



## ***Revised Final Analysis***

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*Legislative Service Commission*

### **Am. H.B. 493**

125th General Assembly  
(As Passed by the General Assembly)

**Reps. Hoops, Husted, J. Stewart, Aslanides, C. Evans, T. Patton, Willamowski, Latta, Seitz, Raga, Schaffer, Flowers, Setzer, G. Smith, Kearns, McGregor, Hughes, Schmidt, Ujvagi, D. Evans, Combs, Faber, Widener, Taylor, Schlichter, Slaby, Widowfield, Wolpert, Carmichael, Collier, Hartnett, Skindell, Carano, S. Patton, Miller, Seaver, Perry, Cirelli, Chandler, Otterman, Beatty, Brown, D. Stewart, Key, Mason, Allen, Barrett, Calvert, Clancy, Daniels, DeBose, DeGeeter, Domenick, Gibbs, Gilb, Harwood, Martin, Niehaus, Olman, Price, Reidelbach, S. Smith, Strahorn, Walcher, Wilson**

**Sens. Coughlin, Robert Gardner, Randy Gardner**

**Effective date: \***

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### **ACT SUMMARY**

- Designates the fourth week of September of each year as Parent's Week.
- Eliminates a child support enforcement agency's authority to order certain payors to make payments to the Office of Child Support.
- Provides that, if an employer payor who is subject to a child support withholding notice willfully fails to comply with it or failed to comply with a withholding notice three times in 12 consecutive months, a court may issue an order requiring one or both of the following: (1) payment of support by electronic transfer of funds from the bank account of the employer or (2) a civil penalty, in addition to any other penalty, of up to 50% of the amount not withheld or not timely forwarded to the Office of Child Support.

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*\* The Legislative Service Commission had not received formal notification of the effective date at the time this analysis was prepared. Additionally, the analysis may not reflect action taken by the Governor.*

- Requires a child support enforcement agency, when investigating whether a child support order should terminate, to determine whether the amounts being paid under the order should be impounded "because continued receipt and disbursement would result in an overpayment," and modifies the criteria that determine when an agency must order the impoundment of funds received for child support or submit to the court an order for impoundment so that, in addition to determining that the order should terminate, the agency must determine that the amounts being paid under the order should be impounded for that reason.
- Authorizes the Director of Job and Family Services to adopt rules regarding a form for requests by a child support enforcement agency for a court impoundment order.
- Specifies that adequate yearly progress for school districts and buildings must be calculated in accordance with the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB).
- Changes the criteria for imposing sanctions on school districts under NCLB.
- Requires the Ohio Department of Education to submit to each member of the Senate and House Education Committees: (1) a written description of changes in federal NCLB rules and policies each time such changes are made and (2) if the Department proposes to change Ohio's NCLB policies and procedures, a written outline of existing Ohio policy and description of the changes the Department proposes to make.
- Beginning July 1, 2005, prohibits the Ohio Department of Education from making changes in Ohio's NCLB policies and procedures based on changes in federal policies or rules unless the General Assembly adopts a concurrent resolution approving those changes.
- Qualifies teachers employed by chartered nonpublic schools for annual stipends for holding valid certificates issued by the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards.
- Requires the Department of Education to pay National Board stipends to qualified nonpublic school teachers for the 2003-2004 school year.

- Allows students who otherwise must pass the ninth grade proficiency tests for a high school diploma to substitute passage of the Ohio Graduation Test in a particular subject for passage of the ninth grade test in the same subject to satisfy that testing requirement.
- Requires school districts to grant professional leave to their employees who are members of the Educator Standards Board.

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## CONTENT AND OPERATION

### Parent's Week

The act designates the fourth week of September of each year as Parent's Week to commend and encourage the work of parents in supporting and caring for their children (R.C. 5.2229).

