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H.B. 238
135th General Assembly

Fiscal Note & Local Impact Statement

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Version: As Reported by Senate Government Oversight

Primary Sponsors: Reps. Fowler Arthur and Klopfenstein

Local Impact Statement Procedure Required: No

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Highlights

Department of Public Safety

- The Department of Public Safety (DPS) may experience an estimated revenue loss of around \$21,000 annually for the Private Investigator and Security Guard Provider Fund (Fund 5B90) due to the initial private investigation and security license fee decreasing from \$375 to \$200. DPS will also experience revenue losses to the Public Safety – Highway Purposes Fund (Fund 5TM0) due to the elimination of two licenses: (1) the motor vehicle salesperson license, and (2) the salvage motor vehicle auction license. Overall revenues for Fund 5TM0 can average around \$500.0 million per year, so the decrease in licensing revenue for these three licenses, which historically are issued in low numbers, would be negligible at most.

Department of Agriculture

- The Commodity Handlers Regulatory Fund (Fund 4970) will incur a revenue loss of approximately \$45,000 over a three-year period due to the elimination of the agricultural commodity tester certification requirement. The Department of Agriculture (AGR) will incur minimal costs to issue identification numbers for agriculture commodity testers.
- The bill may minimally decrease the number of auctioneer and auction firm licenses issued by AGR. The bill exempts certain internet sales from auction laws. Both of the auctioneer and auction firm licenses are biennial and cost \$200. The proceeds are deposited into the Auctioneers Fund (Fund 5B80).

Architects Board

- The State Architects Board will incur an estimated loss of roughly \$15,070 per year due to the loss of the fee revenue that would have been credited to Fund 4K90 as a result of the bill's prohibition against charging a fee to obtain an initial certificate of qualification to practice architecture. That fee is currently set at \$50.

Department of Commerce

- The bill modifies the maximum fees and renewal cycle for real estate appraiser licenses. The bill changes the initial license from (1) \$175 to \$350 for general real estate appraiser and state-licensed residential real estate appraiser, and (2) \$175 to \$300 for state certified residential real estate appraisers. The bill increases the renewal fee to \$350 every two years instead of a maximum \$175 annually. The Department currently charges \$125 for annual renewals. All real estate licensing fees are deposited into the Real Estate Operating Fund (Fund 5490).
- The bill modifies the fee structure for several different licenses and certifications overseen by occupational licensing boards and commissions under the Department of Commerce (COM). Taken together, these changes will result in an annual revenue loss of just under \$60,000 per year.

Board of Nursing

- The Board of Nursing may realize minimal administrative costs to create and annually update a list of the specified entities.

Sunset Review

- The bill abolishes 33 state entities in accordance with the recommendations of the Sunset Review Committee. State agencies that provide administrative support to these entities will likely see a minimal reduction in costs as a result.
- The bill requires the Director of Health to prepare an annual report summarizing the activities of the Ohio Violent Death Reporting System each year that the Department of Health receives sufficient federal funding to do so.
- The bill abolishes the Ohio Medical Quality Foundation as a statutory entity on January 1, 2026, and requires the Foundation to transfer all unencumbered funds to the Treasurer of State for deposit into the Medical Quality Assurance Fund by April 1, 2025. Any of the Foundation's remaining contractual duties in effect on January 1, 2026, will be assumed by the Treasurer of State.

Detailed Analysis

The bill contains provisions that affect several of the state's occupational licensing boards and state agencies that oversee professional licensure, as well as the professional fields regulated by these entities. The bill also contains the General Assembly's recommendations under requirements of the Sunset Review Law. The potential fiscal effects of all of these changes are described under the corresponding headings below.

Occupational regulation review

Under continuing law, the House of Representatives and the Senate must review one-third of the state's occupational licensing boards each biennium – including all boards that are scheduled to expire at the end of the biennium. An occupational licensing board is triggered for expiration following the sixth year after it was created or last renewed by an act of the General Assembly. The bill reviews a number of occupational licensing boards and renews all of the following:

- Ohio Peace Officer Training Commission;
- State Cosmetology and Barber Board;
- Accountancy Board;
- Department of Agriculture;
- Architects Board;
- Ohio Landscape Architects Board;
- Ohio Casino Control Commission;
- The following divisions within the Department of Commerce:
 - Division of Financial Institutions;
 - Division of Real Estate and Professional Licensing;
 - Division of Industrial Compliance; and
 - Division of Unclaimed Funds.
- Department of Public Safety;
- Motor Vehicle Repair Board;
- State Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Surveyors;
- Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services;
- State Racing Commission;
- Secretary of State.

