



OHIO LEGISLATIVE SERVICE COMMISSION

Bill Analysis

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and other LSC staff

Sub. H.B. 98

132nd General Assembly
(As Reported by S. Education)

- Reps.** Duffey and Boggs, Miller, Bishoff, Dever, Dean, West, Seitz, Zeltwanger, Hood, Young, Stein, Lepore-Hagan, Romanchuk, Brenner, Anielski, Antani, Antonio, Arndt, Ashford, Barnes, Blessing, Boccieri, Boyd, Brown, Butler, Carfagna, Celebrezze, Cera, Clyde, Craig, Cupp, Edwards, Fedor, Galonski, Gavarone, Ginter, Gonzales, Green, Greenspan, Hagan, Hambley, Hill, Holmes, Householder, Howse, Hughes, Ingram, Keller, Kelly, Kick, Landis, Lang, Leland, Lipps, Manning, O'Brien, Patterson, Patton, Pelanda, Perales, Ramos, Reece, Reineke, Retherford, Rezabek, Roegner, Rogers, Ryan, Schuring, Sheehy, R. Smith, Sprague, Strahorn, Sweeney, Sykes
- Sen.** Gardner
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BILL SUMMARY

Presentation of career information to students

- Prohibits school district boards of education from imposing restrictions on the presentation of career information to students by representatives of skilled trades or providers of career-technical education that are not uniformly imposed on representatives of business, industry, charitable institutions, institutions of higher education, armed forces, and other employers.
- Requires each district board to provide the representative of any entity described above with at least two opportunities per school year to present information in person to all high school students individually or in a group setting.
- Permits district boards to develop an application process for entities that wish to access school property for the purpose of presenting information to students.

Career-technical educator licenses

- Replaces the current professional career-technical teacher license with a two-year initial and a five-year advanced career-technical workforce development educator license and prescribes the criteria for both new licenses.

- Requires the State Board of Education and the Chancellor of Higher Education to adopt rules establishing standards for obtaining an initial or advanced license.
- Specifies that educators under either of the new licenses are not required to have a bachelor's degree but must have a high school diploma.
- Permits a school district treasurer to pay a licensed career-technical education teacher who does not have a bachelor's degree during the initial employment period.

Ohio College Opportunity Grants

- Changes calculation of the Ohio College Opportunity Grant (OCOG) award amount from an individual calculation by student enrollment to amounts based on average instructional and general fees charged by institutional sectors.

Funding for school districts with nuclear power plants in their territories

- For each of FYs 2019, 2020, and 2021, requires the Department of Education to make an additional payment to each school district with (1) a nuclear power plant in its territory and (2) a total taxable value of public utility personal property for tax year 2017 is at least 50% less than that value for tax year 2016.

CONTENT AND OPERATION

Presentation of career information to students

The bill prohibits school district boards of education from imposing restrictions on the presentation of career information by representatives of skilled trades or providers of career-technical education to students that are not uniformly imposed on representatives of business, industry, charitable institutions, institutions of higher education, the Armed Forces, and other employers. Current law already prohibits district boards from imposing any restriction on the presentation of career information to students that is not uniformly imposed on representatives of the Armed Forces, business, industry, charitable institutions, other employers, and institutions of higher education.¹

The bill also states that district boards may not prohibit the presentation of information or recruitment of students by those representatives for employment, employment training, or education on the district's campus. And, it states that a district

¹ R.C. 3313.471(B).

board must provide equal access to any of the district's employment or placement services for all of the entities described above.²

In-person opportunities to present career information

The bill requires each district board to provide any entity described above with at least two opportunities per school year to present information in person to all students in grades 9-12 individually or in a group setting. Each board also must provide students with the opportunity to speak in person with the entities that participate in those opportunities. The bill adds that this requirement can be satisfied by providing common area access for presentation of information materials or by providing a scheduled educational or career fair.³

