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## Final Analysis

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Paul Luzzi, Attorney

## SUMMARY

### Occupational licenses and certifications

#### Issuance to out-of-state applicants

- Requires a licensing authority to issue a license or government certification under certain circumstances to an applicant who holds an out-of-state occupational license.
- Requires a licensing authority to issue a license or government certification under certain circumstances to an applicant who has a government certification, a private certification, or satisfactory work experience in the uniformed services or in a state that does not issue a license or government certification for the occupation.
- Requires an applicant to submit to a criminal records check to receive a license or government certification under the act if a licensing authority requires an applicant under the law governing the profession, occupation, or occupational activity to do so.
- Allows a licensing authority to require an applicant to pass an examination on Ohio's laws and rules governing the profession, occupation, or occupational activity if it requires an applicant to pass the examination under the applicable law.
- Requires, if a licensing authority requires an applicant under the law governing the profession, occupation, or occupational activity to satisfy a financial responsibility requirement to receive a license or government certification, an applicant to satisfy the requirement to receive a license or government certification under the act.
- Allows a licensing authority to require, if a federal law, rule, or regulation requires Ohio to impose a requirement with which an applicant must comply for Ohio to receive federal funding, the applicant to satisfy that requirement to receive a license or government certification under the act.

- Prohibits a licensing authority from issuing or denying a license or government certification under the act while the applicant is the subject of certain pending complaints, allegations, or investigations.
- Requires a licensing authority to provide an applicant with a written decision to issue, reject, or take any other action regarding a license or government certification under the act within 60 days after receiving a complete application or after a pending complaint, allegation, or investigation is resolved.
- Specifies that an applicant who is issued a license or government certification under the act is subject to the laws regulating the occupation or profession in Ohio and is subject to the licensing authority's jurisdiction.
- Requires that a license or government certification issued under the act be considered a license or government certification issued under the laws regulating the occupation or profession in Ohio.
- Specifies that laws applicable to a license or government certification issued to an applicant who does not obtain a license or government certification under the act apply in the same manner to licenses and government certifications issued under the act.
- Allows a licensing authority, for purposes of verifying licensure status in Ohio with an entity that licenses the same profession or occupation in another state, to require an applicant under the act to satisfy a national standard to have that license or government certification verified as an Ohio license or government certification.
- Prohibits a political subdivision from prohibiting an individual who holds a license or government certification issued by a state agency under the act from engaging in the profession, occupation, or occupational activity in the political subdivision's jurisdiction.
- Exempts certain licenses and activities from the act, including licenses issued to entities other than individuals.
- Requires each licensing authority to adopt rules as necessary to implement the act.

## **Specific occupational licenses**

### **Real estate brokers and salespersons**

- Requires an individual seeking an Ohio real estate broker's or salesperson's license pursuant to the act to satisfy the act's requirements described above and additional requirements related to work experience and passage of an examination on Ohio real estate law, depending on which license the individual seeks.

### **Specialty contractors**

- Eliminates the Ohio Construction Industry Licensing Board's (OCILB) ability to issue specialty contractor licenses without examination in accordance with reciprocity agreements entered into with other states.
- Exempts specialty contractor licenses from the act's procedures and requirements.

- Requires the OCILB to allow an individual to take the appropriate specialty contractor license examination if the individual meets certain requirements and has a substantially similar out-of-state occupational license or similar experience in the service of the uniformed services.

### **School psychologist’s membership in STRS**

- Maintains membership in the State Teachers Retirement System for licensed school psychologists employed in public schools if regulation of those school psychologists is transferred from the Ohio Department of Education to the State Board of Psychology.

