

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY, PHYSICAL THERAPY, AND ATHLETIC TRAINERS BOARD (PYT)

General information (PYT)

Duties

- Establishing and checking requirements for entry into the profession
- Adopting administrative rules
- Enforcing laws related to licensure
- Assuring continued competence of licensees

Membership *(Current members, chairperson and other officers, and selection process.)*

The make-up of the Board is unique. Each profession governs itself (occupational therapy (OT), physical therapy (PT), and athletic trainers (AT)). A Joint Board made of five members of the PT Section plus the OT and AT Sections, plus a public member govern the OPP licenses and the overall office management/executive director. Members are appointed by the Governor for three-year terms and may serve up to three consecutive terms. Terms expire on August 27 of the designated year.

Occupational Therapy Section

<u>Board Member</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Term Expires*</u>	<u>Term^</u>
Beth Ann Ball, OT, MS, OTR/L	Worthington	2021	3rd
Joanne Phillips Estes, OT, Ph.D	Cincinnati	2022	1st
Mary Lavey, OTA, COTA, Chair	Fremont	2021	3rd

Membership *(Current members, chairperson and other officers, and selection process.)*

Anissa Siefert, MOT, OTR/L	New Washington	2022	2nd
Melissa Van Allen, OT, OTR/L, Secretary	Columbus	2020	1st

Physical Therapy Section

<u>Board Member</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Term Expires*</u>	<u>Term^</u>
Mario Baker, PT	Bowling Green	2022	1st
Lynn Busdeker, PT, DPT	Tiffin	2020	3rd
Anthony Ganim, PT, OCS, MBA	Hilliard	2021	1st
Erin Hofmeyer, PT, DPT, Chair	Cleves	2020	2nd
Ronald Kleinman, PT	Fairlawn	2020	3rd
Timothy McIntire, PT, DPT, Secretary	Dayton	2020	2nd
Karen McIntyre, PT, DPT	Avon	2021	1st
C.J. Miller, PT, AT	Marengo	2022	3rd
Linda Pax Lowes, PT, Ph.D	Columbus	2021	1st

Athletic Trainers Section

Membership *(Current members, chairperson and other officers, and selection process.)*

<u>Board Member</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Term Expires*</u>	<u>Term^</u>
Trevor Bates, AT, DHSc, Chair	Sylvania	2020	1st
Dr. Benjamin Burkam, MD, Secretary	Dublin	2022	1st
Hollie Kozak, M.Ed, AT	Willoughby	2022	2nd
Gary Lake, AT, M. Ed	Wadsworth	2021	1st
Jeff Sczpanski, AT, M.Ed.	Galloway	2020	1st

***All terms expire on August 27 of the designated year.**

Public Member

<u>Board Member</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Term Expires*</u>	<u>Term^</u>
Trevor Vessels	Columbus	2020	3rd

Joint Board Officers

Hollie Kozak, M.Ed, AT, President

Anthony Ganim, PT, OCS, MBA,
President-Elect

Anissa Siefert, MOT, OTR/L, Secretary

Budget (Current budget, description of budgeting process, sources of funding, and expected increases or decreases in budget or funding in future years.)

FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Appropriation	FY 2021 Appropriation
Fund 4K90 ALI 890609, Operating Expenses					
\$748,736	\$861,288	\$812,339	\$945,705	\$1,137,397	\$1,168,045
% change	15.0%	-5.7%	16.4%	20.3%	2.7%

Current budget:

The OTPTAT Board submits a biennial budget request to the Office of Budget and Management every two years as a part of OBM's budgeting process. It is reviewed by OBM and submitted as a part of the Governor's budget bill to the legislature and vetted by the General Assembly just like most other state agencies.

The Board is funded solely through fees paid by license holders which are deposited in fund 4K90.

The Board expects minimal increases in the budget in line with regular inflationary growth due to state negotiated wage increases for union staff, increases in fees paid to DAS for services, and overall cost of doing business.

The Board's revenues consistently more than cover its costs on an annual basis. For instance, FY 2020 revenues were \$1.17 million. The appropriation was \$1.13 million, but expenses were only approximately \$958,000.

Workload (Assess current, past, and anticipated workload. Has the workload increased or decreased significantly in the preceding six years?)

