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# OHIO LEGISLATIVE SERVICE COMMISSION

Office of Research  
and Drafting

Legislative Budget  
Office

**S.B. 252**  
**134<sup>th</sup> General Assembly**

## **Fiscal Note & Local Impact Statement**

[Click here for S.B. 252's Bill Analysis](#)

**Version:** As Introduced

**Primary Sponsor:** Sen. Lang

**Local Impact Statement Procedure Required:** No

Jamie Duskocil, Fiscal Supervisor

### **Highlights**

- The bill's requirements related to tort actions alleging an asbestos claim could result in a short-term increase in administrative costs for the courts of common pleas to review additional documentation and potentially dismiss cases that no longer meet the standard prescribed under the bill. To the extent that any cases are dismissed, there could be a potential cost savings to the court over time.

### **Detailed Analysis**

The bill amends current law related to tort actions alleging an asbestos claim. Specifically, the bill (1) requires a plaintiff in such actions to file a sworn statement of specified disclosures within 30 days of filing the complaint, (2) requires the plaintiff to continue to supplement the information that the plaintiff is required to disclose, and (3) provides for the dismissal of an asbestos claim under specified circumstances.

The bill applies to an asbestos claim that is filed on or after the effective date of the bill or an asbestos claim that is pending on the effective date of the bill, if the trial will begin 120 days or more following the effective date of the bill.

As a result of the bill, there may be additional motions filed or documents submitted to courts of common pleas for existing asbestos torts which could create a minimal administrative workload increase for the courts where the cases are pending. However, a certain number of cases may resultantly be closed through dismissal, which could create a minor cost savings for the courts. On the motion of the defendant, the court is required to dismiss a claim if the plaintiff fails to comply with the filing requirement, or claims against any defendant not named in the sworn statement. Immediately after the bill's effective date, there could be a short, one-time increase in motions related to current cases already in the system if the trial will begin 120 days

or more after the bill's effective date. The plaintiff must file a sworn statement and required documentation within 60 days following the effective date of the bill.