Application process

Finally, the bill permits district boards to develop an application process for entities that wish to access school property for the purpose of presenting information to students, to the extent permitted by federal law. A district board is authorized under the bill to develop standards of conduct and require entities to adhere to those standards as a condition of continued access and presentation of information materials.⁴

Career-technical workforce development educator licenses

The bill replaces the current professional career-technical teaching license with two new licenses: (1) a two-year initial career-technical workforce development educator license, and (2) a five-year advanced career-technical workforce development educator license.⁵ Under the bill, both licenses are valid for teaching career-technical education or workforce development programs in grades 4 through 12. An applicant for either of the new licenses does not need a bachelor's degree but must have a high school diploma.⁶

The bill requires the State Board, in collaboration with the Chancellor of Higher Education, to adopt rules establishing standards for obtaining both types of licenses.⁷

² R.C. 3313.471(B).

³ R.C. 3313.471(C).

⁴ R.C. 3313.471(D).

⁵ R.C. 3319.229 (repealed and reenacted).

⁶ R.C. 3319.229 and 3319.36.

⁷ R.C. 3319.229(A) and (B).



Application and timeline

A career-technical educator who, as of June 30, 2019, already holds a professional license or an alternative resident educator license may choose to (1) continue to renew that license for the remainder of the educator's career or (2) apply for one of the new licenses. Further, the State Board must accept new and renewal applications for professional career-technical teaching licenses through June 30, 2019, and issue them in accordance with the current licensure rules.

Beginning July 1, 2019, all new applicants who wish to teach career-technical education or workforce development must obtain one of the bill's new career-technical workforce development licenses.⁸

Initial career-technical workforce development educator license

Under the bill, the State Board must issue a two-year initial career-technical workforce development educator license ("initial license") to an applicant upon submission of a request by the superintendent of the school district intending to employ the applicant showing that the applicant has at least five years of work experience in the subject area to be taught. The request must also include documentation, in accordance with the procedures prescribed by the Department, that the applicant is enrolled in a career-technical workforce development educator preparation program ("educator preparation program") that satisfies the criteria described below.

Educator preparation program

A career-technical workforce development educator may continue to hold a two-year initial license only while participating in a career-technical workforce development educator preparation program that:

(1) Is offered by an institution of higher education (rather than from a state university as under current law) that already has a teacher preparation program.

(2) Is approved by the Chancellor of Higher Education to provide instruction in teaching methods and principles.

(3) Provides classroom support to the license holder.

(4) Includes at least three semester hours of coursework in the teaching of reading in the subject area.

⁸ R.C. 3319.229(A)(1).

(5) Is aligned with career-technical education and workforce development competencies developed by the Department of Education.

(6) Uses a summative performance-based assessment developed by the program aligned to the competencies to evaluate the license holder's knowledge and skills.

(7) Consists of not less than 24 semester hours of coursework, or the equivalent.⁹

Validity and renewal

An initial license issued in accordance with the bill's provisions is valid for teaching only in the employing school district that requests licensure.¹⁰ The State Board must renew an initial license if the supervisor of the educator preparation program in which the educator is enrolled and the superintendent of the employing school district indicate that the educator is making sufficient progress in both the program and the teaching position.¹¹

Five-year advanced license

The bill requires the State Board to issue an advanced career-technical workforce development educator license (advanced license) upon successful completion of the educator preparation program (as indicated by the program supervisor), provided the applicant demonstrates mastery of the career-technical education and workforce development competencies (as indicated by the superintendent of the employing district).¹²

An advanced license holder must work with a local professional development committee in meeting requirements for renewal of the license.¹³

Teacher residency program components

Under current law, an individual who is teaching career-technical courses under an alternative resident educator license must participate in a teacher residency program that, among other things, includes four years of successful teaching experience under the license and successful completion of a career-technical workforce development

⁹ R.C. 3319.229(C)(1) and (2) and Section 5 of the bill.

¹⁰ R.C. 3319.229(C)(1).

¹¹ R.C. 3319.229(C)(3).

¹² R.C. 3319.229(D).

