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# OHIO LEGISLATIVE SERVICE COMMISSION

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Legislative Budget  
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S.B. 166  
134<sup>th</sup> General Assembly

## Bill Analysis

[Click here for S.B. 166's Fiscal Note](#)

**Version:** As Reported by House Economic and Workforce Development

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## SUMMARY

### **Student Pathways for Career Success Grant Program**

- Requires the Department of Education to establish the Student Pathways for Career Success Grant Program.

### **Financial incentives for work-based learning experiences**

- Requires the Governor's Office of Workforce Transformation, the Department of Education, the Chancellor of Higher Education, and JobsOhio to create a program that establishes financial incentives for Ohio businesses to provide work-based learning experiences for students enrolled in an approved career-technical program.

### **Employers Providing Work-Based Learning Pilot Program**

- Creates the Employers Providing Work-Based Learning Pilot Program, which requires the Administrator of Workers' Compensation to adopt a rule to prohibit charging any amount against an employer's experience for a workers' compensation claim if the employer provides work-based learning experiences for career-technical education program students and the claim is based on a student's injury.
- Exempts from Ohio's Minor Labor Law a student who is participating in an employer's work-based learning experience under the program.
- Ends the program two years after the bill's effective date.

### **Income tax credit: career-technical program employers**

- Authorizes a nonrefundable income tax credit for employers equal to 15% of the wages paid to a student participating in a career-technical education program.

- Limits the total amount of credits that may be issued in any fiscal biennium to \$5 million and the total amount that may be issued per year to any employer to \$5,000 per student.

### **Compensation of JVSDs in community reinvestment areas**

- Requires a JVSD to receive similar compensation as a city, local, or exempted village school district when the latter negotiates such an agreement with respect to a commercial or industrial project subject to a community reinvestment area tax exemption.

### **Driver education course credit**

- Permits a student to receive credit for a driver education course conducted by a school or district or any agency or organization that the district contracts with as either an elective or as an approved industry-recognized credential.
- Permits a career-technical planning district to use a portion of career-technical education funds to make a driver education course available to high school students enrolled in the district.

### **Driver's license as an industry-recognized credential**

- Requires the industry-recognized credential committee to update its list of credentials and licenses that qualify for a high school diploma to include a driver's license obtained by a student through a driver education course offered by a school district.

### **Career-technical digital learning**

- Permits approved career-technical education programs to provide remote or digital learning opportunities to students on a full-time or hybrid basis to the extent practicable.

### **American Medical Technologists**

- Allows a dental assistant who is certified by the American Medical Technologists, in addition to meeting other continuing law requirements, to perform additional dental services.
- Makes an individual who is certified by the American Medical Technologists eligible to receive a dental x-ray machine operator certificate and to take the examination to practice as an expanded function dental auxiliary.

### **Career awareness and exploration funds**

- Specifies that a lead district of a career-technical planning district use career awareness and exploration funds to provide relevant programming to all students within the career technical planning district.

- Replaces “district’s or school’s enrolled ADM” with “sum of enrolled ADM for all districts and schools within the career technical planning district” as a factor in computing career awareness and exploration funds.

### **State report card post-secondary readiness**

- Permits a student to demonstrate post-secondary readiness on the state report card by earning an OhioMeansJobs-readiness seal and completing 250 hours of a work-based learning experience aligned to the student’s approved career-technical pathway.

### **Northeast Ohio Medical University**

- Permits the Northeast Ohio Medical University’s treasurer to provide insurance for faithful performance of duties, in lieu of a bond as required under current law.
- Adds the Northeast Ohio Medical University to the definition of “state university,” as used in several provisions of continuing law.

### **Commercial Truck Driver Student Aid Program**

- Revises the eligibility requirements for and administration of the Commercial Truck Driver Student Aid Program.
- Specifies the types of schools that may participate in the program to include commercial driver training schools licensed by the Director of Public Safety and those exempted from licensure but approved by the Chancellor of Higher Education and the Director operated by public and private institutions of higher education, adult training programs, and career-technical centers.

### **Emergency clause**

- Declares an emergency for the provisions related to the Commercial Truck Driver Student Aid Program.

