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# OHIO LEGISLATIVE SERVICE COMMISSION

Office of Research  
and Drafting

Legislative Budget  
Office

**S.B. 211**  
**135<sup>th</sup> General Assembly**

## **Fiscal Note & Local Impact Statement**

[Click here for S.B. 211's Bill Analysis](#)

**Version:** As Passed by the Senate

**Primary Sponsor:** Sen. Roegner

**Local Impact Statement Procedure Required:** No

Ryan Sherrock, Economist

### **Highlights**

- The State Medical Board of Ohio will experience costs to participate in the Dietitian Licensure Compact, including costs to process applications for Compact privilege, investigate complaints, provide required information, and possibly to pay an annual assessment. However, the Board may realize revenues for any application fees collected. The total costs, as well as the amount of revenues received, will depend on the number of dietitians seeking the Compact privilege.

### **Detailed Analysis**

The bill enters Ohio as a party to the Dietitian Licensure Compact. As a member of the Compact, Ohio must allow a dietitian licensed in another member state to practice in Ohio, subject to Ohio's laws and rules governing the practice of dietetics. The Compact provides that a home state has the exclusive power to impose adverse action against a license it issues, including a single-state license or a licensee who has Compact privilege. Adverse actions can be administrative, civil, equitable, or criminal actions permitted by a member state's laws. While states that are not the home state cannot impose adverse action against the licensee, a member state may investigate violations and take adverse action against a licensee's Compact privilege in that member state. As a result, the State Medical Board of Ohio may receive complaints regarding out-of-state practitioners with Compact privilege, which may result in costs for investigations and disciplinary action. If there are any criminal actions taken, there could be court costs. Additionally, the Board will be required to submit specified information to the Compact Commission on all dietitians to whom the Compact is applicable. There will also be administrative costs to submit this information, to promulgate any rules, process applications for Compact privilege, and possibly to make updates to information technology systems or the Board's website. However, participating states may impose fees for granting the Compact privilege,

which may help offset some costs. Costs, and the amount of revenue received, will depend on the number of dietitians seeking Compact privilege.

The Compact Commission is permitted to impose annual assessments on participating states and fees on licensees, as well as accept donations and grants. Additionally, the Board will be required to select one delegate to serve on the Compact Commission. These provisions could also result in costs to the Board. However, meetings may take place by telecommunication, video conference, or other similar electronic means. Thus, this could reduce participating costs.

The Compact becomes effective when seven states enact it into law.