¹³ R.C. 3319.229(E).

program. The bill modifies these requirements to conform to the new licensure structure.¹⁴

Payment for services rendered by a career-technical education teacher

The bill exempts career-technical educators from the requirement to hold a bachelor's degree in order to receive payment for teaching services during the initial two months of employment. The bill maintains the requirement that all educators, including career-technical educators, must have filed an application for an educator license in order to receive payment.¹⁵

Ohio College Opportunity Grants

The bill changes the method used to calculate amounts of an Ohio College Opportunity Grant (OCOG) award. Under current law, the amount of an OCOG award is the state cost of attendance (generally the instructional and general charges for the student's undergraduate program) minus the amount of a student's federal Pell grant and expected family contribution (EFC). Instead, under the bill the Chancellor of Higher Education determines the maximum "per student award amount" by subtracting the sum of the maximum federal Pell grant and maximum expected family contribution amounts from the average instructional and general fees charged by the student's respective institutional sector. These amounts must be published on the Department of Higher Education's website annually in an OCOG award table.¹⁶ An institutional sector is the type of institution in which the student is enrolled and that qualifies the student for OCOG funding. The types of institutions include state universities, community colleges, private nonprofit colleges, private proprietary schools, or comprehensive transition and postsecondary programs.

The bill maintains current law that allows the Chancellor to give preference to students with the lowest EFC, proportionately reduce grant amounts, or to use an alternative formula if funding is inadequate to provide OCOG awards to all eligible students.¹⁷

¹⁴ R.C. 3319.223.

¹⁵ R.C. 3319.36.

¹⁶ R.C. 3333.122(D).

¹⁷ R.C. 3333.122(C)(1).



Funding for school districts with nuclear power plants in their territories

For each of FYs 2019, 2020, and 2021, the bill requires the Department of Education to pay each eligible district a per pupil amount equal to the difference between (1) 97% of the average of the district's total resources per pupil for FYs 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2018 and (2) the district's total resources per pupil for the fiscal year in which the payment is to be made. This per pupil amount is then multiplied by the district's total ADM (student count) to determine the district's total payment. However, if a district has experienced a decrease in total ADM from the previous fiscal year, half of the district's decrease in total ADM is added to the district's total ADM when determining the district's total payment.¹⁸

A district is eligible for this payment if (1) it has a nuclear power plant in its territory and (2) the total taxable value of public utility personal property in the district for tax year 2017 is at least 50% less than the total taxable value of public utility personal property in the district for tax year 2016.¹⁹

For purposes of this provision, a district's "total resources" for a fiscal year is the sum of the following:

- (1) The district's state education aid;
- (2) The district's tangible personal property (TPP) reimbursement payment;
- (3) The district's TPP supplemental payment;
- (4) The district's taxes charged and payable for current expenses for the first half of the most recent tax year for which data is available during that fiscal year and the second half of the tax year immediately preceding the most recent tax year for which data is available during that fiscal year;
- (5) Any distributions received by the district during that fiscal year from the gross casino revenue county student fund; and
- (6) The district's payment for that fiscal year for recomputations due to utility TPP reductions.²⁰

¹⁸ R.C. 3317.029(B); Section 265.210 of H.B. 49 of the 132nd General Assembly, as amended by the bill.

¹⁹ R.C. 3317.029(A)(1).

²⁰ R.C. 3317.029(A)(5).



The bill also specifies that any payments made for a fiscal year under its provisions must occur after the Department has made a district's payment for that fiscal year for recomputations due to utility TPP reductions²¹ or determined that a district is not eligible for that payment, but not later than July 31 of the following fiscal year. It also prohibits the Department from making any reconciliations or adjustments to the payment once it has been paid to the district.²²

HISTORY

ACTION	DATE
Introduced	02-27-17
Reported, H. Education & Career Readiness	10-11-17
Passed House (92-0)	11-29-17
Reported, S. Education	03-07-18

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²¹ R.C. 3317.028, not in the bill.

²² R.C. 3317.029(C).