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## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

Student Pathways for Career Success Grant Program .....	4
Financial incentives for work-based learning experiences.....	5
Employers Providing Work-Based Learning Pilot Program.....	5
Workers’ compensation experience .....	5
Minor labor laws .....	6
Income tax credit: career-technical program employers .....	6
Compensation of JVSs in community reinvestment areas.....	7
Driver education course credit .....	7
Driver’s license as an industry-recognized credential .....	8
Career-technical digital learning.....	8
American Medical Technologists .....	8

Career awareness & exploration funds .....	9
State report card post-secondary readiness .....	10
Northeast Ohio Medical University .....	10
Treasurer insurance.....	10
Definition of “state university” .....	11
Application.....	11
Commercial Truck Driver Student Aid Program .....	13
Eligibility .....	13
Awards.....	13
Promissory note .....	14
Chancellor duties.....	14
Emergency clause.....	15

## DETAILED ANALYSIS

### Student Pathways for Career Success Grant Program

The bill requires the Department of Education to establish the Student Pathways for Career Success Grant Program to provide grants to lead districts of career-technical planning districts (CTPD) and Ohio Technical Centers for the purpose of improving or expanding upon career-technical education programming that meets state or regional workforce needs.<sup>1</sup>

A CTPD is an organizational unit for the provision of career-technical services for grades 7-12. Each CTPD is either a joint vocational school district, a comprehensive career-technical program operated by a single school district (usually a larger city school district), or a contract arrangement among several districts. In either case, one of the participating districts assigned to a CTPD is the lead district of the CTPD.<sup>2</sup> Ohio Technical Centers are career technical centers and schools that provide adult education and are recognized as such by the Chancellor of Higher Education.<sup>3</sup> Most, if not all, of the state’s CTPDs are also Ohio Technical Centers.

Under the bill, the State Board of Education must adopt rules to administer the grant program. Those rules must address all of the following:

1. Grant eligibility requirements;
2. Grant applications forms and procedures, including reapplication procedures; and

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<sup>1</sup> R.C. 3303.07.

<sup>2</sup> R.C. 3317.023(A) and 3317.161, neither in the bill. See also R.C. 3313.90, not in the bill.

<sup>3</sup> R.C. 3333.94, not in the bill.

3. Any other rules the Board considers necessary for the operation of the program.<sup>4</sup>

The State Board's rules may prioritize the awarding of grants for career-technical education programs that prepare students for occupations that are listed as "in-demand" under current law.<sup>5</sup>

### **Financial incentives for work-based learning experiences**

The bill requires the Governor's Office of Workforce Transformation, in collaboration with the Department of Education, the Chancellor of Higher Education, and JobsOhio to create a program that establishes financial incentives for Ohio businesses to provide work-based learning experiences for students enrolled in an approved career-technical program. To qualify, a businesses' work-based learning experiences must align with the framework developed by the Department for school districts and community schools to use in granting units of high school credit to students who demonstrate subject area competency through work-based learning experiences. In addition, the bill expressly requires the businesses' work-based learning experiences to comply with applicable state minor labor laws. This provision appears to be limited to the requirement to employ only those minors who have the proper age and schooling certificate for their position of employment.<sup>6</sup>

On the other hand, under the bill's separate temporary Work-Based Learning Pilot Program, an employer is exempt from the state minor labor laws (see below).

### **Employers Providing Work-Based Learning Pilot Program**

#### **Workers' compensation experience**

The bill creates the Employers Providing Work-Based Learning Pilot Program, which expires two years after the bill's effective date. As soon as practicable after the bill's effective date, the Administrator of Workers' Compensation, subject to the approval of the Bureau of Workers' Compensation Board of Directors, must adopt a rule that prohibits, for the program's duration, the Administrator from charging any amount with respect to a claim for compensation or benefits under the Workers' Compensation Law<sup>7</sup> to an employer's experience if both of the following apply:

- The employer provides a work-based learning experience for students enrolled in an approved career-technical education program.

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<sup>4</sup> R.C. 3303.07(C).

<sup>5</sup> R.C. 3303.07(D); See R.C. 6301.11, not in the bill.

<sup>6</sup> R.C. 3317.162; also see R.C. 3313.603(J)(3) and 4109.02, neither in the bill.

<sup>7</sup> R.C. Chapters 4121, 4123, 4127, and 4131.

- The claim is based on a student's injury, occupational disease, or death sustained in the course of and arising out of the student's participation in the employer's work-based learning experience.<sup>8</sup>

An employer's experience in being responsible for its employees' workers' compensation claims may be used in calculating the employer's workers' compensation premiums. Thus, not charging a claim to the employer's experience may result in a mitigation of an increase in the employer's premiums as a result of the claim.

