

**BILL SUMMARY**  
1<sup>st</sup> Session of the 60<sup>th</sup> Legislature

<b>Bill No.:</b>	<b>HB2013</b>
<b>Version:</b>	<b>FA1</b>
<b>Request Number:</b>	<b>13327</b>
<b>Author:</b>	<b>Rep. Pae</b>
<b>Date:</b>	<b>3/17/2025</b>
<b>Impact:</b>	<b>OSDH: \$45,000</b>

**Research Analysis**

The floor amendment for HB 2013 creates "Dylan's Law," which requires Service Oklahoma, effective June 1, 2026, to permit a driver license or state identification cardholder to voluntarily designate with a unique symbol that the person has been diagnosed with epilepsy. This designation will only be used law enforcement or an emergency medical professional to identify and effectively communicate with a person who been diagnosed with epilepsy. The cardholder may choose if the designation is on the card or in the Oklahoma Law Enforcement Telecommunications System. A cardholder can remove the designation at any time. The measure requires the State Commissioner of Health to provide education or services related to epilepsy conditions and to provide guidance to medical professionals who treat people with epilepsy to determine if they are at elevated risk for sudden unexpected death in epilepsy (SUDEP). The Chief Medical Examiner is also required to provide information about SUDEP to all employees of the Chief Medical Examiner's office. The Division of Health Care Information is also required to develop an information program in the Injury Prevention Service to notify individuals with epilepsy of the danger of SUDEP and encourage the American Medical Association to add a CPT code for epilepsy education by a medical service professional. When an autopsy is conducted of a deceased human with epilepsy or a history of seizures, the report must include an investigation and determination as to whether they died as a results of SUDEP. If this is determined to be the case, this information must be noted on the death certificate and reported to the North American SUDEP Registry.

**CHANGES IN FLOOR SUB VERSION FROM COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE:**

The floor substitute version of HB 2013 removes section two from the committee substitute, which provides that all individual and group health insurance policies that provide medical and surgical benefits must provide the same coverage and benefits to any individual who has been diagnosed with epilepsy as they would to an individual that has not been diagnosed with epilepsy and requires all individual and group health insurance policies to adopt medical policies that provide for medically necessary neurostimulation devices. The floor substitute requires the Chief Medical Examiner to provide SUDEP information to all employees of the Chief Medical Examiner's office, but removes the provision that requires giving this information to all licensed medical professionals authorized to sign death certificates.

Prepared By: Suzie Nahach, House Research Staff

**Fiscal Analysis**

HB 2013 creates Dylan's Law, which sets forth directives for multiple agencies to ensure the protection of individuals with epilepsy.

**1. Service Oklahoma:**

Allows the placement of a unique symbol on a driver's license or ID card showing the individual has been diagnosed with epilepsy.

According to Service Oklahoma, the fiscal impact on Service Oklahoma is negligible, as the epilepsy designation can be incorporated into the new driver license system launching by June 1, 2026, without additional costs. The physical driver license design has approximately ten remaining spaces for special designations. Administrative updates, including integration with the Oklahoma Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (OLETS), will be managed within existing resources. Therefore, no fiscal impact is anticipated.

**1. State Department of Health (OSDH):**

Directs OSDH to provide guidance to medical professionals who treat individuals with epilepsy to assist in determining if the patient is at risk for sudden unexpected death in epilepsy (SUDEP). Also required to develop an information program in the Injury Prevention Service to disseminate to the public to notify the danger of SUDEP.

OSDH anticipates a total fiscal impact of \$45,000. The breakdown of this cost is below.

Commissioner consultation with local and national organizations - \$10,000

Development of information program - \$20,000

Dissemination of information to the public and medical professionals - \$10,000

Pursuit of CPT code - \$5,000

**2. Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (OCME):**

Directs the Chief Medical Examiner to include an investigation and determination in the autopsy report whether the deceased suffered from SUDEP. If determined it was, it must be noted on the death certificate and be reported to the North American SUDEP Registry (NASR).

OCME does not anticipate a fiscal impact, as the provisions are already included in their current protocol.

The floor amendment removes provisions mandating insurance coverage for individuals diagnosed with epilepsy and coverage for seizure protection, therefore eliminating the impact on the Medicaid program. As a result, the total fiscal impact on the state budget is reduced to \$45,000.

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**Other Considerations**

None.