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OHIO LEGISLATIVE SERVICE COMMISSION

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S.B. 9

134th General Assembly

Bill Analysis

[Click here for S.B.9's Fiscal Note](#)

Version: As Reported by House Government Oversight and Reform

Primary Sponsors: Sens. McColley and Roegner

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SUMMARY

Reduction in regulatory restrictions

- Requires each state agency to reduce the regulatory restrictions contained in its rules by 30% by June 30, 2025, according to a schedule and criteria set forth in the bill.
- Prohibits an agency from adopting new regulatory restrictions that would increase the percentage of restrictions in the agency's rules.
- Beginning July 1, 2025, requires an agency that does not achieve a reduction in regulatory restrictions according to the required schedule to eliminate two restrictions before enacting a new rule containing a restriction.
- Allows JCARR to lessen an agency's required reduction in regulatory restrictions if the agency fails to meet a reduction goal and shows cause why the agency's required reduction should be lessened.
- Effective July 1, 2025, limits the total number of regulatory restrictions that may be in effect in Ohio.
- Lists the criteria an agency must use to determine whether a rule containing a regulatory restriction should be amended or rescinded.
- Requires an agency to produce a revised inventory and historical progress report before September 15, 2022, and annually thereafter until the agency has met its reduction goal.
- Allows an administrative department head to direct otherwise independent officials or state agencies organized under the department to reduce regulatory restrictions.
- Allows the Common Sense Initiative Office (CSIO) to review any rules containing regulatory restrictions that an agency is required to include in its inventory and to direct an agency to eliminate a regulatory restriction, and permits the agency to appeal that decision to JCARR.

- Directs JCARR to compile the agencies' inventories and reports into an annual comprehensive inventory and progress report that includes a description of JCARR's work over the past year in assisting agencies.
- Requires JCARR to consult with Legislative Information Systems (LIS) to create and maintain a system for agencies to enter regulatory restriction data and create, compile, and send inventories and reports.
- Requires JCARR to consult with LIS to establish, maintain, and improve the Cut Red Tape System, which must include a website and must allow members of the public to request information about regulatory restrictions and to communicate with JCARR about regulatory restrictions.

Continuing rule adoption and review process

- Changes the criteria that all agencies must use when conducting a five-year review of an existing rule to match the bill's criteria for elimination of regulatory restrictions.
- Requires JCARR to apply the same modified standards when reviewing an existing rule that an agency has decided not to change.
- Allows JCARR to recommend that the General Assembly invalidate a proposed rule or existing rule on the basis that an agency subject to the regulatory restriction reduction requirement has failed to justify a rule containing a regulatory restriction.
- Requires all agencies adopting a new rule or conducting a five-year review to consider whether the rule implements a federal law or rule in a manner that is more stringent or burdensome than the federal law or rule requires.
- Allows JCARR to recommend that the General Assembly invalidate a proposed or existing rule if JCARR determines that it implements a federal law or rule in a manner that is more stringent or burdensome than the federal law or rule requires.

Liquor Control Laws – technical and corrective changes

- Makes technical and corrective changes in various provisions of the Liquor Control Law, including allowing a local option election for the sale of beer to be held on the day of a special election on a day on which a primary election may be held—thus making local option elections for beer consistent with other local option elections.

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DETAILED ANALYSIS

Reduction in regulatory restrictions

Reduction goals

Three-year reduction of 30%

The bill requires each state agency to reduce the number of regulatory restrictions in the agency’s rules by 30% by amending or rescinding rules that contain regulatory restrictions according to criteria listed in the bill. The 30% reduction is based on the number of regulatory restrictions identified in a base inventory previously conducted by the agency under continuing law. The bill directs each agency to achieve a 10% reduction in regulatory restrictions no later than June 30, 2023; a 20% reduction no later than June 30, 2024; and the 30% reduction no later than June 30, 2025.

After an agency has achieved a reduction in regulatory restrictions, it cannot adopt additional regulatory restrictions that would cancel out the reduction. The agency also is encouraged to continue to reduce regulatory restrictions after the 30% reduction has been achieved.