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## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

Occupational licenses and certifications .....	4
Issuance to out-of-state applicants.....	4
Definitions .....	4
Issuance to out-of-state license or government certification holders.....	5
Issuance to private certification holders .....	7
Issuance to individuals with satisfactory work experience .....	7
Criminal records check .....	8
Examination on Ohio’s laws and rules .....	8
Financial responsibility requirement.....	8
Requirements as a condition for federal funding .....	8
Fitness to practice determination .....	8
Disciplinary action against an applicant .....	9
Denial for disciplinary action .....	9
Decision to issue or deny a license or government certification .....	9
Law regulating the practice of the occupation or profession .....	9
National standard exception .....	10
Reciprocal licensing agreements .....	11
Licensure compacts .....	11
Exempt licenses .....	11
Political subdivision recognition.....	12
Temporary training licenses .....	13
Limited time and limited basis licenses.....	13
Individual licensure vs. entity licensure .....	13
Real estate brokers and salespersons.....	14
Specialty contractor licenses.....	14
Out-of-state license holders.....	15
Uniformed services experience .....	16

Approval of applications.....	16
Barber and cosmetology licenses .....	16
School psychologists' membership in STRS .....	16

## DETAILED ANALYSIS

### Occupational licenses and certifications

#### Issuance to out-of-state applicants

The act requires a licensing authority to issue a license or government certification under certain circumstances to an applicant who holds an out-of-state occupational license or who has a government certification, a private certification, or satisfactory work experience in a state that does not issue the license. The three circumstances under which a licensing authority must issue a license or government certification are described under “**Issuance to out-of-state license or government certification holders,**” “**Issuance to private certification holders,**” and “**Issuance to individuals with satisfactory work experience,**” below.<sup>1</sup>

Each licensing authority must adopt rules as necessary to implement the act.<sup>2</sup>

#### Definitions

For purposes of the act:

1. “Licensing authority” means a state agency or political subdivision that issues licenses or government certifications.
2. “License” means an authorization evidenced by a license, certificate, registration, permit, card, or other authority that is issued or conferred by a licensing authority to an individual by which the individual has or claims the privilege to engage in a profession, occupation, or occupational activity over which the licensing authority has jurisdiction.
3. “Government certification” means authorization from a licensing authority, one of the uniformed services, or another state’s government to an individual who meets qualifications related to a profession, occupation, or occupational activity to which both of the following apply:
  - a. Only an individual holding the authorization may use a specific title or titles when advertising or holding the individual’s self out to engage in the profession, occupation, or occupational activity.
  - b. An individual is not required to have the authorization to engage in the profession, occupation, or occupational activity in the respective jurisdiction.

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<sup>1</sup> R.C. Chapter 4796, with conforming changes throughout the act.

<sup>2</sup> R.C. 4796.30.

4. “Out-of-state occupational license” means a license, certificate, registration, permit, card, or other authority that is issued or conferred by one of the uniformed services or the government of another state to an individual by which the individual has or claims the privilege to engage in a profession, occupation, or occupational activity over which that service or state has jurisdiction.
5. “Private certification” means authorization from a private organization to an individual who meets qualifications determined by the organization related to the performance of a profession, occupation, or occupational activity and by which the individual may hold the individual’s self out as certified by the organization.
6. “Uniformed services” means the U.S. armed forces; the Commissioned Corps of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; the Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service; or any reserve components of those forces; and such other service as may be designated by Congress.<sup>3</sup>

### **Issuance to out-of-state license or government certification holders**

Except as otherwise provided below, the act requires a licensing authority to issue a license or government certification to an applicant if the licensing authority determines that all of the following apply:

1. The applicant holds either of the following:
  - a. A substantially similar out-of-state occupational license that authorizes the applicant to engage in the same profession, occupation, or occupational activity as the license or government certification for which the applicant is applying in Ohio.
  - b. A government certification in the same profession, occupation, or occupational activity as the license or government certification for which the applicant is applying in Ohio from one of the uniformed services or a state that does not issue an out-of-state occupational license for the profession, occupation, or occupational activity.
2. The applicant is in good standing in all jurisdictions in which the applicant holds an out-of-state occupational license or government certification to practice the same profession, occupation, or occupational activity for which the applicant is applying in Ohio.
3. The applicant has held the out-of-state occupational license or government certification for at least one year immediately preceding the application date and has been actively practicing for at least one of the preceding five years (a licensing authority may waive this requirement).
4. The applicant was required to satisfy minimum education, training, or experience requirements or pass an examination to receive the out-of-state occupational license or government certification (this requirement does not apply if the Ohio law governing the

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<sup>3</sup> R.C. 4796.01.

license or government certification does not require an applicant to satisfy such a requirement).

