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H.B. 583
134th General Assembly

Bill Analysis

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Version: As Passed by the House

Primary Sponsors: Reps. Bird and Jones

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SUMMARY

Substitute educator employment and licensing

- Until June 30, 2024, permits a school district or school to employ a substitute teacher according to its own education requirements.
- Until June 30, 2024, requires the State Board of Education to issue nonrenewable one-year substitute educator licenses to qualified applicants, possibly including those without a bachelor's degree.

Substitute teacher shortage study committee

- Requires the chairpersons and ranking members of the Primary and Secondary Education committees of the House and Senate to form a study committee to address the shortage of substitute teachers.
- Requires the study committee report its findings by October 30, 2022.

Appropriation

- Makes an appropriation for the National School Lunch Program.

DETAILED ANALYSIS

Substitute educator licensing

Under current law, an applicant for a substitute educator license, among other qualifications, generally must hold a "post-secondary degree." The duration for which the holder of a substitute license may work in a school under that license is based on whether the

post-secondary degree is related to the subject area taught.¹ Career-technical educators, including substitutes, are not required to hold any post-secondary degree.² The Department of Education’s website indicates that it currently requires applicants for licensure to teach as a substitute to hold a “bachelor’s degree or higher.”³

Temporary employment and licensure of substitute teachers

Until June 30, 2024, the bill permits a school district or school to employ an individual as a substitute teacher if the individual:

1. Meets the district’s or school’s own education requirements (rather than those prescribed by the State Board of Education);
2. Is deemed to be of good moral character; and
3. Successfully completes a criminal records check.

The State Board must issue a nonrenewable one-year substitute teaching license to an individual who does not hold at least a bachelor’s degree if the individual meets the three requirements listed above. An individual so licensed must obtain a new license for each school year of employment.⁴

Similar provisions were enacted for the 2020-2021 school year in H.B. 409 of the 133rd General Assembly⁵ and for the 2021-2022 school year in S.B. 1 of the 134th General Assembly.⁶

Degree requirement clarification

The bill clarifies that, except for the bill’s temporary licensure provision or licensure of career-technical educators under current law, an applicant must possess at least a bachelor’s degree to qualify for a substitute educator license.⁷

Substitute teacher shortage study committee

The bill requires the chairpersons and ranking members of the Primary and Secondary Education committees of the House and Senate to form a study committee to address the shortage of substitute teachers. The study committee must examine the temporary substitute licensing provisions prescribed in H.B. 409 of the 133rd General Assembly and S.B. 1 of the 134th General Assembly and determine the cause of and consider methods to more permanently alleviate the shortage of substitute teachers.

¹ R.C. 3319.226(B). See also Ohio Administrative Code 3301-23-44(D).

² R.C. 3319.229, not in the bill.

³ See the Ohio Department of Education’s website: [Substitute License](#).

⁴ R.C. 3319.226(D).

⁵ Section 3 of H.B. 409 of the 133rd General Assembly.

⁶ Section 4 of S.B. 1 of the 134th General Assembly.

⁷ R.C. 3319.226(B).

It must report its findings and present them to the House and Senate Primary and Secondary Education committees by October 30, 2022.⁸

Appropriation

The bill appropriates \$338 million of federal funds for FY 2022 for the National School Lunch Program.⁹

HISTORY

Action	Date
Introduced	02-28-22
Reported, H. Primary & Secondary Education	03-23-22
Re-Referred, H. Rules & Reference	03-29-22
Reported, H. Finance	03-30-22
Passed House (80-10)	03-30-22

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⁸ Section 5 of the bill.

⁹ Sections 3 and 4 of the bill. See also the U.S. Department of Agriculture's website on the program: [National School Lunch Program](#). The implementation of the National School Lunch Act is codified at R.C. 3313.813, which is not included in the bill.