If an agency does not achieve the required reduction in regulatory restrictions according to the bill’s schedule, the bill prohibits the agency from adopting any new regulatory restriction unless it simultaneously removes two or more existing regulatory restrictions, beginning July 1, 2025. This prohibition remains in effect until the agency achieves the required reduction in regulatory restrictions. The agency also is barred from merging two existing regulatory

restrictions into a single restriction in order to attempt to reduce the overall number of restrictions.¹

Current law contains a blanket prohibition through June 30, 2023, against state agencies adopting a new regulatory restriction unless the agency simultaneously removes two or more other existing regulatory restrictions. The bill extends that prohibition through June 30, 2025.²

Lessened required reduction

If an agency fails to meet a reduction goal listed above within 120 days after the deadline, the bill requires the Joint Committee on Agency Rule Review (JCARR) to give the agency an opportunity to appear to show cause why the agency's required reduction should be lessened. If JCARR determines that the agency has shown cause, JCARR must determine a lessened required reduction for that agency and must submit a written report to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate, indicating the lessened required reduction in regulatory restrictions for that agency and the reason JCARR determined that lessened reduction.

If the agency fails to reduce regulatory restrictions by a required percentage because the base inventory the agency prepared under continuing law contains regulatory restrictions adopting or implementing a federal law or rule, the agency may submit both of the following to JCARR:

- A modified inventory consisting of the agency's base inventory minus any rule that the agency identifies as implementing a federal law or rule in a manner that is not more stringent or burdensome than the federal law or rule requires;
- A written analysis explaining how each rule identified by the agency implements a federal law or rule in a manner that is not more stringent or burdensome than the federal law or rule requires.

At its appearance before JCARR, JCARR may lessen the agency's required reduction in regulatory restrictions based on the modified inventory.³

Statewide cap on regulatory restrictions

Effective July 1, 2025, the total number of regulatory restrictions that may be effective at any one time in Ohio is capped at a number determined by JCARR. JCARR must determine that number by calculating, for each agency, the number of regulatory restrictions identified by the agency in its base inventory, minus the number of regulatory restrictions that represents the percentage reduction the agency is required to achieve not later than June 30, 2025 (30%, unless JCARR has lessened that percentage for the agency as described above), and then totaling the resulting numbers for all state agencies. An agency must contact JCARR before

¹ R.C. 121.951(A).

² R.C. 121.95(F).

³ R.C. 121.952.

adopting a rule containing a regulatory restriction, and if JCARR determines that the state has reached the cap of regulatory restrictions, the agency may not adopt the restriction. No agency may adopt a regulatory restriction if that restriction would cause the state to exceed the cap on restrictions.⁴ It is not clear how an agency is to proceed if another law requires the agency to adopt a restriction that would result in the state exceeding the cap.

Covered agencies

Under continuing law and the bill, “state agency” means an administrative department created under R.C. 121.02; an administrative department head appointed under R.C. 121.03, (essentially all cabinet-level departments); or a state agency organized under an administrative department or administrative department head. The term also includes the Department of Education, the State Lottery Commission, the Ohio Casino Control Commission (except as described under “**Sports gaming**,” below), the State Racing Commission, and the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio.

Rules adopted by an otherwise independent official or entity organized under a state agency are attributed to the parent agency. This means that a parent agency must include rules containing regulatory restrictions adopted by those otherwise independent officials or entities as part of its total number of regulatory restrictions. Each state agency is required to reduce its overall regulatory restrictions by 30%, but each otherwise independent official or entity organized under the agency is not required to achieve a 30% reduction so long as the parent agency overall achieves the goal.

Certain state boards that must continue to conduct five-year reviews of their rules, and are subject to JCARR review of their rules, are not included in the definition of “state agency,” and therefore are not required to reduce their regulatory restrictions by 30% under the bill. However, as discussed below, the bill still adds to the factors those boards must consider during a rule’s five-year review and when adopting a new rule (see “**Continuing rule review process**,” below). It appears that the following entities would not be considered “state agencies” under current law regarding the base inventory or under the bill, but are subject to the continuing rule review process:⁵

- The Accountancy Board;
- The Architects Board and the Ohio Landscape Architects Board;
- The Ohio Athletic Commission;
- The Chemical Dependency Professionals Board;
- The Chiropractic Board;
- The Cosmetology and Barber Board;

⁴ R.C. 121.953.

⁵ R.C. 121.95(A).

- The Counselor, Social Worker, and Marriage and Family Therapist Board;
- The State Dental Board;
- The Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors;
- The State Medical Board;
- The Motor Vehicle Repair Board;
- The Board of Nursing;
- The Ohio Occupational Therapy, Physical Therapy, and Athletic Trainers Board;
- The State Board of Pharmacy;
- The State Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Surveyors;
- The State Board of Psychology;
- The State Speech and Hearing Professionals Board;
- The State Vision Professionals Board;
- The State Veterinary Medical Licensing Board.