5. The applicant has not surrendered or had revoked a license, out-of-state occupational license, or government certification because of negligence or intentional misconduct related to the applicant's work in the same profession, occupation, or occupational activity for which the applicant is applying in Ohio.
6. The applicant pays to the licensing authority a fee equal to one of the following, as determined by the licensing authority:
  - a. The renewal fee required for license or government certification holders under the applicable law;
  - b. The initial licensure fee, if the license or government certification for which the applicant is applying in Ohio does not have a renewal fee;
  - c. The fee in effect before December 29, 2023 (the act's effective date) for applicants who hold an out-of-state occupational license or government certification to be issued the license or government certification under the applicable law.
7. The applicant has not been convicted of, found guilty pursuant to a judicial finding of, or plead guilty to a criminal offense for which the licensing authority may deny or that would otherwise disqualify the applicant for the license or government certification under the applicable law governing the profession or occupation. (However, the act allows a licensing authority to issue a restricted or limited license or government certification to an applicant who would otherwise be disqualified from obtaining it because of a disqualifying offense, as long as the limitation or restriction is related to the offense.)<sup>4</sup>

For purposes of any law requiring a licensing authority to issue a license or government certification under the act, an applicant who holds a license or government certification issued by the uniformed services is treated as though the applicant holds a license or certification issued by another state.<sup>5</sup> However, it does not appear that the uniformed services issue licenses or government certifications as those terms are defined in the act.

Continuing law requires a licensing authority, under certain circumstances, to issue a temporary license or certificate to a member of the military or the member's spouse when the member or spouse is licensed in another jurisdiction. Continuing law also permits a licensing authority, under the same circumstances, to issue a regular license or certificate in lieu of a temporary license or certificate to the member or the member's spouse.

The act specifies that it does not apply to a temporary or permanent license or certificate issued to a member of the military or the member's spouse under continuing law. It

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<sup>4</sup> R.C. 4796.03 and 4796.10.

<sup>5</sup> R.C. 4796.02.

also prohibits a licensing authority from requiring a member or spouse who meets continuing law requirements to apply for a license or certificate under the act. The member or spouse may, however, elect to apply under the act.<sup>6</sup>

### **Issuance to private certification holders**

Except as provided below, the act requires a licensing authority to issue a license or government certification to an applicant if the licensing authority determines that all of the following apply:

1. The applicant has held a private certification for at least two years immediately preceding the application date and has been actively practicing for at least two of the five years immediately preceding the application date in the same profession, occupation, or occupational activity as the license or government certification for which the applicant is applying in Ohio in a state that does not issue an out-of-state occupational license or government certification for the profession, occupation, or occupational activity (a licensing authority may waive this requirement).
2. The applicant is in good standing with the private organization that issued the private certification.
3. The applicant meets the requirements specified under (5) through (7) of “**Issuance to out-of-state license or government certification holders,**” above.<sup>7</sup>

### **Issuance to individuals with satisfactory work experience**

Except as provided below, the act requires a licensing authority to issue a license or government certification to an applicant if the licensing authority determines that both of the following apply:

1. The applicant has work experience in the same profession, occupation, or occupational activity as the license or government certification for which the applicant is applying in Ohio for at least three of the five years immediately preceding the application date (a licensing authority may waive this requirement) in either of the following:
  - a. In a state that does not issue an out-of-state occupational license or government certification for the profession, occupation, or occupational activity;
  - b. Service of the uniformed services.
2. The applicant meets the requirements under (5) through (7) of “**Issuance to out-of-state license or government certification holders,**” above.<sup>8</sup>

However, the act requires the State Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Surveyors, when issuing a professional engineer or surveyor registration under the act’s

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<sup>6</sup> R.C. 4743.04 and 4743.041.