### Child support enforcement

#### Background--withholding and deduction of child support

Continuing law provides for the issuance or modification in specified circumstances of child support orders by a court (R.C. Chapter 3115. or R.C. 2151.23, 2151.231, 2151.232, 2151.33, 2151.36, 2151.361, 2151.49, 3105.21, 3109.05, 3109.19, 3111.13, 3113.04, 3113.07, 3113.31, 3119.65, or 3119.70, not in the act) or administrative child support orders by a child support enforcement agency (R.C. 3109.19 or R.C. 3111.38 to 3111.85, not in the act). The amount of

the child support included in an order generally is calculated in accordance with R.C. Chapter 3119. R.C. Chapter 3121. provides a mechanism for the collection and disbursement of child support required under an order. The mechanism includes a section that provides that, when a child support order is issued or modified, the court or child support enforcement agency (CSEA), as appropriate, must take a specified type of action to ensure that withholding or deduction from the income or assets of the person who is required to pay support under the order (the obligor) is available from the commencement of the order for the collection of the support and any arrearages that occur (R.C. 3121.02, not in the act). The mechanism provides for various types of withholding or deduction notices and orders to provide for the payment of support and procedures that govern the court or CSEA in determining which of the notices and orders to issue. Generally, if the court or CSEA determines that the obligor is receiving income from a payor, the court or CSEA must require the payor to withhold specific amounts from that income, forward them to the Office of Child Support, and continue the withholding at specified intervals until further notice.<sup>1</sup> Similarly, if the court or CSEA determines that an obligor has funds on deposit in an account with a financial institution under its jurisdiction, and those funds are not otherwise exempt, the court or CSEA may require the financial institution to deduct specified amounts from the account, send those amounts to the Office of Child Support, and continue the deduction at specified intervals until further notice (R.C. 3121.03, not in the act).<sup>2</sup> In either instance, the court or CSEA that issued or modified the support order must send a withholding or deduction notice to each payor, financial institution, or person required to comply with it (R.C. 3121.03 and 3121.035, not in the act).

If the CSEA sends a withholding or deduction notice, and the payor or financial institution fails to comply with that notice, the CSEA must request that the appropriate court issue an order requiring the payor's or financial institution's immediate compliance. If the court issues the order and the payor or financial institution does not immediately comply, the payor or financial institution is in contempt of court. (R.C. 3121.371, not in the act.)

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<sup>1</sup> A "payor" is defined as "any person or entity that pays or distributes income to an obligor, including . . . an employer . . ." (R.C. 3121.01(E)). The Office of Child Support is the state agency responsible for the collection and disbursement of support payments due under support orders (R.C. 3121.43).

<sup>2</sup> In the case of an administrative child support order, the financial institution must be under the jurisdiction of the court of common pleas of the county in which the agency that issued or is administering the order is located (R.C. 3121.03(B)(1)).

### **Liability for support amounts**

**Continuing and former law.** Under continuing law, if a withholding notice requires a payor to withhold an amount from an obligor's income for support and the payor fails to do so, the payor generally is liable for the amount that was not withheld.<sup>3</sup> Similarly, a financial institution that fails to deduct amounts for support from an obligor's account in accordance with a deduction notice is liable for the amount that was not deducted. An employer payor with a normal pay and disbursement cycle that makes it impossible to comply with the withholding requirement will not, however, be liable for the amount not withheld if the payor provides the court or CSEA that issued the order with written notice of the impossibility. The notice of impossibility must be provided as soon as possible after receipt of the withholding notice and must state the reasons for the impossibility. (R.C. 3121.38.)

Under former law, the court *or* CSEA that issued a withholding notice was required to order a payor that was liable as described in the preceding paragraph for amounts not withheld to pay the amount owed to the Office of Child Support for disbursement in accordance with the support order (R.C. 3121.38).

**Change made by the act.** The act eliminates a CSEA's authority to order a payor who fails to withhold support amounts (and, thus, is liable for those amounts) to pay those amounts to the Office of Child Support. Under the act, a court is still required to order payment in those situations. (R.C. 3121.38.)

### **Failure to withhold or deduct amounts**

**Continuing law.** As described above, if a payor or financial institution is sent a withholding or deduction notice and fails to comply with it: (1) the CSEA must request that the court issue an order requiring the payor's or financial institution's immediate compliance and, if the court issues the order and the payor or financial institution fails to immediately comply with the order, the payor or financial institution is in contempt of court, and (2) the payor or financial institution generally is liable for the amount not withheld or deducted (R.C. 3121.035, not in the act, and R.C. 3121.38).