The Board is always seeking to streamline its processes in order to reduce overall workload and bureaucracy. All applications are now processed through eLicense Ohio, an online platform, which has greatly reduced the amount of physical documents that need to be stored and processed. The Board has reduced the documentation required for submission of an application. But due to the regular growth in the regulated professions, workload is fairly steady and the number of applications processed each year grows. In 2018, the OTPTAT Board took on the regulation of orthotics, prosthetics, and pedorthics, which resulted in an increased workload, while there was no staffing increase. Generally speaking, the Board sees a total increase in the number of licensees annually anywhere between 2%-7%.

Staffing *(How many staff are currently employed by the board? What are their roles? Are staffing levels proportionate to the board's current and anticipated workload?)*

The Board currently has a staffing ceiling of 9.5 positions. 1.5 positions are unfilled. One of these positions is an investigator position which needs filled as soon as the state hiring freeze is lifted. Without the position, the Board will not be able to efficiently process complaints and investigations. The remaining half position is leftover from the OPP Board, which was merged with OTPTAT in 2018. The Board would only fill that position if additional administrative assistance were needed if changes are made to fiscal processing.

The staff of the Board is divided into two sections. The first is administration and licensure. An executive assistant is responsible for processing of fiscal and administrative duties, as well as supervision of the front desk and licensing staff. There is one position at the front desk who answers and redirects all incoming inquiries via phone, mail, and email. This position also processes service requests such as duplicate wall certificates and verification requests that come in. There are also three licensure staff who process applications all nine license types divided according to last of the alphabet. This cross training and division of labor allows for adequate coverage when a person is out of the office. The other section of the Board is enforcement. The staff consists of an enforcement supervisor, an investigator, and a paralegal. Their work is supported legally by an assistant attorney general. All staff in the enforcement section carry a caseload, including audits for continuing education and the answering of general scope of practice inquiries. The Executive Director supervises all work, communicates with Board members, prepares for Board meetings, manages the office and budget, handles eLicense improvement requests, and many other tasks.

Administrative hearings and public complaints *(Describe the Board's processes for administering discipline and addressing complaints. Assess the efficiency of the processes.)*

The OTPTAT Board follows the Chapter 119 hearing process, which is described for the public in the following pdf:

<https://otptat.ohio.gov/Portals/0/Pdfs/complaint-investigation%20process%202019%20August.pdf?ver=2019-08-14-124600-003>

The time it takes to investigate a complaint is very much impacted by the assistance and cooperation of others. A timely response to a subpoena or interview request makes the process run much smoother. The Board works hard to settle as many cases as possible through consent agreement prior to going through the 119 hearing process. The scheduling of hearings with a hearing officer and awaiting a report and recommendation from a hearing officer adds months to the caseload. However, the 119 process is important to ensuring due process for everyone involved.

Occupational therapist license (OT)

Survey responses (PYT)

Description
<p>(A) “Occupational therapy” means the therapeutic use of everyday life activities or occupations with individuals or groups for the purpose of participation in roles and situations in the home, school, workplace, community, and other settings. The practice of occupational therapy includes all of the following:</p> <p>(1) Methods or strategies selected to direct the process of interventions, including, but not limited to, establishment, remediation, or restoration of a skill or ability that has not yet developed or is impaired and compensation, modification, or adaptation of activity or environment to enhance performance;</p> <p>(2) Evaluation of factors affecting activities of daily living, instrumental activities of daily living, education, work, play, leisure, and social participation, including, but not limited to, sensory motor abilities, vision, perception, cognition, psychosocial, and communication and interaction skills;</p> <p>(3) Interventions and procedures to promote or enhance safety and performance in activities of daily living, education, work, play, leisure, and social participation, including, but not limited to, application of physical agent modalities, use of a range of specific therapeutic procedures to enhance performance skills, rehabilitation of driving skills to facilitate community mobility, and management of feeding, eating, and swallowing to enable eating and feeding performance;</p> <p>(4) Consultative services, case management, and education of patients, clients, or other individuals to promote self-management, home management, and community and work reintegration;</p> <p>(5) Designing, fabricating, applying, recommending, and instructing in the use of selected orthotic or prosthetic devices and other equipment which assists the individual to adapt to the individual’s potential or actual impairment;</p> <p>(6) Administration of topical drugs that have been prescribed by a licensed health professional authorized to prescribe drugs, as defined in section 4729.01 of the Revised Code.</p> <p>(B) “Occupational therapist” means a person who is licensed or holds a limited permit to practice occupational therapy and who offers such services to the public under any title incorporating the words “occupational therapy,” “occupational therapist,” or any similar title or description of services.</p>

Type (See R.C. 4798.01 for relevant definitions.)