Covered regulatory restrictions

Under current law and for purposes of the bill, a “regulatory restriction” requires or prohibits an action. Rules that include the words “shall,” “must,” “require,” “shall not,” “may not,” and “prohibit” are considered to contain regulatory restrictions.

However, the following types of rules or regulatory restrictions are not required to be included in a state agency’s inventory of regulatory restrictions:⁶

- An internal management rule;
- An emergency rule;
- A rule that state or federal law requires the agency to adopt verbatim;
- A regulatory restriction contained in materials or documents incorporated by reference into a rule;
- Access rules for confidential personal information;
- A rule concerning instant lottery games;
- A rule adopted by the Ohio Casino Control Commission or the State Lottery Commission concerning sports gaming;
- Any other rule that is not subject to review by JCARR.

⁶ R.C. 121.95(B) and (E).

Criteria for elimination

The bill requires a state agency to review its base inventory of rules containing regulatory restrictions to determine whether each rule should be amended or rescinded because it does any of the following, or otherwise for the purpose of reducing regulatory restrictions:⁷

- Exceeds or conflicts with the purpose, scope, or intent of the statute under which the rule was adopted;
- Provides inadequate flexibility at the local level;
- Creates a compliance or oversight burden for the agency, or for any person or entity, that is greater than the burden that would be created if the agency accomplished the intended purpose of the restriction by other means;
- Is no longer useful or beneficial;
- Improperly incorporates a text or other material by reference, based on continuing-law standards;
- Duplicates, overlaps with, or conflicts with another state or federal law or rule (A rule duplicates, overlaps with, or conflicts with another law or rule if it imposes a duty or liability on a person or entity that the other law or rule also imposes on that person or entity, in whole or in part, or imposes a duty or liability that may require a person or entity to violate the other law or rule in whole or in part.);
- Has an adverse impact on businesses, as determined under the continuing-law factors the Common Sense Initiative Office must apply when reviewing rules;
- Has an adverse impact on any other person or entity;
- Contains words or phrases whose meanings, in contemporary usage, are understood as being derogatory or offensive;
- Requires liability insurance, a bond, or any other financial responsibility instrument as a condition of licensure;
- Imposes a more severe duty or liability than restrictions in neighboring states in order to accomplish the same goal;
- Implements a federal law or rule in a manner that is more stringent or burdensome than the federal law or rule requires.

If the rule duplicates, overlaps with, or conflicts with a rule adopted by another state agency, the two agencies must determine which agency must amend or rescind its rule and to develop and execute a plan to work together to achieve the required oversight.

⁷ R.C. 106.03(A) and 121.951(A).

Agency implementation

Inventory of regulatory restrictions

Each agency to which the bill applies was required under continuing law, before December 31, 2019, to review its existing rules, prepare a base inventory of regulatory restrictions (see “**Covered regulatory restrictions**,” above), and determine the number of those restrictions. In the base inventory, the agency was required to provide all of the following information concerning each regulatory restriction:

- A description of the regulatory restriction;
- The rule in which the restriction appears;
- The statute under which the restriction was adopted;
- Whether state or federal law expressly and specifically requires the agency to adopt the regulatory restriction or the agency adopted it under the agency’s general authority;
- Whether removing the restriction would require a change to state or federal law, provided that removing a regulatory restriction adopted under a law granting the agency general authority is presumed not to require a change to state or federal law;
- Any other information JCARR considers necessary.

After completing the inventory, the agency was required to post it on its website and send a copy to JCARR, which was required to review the inventory and send it to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate.⁸

Progress report and revised inventory

Under the bill, not later than September 15, 2022, each agency must prepare an updated inventory and historical report of its progress in achieving its regulatory reduction goal according to the bill’s schedule. In the report, the agency must explain how it applied the criteria described above under “**Criteria for elimination**” and must calculate its percentage reduction in regulatory restrictions by subtracting the current number of restrictions from the number of restrictions identified in the original inventory and dividing that result by the number of restrictions in the original inventory.

For example, if an agency identified ten restrictions in its original inventory and since then has added two new restrictions and eliminated four restrictions, the agency would have eight current restrictions. Ten original restrictions minus eight current restrictions equals a reduction of two restrictions. Two restrictions divided by ten original restrictions equals 0.2, or 20%. Therefore, the agency has achieved a 20% net reduction in restrictions.

