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OHIO LEGISLATIVE SERVICE COMMISSION

Office of Research
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Office

H.B. 529
134th General Assembly

Fiscal Note & Local Impact Statement

[Click here for H.B. 529's Bill Analysis](#)

Version: As Introduced

Primary Sponsors: Reps. Hillyer and Roemer

Local Impact Statement Procedure Required: No

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Highlights

- The bill may increase workload for school districts and other public schools by requiring a district or school to post on its website information regarding curricula and other instructional materials used in each classroom or course, with any additional costs likely minimal at most. The same fiscal effects may occur for a public college to post on its website the same information for each course in which a secondary school student is enrolled through the College Credit Plus Program.

Detailed Analysis

The bill requires each school district, community school, and STEM school to post on its website a link to or the title of certain information regarding curricula and other instructional materials used in each classroom or course, including textbooks, syllabi with instructional materials and activities, summaries of each instructional course, and state academic standards related to each course. It also requires each public college to post on its website the same information for each course in which a secondary school student is enrolled through the College Credit Plus Program. The information must be updated within 30 days after each time the required material changes and must remain accessible online for two years after posting.

The bill may increase workload for school districts, other public schools, and public colleges to compile and post the information, though any additional costs are likely minimal at most. Districts, schools, and public colleges will likely use existing staff to comply with the requirements of the bill. For example, each classroom teacher will likely need to compile the required materials for each course. Districts and schools might use other staff, such as curriculum staff or technology staff, to assist and post the materials online. The amount of additional work required to comply with the bill will likely vary based on the course materials and each teacher's current method of providing materials to students and parents. Additional workload or costs for

school districts may be mitigated to some degree by leveraging experience providing instructional materials to parents or online under continuing law and current practice. Continuing law requires school districts to allow parents to inspect the textbooks, other instructional materials, and curriculum used in the education of their child.¹ Additionally, according to the Ohio School Boards Association, many districts already use “online providers to share curriculum and other information with parents, such as Schoology, Power School and Google Classroom.”²

HB0529IN/lb

¹ [R.C. 3313.212](#) and [R.C. 3313.60\(G\)](#).

² Kasler, Karen. “Ohio schools group says bill to require all curriculum to be posted online could be a problem.” Statehouse News Bureau. January 4, 2022, available at the Statehouse News Bureau’s website: statehousenews.org.