Continuing law also permits a court to fine a payor up to \$200 if any of the following applies: (1) the payor fails to withhold income pursuant to a withholding notice for court-ordered support, (2) the payor fails to notify the court

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<sup>3</sup> *This applies to situations involving administrative child support orders, court child support orders, and certain spousal support orders (see R.C. 3121.03 and 3119.01(B)(5)).*

or CSEA administering the court support order of a situation causing the payor to stop paying the obligor income in an amount sufficient to comply with the order, or (3) if the obligor is an employer, the obligor receives or is eligible to receive an employment benefit other than personal earnings. Similarly, a court may fine a financial institution up to \$200 for any of the following: (1) failure to deduct funds in accordance with a deduction notice for court-ordered support, (2) failure to notify the court or CSEA administering the court support order of the termination of the account from which funds are being deducted, or (3) failure to notify the court or CSEA administering the court support order that a new account has been opened. (R.C. 3121.381, not in the act.)

***Changes made by the act.*** The act creates additional penalties applicable, in certain situations, to *employer payors* who fail to comply with withholding orders. Under the act, when a CSEA seeks an order for contempt under R.C. 3121.371 against an employer payor for failure to comply with a withholding notice, the court, on motion of the CSEA or on its own motion, may hold a hearing to determine if the payor has (1) *willfully failed* to comply with the withholding notice or (2) failed to comply with a withholding notice *three times* in a 12-consecutive-month period.<sup>4</sup> Not later than 14 days before holding such a hearing, the court must serve the employer payor with notice of the hearing that complies with court rules regarding service of summonses and that contains the date, time, and location of the hearing. The notice also must include a statement that, if the court determines the employer payor has committed acts or omissions as described above in item (1) or (2), the court may order either or both of the penalties the act creates, as described in the next paragraph. (R.C. 3121.373.)

If, after a hearing conducted under the provisions described in the preceding paragraph, the court determines that the employer payor willfully failed to comply with a withholding notice or failed to comply with a withholding notice three times in a 12-consecutive-month period, the court may issue an order requiring one or both of the following: (1) the payment of support by electronic transfer of funds from the bank account of the employer payor or (2) a civil penalty of up to 50% of the amount not withheld or not timely forwarded to the Office of Child Support in accordance with the notice. The act specifies that the civil penalty may be in addition to any other penalty permitted by law. (R.C. 3121.382(B).)

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<sup>4</sup> For purposes of these provisions, the act defines "willfully" as voluntarily and intentionally with a specific intent to take an action or fail to take an action (R.C. 3121.373(A) and 3121.382(A)).

### Termination of child support orders

Continuing and former law. Under continuing law, the person with legal custody of a child for whom a support order has been issued immediately must notify, and the obligor under the order may notify, the CSEA administering the order of any reason for which the order should terminate (R.C. 3119.87, not in the act).<sup>5</sup> Within 20 days after receiving that notice, the CSEA must complete an investigation to determine: (1) whether a reason for termination exists, (2) whether there are other children subject to the order, (3) whether there are arrearages owed under the order, and (4) whether it is necessary to continue withholding or deduction pursuant to a notice or order issued under R.C. 3121.03 for other children or arrearages. A CSEA may conduct this investigation upon its own initiative if it has reason to believe there may be grounds to terminate a child support order. (R.C. 3119.89(A).)

Generally, under former law, if a CSEA *determined that a child support order should terminate*, any funds received pursuant to that order had to be impounded. For administrative support orders, the CSEA was required to issue an order for impoundment; for court child support orders, the CSEA had to notify the court of the investigation and submit an order for impoundment to the court (R.C. 3119.90).

Changes made by the act. The act requires a CSEA, when investigating whether a child support order should terminate, to determine, in addition to the four matters of continuing law mentioned above, whether child support amounts paid pursuant to that order should be impounded because continuation of receipt and disbursement would result in an overpayment (R.C. 3119.89(A)(5)). It also modifies the criteria that determine when a CSEA must order the impoundment of funds received for child support or submit to the court an order for impoundment. Under the act, the CSEA must order the impoundment of support or submit an order to the court for impoundment only if the CSEA determines that the order should terminate *and* that child support amounts paid pursuant to the order should be impounded because continued receipt and disbursement would lead to an overpayment by the obligor (R.C. 3119.90(A)). The act also authorizes the Director of Job and Family Services to adopt rules that either specify a form for the impoundment orders submitted to courts or approve a form for those orders developed by the Ohio Judicial Conference (R.C. 3119.94(B)).

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<sup>5</sup> Several reasons for termination are listed in a separate statute, including the child's attainment of the age of majority, the child's death, the child's marriage, and change of legal custody of the child (R.C. 3119.88, not in the act).