For several of the occupational licensing entities under review by the General Assembly, the bill makes changes to statutes affecting fees, training requirements, or other provisions. Changes with potential fiscal effects are discussed under the headings on the following pages.

Department of Public Safety (DPS)

Private investigation and security services licenses

The bill extends the duration of private investigation and security services licenses from one year to two years. Currently, all private investigation and security services licenses expire on the first day of March after issuance, and then annually thereafter. A license issued before the bill's effective date expires on the first day of March after it was issued in accordance with current

law. After being renewed, the license expires on the first day of March every other year. A license issued after the bill's effective date expires two years after the date of issuance.

In addition to extending the duration of private investigation and security licenses from one year to two years, the bill also increases the maximum renewal fee for such licenses from \$275 annually to \$550 for a two-year license, and decreases the initial private investigation and security license fee from \$375 to \$200. In FY 2022, DPS reported licensing revenue totaling \$1.5 million for all classes of private investigation and security services licenses. Of that amount, \$45,750 (122 x \$375) was generated from initial issuance license fees. If that number remains steady, it is estimated that revenue credited to the Private Investigator and Security Guard Provider Fund (Fund 5B90) from the issuance of initial licenses would decrease by around \$21,350 (122 x \$175) annually.

Bureau of Motor Vehicles (BMV)

The bill eliminates the licensure requirement for a motor vehicle salesperson but retains a provision of current law that generally prohibits a person from acting as a salesperson for more than one licensed motor vehicle dealer at a time. The initial fee and the biennial renewal fee for the motor vehicle salesperson license is \$10. In CY 2021, 2,840 such licenses were issued. Assuming that number would have otherwise remained steady, the bill would result in a revenue loss of \$28,400 (2,840 x \$10) every two years.

The bill also eliminates the \$100 application fee for a salvage motor vehicle auction license. Under current law, the fee is due at the time of initial application and at the time of renewal every two years. Very few of these licenses are issued or renewed each year.

The above licensing and application fees are paid to the registrar of the BMV and then credited to the Public Safety – Highway Purposes Fund (Fund 5TM0). Overall revenues for Fund 5TM0 can average around \$500.0 million per year, so the decrease in licensing revenue for these three licenses would be negligible at most.

Department of Agriculture

Agricultural commodity tester

The bill eliminates the requirement that an agricultural commodity tester be certified by the Department of Agriculture (AGR). The certification fee is \$25 and must be renewed every three years. As of December 1, 2023, there are 1,885 active certifications. If the number of certifications remains steady, eliminating the fee would cause a revenue loss of approximately \$45,000 over a three-year period. The fees are deposited into the Commodity Handlers Regulatory Fund (Fund 4970).

Instead of certification, under the bill, agricultural commodity testers must complete three hours of training to be registered and complete an additional three hours of continuing education every five years to maintain their registration. Each agricultural commodity handler must submit a list of individuals who meet these requirements. AGR will continue to maintain a list of eligible agricultural commodity testers and issue identification numbers.

Internet sales exemption from auction laws

The bill may minimally decrease the number of auctioneer and auction firm licenses issued by the Department of Agriculture. The bill expands exemptions of certain internet sales

from auction laws to include sales above \$10,000 per calendar year and people receiving compensation for sales made on behalf of another person. Both auctioneer and auction firm licenses are biennial and cost \$200. The proceeds are deposited into the Auctioneers Fund (Fund 5B80).

Architects Board

The bill prohibits the Architects Board from charging a fee to obtain an initial certificate of qualification to practice architecture. The Board issues approximately 315 new architecture licenses annually. Assuming this number remains stable, certificate of qualification revenue would decrease by approximately \$15,750 (315 x \$50) in each year. The Board uses Fund 4K90.

Department of Commerce

The Department of Commerce (COM) estimates that changes to licensing and certification fees under the bill will result in annual revenue loss of approximately \$58,500 per year. Details of these changes made by the bill are discussed under the headings below.

Division of Industrial Compliance

The bill makes changes to several different fees assessed by the Division that COM estimates will result in average annual revenue loss of approximately \$49,000. Specifically, the bill requires COM to adopt rules establishing the duration of a backflow technician certification at five years. Current rules set the duration for this certificate at three years. Although the bill does not change the \$75 renewal fee for this certification, extending the term will result in revenue loss over time. On an annualized basis, COM expects this change to result in revenue loss of roughly \$34,000 per year. The bill specifies that backflow technician certifications issued before the bill's effective date must be renewed in accordance with any rules adopted before the bill's effective date.