### **Minor labor laws**

Under continuing law, a student participating in a career-technical program approved by the Ohio Department of Education is exempt from Ohio's Minor Labor Law.<sup>9</sup> The bill specifies that, pursuant to continuing law, Ohio's Minor Labor Law does not apply to a student enrolled in an approved career-technical education program who is participating in an employer's work-based learning experience.<sup>10</sup>

Both federal and state law govern the employment of minors, and an employer may be subject to one or both laws. The federal Fair Labor Standards Act<sup>11</sup> (FLSA) and Ohio's Minor Labor law generally set the working conditions for minors, including hours of work, safety, and minimum age requirements. A minor cannot be employed in any occupation considered hazardous under either law. An employer that violates minor labor standards under one or both laws may be subject to civil and criminal penalties.

Although a student who is participating in an employer's work-based learning experience under the program is exempt from Ohio's Minor Labor Law, the FLSA would continue to apply to an employer subject to the law. But if specified conditions are met under the FLSA, a minor classified as a student learner may engage in some of the activities considered hazardous that would otherwise be prohibited for minors.<sup>12</sup>

### **Income tax credit: career-technical program employers**

The bill authorizes a nonrefundable income tax credit for employers who hire students age 19 or younger for a work-based learning experience, internship, or cooperative education program associated with the student's career-technical education program. The credit equals 15% of the wages paid to the student on and after the bill's 90-day effective date, capped at

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<sup>8</sup> Section 3(A), by reference to R.C. 3317.161, not in the bill.

<sup>9</sup> R.C. Chapter 4109.

<sup>10</sup> Section 3(B), by reference to R.C. 4109.06, not in the bill.

<sup>11</sup> 29 United States Code 201 *et seq.*

<sup>12</sup> 29 Code of Federal Regulations 570.50 *et seq.* See LSC's [Minor Labor Laws](#) Members Brief for more details on the hazardous occupations that are generally prohibited for minors, exemptions allowing some minors to engage in certain hazardous occupations, and penalties under the FLSA and Ohio's Minor Labor Law.

\$5,000 per student, per year. The total credits that may be claimed by all employers each biennium is capped at \$5 million.

To obtain the credit, an employer must apply for a tax credit certificate from the Department of Education between January 1 and February 1 following the end of the employer's taxable year. If the employer qualifies for the credit, the Department must award a tax certificate within 60 days after receiving the completed application. If the employer is a pass-through entity, the entity's investors may claim their proportionate or distributive share of the credit in the investor's taxable year that includes the last day of the entity's taxable year for which the credit is awarded.<sup>13</sup>

## **Compensation of JVSDs in community reinvestment areas**

The bill requires that, if a city, local, or exempted village school district negotiates to receive compensation for property tax revenue forgone on a commercial or industrial project subject to a community reinvestment area (CRA) tax exemption granted by a local government, the joint vocational school district (JVSD) whose territory includes the project site must be compensated at the same rate, and under the same terms, as the other school district. The JVSD compensation is required regardless of whether the other district's compensation is paid by the project's owner or the local government authorizing the exemption. The JVSD must also receive notice of a proposed CRA in the same manner as the other district.<sup>14</sup>

Under continuing law, municipalities and counties may create a CRA to provide a property tax exemption to owners who invest in property improvements or new construction within the CRA. Before the exemption may apply to a commercial or industrial project, the local government and the project owner must enter into an agreement prescribing the specific terms of and the requirements for maintaining the exemption. If an agreement proposes to exempt more than 50% of the project's value, the agreement must first be approved by the city, local, or exempted village school district in which the project would be located, and that approval may be conditioned paying compensation to the district. However, no permission is required if the district is compensated by the local government or the project owner in an amount that would hold the district harmless for excess revenue forgone as a result of the exemption percentage equaling or exceeding that 50% threshold.

## **Driver education course credit**

The bill permits students to receive credit for a driver education course completed at their school district of attendance or through any agency or organization that the district contracts with to offer such a course as follows:

1. Up to one-half unit toward high school elective credits that may substitute for other currently accepted elective coursework, described below; or

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<sup>13</sup> R.C. 5747.057 and 5747.98.

<sup>14</sup> R.C. 3735.671, 5709.82, and 5709.83.