License

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:

Number issued annually	432
Number renewed annually	Licenses run a two-year renewal cycle. Typically 95% of the total renew – give or take a few percentage points. Currently there are 6,650 active OTs.
Have there been significant increases or decreases in active registrations, certifications or licenses in the preceding six years?	Steady slight increase.
Education or training requirements	An OT must have an education from an occupational therapy program accredited by the Accreditation Council for Occupational Therapy Education (ACOTE). This is currently a master's level program and it includes required fieldwork.
Experience requirements	The student must complete Level I and Level II fieldwork as required by their program of study and ACOTE.
Examination requirements (<i>Who administers the exam? How is the exam and administrator selected? What fees are charged? Does the Board receive any</i>	The National Board of Certification in Occupational Therapy (NBCOT) administers the exam. This is the only exam available for OT. NBCOT charges \$515 for the exam. The Ohio Board does not receive proceeds.

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:	
<i>proceeds of those fees? If so, how are the proceeds used?)</i>	
Continuing education requirements <i>(Including a description of the curriculum and the process of setting it.)</i>	<p>The Board requires OTs to take 20 hours of continuing education over the course of a two-year renewal period. Many different activities can qualify for continuing education. At least one hour must be in ethics, jurisprudence, or cultural competence education.</p> <p>http://codes.ohio.gov/oac/4755-9-01v1</p> <p>The Board offers CE approval review for a fee of \$25 per application.</p>
Initial fee	\$100
Duration	Two years
Renewal fee <i>(If different from initial fee, please explain why.)</i>	\$70 for renewal. It has been this amount for years. Renewal fees are the primary source of revenue for the Board, and the fees were set based on budget projections.
Does the Board recognize uniform licensure requirements or allow for reciprocity?	Yes, the Board allows reciprocity. OTs are licensed in all 50 states and the requirements are quite similar in all states.
Are there any similar national registrations, certifications, or licenses? Could they be used as a substitute for the state regulation?	NBCOT offers an optional certification process. Maintenance of certification requires on-going continuing education. But NBCOT does not conduct enforcement and discipline based on Ohio's laws and rules, so it is not a good substitute for state regulation.
Are there any circumstances in which an individual may practice elements of the occupation without being regulated by the board?	<p>4755.13 Exemptions.</p> <p>Nothing in sections 4755.04 to 4755.13 of the Revised Code shall be construed to prevent or restrict the practice, services, or activities of the following:</p>

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:	
	<p>(A) Any person who does not claim to the public by any title, initials, or description of services as being engaged in the practice of occupational therapy, who is:</p> <p>(1) A physician licensed under Chapter 4731. of the Revised Code, or anyone employed or supervised by a licensed physician in the delivery of treatment or services;</p> <p>(2) A person licensed, certified, or registered under sections 4755.40 to 4755.56 of the Revised Code or under any other chapter of the Revised Code who is practicing within the standards and ethics of practice that represent appropriate extensions of the person's profession;</p> <p>(3) A qualified member of any other profession who is practicing within the standards and ethics of the member's profession.</p>
Is the Board permitted to exercise discretion in determining whether to register, certify, or license an individual?	Only insofar as the Board has the discretion to decide whether a person has met the requirements for licensure.
Other information <i>(Significant attributes or prerequisites to licensure not addressed in this chart.)</i>	N/A

Oversight and disciplinary authority of the Board respecting individuals engaged in the occupation.
<p>ORC 4755.11 - In accordance with Chapter 119. of the Revised Code, the occupational therapy section of the Ohio occupational therapy, physical therapy, and athletic trainers board may suspend, revoke, or refuse to issue or renew an occupational therapist license, occupational therapy assistant license, occupational therapist limited permit, occupational therapy assistant limited permit, or reprimand, fine, place a license or limited permit holder on probation, or require the license or limited permit holder to take corrective action courses...</p>

How much revenue is derived from fees charged by the Board to individuals engaged in the occupation (such as license and renewal fees)? How is that revenue used?