The bill also reduces the application fee to take the examination for a boiler and pressure vessel inspector certification from \$150 to \$100 and caps the annual fee that COM may charge to renew a boiler or pressure vessel inspector certificate of competency of commission at \$50. The bill also reduces the application fee for a steam engineer, high pressure boiler operator, or a low pressure boiler operator license to \$25. According to COM, these changes will result in annual revenue loss of approximately \$15,000 per year. Currently the fee is \$75. Additionally, under current law, the Superintendent of Industrial Compliance may increase the fee if the increase bears a reasonable relationship to the cost of administering and enforcing the state's boiler regulations. In addition to reducing the fee, the bill prohibits this practice. Revenue collected by the Division of Industrial Compliance is credited to the Industrial Compliance Operating Fund (Fund 5560).

Division of Real Estate and Professional Licensing

The bill modifies the fee structure for the initial and renewal licenses of the state certified general real estate appraiser and state licensed residential real estate appraiser by increasing the fee from up to \$175 to up to \$350, and requiring the license be renewed every two years instead of annually. Currently, the Division of Real Estate charges \$175 for the initial licensing fee, and \$125 for the annual renewal. Presumably the Division would modify the renewal fee to account for a biennial renewal. However, if the Division would impose a fee to the maximum allowable amount, it could experience revenue gains from this change.

The bill also modifies the state certified residential real estate appraiser fee by increasing the initial certification fee to \$300 and the renewal fee up to \$350. The current fees for this license are also \$175 for initial certification and \$125 for annual renewal. In FY 2024, there were approximately 2,200 total licensed real estate appraisers. All real estate licensing fees are deposited into the Real Estate Operating Fund (Fund 5490).

The bill reduces the total initial education hours required to obtain a real estate salesperson license from 120 hours to 100 hours. It is unclear as to whether the reduction of initial education hours would result in additional licenses. An initial Real Estate Salesperson examination application fee is \$81. In FY 2024, there were approximately 38,000 active Real Estate Salesperson licenses. Additionally, the bill expands a current law provision related to the review of real estate education courses by including the Board of Career Colleges and Schools as an entity that may review real estate education courses.

Manufactured Homes Program

The bill reduces the initial and renewal fees for a manufactured home installer's license to \$150. Under current law, those fees are established by rule and are currently both set at \$250. COM expects this change to result in revenue loss of approximately \$9,500 per year. Revenue from these licenses is deposited to the credit of the Manufactured Homes Regulatory Fund (Fund 5SU0).

Division of Real Estate and Professional Licensing

The bill extends the duration of a residential real estate appraiser certificate and appraiser assistant registration from one to two years. In conjunction with this change, the bill modifies the fee structure of the real estate appraiser certificate. The bill makes the initial fee for a real estate appraiser certificate an amount up to a maximum of \$300 over a two-year period, a reduction when compared to the current law fee of up to a maximum of \$350 over a two-year period.¹ For certificate renewals, the fee is an amount up to a maximum of \$350 over a two-year period, the same amount under current law. Overall, these changes will result in a small loss of revenue deposited to the credit of the Real Estate Appraiser Operating Fund (Fund 6A40).

Casino Control Commission

The bill requires the Ohio Casino Control Commission (CAC) to set the key employee license application fee at no more than \$1,750. At the time of writing this fiscal note, the key employee license application fee is set at \$2,000 plus any potential supplemental fees should the background check exceed \$2,000. In FY 2024, CAC granted a total of 179 key employee licenses for casino and sports gaming key employees.² The bill's changes will decrease key employee license fee revenue by \$44,750 assuming the current number of key licenses annually issued remains the same and no application requires supplemental fees. This figure may be lower if any applicant's background check costs between \$1,750 and \$2,000. In that case, CAC will recoup the

¹ Under current law, the fee for both initial and renewal residential real estate appraiser certificates is set at \$175 per year.

² CAC also issues four key employee licenses related to skill games in FY 2024. However, such employees are no longer required to hold a license from September 2023.

additional cost by charging supplemental fees. Key employee license fee revenue is deposited into Fund 5HS0, and any potential revenue reduction will be borne by that fund.

Racing Commission

The bill would eliminate certain licenses issued by the Racing Commission and lower or eliminate certain other fees that the Commission charges for licenses. In addition, the Commission would be required to adopt rules governing each license that it continues to issue, indicating the activities for which the license is issued, qualifications required of licensees, and associated fees. These changes are not expected to have much impact on revenues, no more than a minimal impact, and no impact on the agency's costs.

