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# OHIO LEGISLATIVE SERVICE COMMISSION

Office of Research  
and Drafting

Legislative Budget  
Office

H.B. 452  
134<sup>th</sup> General Assembly

## Fiscal Note & Local Impact Statement

[Click here for H.B. 452's Bill Analysis](#)

**Version:** As Introduced

**Primary Sponsor:** Rep. Manning

**Local Impact Statement Procedure Required:** No

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### Highlights

- The Chemical Dependency Professionals Board may realize rule promulgation costs. However, the Board may also realize a gain in revenue if it adopts rules to create a graduated fine system and to establish fees for issuing an endorsement to accredited educational institutions. Any revenue received would be deposited into the Occupational Licensing and Regulatory Fund (Fund 4K90).

### Detailed Analysis

#### Rulemaking authority

The bill modifies three aspects of the Chemical Dependency Professionals Board's rulemaking authority. First, the bill allows the Board to adopt rules to create a graduated system of fines against individuals for violations that is based on the scope and severity of the action and history of the individual's compliance or noncompliance. However, no fine is to exceed \$500 per incident. Second, the Board may adopt rules regarding a process to endorse degree training programs and prevention credentialing programs offered by accredited educational institutions. The rules may establish fees for issuing an endorsement. Finally, the Board may adopt rules to set the minimum course requirements for a master's degree in behavioral sciences or nursing held by an applicant for an independent counselor license or an independent chemical dependency counselor-clinical supervisor license. The bill removes specified minimum requirements in current law, but specifies that it is the intent of the General Assembly that the Board update standards through rules while still maintaining content areas and hour requirements that are substantially similar to those identified in current statutory law.

The Board will likely realize a minimal increase in costs for rule promulgation. In addition, it is possible that the Board could receive additional fee or fine revenue due to the provisions

allowing the Board to adopt rules regarding a graduated fine system and endorsement fees. The amount of any revenue received would depend on the number and types of violations and the number of endorsements sought. Revenues are deposited into Fund 4K90.

## **License modifications**

The bill modifies one of the three pathways that allow an individual to obtain a chemical dependency counselor III license. The modification would allow an individual to have a bachelor's degree in any field as long as the individual also completes a specific course of study in substance use disorders and a specialized substance use disorder internship or practicum. Currently, under this pathway, an individual is required to hold a bachelor's degree in a behavioral science or nursing and meet specified other requirements. It is possible that broadening the field in which an individual may hold a bachelor's degree could result in additional individuals being eligible for licensure. If this occurs, the Board could realize a gain in fee revenues and an increase in administrative costs to process licenses.

The bill modifies the renewal process for chemical dependency counselor assistant certificates. Under the bill, an individual whose initial certificate expires may complete the required hours of training after the expiration and still obtain a renewable certificate if certain conditions are met. Also, the bill requires an individual be at least 18 years of age and hold a high school diploma or a certificate of equivalence to hold a chemical dependency counselor assistant certificate. These provisions should have no fiscal impact to the Board.

Currently, individuals who have both a chemical dependency counselor II license and a gambling disorder endorsement are allowed to engage in certain activities including treating gambling disorder conditions and performing treatment planning, crisis intervention, individual and group counseling, and case management insofar as these relate to gambling disorders. The bill modifies this authority in two ways. First, the types of counseling an individual is allowed to perform is expanded to include family counseling. Second, the bill requires supervision for these activities and specifies who may provide supervision. These provisions should have no direct fiscal impact. The provision requiring supervision appears to codify current law.

## **Other changes**

The bill makes a number of other changes to the Chemical Dependency Professionals Law. None of these changes are anticipated to have a discernable fiscal impact. Some of these changes include: modifying the membership of the Board (but retaining the same number of total members), reducing the required quorum from seven to six members, expanding the classifications that the Board is prohibited from discriminating against, changing numerous references of the term "chemical dependency" to "substance use disorder," and removing a reference to the chemical dependency counselor I license, which is no longer issued.