The agency must produce a new revised inventory and historical report by September 15 of each year until the agency has achieved the required reduction in regulatory restrictions.

⁸ R.C. 121.95(B), (C), and (D). See also R.C. 101.68, not in the bill.

The agency must send its completed reports electronically to JCARR, which must review them and send them to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate.⁹

Administrative department head authority

The bill authorizes the head of an administrative department created under R.C. 121.02 or an administrative department head appointed under R.C. 121.03 to direct otherwise independent officials or state agencies organized under the department to reduce regulatory restrictions in accordance with the bill.¹⁰

Common Sense Initiative Office

The bill also allows the Common Sense Initiative Office (CSIO) to review any rules containing regulatory restrictions that a state agency must include in its inventory of regulatory restrictions, either in the course of evaluating draft rules and business impact analyses under continuing law or at any other time.

If CSIO determines, based on the bill's criteria for eliminating regulatory restrictions, that an agency should eliminate a regulatory restriction, the bill requires CSIO to notify the agency that it must eliminate that regulatory restriction, and the agency must eliminate it. If the agency objects to the elimination of the regulatory restriction, the bill allows the agency to appeal CSIO's decision to JCARR. If JCARR also determines, based on the criteria for elimination, that the agency should eliminate the regulatory restriction, the agency must eliminate it.¹¹

Joint Committee on Agency Rule Review administration

Assistance to agencies and annual report

The bill directs JCARR to advise and assist agencies in preparing their inventories of regulatory restrictions and in achieving the bill's reduction goals. Not later than June 15, 2022, JCARR must prepare a report aggregating the base inventories that agencies are required to prepare under continuing law. Beginning in 2023, by December 15 of each year, JCARR must aggregate all the agencies' inventories and historical progress reports into an annual report that shows the agencies' overall progress in reducing regulatory restrictions. The annual report also must describe JCARR's work over the previous year and provide any appropriate recommendations for changes to statutes that contribute to the adoption of regulatory restrictions. JCARR must post the reports on its website, send it to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate, and provide it to the members of JCARR.¹²

Database

The bill requires JCARR to consult with Legislative Information Systems (LIS) to create and maintain a system for state agencies to use to enter regulatory restriction data, create

⁹ R.C. 121.951(B).

¹⁰ R.C. 121.031.

¹¹ R.C. 107.57.

¹² R.C. 101.354.

required inventories, and send copies of inventories, reports, and other documents that will assist JCARR in aggregating reports under the bill.¹³

Cut Red Tape System

Under the bill, JCARR also must consult with LIS to establish, maintain, and improve the Cut Red Tape System, which must include a website and must allow members of the public to request information about regulatory restrictions and to communicate with JCARR about regulatory restrictions.¹⁴

Sports gaming

The bill specifies that rules adopted by the Ohio Casino Control Commission governing sports gaming are exempt from any requirements concerning reductions in regulatory restrictions.¹⁵

H.B. 29 of the 134th General Assembly, effective March 3, 2022, legalizes and regulates sports gaming (betting) in Ohio through sports gaming proprietors. Proprietors are licensed and regulated by the Ohio Casino Control Commission to offer sports gaming online, at sports gaming facilities, and in the form of lottery sports gaming at bars and restaurants. H.B. 29 exempts rules adopted by the Commission concerning sports gaming from the requirement that they be included in the Commission's inventory of regulatory restrictions.¹⁶

Continuing rule review process

Five-year review of existing rules

Agency review

Under continuing law, a state agency must review each of its existing rules every five years to determine whether to amend or rescind them, based on listed criteria. The bill changes those criteria to match the criteria for elimination of regulatory restrictions (see “**Criteria for elimination,**” above), both for rules that are subject to the bill’s requirement to eliminate regulatory restrictions and for all other rules that are subject to the five-year review, including rules adopted by agencies that are not covered by the bill’s requirements concerning regulatory restrictions (see the independent boards listed above under “**Covered agencies**”). The bill alters the criteria by doing all of the following:

- Removing a requirement to consider whether a rule needs amendment or rescission to eliminate unnecessary paperwork;

¹³ R.C. 101.355(A).

¹⁴ R.C. 101.355(B).

¹⁵ R.C. 121.954.

¹⁶ R.C. 121.95, as amended by H.B. 29 of the 134th General Assembly.