\$510,615 – FY 19

\$339,630 – FY 20

These are fees charged to both OTs and OTAs combined. A large percentage is renewal revenue. There are more OTs who renewed in FY 19 than OTAs who renewed in FY 20. OTA renewals are spilling into FY 21 due to COVID renewal extensions.

The revenue is used to support the operations of the OTPTAT Board, which is entirely fee-based.

Describe any federal regulations that apply to the occupation. Does federal law require the state to regulate the occupation?

As health care providers, HIPAA applies to all occupational therapists. FERPA applies to those who work in the schools. These two federal laws are the ones about which we get the most questions at the Board.

The Medicaid and Medicare programs require a license in order to bill these large federal programs. CMS regulations, in addition to other payers, also apply to OT practitioners.

What is the “harm” that the regulation seeks to prevent? (See, R.C. 4798.02(B).)

Violations of the Ohio Revised Code and Ohio Administrative Code, particularly the Code of Ethics (OAC 4755-7-08. ORC 4798.02(B)(7) applies.

Is the regulation effective at preventing the harm described above? Are there other, less restrictive ways to prevent the harm?

Yes, the regulation is effective. The law allows the Board to adequately determine if an individual is qualified to practice OT. It also allows for the investigation of and discipline for violations of the ORC and OAC. Given that all fifty states license OTs, a less restrictive regulation would be inappropriate, especially given that OTs interact with patients of all ages – from birth to death – and often work with vulnerable Ohioans who deserve protection from bad actors.

Are there any changes the Board would like to see implemented?

ORC 4755 refers to limited permits, which are no longer issued by the Board. The Board has proposed removing this outdated reference. The Board is also seeking a couple of changes to its disciplinary statutes, including to give the Board the authority to revoke a license permanently in the most egregious of cases and to make Franklin County the court of jurisdiction for any Board appeals.

Comparison to other states *(How many other states regulate the occupation? How do Ohio's regulations compare to those of other states? Is Ohio more restrictive? Less restrictive? Or somewhere in between?)*

All 50 states, plus Washington, DC and Puerto Rico, require licensure of occupational therapists. In some ways more stringent, in other ways less. All states require passage of the same certification exam and graduation from a certified program. Ohio requires a background check, which not all states do. Some states allow new graduates to practice upon graduation prior to passing the certification exam on a limited permit. Ohio ceased this practice many years ago, as it leads to problems if a limited permit holder fails the exam. Ohio requires a jurisprudence test to ensure knowledge of Ohio's laws and rules prior to initial licensure. Other states do not. Ohio requires 20 hours of continuing education every two years. States vary in the number of hours that are required, if at all. General speaking, Ohio is not the most restrictive, not the least restrictive.

Surrounding state comparison (LSC)

Occupational Therapist						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
License required?	Yes (<i>R.C. 4755.07, 4755.10, and 4755.12; O.A.C. 4755-3-01, 4755-3-03, 4755-3-04, 4755-3-11, 4755-5-01, 4755-5-05, and 4755-9-01; Occupational Therapy, Physical Therapy, and Athletic Trainers Board, Fees</i>)	Yes (<i>Ind. Code Ann. 25-23.5-2-5 and 25-23.5-2-6; 844 Ind. Admin. Code 10-2-2</i>)	Yes (<i>Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. 210.366, 319A.080, 319A.110, 319A.120, 319A.160, and 319A.170; 201 Ky. Admin. Regs. 28:060, 28:070, 28:170, and 28:200</i>)	Yes (<i>Mich. Comp. Laws 333.16148, 333.16317, 333.16345, 333.18303, 333.18307, and 333.18313; Mich. Admin. Code R. 338.1213, 338.1215, 338.1223, 338.1224, 338.1225, 338.1226, 338.1227, 338.1251, 338.1252, and 338.7001a</i>)	Yes (<i>63 Pa. Cons. Stat. 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1515, and 1517; 49 Pa. Code 42.1, 42.11, 42.12, 42.13, 42.14, 42.15, 42.16, 42.17, and 42.53</i>)	Yes (<i>W. Va. Code Ann. 30-28-10, 30-28-13, 30-28-15; W. Va. Code R. 13-1-9, 13-3-2, 13-4-3</i>)
Education or training	Complete an accredited or approved entry-level program (that includes instruction in specified subject including	Bachelor's or master's degree in occupational therapy from a certified school	Complete accredited occupational therapy program	Complete an accredited or approved occupational therapist program or substantially similar program	Complete approved four-year program in occupational therapy or a master's or certificate program in	Complete an accredited program for occupational therapists

