

House Bill 442 – Occupational Licensing

OEA Government Relations Analysis

December 18, 2020

Status: Passed out of Senate Transportation, Commerce, and Workforce Committee (12/17/20)

Certain Licenses No Longer Required

- Eliminates the substitute license and the requirement for a person in that position to hold a license issued by the State Board of Education.
- Eliminates the temporary educator license for superintendents and other administrators including principals that was superseded by the alternative administrator license.
- No longer requires a separate pupil services license as a credential for working in a public school, on either a permanent basis or a substitute or other temporary basis, for the following licensed professionals:
 - Speech-language pathologist with a currently valid license issued under RC 4753;
 - Audiologist with a currently valid license issued under RC 4753;
 - Registered nurse with a bachelor's degree in nursing and a currently valid license issued under RC 4723 (Note: The bill does not prohibit ODE from requiring a pupil services license in order to employ school nurses with associates degrees.);
 - Physical therapist with a currently valid license issued under RC 4755;
 - Occupational therapist with a currently valid license issued under RC 4755;
 - Physical therapy assistant with a currently valid license issued under RC 4755;
 - Occupational therapy assistant with a currently valid license issued under RC 4755;
 - Social worker who holds a currently valid license issued under RC 4757.
- Individuals not required to obtain a separate license from the state board must still register with ODE for background check/rap back system. Requires ODE to revoke a registration on the same grounds for revoking an educator license under current law.

Resident Educator License Shortened from 4 years to 2 years

- Reduces the duration of the resident educator license and the Ohio Teacher Residency Program from four to two years (effective two years after the amendment's effective date).
- Requires the State Board of Education to determine a method to condense the four-year Teacher Residency program into a two-year program, including a timeframe by which individuals already enrolled in the program will complete the program.
- Exempts a career-tech teacher with an alternative resident educator license from taking any performance-based assessment, instead of just one prescribed by the State Board for resident educators.