General Assembly review of occupational licensing boards

The bill expands the definition of "occupational licensing board" for purposes of the General Assembly's statutorily required review of those boards to include boards that issue certifications and business licenses that require an applicant to satisfy a personal qualification. Under current law, an "occupational licensing board" for purposes of the General Assembly's review is a board, commission, committee, council, or any other similar public body, agency, division, or office of state government that issues one or more occupational licenses. This may result in a small uptick in workloads for legislative staff and a corresponding uptick in administrative costs. Expenditures of the General Assembly are paid from the GRF.

LSC review of occupational regulations

Since calendar year 2019, LSC has been required to publish a biennial report comparing 33% of the state's occupational regulations with the general state policy outlined in continuing law. The bill expands the scope of LSC's review to include business licenses that require an applicant to satisfy a personal qualification (i.e., criteria related to an applicant's personal background including completion of an approved educational program, satisfactory performance on an examination, work experience, other evidence of required skills or knowledge, moral standing, criminal history, and completion of continuing education). It also clarifies that LSC continue to issue biennial reports, including reviews of the aforementioned business licenses, after January 1, 2025. As a result, LSC's workload related to the occupational regulation reporting requirement may be greater than under the current requirement.

Board of Nursing

Doulas

The bill prohibits an individual from using the title of "state of Ohio certified doula" unless the individual has a certificate issued by the Board of Nursing, rather than the title of "certified doula." The bill makes a few other corresponding title changes. Finally, the bill changes the method of the selection of the chairperson of the Doula Advisory Group from a member selected by majority vote of a quorum of members to the member representing the Board of Nursing. It is unlikely that these changes will have any fiscal impact to the Board.

Multistate nursing

Currently, a person or government entity who employs or contracts with a nurse holding a multistate license must report to the Board of Nursing the number of such nurses who are employed by the entity or the number who provide services for the entity. The bill permits the

Board to display a list of names of the entities who have reported this information to the Board. The Board may update the list annually to reflect changes. The Board may realize some minimal administrative costs to create the list and update the website.

Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (DRC)

The bill prohibits the Director of DRC from adopting rules to require jail support staff to obtain an occupational license. There will be no impact on the existing rules that the Director has adopted regarding personal qualifications of jail support staff. None of the training requirements under those rules will be eliminated as a result of the bill's prohibition. Thus, there will be no fiscal effect on the Ohio Peace Officer Training Academy related to training jail support staff, or on state license fee revenues.

Ohio Housing Finance Agency

Under the bill, the Ohio Housing Finance Agency (OHFA) will not incur additional costs for adding four nonvoting members. Unlike OHFA members designated under current law, the four nonvoting members representing the Ohio General Assembly would not be eligible for compensation nor reimbursements incurred in the discharge of OHFA duties.

Accountancy Board

The bill makes changes to requirements for obtaining a certified public accountant (CPA) certificate and for permitting a CPA from another state to practice in this state. These changes appear unlikely to have significant fiscal effects for the Accountancy Board or for other units of state or local government.

State Cosmetology and Barber Board

The bill expands the scope of practice for natural hair stylists to include embellishing or beautifying hair, wigs, or hairpieces by arranging, dressing, pressing, curling, cutting, singeing, braiding, weaving bonding and fusion of individual strands or wefts, or similar work. The bill also removes a requirement for an applicant for boutique services registration include an affidavit or certificate proving that the applicant underwent formal training or an apprenticeship in boutique services in the applicant's application. For boutique services registrants, the bill also eliminates a requirement that the registrant perform shampooing under a licensed individual's supervision and in preparation for a service from that licensee. These changes appear to have no fiscal effect.

Sunset Review Committee

The bill implements the recommendations of the Sunset Review Committee by abolishing, renewing, or modifying various state entities that are subject to the review of the Committee, a nine-member body established to periodically evaluate these entities. In this fiscal analysis, the entities that are abolished are presented in a table that lists the entities categorically by area of focus, the agencies that provide administrative support to them, their legal authority and operating status, and the form of compensation provided to their members.

The bill abolishes 33 entities outright, all of which have been funded without a specific appropriation or a formal budget. Expenses incurred by these entities are likely accounted for within the budgets of the state agencies chiefly responsible for providing them with support. These expenses can include reimbursements of expenses or per-diem compensation for

members serving on these bodies. Generally, the result of abolishing the active entities is some small savings in the various state funds used to support these boards and commissions.