2. Up to two points of industry-recognized credentials to be used toward a high school diploma under the workforce graduation pathway.<sup>15</sup>

Further, the bill permits a career-technical planning district to use a portion of career-technical education funds received under current law to make a driver education course available to high school students enrolled in the district.<sup>16</sup>

Under continuing law, students are required to complete five units of elective coursework consisting of one or any combination of foreign language, fine arts, business, career-technical education, family and consumer sciences, technology which may include computer science, agricultural education, an approved junior reserve officer training corps (JROTC) program, or English language arts, mathematics, science, or social studies courses not otherwise required for graduation.<sup>17</sup> Also, under continuing law, students may select different pathways of requirements to earn a high school diploma. Under the workforce readiness graduation pathway, a student must earn 12 points of industry-recognized credentials to qualify. The points system was established by a statutorily prescribed committee appointed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, in collaboration with the Governor's Office of Workforce Transformation and representatives of business organizations, to develop a list of industry-recognized credentials and licenses that may be used to qualify for a high school diploma.<sup>18</sup>

### **Driver's license as an industry-recognized credential**

The bill requires the industry-recognized credential committee (described above) to update its list of credentials and licenses that qualify for a high school diploma to include a driver's license obtained by a student through a driver education course offered by a school district.<sup>19</sup>

### **Career-technical digital learning**

The bill permits approved career-technical education programs to provide remote or digital learning opportunities to students on a full-time or hybrid basis to the extent practicable.<sup>20</sup>

### **American Medical Technologists**

Under the bill, if an individual is certified by the American Medical Technologists, all of the following apply:

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<sup>15</sup> R.C. 3301.17(C)(2).

<sup>16</sup> R.C. 3301.17.

<sup>17</sup> R.C. 3313.603(C)(8), not in the bill.

<sup>18</sup> See R.C. 3313.618(A)(3) and 3313.6113, neither in the bill.

<sup>19</sup> R.C. 3313.6113(B)(4).

<sup>20</sup> R.C. 3313.905.



- The individual is eligible for a dental x-ray machine operator certificate;
- The individual is eligible, if the individual is a dental assistant, to take the examination to practice as an expanded function dental auxiliary;
- The individual is authorized, if the individual is a dental assistant and meets other continuing law requirements, to perform the following dental services:
  - Polish clinical crowns;
  - Apply pit and fissure sealants;
  - Recement temporary crowns or crowns with temporary cement;
  - Apply fluoride varnish;
  - Apply disclosing solutions;
  - Apply desensitizing agents, excluding silver diamine fluoride;
  - Caries susceptibility testing;
  - Instruct on oral hygiene home care, including the use of toothbrushes and dental floss.

In lieu of being certified by the American Medical Technologists, continuing law gives an individual the option of being certified by the Dental Assisting National Board or the Ohio Commission on Dental Assistant Certification.<sup>21</sup>

## **Career awareness and exploration funds**

The bill specifies that a lead district of a career-technical planning district (CTPD) must use career awareness and exploration funds to provide relevant career awareness and exploration programs to all students within the CTPD, instead of disbursing those funds to member districts and schools for use as required under current law. Under current law, the lead district receives career awareness and exploration funds which it must disburse to school districts, community schools, and STEM schools that receive services from the lead district. In order to receive the money, districts and schools must submit a plan for how the funds will be used, and that plan must be consistent with the CTPD's plan on file with the Department of Education. Under continuing law, the funds may be used for (1) delivery of career awareness programs to students in grades K-12, (2) provision of a common, consistent curriculum to students, (3) assistance to teachers in providing a career development curriculum to students, (4) development of a career development plan for each student, and (5) provision of opportunities for students to engage in activities, such as career fairs, hands-on experiences, and job shadowing, across all career pathways at each grade level.<sup>22</sup>

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<sup>21</sup> R.C. 4715.39, 4715.53, and 4715.66.

<sup>22</sup> R.C. 3317.014(H).

The bill also replaces “district’s or school’s enrolled ADM” with “sum of enrolled ADM for all districts and schools within the career technical planning district” as a factor in computing career awareness and exploration funds. Under current law, the Department of Education must pay career exploration funds in an amount equal to district’s or school’s enrolled ADM multiplied by \$2.50 for FY 2022 and \$5 for FY 2023.<sup>23</sup>

### **State report card post-secondary readiness**

The bill modifies one of the methods under which a student may demonstrate readiness for the purposes of the state report card’s post-secondary readiness measure. Specifically, it permits a student to do so by earning an OhioMeansJobs-readiness seal and completing 250 hours of an internship or other work-based learning experience that is aligned to the student’s career-technical education pathway. The bill specifies the career-technical pathway must be approved by the Department of Education.