<sup>7</sup> R.C. 4796.04.

<sup>8</sup> R.C. 4796.05.

requirements, to require an applicant who has satisfactory work experience in a state that does not license engineers or surveyors, or in the service of the uniformed services, to satisfy a minimum education requirement and pass an examination.<sup>9</sup>

### **Criminal records check**

If a licensing authority requires an applicant under the law governing the profession, occupation, or occupational activity to submit to a criminal records check to receive a license or government certification, an applicant must submit to the criminal records check to receive a license or government certification under the act.<sup>10</sup>

### **Examination on Ohio's laws and rules**

If a licensing authority requires an applicant to pass an examination on Ohio's laws and rules governing the profession, occupation, or occupational activity to receive a license or government certification under the applicable law, it may require an applicant to pass the examination to receive a license or government certification under the act.<sup>11</sup>

### **Financial responsibility requirement**

If a licensing authority requires an applicant under the law governing the profession, occupation, or occupational activity to satisfy a financial responsibility requirement to receive a license or government certification, an applicant must satisfy the requirement to receive a license or government certification under the act.<sup>12</sup> An example of this type of requirement is the requirement that an applicant for an auctioneer license must provide proof of financial responsibility by either an irrevocable letter of credit, cash bond, or a surety bond in the amount of \$25,000 to receive an initial license.<sup>13</sup>

### **Requirements as a condition for federal funding**

If a federal law, rule, or regulation requires Ohio to impose a requirement on an applicant with which the applicant must comply to receive a license or government certification, as a condition for Ohio to receive federal funding, a licensing authority may require an applicant to satisfy that requirement to receive a license or government certification under the act.<sup>14</sup>

### **Fitness to practice determination**

If the law governing the profession, occupation, or occupational activity allows a licensing authority to determine the fitness to practice of an applicant who has not been

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<sup>9</sup> R.C. 4733.19.

<sup>10</sup> R.C. 4796.08(B).

<sup>11</sup> R.C. 4796.08(A).

<sup>12</sup> R.C. 4796.08(C).

<sup>13</sup> R.C. 4707.11, not in the act.

<sup>14</sup> R.C. 4796.08(D).



engaged in the profession, occupation, or occupational activity for a period specified in that law and to impose terms and conditions on the applicant to receive a license or government certification, the act allows the licensing authority to apply the requirements of that law to an applicant under the act.<sup>15</sup>

### **Disciplinary action against an applicant**

If the law governing the profession, occupation, or occupational activity allows or requires a licensing authority to take disciplinary action against an applicant, including refusing to issue, limiting, or restricting a license or government certification, for a reason that is not related to minimum education, training, or experience requirements or an examination requirement, the act allows the licensing authority to do so with respect to an applicant under the act.<sup>16</sup>

### **Denial for disciplinary action**

If the law governing the profession, occupation, or occupational activity allows or requires a licensing authority to deny an applicant a license or government certification if the applicant was subject to discipline by an entity that regulates a license, out-of-state occupational license, or government certification, the act allows the licensing authority to apply that provision to an applicant under the act.<sup>17</sup>

### **Decision to issue or deny a license or government certification**

If an applicant is the subject of a complaint, allegation, or investigation that relates to information provided in the application, unprofessional conduct, a violation of law regulating a profession, occupation, or occupational activity, or an alleged crime pending before a court, administrative agency, or entity that regulates a license, out-of-state occupational license, or government certification, the act prohibits a licensing authority from issuing or denying a license or government certification to the applicant until the complaint, allegation, or investigation is resolved to the licensing authority's satisfaction.

