employers. Any increase in such costs is likely to be minimal. If the increase is significant, it could affect premiums paid by public employers that are receiving benefits from the fund or costs to self-insuring public employers. Revenues from such premiums are used to offset such costs.

Detailed Analysis

Under current law, the Administrator of the Bureau of Workers' Compensation or a self-insuring public employer must pay for the cost of conducting post-exposure medical diagnostic services when certain persons sustain an injury or occupational disease from coming into contact with the blood or other body fluid of another person in the course of and arising out of the person's employment. The following employees are covered by the post-exposure testing requirement: a peace officer who has arrest powers under the Arrest, Citation, and Disposition Alternatives Law (a correction officer is not considered a peace officer for this law); a paid or volunteer firefighter of a lawfully constituted fire department; and a paid or volunteer emergency medical worker, which is a first responder, emergency medical technician-basic, emergency medical technician-intermediate, or emergency medical technician-paramedic certified under the Emergency Medical Services Law.

The bill expands the post-exposure testing requirement to include detention facility employees (correction employees). The post-exposure testing requirement may result in additional cases of employees who need such tests, which could increase health care costs for such testing. Those costs are paid from the State Insurance Fund or by self-insuring public employers. Any potential increase in such costs is likely to be minimal and would not affect public employers' experience ratings or require a premium increase. However, if the increase is

significant, it would affect public employers' experience ratings and workers' compensation premiums paid to the State Insurance Fund or costs paid by self-insuring employers.