## Education law changes

### Adequate yearly progress under NCLB

**Background.** As used in the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB), the measure of "adequate yearly progress," or AYP, is a combination of student performance on state assessments and at least one other academic indicator. By making AYP, a school district or building demonstrates satisfactory progress toward NCLB's goal of having all students performing at the *proficient* level on state assessments by the end of the 2013-2014 school year and toward closing the achievement gap between students of different races and socioeconomic status. Districts and buildings that fail to make AYP are subject to sanctions based on the degree of that failure.<sup>6</sup>

Each state must develop its own definition of AYP. This involves two steps. First, the state must set yearly targets for the minimum percentage of students required to be *proficient* in reading and math, as gauged by passage rates on state assessments. These "annual measurable objectives" must increase in increments through the 2013-2014 school year to gradually move all students toward reading and math proficiency by that time. Second, the state must select one or more other academic indicators to include in its AYP definition. AYP generally is not made unless (1) a district or building meets the annual state targets for its total student population and certain subgroups of the student population and (2) at least 95% of its students participate in the state assessments.<sup>7</sup>

**Calculation of AYP.** The process described above for defining AYP was formerly outlined in Ohio law. Prior law, for example, directed the State Board of Education to establish annual measurable objectives and designated the other academic indicators as the graduation rate for high schools and the attendance rate for elementary and middle schools. Using a detailed method specified in statute, these factors were then used to determine whether a school district or building made AYP for a particular school year. The statutory language reflected a plan for NCLB compliance that was submitted by the Ohio Department of Education to the U.S. Department of Education and was subsequently approved by the federal agency.<sup>8</sup>

The act eliminates the former description of the method of determining AYP and specifies instead that AYP must be calculated in accordance with NCLB.

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<sup>6</sup> 20 U.S.C. 6311(b)(2)(B) and (C) and 6316.

<sup>7</sup> 20 U.S.C. 6311(b)(2)(C)(vi) and (vii), (G), (H), and (I).

<sup>8</sup> Ohio's plan for NCLB compliance was originally approved on January 8, 2003.

For the purposes of Ohio law, NCLB includes (1) the federal statutes contained in that Act and any later amendments, (2) rules and regulations promulgated under those statutes, and (3) guidance documents and any other policy directives issued by the U.S. Department of Education regarding implementation of NCLB. Removal of the former AYP definition from the Revised Code permits Ohio law to remain consistent with federal law as federal interpretations of NCLB evolve. This change does not alter Ohio's AYP calculation method itself, which is subject to approval by the U.S. Department of Education.

(R.C. 3302.01; conforming changes in R.C. 3301.0711, 3302.03, 3302.04, and 3317.012.)

**Sanctions for school districts.** Under former Ohio law, school districts were subject to sanctions when they failed to make AYP for two or more consecutive school years. On August 5, 2004, however, the U.S. Department of Education approved a change requested by the Ohio Department of Education regarding how Ohio applies sanctions to school districts for poor academic performance. Specifically, the approved policy recognizes three grade spans (grades 3-5, 6-8, and 10-12) for which AYP must be determined at the district level. A district fails to make AYP when it misses AYP in reading or math for any grade span. However, if the district misses AYP in *the same subject area for all three grade spans* for two consecutive school years, the district must be "identified for improvement" by the Ohio Department of Education. Identification for improvement, rather than missing AYP, triggers the imposition of sanctions on the district.<sup>9</sup>

To conform with this approved policy change, the act subjects a school district to sanctions based on the number of years the district has been identified for improvement instead of the number of years it has failed to make AYP. It also requires the sanctions to start the first year after the district has been identified for improvement. Therefore, under the act, sanctions are directed at the districts with the most serious academic problems. The act does not change the nature of the sanctions, which are highlighted in the following chart.

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<sup>9</sup> See "Decision Letter on Request to Amend Ohio Accountability Plan" (August 5, 2004), available at <http://www.ed.gov/admins/lead/account/letters/aco.html>.