A licensing authority must provide an applicant with a written decision to issue or reject a license or government certification, or take any other action under the act, within 60 days after receiving a complete application or the complaint, allegation, or investigation is resolved to the licensing authority's satisfaction. An application is not considered complete until any required examination or criminal records check is complete.<sup>18</sup>

### **Law regulating the practice of the occupation or profession**

An applicant who is issued a license or government certification under the act is subject to the laws regulating the practice of the occupation or profession in Ohio and is subject to the

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<sup>15</sup> R.C. 4796.12.

<sup>16</sup> R.C. 4796.11.

<sup>17</sup> R.C. 4796.13.

<sup>18</sup> R.C. 4796.20.

licensing authority's jurisdiction. Additionally, the act specifies that an applicant who is issued a license or government certification under the act may practice the occupation or profession in Ohio only within the scope and practice that is permitted under Ohio law and that does not exceed the applicant's training.<sup>19</sup>

Except as provided under "**National standard exception**," below, the act specifies that a license or government certification issued under the act is considered a license or government certification issued under the laws regulating the practice of the occupation or profession in Ohio. Law applicable to a license or government certification issued to an applicant who does not obtain a license or government certification under the act applies in the same manner to licenses and government certifications issued under the act.<sup>20</sup>

### **National standard exception**

The act allows a licensing authority, for purposes of verifying licensure status in Ohio with an entity that licenses the same profession or occupation in another state, to require an applicant issued a license or government certification under the act to satisfy a national standard to have that license or government certification verified as an Ohio license or government certification. A licensing authority may require satisfaction of a national standard only if both of the following apply:

1. An applicant under Ohio law is required to satisfy the national standard to receive the license or government certification;
2. The licensing authority posts notice of that requirement on its website.<sup>21</sup>

If a licensing authority elects to require satisfaction of a national standard, and the law governing the license or government certification in effect immediately before December 29, 2023, required an applicant who holds an out-of-state license or government certification to satisfy a requirement that is less restrictive than the requirements specified under (2) through (6) of "**Issuance to out-of-state license or government certification holders**," the licensing authority must apply (a) the less restrictive requirement to an applicant who satisfied the national standard or (b) the act's requirements to an applicant who did not satisfy the national standard.<sup>22</sup>

For purposes of the act, "national standard" means a standard declared by a national organization to be the preferred standard for licensure of a profession if the standard is required by at least 45 states, including Ohio, to receive a license or government certification

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<sup>19</sup> R.C. 4796.21.

<sup>20</sup> R.C. 4796.22(A).

<sup>21</sup> R.C. 4796.22(B).

<sup>22</sup> R.C. 4796.22(B) and (C).

for the profession or occupation, and includes both a uniform quantitative minimum education or experience requirement and a requirement to pass a national examination.<sup>23</sup>

### **Reciprocal licensing agreements**

The act allows a licensing authority to prohibit an individual who is issued a license or government certification under the act from using it to obtain a substantially similar license or government certification in another state if the licensing authority determines that allowing the individual to do so would jeopardize any reciprocal licensing agreement with the other state that is in effect on December 29, 2023.<sup>24</sup>

### **Licensure compacts**

An individual who holds a license issued pursuant to an interstate licensure compact to which Ohio is a party is not required to obtain a license under the act to practice in Ohio.

The act allows a licensing authority to prohibit an individual who is issued a license under the act from using the license to obtain a license through an interstate licensure compact if the licensing authority determines that allowing the individual to do so would jeopardize Ohio's membership in the compact.<sup>25</sup>

### **Exempt licenses**

The act does not apply to any of the following licenses:<sup>26</sup>

1. Medical marijuana cultivator, processor, testing laboratory, and retail dispensary licenses;<sup>27</sup>
2. Licenses issued pursuant to rules of the Supreme Court of Ohio governing admission to the practice of law;<sup>28</sup>
3. Commercial fishing licenses;<sup>29</sup>
4. Licenses issued under the Commercial Driver's Licensing Law;<sup>30</sup>
5. A permit issued to a nonlicensed individual to teach in schools under limited circumstances;<sup>31</sup>

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<sup>23</sup> R.C. 4796.01(H), (I), and (J).