Entities Abolished Under Sunset Review Process in H.B. 238				
Entity Name	Agency	Legal Authority	Status	Compensation
Health and Human Services				
Alzheimer's Disease and Related Dementias Task Force	Department of Aging	Section 1 of S.B. 24 of the 133 rd G.A.	Inactive	Expenses Only
Child Care Advisory Council	Department of Job and Family Services	R.C. 5104.08	Active	Expenses Only
Advisory Group on Violent Deaths	Department of Health	R.C. 3701.932	Active	Not Specified
Health Reinsurance Program, Board of Directors	Unspecified	R.C. 3924.08	Inactive	Not Specified
Infant Hearing Screening Committee	Unspecified	R.C. 3701.507	Active	Not Specified
Legislative Committee on Public Health Futures	Unspecified	Section 737.70 of H.B. 166 of the 133 rd G.A.	Active	Not Specified
Ohio Children's Behavioral Health Prevention Network Stakeholder Group	Unspecified	Section 1 of H.B. 12 of the 133 rd G.A.	Active	Not Specified
Performance Indicators for Children's Hospitals Study Committee	Department of Medicaid	Section 333.67 of H.B. 166 of the 133 rd G.A.	Active	Not Specified
Public Assistance Benefits Accountability Task Force	Unspecified	Section 307.300 of H.B. 110 of the 134 th G.A.	Inactive	No Compensation
Supervisory Investigative Panel of the State Dental Board	State Dental Board	R.C. 4715.032	Active	State Agency Employees

Entities Abolished Under Sunset Review Process in H.B. 238				
Entity Name	Agency	Legal Authority	Status	Compensation
Unemployment Compensation Advisory Council	Department of Job and Family Services	R.C. 4141.08	Active	Expenses Only, \$50 per day
Unemployment Compensation Modernization Improvement Council	Unspecified	R.C. 4141.12	Inactive	No Compensation
General Government				
Agricultural Commodity Marketing Programs, Coordinating Committee	Department of Agriculture	R.C. 924.14	Active	Not Specified
Electrical Safety Inspector Advisory Committee	Department of Commerce	R.C. 3783.08	Active	Expenses Only
Federally Subsidized Housing Study Committee	Unspecified	Section 757.70 of H.B. 110 of the 134 th G.A.	Inactive	No Compensation
Fireworks Rules, Committee to Assist the State Fire Marshal	Department of Commerce	R.C. 3743.53	Inactive	Not Specified
Governor's Residence Advisory Committee	Department of Administrative Services	R.C. 107.40	Active	Expenses Only
Hemp Marketing Program Operating Committee	Department of Agriculture	R.C. 924.212	Active	Expenses Only
Law Enforcement Training Funding Study Committee	Unspecified	Section 701.70 of H.B. 110 of the 134 th G.A.	Inactive	No Compensation
Ohio Aerospace and Aviation Technology Committee	Unspecified	R.C. 122.98	Active	Not Specified
Ohio Business Gateway Steering Committee	Department of Taxation	R.C. 5703.57	Active	Expenses Only

Entities Abolished Under Sunset Review Process in H.B. 238				
Entity Name	Agency	Legal Authority	Status	Compensation
Ohio Fire Code Rule Recommendation Committee	Unspecified	R.C. 3743.67	Active	Not Specified
Private Investigation and Security Services Commission	Department of Public Safety	R.C. 4749.021	Active	Expenses Only
Select Committee on Sports Gaming and Problem Gambling	Unspecified	Section 6 of H.B. 29 of the 134 th G.A.	Inactive	No Compensation
Study on the Future of Gaming in Ohio	Unspecified	Section 5 of H.B. 29 of the 134 th G.A.	Active	Expenses Only
Education and Workforce				
Engineering Experiment Station Advisory Committee	Ohio State University	R.C. 3335.27	Active	State Agency Employees
Joint Legislative Study Committee Regarding Career Pathways and Post-Secondary Workforce Training	Department of Higher Education	Section 733.30 of H.B. 110 of the 134 th G.A.	Inactive	Not Specified
Joint Legislative Task Force to Examine Transportation of Community School and Nonpublic School Students	Department of Higher Education	Section 733.30 of H.B. 110 of the 134 th G.A.	Inactive	Not Specified
Land Use Advisory Committee to the President of Ohio University	Ohio University	R.C. 3337.16	Active	Not Specified
Ohio Physician and Allied Healthcare Workforce Preparation Task Force	Unspecified	Section 381.610 of H.B. 166 of the 133 rd G.A.	Active	Not Specified

