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Synopsis of House Committee Amendments

(This synopsis does not address amendments that may have been adopted on the House Floor.)

Sub. S.B. 1 of the 134th General Assembly

House Primary & Secondary Education

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Previous Version (As Passed by the Senate)	Latest Version (As Reported by H. Primary and Secondary Education)
High School Financial Literacy Fund	
States that the High School Financial Literacy Fund created by the bill consists of, among other things, any interest and earnings from the fund <i>(R.C. 121.086)</i> .	Same, but also explicitly states that all investment earnings must be credited to the fund <i>(R.C. 121.086)</i> .
Designates the Treasurer of State as custodian of the fund <i>(R.C. 121.086)</i> .	Same, but also designates the Superintendent of Public Instruction as the administrator of the fund <i>(R.C. 121.086)</i> .
Requires the Treasurer of State to request the Director of Commerce remit to the fund up to \$1.5 million to be paid back within five years <i>(Section 3)</i> .	Instead requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to request the money <i>(Section 3)</i> .
Requires the Treasurer of State and Director of Commerce to enter into an agreement specifying repayment terms <i>(Section 3)</i> .	Same, but substitutes "Superintendent of Public Instruction" for "Treasurer of State" and specifies that interest under the agreement must be equal to the federal short-term rate plus 3% <i>(Section 3)</i> .
No provision.	Explicitly states that repayment must be made from moneys in the fund <i>(Section 3)</i> .
States that if the Treasurer of State fails to repay, the money owed must be transferred from the General Revenue Fund <i>(Section 3)</i> .	States that if the Superintendent of Public Instruction fails to repay, <i>it is the intent of the General Assembly that</i> the money owed must be paid from the General Revenue Fund <i>(Section 3)</i> .

Previous Version (As Passed by the Senate)	Latest Version (As Reported by H. Primary and Secondary Education)
Financial literacy curriculum requirements	
<p>Generally, requires students who enter 9th grade for the first time on or after July 1, 2021, to complete at least one-half unit of instruction in the study of financial literacy as part of the two units required in social studies (<i>R.C. 3313.603(C)(7)(a)</i>).</p>	<p>Generally requires students who enter 9th grade for the first time on or after July 1, 2022, to complete one-half unit of instruction in financial literacy either as an elective or in lieu of one-half unit of a mathematics course that is not algebra II, or its equivalent, or a course for which the State Board of Education requires an end-of-course examination (<i>R.C. 3313.603(C)(3), (C)(8), and (9)(a)</i>; see also <i>3301.0712, not in the bill</i>).</p>
<p>No provision.</p>	<p>Prohibits students who take one unit of advanced computer science in lieu of algebra II from completing one-half unit of instruction in financial literacy to satisfy the math unit requirements and instead requires them to complete the one-half unit of instruction in financial literacy as an elective (<i>R.C. 3313.603(C)(3)</i>).</p>
<p>No provision.</p>	<p>Requires that the study and instruction of financial literacy as prescribed by the bill align with the academic content standards for financial literacy and entrepreneurship adopted by the State Board (<i>R.C. 3313.603(C)(9)(b)</i>; see <i>R.C. 3301.079(A)(2), not in the bill</i>).</p>
<p>No provision.</p>	<p>Removes the requirement that schools integrate the study of economics and financial literacy, as expressed in the social studies academic content standards, into one or more existing social studies credits (<i>R.C. 3313.603(C)(7)</i>).</p>
<p>Permits, rather than requires as in current law, schools to use available public-private partnerships and resources and materials when developing curriculum for the study of economics and financial literacy into one or more existing social studies credits (<i>R.C. 3313.603(C)(7)(a)</i>).</p>	<p>Same, but permits schools to use such partnerships and resources and materials when developing curriculum for the one-half unit of instruction in financial literacy (<i>R.C. 3313.603(C)(9)(b)</i>).</p>
Financial literacy educator license validation	
<p>Beginning with the 2023-2024 school year, requires each school district and chartered nonpublic school to have a classroom teacher with a financial literacy educator license validation to provide financial literacy instruction (<i>R.C. 3319.238(A)</i>).</p>	<p>Same, but requires the educator license validation requirement beginning with the 2024-2025 school year (<i>R.C. 3319.238(A)</i>).</p>

Previous Version (As Passed by the Senate)	Latest Version (As Reported by H. Primary and Secondary Education)
Requires the State Board to establish and consult with an advisory committee of at least five classroom teachers prior to adopting rules that establish additional requirements for teachers to obtain a financial literacy license validation (<i>R.C. 3319.238(C)</i>).	Same, but requires the advisory committee to include at least four classroom teachers and one expert in financial literacy instruction for classroom teachers (<i>R.C. 3319.238(C)</i>).
No provision.	Exempts a classroom teacher who holds a valid educator license or endorsement to provide instruction in social studies, family and consumer sciences, or business education from the financial literacy license validation requirement established in the bill to provide financial literacy instruction (<i>R.C. 3319.238(F)</i>).
No provision.	Permits a classroom teacher exempt from the financial literacy license validation to obtain the validation, for which costs the teacher's district or school must pay (<i>R.C. 3319.238(F)</i>).
No provision.	Adds educational service centers to the list of entities eligible for reimbursement of approved financial literacy educator license validation costs (<i>R.C. 3319.239(A)(2)</i>).
Substitute teacher education requirements for the 2021-2022 school year	
No provision.	Permits a school district, community school, STEM school, educational service center, or chartered nonpublic school for the 2021-2022 school year only to employ as a substitute teacher an individual who does not have a post-secondary degree, as long as the individual satisfies certain conditions (<i>Section 4</i>).
No provision.	Requires the State Board to issue a nonrenewable temporary substitute teaching license, for the 2021-2022 school year only, to individuals who satisfy certain conditions (<i>Section 4</i>).
No provision.	Declares the nonrenewable substitute teacher license provision an emergency but does not affect the provisions related to financial literacy instruction or license validation (<i>Section 6</i>).