<sup>24</sup> R.C. 4796.23.

<sup>25</sup> R.C. 4796.24.

<sup>26</sup> R.C. 4796.25.

<sup>27</sup> R.C. 3796.09 and 3796.10, not in the act.

<sup>28</sup> Ohio Constitution, Article IV, Section 5.

<sup>29</sup> R.C. 1533.342, not in the act.

<sup>30</sup> R.C. Chapter 4506.

<sup>31</sup> R.C. 3319.301.

6. Physician certificates to recommend treatment with medical marijuana;<sup>32</sup>
7. Money transmitter licenses;<sup>33</sup>
8. Lottery sales agent licenses;<sup>34</sup>
9. Licenses issued under the Insurance Producers Licensing Act;<sup>35</sup>
10. Fantasy contest operator licenses;<sup>36</sup>
11. Teledentistry permits;<sup>37</sup>
12. Physician training certificates;<sup>38</sup>
13. Podiatrist training certificates;<sup>39</sup>
14. Specialty contractor licenses issued by the Ohio Construction Industry Licensing Board and licenses issued by a political subdivision to an individual by which the individual has or claims the privilege to act as a tradesperson for a specialty contractor in the political subdivision's jurisdiction.<sup>40</sup>

The act does not apply to licenses that authorize an individual to engage in a profession, occupation, or occupational activity as a volunteer.<sup>41</sup>

### **Political subdivision recognition**

Consistent with *Struthers v. Sokol*, the act prohibits a political subdivision from prohibiting an individual who holds a license or government certification issued by a state agency under the act from engaging in the profession, occupation, or occupational activity in the political subdivision's jurisdiction. Under the Home Rule amendment to the Ohio Constitution, a municipal ordinance adopted under a municipality's police powers cannot conflict with a "general law." Under *Sokol*, the test for conflict is whether the ordinance prohibits what the state law permits or vice versa. Because state law under the act requires issuance of a license or certificate allowing a qualified individual to practice in Ohio, a municipal

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<sup>32</sup> R.C. 4731.30, not in the act.

<sup>33</sup> R.C. 1315.04, not in the act.

<sup>34</sup> R.C. 3770.05, not in the act.

<sup>35</sup> R.C. Chapter 3905.

<sup>36</sup> R.C. 3774.02, not in the act.

<sup>37</sup> R.C. 4715.43, not in the act.

<sup>38</sup> R.C. 4731.291, not in the act.

<sup>39</sup> R.C. 4731.573, not in the act.

<sup>40</sup> R.C. Chapter 4740.

<sup>41</sup> Multiple sections throughout the act, examples include R.C. 4715.42, 4723.26, and 4731.295.

ordinance that would prohibit what state law allows seemingly would be in direct conflict with the state's "general law" for home rule purposes.<sup>42</sup>

### **Temporary training licenses**

Under continuing law, some state licensing authorities issue temporary training licenses that allow an individual who is working to obtain full licensure or gain supervised practice hours to engage in a profession, occupation, or occupational activity. The act applies to these temporary training licenses.<sup>43</sup>

### **Limited time and limited basis licenses**

Under law unchanged by the act, some state licensing authorities issue licenses that allow an out-of-state professional to engage in a profession, occupation, or occupational activity for a limited time or on a limited basis. Other laws exempt certain individuals from obtaining a license if the individual meets specified requirements and practices for a limited time. The act's provisions governing licensure or certification of out-of-state applicants do not apply to these limited time and limited basis licenses, and a licensing authority cannot require an exempt individual to obtain a license under the act. However, the act limits these licenses and exemptions to individuals who are not Ohio residents, thus requiring an Ohio resident to obtain a full license or a license under the act.<sup>44</sup>

### **Individual licensure vs. entity licensure**

The act prohibits a licensing authority from granting a license or government certification under the circumstances described above in "**Issuance to out-of-state license or government certification holders**," "**Issuance to private certification holders**," and "**Issuance to individuals with satisfactory work experience**," unless both of the following apply:

- The applicant applies for the license or certification in the applicant's capacity as an individual;
- The applicant held an out-of-state license, or government or private certification, or obtained adequate work experience in the applicant's individual capacity.