Entities Abolished Under Sunset Review Process in H.B. 238				
Entity Name	Agency	Legal Authority	Status	Compensation
State Report Card Study Committee	Unspecified	Section 265.10 of H.B. 166 of the 133 rd G.A.	Active	Not Specified
Study Committee Regarding Students Retaking Grade 12	Unspecified	Section 733.51 of H.B. 166 of the 133 rd G.A.	Active	Not Specified
Task Force to Evaluate Current Operational Structures and Procedures at Wright State University's Lake Campus	Unspecified	Section 381.630 of H.B. 110 of the 134 th G.A.	Inactive	Not Specified

Provisions with minimal fiscal impact

Early Childhood Advisory Council

The bill abolishes the Child Care Advisory Council (CCAC) and requires the Early Childhood Advisory Council (ECAC) to assume the former's responsibilities. These responsibilities include advising the Director of Children and Youth (DCY) on matters affecting the licensing of centers, type A and B homes, and the certification of in-home aides and creating an annual report that addresses the availability, affordability, accessibility, and quality of child care. The transfer of these responsibilities would result in a transfer in administrative costs from CCAC to ECAC. CCAC has 22 members who receive reimbursements for travel and other necessary expenses. ECAC currently has 32 members. However, the Revised Code does not specify whether ECAC members receive reimbursements or not. If ECAC members receive reimbursements, costs could go up if additional meetings are necessary to address these new responsibilities. However, if ECAC members do not receive reimbursements, then reimbursement costs would be eliminated.

State Dental Board

The bill abolishes the Supervisory Investigative Panel of the State Dental Board. However, the abolition is in name only. The two members of the panel, the Secretary and Vice-Secretary, will retain the same supervisory responsibilities currently held. There will likely be no fiscal effect due to this change.

The bill also requires the State Dental Board to elect a vice-president from amongst its members. This appears to codify current practice, so would have no fiscal effect.

Ohio Violent Death Reporting System

The bill abolishes the Department of Health's Advisory Group on Violent Death. Under continuing law, the Ohio Violent Death Reporting System must monitor the incidence and causes of various types of violent death, make epidemiologic studies, analyze trends and patterns, and recommend actions to relevant entities to prevent violent deaths. The bill requires the Director

to prepare an annual report summarizing the activities of the reporting system each year that the Department receives sufficient federal funding to administer the reporting system.

Agencies with purpose related to federal law

The bill continues specified agencies that are deemed to have a purpose related to federal law. It exempts them from future review and automatic expiration under the Sunset Review Law. However, if federal law is modified to eliminate the purpose or necessity of these agencies, the chairperson of the agency must notify, in writing, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the Senate, and the Governor. These entities may see a reduction in administrative costs if they do not have to provide information to the committee overseeing the Sunset Review Law. Any reduction would be minimal at most.

Ohio Medical Quality Foundation

The bill retains the Ohio Medical Quality Foundation until December 31, 2025. The bill then abolishes the Foundation as a statutory entity on January 1, 2026. By April 1, 2025, the Foundation must transfer all unencumbered funds to the Treasurer of State for deposit into the Medical Quality Assurance Fund (which is not in the state treasury) established by the bill. Money in the fund is to be used as directed by the General Assembly, which may include funding specified programs of the former Foundation. All contractual duties of the Foundation that remain in effect on January 1, 2026, must be assumed by the Treasurer of State from that date forward.

Board of Voting Machine Examiners

The bill renames the Board of Voting Machine Examiners as the Board of Voting Systems Examiners and adds a cybersecurity expert to the Board as a nonvoting member. Because board members are reimbursed for expenses, the addition of this member may result in some minimal additional costs to the Board, which would be paid from the Board of Voting Machine Examiners Fund (Fund 4S80).

Provisions with no fiscal impact

The bill contains certain provisions that have no apparent fiscal impact. First, the bill renames the Environmental Education Council as the Environmental Education Fund Advisory Council. Next, the bill abolishes the Board of Directors of the Ohio Health Reinsurance Program and repeals the associated programs, all of which have been under suspension since 2014 following the enactment of the federal Affordable Care Act (ACA). Finally, the bill specifies that the two boards overseeing the Volunteer Fire Fighters' Dependents Fund boards (one board oversees private employers and the other public employers) are exempt from future review and automatic expiration under the Sunset Review Law.