						Consecutive years of identification for improvement				
						1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sanctions for school districts</b>						<p>(1) District must implement its continuous improvement plan (CIP)</p> <p>(2) District must provide a written description of the district's CIP to the parent of each student enrolled in the district</p>	<p>District must continue to implement its CIP</p>	<p>(1) District must continue to implement its CIP</p> <p>(2) Department of Education must take at least one of the following corrective actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Withhold a portion of the district's Title I funds</li> <li>(b) Direct the district to replace key district staff</li> <li>(c) Institute a new curriculum that is aligned with the statewide academic standards</li> <li>(d) Establish alternative forms of governance for individual schools within the district</li> <li>(e) Appoint a trustee to manage the district in place of the superintendent and board of education</li> </ul> <p>The Department must also conduct audits of a sampling of districts to monitor compliance with the corrective actions.</p>	<p>(1) District must continue to implement its CIP</p> <p>(2) Department must continue to monitor district compliance with the corrective action(s) taken in previous school year</p>	<p>(1) District must continue to implement its CIP</p> <p>(2) Department must take at least one corrective action that is different from the corrective action previously taken after three years of being identified for improvement</p>

Under continuing law, a school district that has failed to make AYP for two consecutive school years must develop a three-year CIP containing (1) an analysis of the district's academic shortcomings, including the reasons it failed to make AYP, (2) strategies the district will use and resources it will allocate to address its academic achievement problems, (3) a description of progress toward improvement made in the preceding year, (4) an analysis of how the district is using professional development standards adopted by the State Board of Education, and (5) strategies the district will use to improve educators' cultural competency.<sup>10</sup> The act specifies that if a district does not have a CIP in place when it is identified for improvement, the district must develop and implement one.

(R.C. 3302.04(F).)

**Legislative approval of NCLB policy changes**

(R.C. 3302.09)

The act permanently requires the Ohio Department of Education to provide to each member of the Senate and House Education Committees a written description of any changes in NCLB implementation rules or policies made by the U.S. Department of Education each time such changes are made. If the Ohio Department of Education plans to change any of its policies or procedures regarding the state's implementation of NCLB based on changes in federal policies or rules, the Department must submit to each member of the Education Committees a written outline of the existing Ohio policy regarding that implementation and a written description of the changes the Department proposes to make. Beginning July 1, 2005, the Department may not make any of the proposed changes unless the General Assembly adopts a concurrent resolution approving them.

**Stipend for National Board certified teachers**

(R.C. 3319.55; Section 3)

**Background.** Under continuing law, school district teachers who hold valid teaching certificates issued by the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards are eligible for annual state-funded stipends. The National Board is an independent organization that awards certificates to teachers whose instructional practices, as demonstrated by evaluations of content knowledge and classroom performance, meet rigorous standards of teaching quality. Certificates are valid for ten years. The annual state stipend is \$2,500 for teachers who entered the

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<sup>10</sup> R.C. 3302.04(B).

certification program prior to June 2003 and received their certificates by December 31, 2004. For teachers admitted into the program after May 2003 or who received their certificates after 2004, the annual state stipend is \$1,000. The stipends are reduced in any year in which insufficient funds are available to pay the full amounts.

**Changes made by the act.** The act extends eligibility for the annual National Board stipends to teachers employed by chartered nonpublic schools. Nonpublic school teachers must meet the same application requirements and receive identical stipend amounts as school district teachers.

The act also requires the Department of Education retroactively to pay stipends to chartered nonpublic school teachers who held valid National Board certificates during the 2003-2004 school year and were employed full-time as teachers by chartered nonpublic schools during that year.<sup>11</sup> To receive a stipend for the 2003-2004 school year, a teacher must submit evidence of the teacher's eligibility and the date the teacher was accepted into the National Board certification program to the Superintendent of Public Instruction. These materials must be submitted by a deadline set by the Superintendent that is not earlier than the 61st day after the act's effective date. All stipends paid for the 2003-2004 school year must be in the same amounts similarly certificated public school teachers received for that year. Finally, the act directs the Department to pay the 2003-2004 stipends from General Revenue Fund line item 200-410, Professional Development, from FY 2004 funds that are encumbered but have not been spent by the act's effective date. If those funds are insufficient, the Department must use FY 2005 funds from the same line item.<sup>12</sup>

**Substitution of OGT for ninth grade proficiency test to qualify for a diploma**

(R.C. 3313.614)

Under continuing law, five tenth grade achievement tests, collectively known as the Ohio Graduation Tests (OGT), are being phased in to replace the former ninth grade proficiency tests. Both sets of tests cover the subjects of

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<sup>11</sup> *If a nonpublic school teacher already received a stipend for the 2003-2004 school year for any reason, the teacher is not eligible for a second stipend.*

<sup>12</sup> *Section 41.03 of Am. Sub. H.B. 95 of the 125th General Assembly earmarked \$7,079,625 in FY 2004 and \$7,329,625 in FY 2005 for the partial payment of application fees for teachers seeking National Board certification and for stipends for teachers who are already certified.*

reading, writing, math, and science. A fifth proficiency test in citizenship will be replaced by the OGT in social studies.