As noted in "**Definitions**," above, the act applies to any authorization evidenced by a license, certificate, registration, permit, card, or other authority that is issued or conferred by a licensing authority to an individual. A licensing authority may not use the act's provisions to issue a license to an entity such as a corporation or limited liability company. Similarly, an

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<sup>42</sup> R.C. 4796.35 and Ohio Constitution, Article XVIII, sec. 3, and *Struthers v. Sokol*, 108 Ohio St. 263 (1923).

<sup>43</sup> Multiple sections throughout the act, examples include R.C. 4723.76 and 4729.11.

<sup>44</sup> Multiple sections throughout the act, examples include R.C. 1565.06, 3723.03, 4713.37, 4715.09, 4717.10, 4725.26, 4741.13, and 4755.65.

individual who performed services in another state under a license or certification issued to an entity may not apply that license to obtain a license under the act.<sup>45</sup>

The act specifies that a person may not apply for, or receive, any of the following in the person's individual capacity (this is not limited to out-of-state licenses):

- A certificate of registration as a credit services organization;
- A license to manufacture fireworks;
- A license to wholesale fireworks.<sup>46</sup>

Specifying that the licenses and certificate listed above cannot be issued to an individual prohibits a licensing authority from applying the act's general provisions to them.

## **Real estate brokers and salespersons**

The act requires an out-of-state individual seeking a real estate broker's license or a real estate salesperson's license under the circumstances described in "**Issuance to out-of-state license or government certification holders,**" "**Issuance to private certification holders,**" or "**Issuance to individuals with satisfactory work experience,**" above, to satisfy the following additional requirements:

- For a broker's license, the individual must have worked as a broker for at least two of the five years preceding the date the individual applies for an Ohio license, completed no less than 20 transactions as a real estate broker, and pass an examination on Ohio real estate law.
- For a salesperson's license, the individual must pass an examination on Ohio real estate law.

The act also eliminates law that allows the Superintendent of Real Estate and Professional Licensing to waive one or more of the application requirements in the case of an applicant who is a licensed real estate broker or salesperson in another state pursuant to a reciprocity agreement with the other state.<sup>47</sup>

## **Specialty contractor licenses**

As noted above, the act exempts specialty contractor licenses issued by the Ohio Construction Industry Licensing Board (OCILB) from its provisions governing licensure or certification of out-of-state applicants. However, the act instead requires the OCILB to allow an

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<sup>45</sup> R.C. 4796.26.

<sup>46</sup> R.C. 3743.03, 3743.16, and 4712.02.

<sup>47</sup> R.C. 4735.07 and 4735.09.

individual to take the appropriate specialty contractor license examination if the individual meets the requirements discussed below.<sup>48</sup>

The act eliminates the OCILB's ability to issue specialty contractor licenses without examination in accordance with reciprocity agreements entered into with other states.<sup>49</sup> A specialty contractor licensed in another state who is unable to satisfy the act's OCILB requirements to sit for the examination can still sit for the examination by satisfying the licensure requirements in continuing law. Under that law, to sit for the examination an individual must satisfy the following requirements:

1. Be at least 18 years old;
2. Be a U.S. citizen or legal alien residing in the U.S.;
3. Be a tradesperson in the trade for which the individual seeks a contractor license for not less than five years, be an Ohio registered engineer with three years of business experience in the trade, or have other acceptable experience;
4. Maintain contractor's liability insurance in an amount determined by OCILB;
5. Not have violated the OCILB Law or engaged in specific activities involving fraud, misrepresentation, or deception.<sup>50</sup>