- Adding requirements that the agency consider whether the rule should be amended or rescinded because it does any of the following, or otherwise for the purpose of reducing regulatory restrictions:
 - Creates a compliance or oversight burden for the agency, or for any person or entity, that is greater than the burden that would be created if the agency accomplished the intended purpose of the restriction by other means;
 - Is no longer useful or beneficial;
 - Duplicates, overlaps with, or conflicts with a state or federal law (see “**Criteria for elimination**,” above, for actions the agency must take regarding duplicate, overlapping, or conflicting rules);
 - Has an adverse impact on any person or entity;
 - Imposes a more severe duty or liability than restrictions in neighboring states in order to accomplish the same goal;
 - Implements a federal law or rule in a manner that is more stringent or burdensome than the federal law or rule requires.

Under continuing law, an agency must evaluate whether a rule should be amended or rescinded because it does any of the following:

- Exceeds or conflicts with the purpose, scope, or intent of the statute under which the rule was adopted;
- Provides inadequate flexibility at the local level;
- Improperly incorporates a text or other material by reference;
- Duplicates, overlaps with, or conflicts with other rules;
- Has an adverse impact on businesses, as determined by CSIO;
- Contains words or phrases whose meanings, in contemporary usage, are understood as being derogatory or offensive;
- Requires liability insurance, a bond, or any other financial responsibility instrument as a condition of licensure.

Because the bill makes the five-year review criteria match the criteria for eliminating regulatory restrictions, an agency that reviews all of its regulatory restrictions over the course of three years under the bill will already have completed the required five-year review for those rules.¹⁷

JCARR review

If the state agency conducts a five-year rule review and determines that the rule should not be changed, continuing law requires JCARR to review that decision and allows JCARR to

¹⁷ R.C. 106.03.

recommend that the General Assembly invalidate the rule if JCARR disagrees with the agency's assessment of the rule. Under the bill, JCARR must apply the same modified standards discussed above when reviewing an existing rule. The bill allows JCARR to recommend invalidation of a rule if it independently determines that the rule implements a federal law or rule in a manner that is more stringent or burdensome than the federal law or rule requires. When an agency is subject to the bill's requirement to reduce regulatory restrictions (see "**Covered agencies**," above), the bill also allows JCARR to recommend invalidation if the agency has failed to justify the retention of a rule containing a regulatory restriction.¹⁸

Review of proposed rules

Under continuing law, when a state agency adopts a new rule, it also must file the proposed rule with JCARR for review, and JCARR may recommend that the General Assembly adopt a concurrent resolution to invalidate the rule if JCARR makes certain findings. The bill expands the permitted reasons for JCARR to recommend the invalidation of a proposed rule to include both of the following:

- That the agency has failed to justify the proposed adoption, amendment, or rescission of a rule containing a regulatory restriction (applies to agencies covered by the bill's requirement to reduce regulatory restrictions);
- That the proposed rule implements a federal law or rule in a manner that is more stringent or burdensome than the federal law or rule requires (applies to all state agencies).

At the time a state agency files a proposed rule implementing a federal law or rule with JCARR, the bill requires the agency to provide JCARR with a citation to the federal law or rule the proposed rule implements and a statement as to whether the proposed rule implements the federal law or rule in a manner that is more or less stringent or burdensome than the federal law or rule requires.¹⁹

Liquor Control Laws – technical and corrective changes

Makes technical and corrective changes in the following Liquor Control Laws:

- Corrects an erroneous cross-reference in the law that allows a political organization or 501(c)(3) charitable organization to give away beer or intoxicating liquor, without a liquor permit, as a fundraising prize;
- Does both of the following regarding a provision of law that allows a trade marketing professional, broker, or solicitor of alcoholic beverages to use social media for on-premises brand promotions and product location communications:
 - Includes a required cross-reference; and

¹⁸ R.C. 106.031.

¹⁹ R.C. 106.021, 111.15, and 119.03.

- Changes a reference to the term "tastings" to "tasting samples" to provide consistency among various liquor law provisions.
- Allows a local option election for the sale of beer to be held on the day of a special election on a day on which a primary election may be held, thus making local option elections for beer consistent with other local option elections (as recently amended in S.B. 102 of 134th General Assembly).²⁰

HISTORY

Action	Date
Introduced	01-21-21
Reported, S. Gov't Oversight & Reform	03-02-21
Passed Senate (25-8)	03-10-21
Reported, H. Government Oversight	02-09-22

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²⁰ R.C. 4301.171(G)(1), 4301.245(B)(2), 4301.58(E), and 4305.14.