Under continuing law, a student may demonstrate readiness under that method by earning an OhioMeansJobs-readiness seal and completing 250 hours in a similar work-based learning experience so long as it is approved by a business-advisory council.<sup>24</sup>

### **Northeast Ohio Medical University**

The Northeast Ohio Medical University (NEOMED) is established under continuing law with the principal goal of collaborating with the University of Akron, Cleveland State University, Kent State University, and Youngstown State University to graduate physicians. According to NEOMED’s website, it primarily offers graduate degrees in medical and health-related fields.<sup>25</sup>

#### **Treasurer insurance**

Continuing law requires NEOMED’s treasurer, prior to discharging any official duties, to provide a bond to the state for the faithful performance of those duties and the accounting of money in the treasurer’s care. The amount of the bond must be determined by the university’s board of trustees, but cannot be less than the estimated amount which may come into the treasurer’s control at any time.

As an alternative to the performance bond, the bill specifies that the treasurer may provide an insurance policy to the state. The insurance amount also must be determined by the board of trustees, but cannot be for less than the estimated amount which may come into the treasurer’s control, less any deductible.<sup>26</sup> The bill’s provision is similar to that applying to several other state institutions of higher education.

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<sup>23</sup> R.C. 3317.014(E).

<sup>24</sup> R.C. 3302.03(D)(1)(j)(viii).

<sup>25</sup> R.C. 3350.10, not in the bill. See also <https://www.neomed.edu/academics/degrees-certificates/>.

<sup>26</sup> R.C. 3350.11.

## Definition of “state university”

Continuing law prescribes a definition of “state university” for use in several provisions of law to related to Ohio’s public universities. Under current law, that definition expressly recognizes 13 public universities as a “state university.” The bill adds NEOMED to that definition.<sup>27</sup>

(The 13 “state universities” under current law are the University of Akron, Bowling Green State University, Central State University, University of Cincinnati, Cleveland State University, Kent State University, Miami University, Ohio University, Ohio State University, Shawnee State University, University of Toledo, Wright State University, and Youngstown State University.)

### Application

The table below lists provisions of current law which use that definition of “state university” and do not also specifically reference NEOMED in some other manner. The extent to which a particular provision applies to NEOMED may depend on whether the programs, issues, or other circumstances affected by it are applicable to NEOMED.

Revised Code provision	Description
R.C. 1111.01(B)	Definition of “charity” for the purposes of charitable trust law
R.C. 1551.35(A)	Membership eligibility requirements of the Ohio Coal Development Office’s technical advisory committee
R.C. 3314.02(C)(1)(e), 3314.028(C), and 3314.46(B)(3)	Sponsorship of start-up community schools (however, R.C. 3314.02(C)(1)(e) expressly refers to “the thirteen state universities listed in section 3345.011”)
R.C. 3333.16(E)	Requirement to provide a student with information about the university’s transfer appeals process
R.C. 3333.165(A)(3)	Chancellor of Higher Education’s report regarding transfer of certain coursework
R.C. 3333.32	In-state residency for qualifying students residing in a contiguous state

<sup>27</sup> R.C. 3345.011.

Revised Code provision	Description
R.C. 3334.01(L)	Definition of “four-year state university” as used by Ohio Tuition Trust Authority to compute the “weighted average tuition” for the sale of tuition credits (however, the sale of tuition credits was suspended several years ago)
R.C. 3345.06(B) and (C)	Requirement for certain state universities to permit a qualifying Ohio resident to begin undergraduate coursework
R.C. 3345.061	Prohibition against certain state universities receiving state subsidies for students enrolled in remedial undergraduate courses
R.C. 3345.062	Requirement to issue report regarding remediation of students
R.C. 3345.063	Requirement to recognize the completion of high school computer courses as meeting certain admissions requirements
R.C. 3345.27	Requirement to generally permit senior citizens to attend classes on a nontuition basis
R.C. 3345.29	Requirement to establish an office of contract compliance
R.C. 3345.45	Provisions regarding faculty workload polices
R.C. 3345.47	Prohibition against requiring a student live in on-campus housing
R.C. 3345.48	Requirement to establish an undergraduate tuition guarantee program
R.C. 3345.56	Prohibition against considering student athletes as university employees based on their participation in athletics
R.C. 3701.261	Eligibility to serve as an agent to implement the Ohio cancer surveillance system
R.C. 3722.01	Definition of “state university” for the purposes of the law regarding hospital licensure

Revised Code provision	Description
R.C. 3796.01	Definition of “state university” for the purposes of the Medical Marijuana Control Program
R.C. 4771.01	Definition of “state university or college” for the purposes of the law regarding athlete agents

## Commercial Truck Driver Student Aid Program

The bill revises the eligibility requirements for and administration of the Commercial Truck Driver Student Aid Program, which was enacted in H.B. 110 of the 134<sup>th</sup> General Assembly effective September 30, 2021. That program provides a combination of a grant and a loan to an eligible student to pay for the costs of a commercial driver training course who agree to work in Ohio in the trucking industry for one year after completing that course.