### **Out-of-state license holders**

The act requires the OCILB to allow an individual to take the appropriate specialty contractor license examination if the individual holds a substantially similar out-of-state occupational license and does all of the following:

1. Provides proof that the individual was issued at least five authorizations for construction, erection, equipment, alteration, or addition of any building by an authority with responsibility for enforcing building regulations in the jurisdiction (essentially, building permits) where the individual holds the out-of-state occupational license;
2. Provides at least one tax return that reflects income earned for services provided under the individual's out-of-state occupational license;
3. Provides proof that the contracting company with whom the individual is employed in the jurisdiction where the individual holds the out-of-state occupational license is licensed as a foreign corporation or registered as a foreign limited liability company under Ohio law and that the corporation or company has designated an agent in Ohio.
4. Meets the following requirements applicable to applicants for an initial specialty contractor license under continuing law:

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<sup>48</sup> R.C. 4796.25.

<sup>49</sup> R.C. 4740.08, repealed, with conforming changes in R.C. 4740.05.

<sup>50</sup> R.C. 4740.06.

- a. Be at least 18 years old;
- b. Be a U.S. citizen or legal alien residing in the U.S.;
- c. Maintain contractor's liability insurance in an amount determined by the OCILB;
- d. Not violated the OCILB Law or engaged in specific activities involving fraud, misrepresentation, or deception.<sup>51</sup>

### **Uniformed services experience**

The act requires the OCILB to allow an individual to take the appropriate specialty contractor license examination if the individual does both of the following:

1. Provides proof that the individual was actively engaged in activities that are substantially similar to activities for which a license is required under the OCILB Law in the service of the uniformed services for at least three of the five immediately preceding years.
2. Meets the requirements for applicants for an initial specialty contractor license under continuing law described in (4) above.

Each OCILB specialty section may adopt a rule to waive the requirement that an applicant has been actively engaged in the activity in the uniformed services for three of the five immediately preceding years.<sup>52</sup>

### **Approval of applications**

The act requires the OCILB Secretary, or the Secretary's designee, to approve an application for examination submitted under the act within 30 days after receiving a complete application.<sup>53</sup>

### **Barber and cosmetology licenses**

The act specifies that its changes to the reciprocity and endorsement provisions in the Barbering and Cosmetology Laws supersede different amendments to the same provisions made by H.B. 542 of the 134<sup>th</sup> General Assembly.<sup>54</sup> H.B. 542 was not enacted. Therefore, this language appears to have no effect.

### **School psychologists' membership in STRS**

The act maintains membership in the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) for licensed school psychologists employed in public schools if regulation of those school psychologists is transferred from the Ohio Department of Education (ODE) to the State Board of

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<sup>51</sup> R.C. 4740.06(C).

<sup>52</sup> R.C. 4740.06(D).

<sup>53</sup> R.C. 4740.06(E).

<sup>54</sup> Section 6.



Psychology. H.B. 509 of the 134<sup>th</sup> General Assembly has transferred licensure of school psychologists from ODE to the State Board of Psychology beginning January 1, 2025.<sup>55</sup> The act prevents the licensure transfer from requiring school psychologists employed by public schools to switch retirement systems. Under continuing law, teachers and other school employees holding ODE licenses or registrations are in STRS; all other school employees are in the School Employees Retirement System.<sup>56</sup>

## HISTORY

Action	Date
Introduced	03-16-21
Reported, S. Workforce and Higher Education	05-27-22
Passed Senate (31-0)	06-01-22
Reported, H. State & Local Gov't	12-13-22
Passed House (87-3)	12-14-22
Senate concurred in House amendments (29-0)	12-14-22

22-ANSB0131EN-134/ts

<sup>55</sup> Section 12 of H.B. 509 of the 134<sup>th</sup> General Assembly.

<sup>56</sup> R.C. 3307.01 and 3309.011.