Occupational Therapist						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
	<p>occupational therapy theory and practice)</p> <p>May be waived on the basis of job experience if the individual:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Passed the National Board for Certification in Occupational Therapy (NBCOT) examination; 2. Engaged in the active practice of occupational therapy as a licensed occupational therapist or occupational therapy assistant in another state or, if the 				occupational therapy	

Occupational Therapist						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
	<p>experience occurred in a state not requiring licensure, as an occupational therapist or occupational therapist assistant certified by NBCOT, for at least five years immediately preceding the date of application; and</p> <p>3. License/certification is active and without restriction</p> <p>Education requirement may also be waived under certain circumstances for</p>					

Occupational Therapist						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
	foreign education therapists					
Experience	Six months of supervised field work experience at a recognized educational institution or an approved training program	Six months of occupational therapy work experience as part of an internship under a licensed occupational therapist	24 weeks of supervised fieldwork	No	Six months of supervised fieldwork at a recognized educational institute or an approved training program	Supervised fieldwork experience required by the recognized educational institution where applicant met education requirements
Exam	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Continuing education	20 hours every two years, including one hour of ethics, jurisprudence, or cultural competence education No continuing education required for first-time renewal	18 hours every two years	12 hours annually; training program in suicide assessment, treatment, and management once every six years	20 hours every two years	24 hours every two years; not required for first renewal period	24 hours every two years

Occupational Therapist						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
Initial licensure fee	\$100	\$100	\$50	\$102.70	\$30	\$150
License duration	Two years	Two years	One year	Two years	Two years	Two years
Renewal fee	\$70	\$100	\$50	\$122.70	\$55	\$120

Occupational therapy assistant license (OTA)

General information (PYT)

Description
<p>(A) "Occupational therapy" means the therapeutic use of everyday life activities or occupations with individuals or groups for the purpose of participation in roles and situations in the home, school, workplace, community, and other settings. The practice of occupational therapy includes all of the following:</p> <p>(1) Methods or strategies selected to direct the process of interventions, including, but not limited to, establishment, remediation, or restoration of a skill or ability that has not yet developed or is impaired and compensation, modification, or adaptation of activity or environment to enhance performance;</p> <p>(2) Evaluation of factors affecting activities of daily living, instrumental activities of daily living, education, work, play, leisure, and social participation, including, but not limited to, sensory motor abilities, vision, perception, cognition, psychosocial, and communication and interaction skills;</p> <p>(3) Interventions and procedures to promote or enhance safety and performance in activities of daily living, education, work, play, leisure, and social participation, including, but not limited to, application of physical agent modalities, use of a range of specific therapeutic procedures to enhance performance skills, rehabilitation of driving skills to facilitate community mobility, and management of feeding, eating, and swallowing to enable eating and feeding performance;</p>

Description
<p>(4) Consultative services, case management, and education of patients, clients, or other individuals to promote self-management, home management, and community and work reintegration;</p> <p>(5) Designing, fabricating, applying, recommending, and instructing in the use of selected orthotic or prosthetic devices and other equipment which assists the individual to adapt to the individual's potential or actual impairment;</p> <p>(6) Administration of topical drugs that have been prescribed by a licensed health professional authorized to prescribe drugs, as defined in section 4729.01 of the Revised Code.</p> <p>(C) "Occupational therapy assistant" means a person who holds a license or limited permit to provide occupational therapy techniques under the general supervision of an occupational therapist.</p>

Type (See R.C. 4798.01 for relevant definitions.)
License

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:	
Number issued annually	218
Number renewed annually	Licenses run a two-year renewal cycle. Typically 95% of the total renew – give or take a few percentage points. Currently there are 5,224 active OTAs.
Have there been significant increases or decreases in active registrations, certifications or licenses in the preceding six years?	Steady slight increase.

