

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

LS 6936
BILL NUMBER: HB 1224

NOTE PREPARED: Dec 31, 2025
BILL AMENDED:

SUBJECT: Indiana Vaccination Adverse Event Reporting System.

FIRST AUTHOR: Rep. Borders
FIRST SPONSOR:

BILL STATUS: As Introduced

FUNDS AFFECTED: X GENERAL
X DEDICATED
X FEDERAL

IMPACT: State & Local

Summary of Legislation: This bill requires the Indiana Department of Health (IDOH) to establish an Indiana Vaccination Adverse Event Reporting System (IVAERS) for reporting the occurrence of adverse events relating to childhood vaccines. The bill also provides that IVAERS must enable a health care provider to report the occurrence of an adverse event experienced by a child residing in Indiana who is under the care of the health care provider. It requires IDOH to create a searchable Internet data base for publishing information reported through IVAERS. The bill provides that the health information of a particular individual is confidential. It specifies the requirements for releasing health information of a particular individual and who may receive the information.

The bill also provides that a person who knowingly, intentionally, or recklessly discloses confidential information received through IVAERS in violation of the statute commits a Class A misdemeanor. This bill requires the department to adopt certain rules concerning IVAERS.

It makes an appropriation.

Effective Date: July 1, 2026.

Explanation of State Expenditures: *Immunization Registry* - The IDOH currently maintains the Children and Hoosiers Immunization Registry Program (CHIRP), a web-based application designed to permanently store a person's electronic immunization records. Health care providers use the registry to review immunization records for their patients, record newly administered immunizations, and document adverse events associated with an immunization. This existing platform contains the required information and would meet most of the specifications of the IVAERS described in the bill. However, the IDOH will see an increase in workload and may see an increase in expenditures for IDOH to ensure compliance with the bills provisions on establishing an anonymized searchable database. The bill provides an annual General Fund appropriation to the IDOH in an amount sufficient to maintain the IVAERS, but the actual impact and appropriation will depend on the extent to which the pre-existing CHIRP infrastructure can be utilized to meet the requirements of the bill. *[The IDOH's administrative expenditures are currently paid from the Tobacco Master Settlement Fund, a dedicated fund.]*

Professional Discipline - The IDOH and the Professional Licensing Agency (PLA) could potentially experience a minor increase in workload to investigate violations of the bill's reporting requirements by practitioners and take disciplinary action if appropriate. These functions are expected to be completed within existing staffing and resource levels.

A professional board may take the following disciplinary action against a licensed individual:

- (1) Permanently revoke a practitioner's license;
- (2) Suspend a practitioner's license;
- (3) Censure a practitioner;
- (4) Issue a letter of reprimand; and
- (5) Place a practitioner on probation status with certain requirements.

Explanation of State Revenues: If violations of the bill's reporting requirements are committed by health care providers, the PLA could potentially take disciplinary actions that would impact General Fund revenue.

Penalty Provision: A person who knowingly, intentionally, or recklessly discloses confidential information received through IVAERS in violation of the statute commits a Class A misdemeanor. If additional court cases occur and fines are collected, revenue to both the Common School Fund (from fines) and the state General Fund (from court fees) would increase. The maximum fine for a Class A misdemeanor is \$5,000. The total fee revenue per case would range between \$113 and \$138. The amount of court fees 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 criminal, juvenile, and civil violation cases.](#)

Explanation of Local Expenditures: *Penalty Provision:* A Class A misdemeanor is punishable by up to one year in jail.

Explanation of Local Revenues: *Penalty Provision:* If additional court actions result in a guilty verdict, certain local units will collect more revenue. The following linked document describes the fees and distribution of the revenue: [Court fees imposed in criminal, juvenile, and civil violation cases.](#)

State Agencies Affected: Department of Health, Professional Licensing Agency.

Local Agencies Affected: Trial courts, local law enforcement agencies.

Information Sources: Indiana Supreme Court, Indiana Trial Court Fee Manual;
<https://www.in.gov/health/immunization/files/REFERENCE-GUIDE-Adding-Adverse-Reactions-and-Special-Considerations.pdf>;
<https://www.in.gov/health/immunization/children-and-hoosiers-immunization-registry-program-chirp/>,

Fiscal Analyst: Zachary Katopodis, 317-234-2106.