### Eligibility

First, the bill specifically names the types of commercial driver training schools that may participate in the program. Current law permits commercial driver’s license schools “certified” by the Chancellor of Higher Education to participate. The bill, rather, defines an “eligible school” as a commercial driver training school certified by the Director of Public Safety or a program exempted from licensure by the Director but approved by the Chancellor of Higher Education and the Director for the purposes of the program offered by (1) a state institution of higher education, (2) a private, nonprofit college or university, (3) a private, for-profit career college or school, or (4) a career-technical center, joint vocational school district, comprehensive career-technical center, or compact career-technical center offering adult training.

The bill maintains the requirements that an individual, to be eligible for the program, must (1) be an Ohio resident, (2) pass a drug test, (3) not have three or more moving violations in two consecutive years, (4) not have pled guilty to or be convicted of operating a vehicle under the influence of alcohol or a drug of abuse while participating in the program, and (5) meet any additional eligibility criteria.

The bill also transfers from the Chancellor to the eligible schools the responsibility to determine whether an individual has three or more moving violations in two consecutive years while participating in the program or has pled guilty to or is convicted of operating a vehicle under the influence of alcohol or a drug of abuse while participating in the program.<sup>28</sup>

### Awards

The bill revises how awards and loans are distributed to pay for the costs of a commercial driver training program at an eligible school. It requires the Chancellor to

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<sup>28</sup> R.C. 3333.125(A) and (B).

determine the grant and loan amounts for eligible students and pay those awards to eligible schools to distribute to eligible students for the costs of a program. It also limits the loan amount to \$10,000 and specifies that the combined amount of a grant and loan may not exceed the cost of tuition and expenses for a commercial driver training program.

Currently, the grant amount must equal one-half of the student's remaining state cost of attendance after the student's Pell grant and expected family contribution are applied to the instructional and general charges for the student's enrollment in a certified commercial driver's license school. The bill maintains the current requirement that the loan must be in the same amount as the grant. It also maintains the requirement that the Chancellor reduce the amount of each grant and loan to be awarded for an academic year in which the amounts available for support of the program are inadequate to provide grants and loans to all eligible students who apply for participation in the Program.

The bill also eliminates the specification that the amount of a grant and a loan awarded to an eligible student must be in addition to what the student receives under the Ohio College Opportunity Grant, as well as the requirement that the Chancellor reduce the amount of a student's loan by the amount of that grant.<sup>29</sup>

### **Promissory note**

Continuing law requires that students who accept a grant under the must sign a promissory note payable to the state in the event the student fails to either satisfy the residency and employment requirements or complete the program in which the student was enrolled. However, the bill specifies that promissory notes must be signed by students who accept a grant *and* a loan under the program.

It permits the Chancellor to consult with the Attorney General and the Treasurer of State when determining the interest rate and period of rebate for the promissory notes.<sup>30</sup>

### **Chancellor duties**

The bill designates the Chancellor as being responsible for making deposits and withdrawals and maintaining records pertaining to the program. It also permits the Chancellor to use funds in the Commercial Truck Driver Student Aid Fund for expenses of "creating" the program, in addition to "administering" the program as under continuing law. Finally, it requires the Chancellor to consult with the Director of Public Safety when adopting rules and any other eligibility criteria for students.<sup>31</sup>

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<sup>29</sup> R.C. 3333.125(C) and (D).

<sup>30</sup> R.C. 3333.125(E).

<sup>31</sup> R.C. 3333.125(E) and (F).

## Emergency clause

The bill declares the changes made to the Commercial Truck Driver Student Aid Program an emergency.<sup>32</sup>

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## HISTORY

Action	Date
Introduced	04-21-21
Reported, S. Primary & Secondary Education	06-16-21
Passed Senate (33-0)	06-16-21
Reported, H. Economic & Workforce Development	11-18-21

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<sup>32</sup> Section 4 of the bill.