The class of 2007 is the first group of students that must pass the OGT to receive a high school diploma from a school district, community school, or chartered nonpublic school. Students in prior classes (*i.e.*, students who entered tenth grade prior to July 1, 2004) generally must pass the five ninth grade proficiency tests to graduate. Those students have until September 15, 2008, to pass all required proficiency tests. If a student has not passed a ninth grade proficiency test by that date, the student must pass the OGT in the same subject to qualify for a diploma.

The act allows students who otherwise must pass the ninth grade proficiency tests to substitute passage of the OGT in any subject for passage of the ninth grade proficiency test in that subject to qualify for a diploma. For this purpose, the OGT in social studies is considered comparable to the ninth grade proficiency test in citizenship. Since students who must take the ninth grade proficiency tests are generally not required to take the OGT, presumably those students must notify their schools of their intent to participate in an administration of the OGT.<sup>13</sup> The act retains the requirement that, beginning September 15, 2008, such a student must pass the OGT in any subject in which the student has not yet passed a high school level test in order to receive a diploma.

**Professional leave for school district members of the Educator Standards Board**

(R.C. 3319.63)

The act requires a school district that employs any of the teacher or school administrator members of the Educator Standards Board to grant paid professional leave for the member while attending board meetings or otherwise conducting official board business.

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<sup>13</sup> *In the 2002-2003 and 2003-2004 school years, students who took the ninth grade proficiency tests in the ninth grade also took the reading and math OGT when they were in the tenth grade to comply with the No Child Left Behind Act. That Act requires states to administer reading and math assessments to all students at some point during the 10-12 grade span (20 U.S.C. § 6311(b)(3)(C)(v)). Under former law, those students' scores on the OGT could not be used to determine their eligibility for diplomas (Section 7 of Am. Sub. S.B. 1 of the 124th General Assembly). The act eliminates that prohibition to enable students to substitute passage of the OGT in the tenth grade for a failing score on the comparable proficiency test in the ninth grade to satisfy diploma requirements (Section 4 of the act).*

**Background.** The General Assembly created the Educator Standards Board in 2004 to develop and submit to the State Board of Education recommendations for educator licensing and professional development standards.<sup>14</sup> The Educator Standards Board is also required to perform certain other specific functions related to enhancing the teaching profession and student achievement. The Board is made up of 21 members as follows:

(1) Eight teachers employed by a school district: two teachers in a high school, two teachers in a middle school, two teachers in an elementary school, one teacher in a pre-kindergarten classroom, and one teacher who serves on a local professional development committee. At least one of these eight teachers must be certified by the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards.

(2) One teacher employed by a chartered nonpublic school;

(3) Four public school administrators: one high school principal, one middle school principal, one elementary school principal, and one school district superintendent;

(4) One person who is a member of a school district board of education;

(5) Three persons employed by institutions of higher education that offer approved teacher preparation programs: one employed by a private, non-profit Ohio college or university; one employed by a state university or university branch; and one employed by a state community college, community college, or technical college;

(6) The Superintendent of Public Instruction, or the Superintendent's designee, as a nonvoting, ex officio member;

(7) The Chancellor of the Ohio Board of Regents, or the Chancellor's designee, as a nonvoting, ex officio member; and

(8) The chairpersons of the education committees of the House and Senate as nonvoting, ex officio members.

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<sup>14</sup> See Am. Sub. S.B. 2 of the 125th General Assembly, effective June 9, 2004.

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## HISTORY

ACTION	DATE	JOURNAL ENTRY
Introduced	05-11-04	p. 1875
Reported, H. State Gov't	11-10-04	p. 2209
Passed House (92-0)	11-17-04	pp. 2279-2280
Reported, S. State & Local Gov't & Veterans Affairs	12-07-04	p. 2429
Passed Senate (29-3)	12-08-04	pp. 2639-2670
House concurred in Senate amendments (84-3)	12-17-04	pp. 2766-2767

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