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OHIO LEGISLATIVE SERVICE COMMISSION

Office of Research
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Office

S.B. 167
134th General Assembly

Fiscal Note & Local Impact Statement

[Click here for S.B. 167's Bill Analysis](#)

Version: As Introduced

Primary Sponsors: Sens. Dolan and Antonio

Local Impact Statement Procedure Required: No

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Highlights

- The Ohio Department of Job and Family Services will experience an increase in administrative costs to promulgate rules and certify family preservation centers (FPCs) and residential infant care centers (RICCs).
- Restricting registered sex offenders from residing within 1,000 feet of a children's crisis care facility (CCCF) or RICC should pose no more than a minimal cost to local law enforcement agencies.

Detailed Analysis

Children's crisis care facility certifications

The bill creates a certification for family preservation centers (FPCs) and residential infant care centers (RICCs) and permits a person who holds an active license for a certified children's crisis care facility (CCCF) or a RICC to be additionally certified as an FPC. The bill also modifies certain requirements for CCCFs. The Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS) is required to promulgate rules and certify facilities that meet the requirements, posing an administrative cost. According to ODJFS, three organizations are licensed as a CCCF: Blessing House, Brigid's Path, and Providence House.¹ None of these entities are operated by a political subdivision; as a result, changes to requirements for certification will pose no local costs. The bill also changes how long a child may be placed in a certified CCCF or RICC. This provision should have no direct fiscal impact since public children services agencies (PCSAs) are still permitted to place children in these facilities.

¹ <http://jfs.ohio.gov/OFC/Agency-Masterlist.stm>.

Lastly, the bill permits ODJFS to apply to the U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services for a federal grant for the purpose of assisting CCCFs and RICCs. If ODJFS chooses to apply, there could be minimal administrative costs.

Sex offender registration and notification

The bill prohibits a person convicted of or who pleads or pleaded guilty to a sexually or child-oriented offense from living within 1,000 feet of the premises of a CCCF or RICC. This could pose a minimal cost to law enforcement agencies that monitor sex offenders in order to notify any offenders that they cannot reside within 1,000 feet of a CCCF. The cost of notification is minimal and adding CCCFs to the Electronic Sex Offender Registration and Notification System should pose no additional cost.