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:	
Education or training requirements	An OTA must have an education from an occupational therapy program accredited by the Accreditation Council for Occupational Therapy Education (ACOTE). This is currently an associate's level program and it includes required fieldwork.
Experience requirements	The student must complete Level I and Level II fieldwork as required by their program of study and ACOTE.
Examination requirements (<i>Who administers the exam? How is the exam and administrator selected? What fees are charged? Does the Board receive any proceeds of those fees? If so, how are the proceeds used?</i>)	The National Board of Certification in Occupational Therapy (NBCOT) administers the exam. This is the only exam available for OT. NBCOT charges \$515 for the exam. The Ohio Board does not receive proceeds.
Continuing education requirements (<i>Including a description of the curriculum and the process of setting it.</i>)	<p>The Board requires OTs to take 20 hours of continuing education over the course of a two-year renewal period. At least one hour must be in ethics, jurisprudence, or cultural competence education. Many different activities can qualify for continuing education.</p> <p>http://codes.ohio.gov/oac/4755-9-01v1</p> <p>The Board offers CE approval review for a fee of \$25 per application.</p>
Initial fee	\$100
Duration	Two years
Renewal fee (<i>If different from initial fee, please explain why.</i>)	\$70 for renewal. It has been this way for years. Renewal fees are the primary source of revenue for the Board, and the fees were set based on budget projections.
Does the Board recognize uniform licensure requirements or allow for reciprocity?	Yes, the Board allows reciprocity. OTAs are licensed in all 50 states and the requirements are quite similar in all states.

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:	
Are there any similar national registrations, certifications, or licenses? Could they be used as a substitute for the state regulation?	NBCOT offers an optional certification process. Maintenance of certification requires on-going continuing education. But NBCOT does not conduct enforcement and discipline on Ohio's laws and rules, so it is not a good substitute for state regulation.
Are there any circumstances in which an individual may practice elements of the occupation without being regulated by the board?	<p>4755.13 Exemptions.</p> <p>Nothing in sections 4755.04 to 4755.13 of the Revised Code shall be construed to prevent or restrict the practice, services, or activities of the following:</p> <p>(A) Any person who does not claim to the public by any title, initials, or description of services as being engaged in the practice of occupational therapy, who is:</p> <p>(1) A physician licensed under Chapter 4731. of the Revised Code, or anyone employed or supervised by a licensed physician in the delivery of treatment or services;</p> <p>(2) A person licensed, certified, or registered under sections 4755.40 to 4755.56 of the Revised Code or under any other chapter of the Revised Code who is practicing within the standards and ethics of practice that represent appropriate extensions of the person's profession;</p> <p>(3) A qualified member of any other profession who is practicing within the standards and ethics of the member's profession.</p>
Is the Board permitted to exercise discretion in determining whether to register, certify, or license an individual?	Only insofar as the Board has the discretion to decide whether a person has met the requirements for licensure.
Other information (Significant attributes or prerequisites to licensure not addressed in this chart.)	N/A

Oversight and disciplinary authority of the Board respecting individuals engaged in the occupation.

ORC 4755.11 - In accordance with Chapter 119. of the Revised Code, the occupational therapy section of the Ohio occupational therapy, physical therapy, and athletic trainers board may suspend, revoke, or refuse to issue or renew an occupational therapist license, occupational therapy assistant license, occupational therapist limited permit, occupational therapy assistant limited permit, or reprimand, fine, place a license or limited permit holder on probation, or require the license or limited permit holder to take corrective action courses...

**How much revenue is derived from fees charged by the Board to individuals engaged in the occupation (such as license and renewal fees)?
How is that revenue used?**

\$510,615 – FY 19

\$339,630 – FY 20

These are fees charged to both OTs and OTAs combined. A large percentage is renewal revenue. There are more OTs who renewed in FY 19 than OTAs who renewed in FY 20. OTA renewals are spilling into FY 21 due to COVID renewal extensions.

The revenue is used to support the operations of the OTPTAT Board, which is entirely fee-based.

Describe any federal regulations that apply to the occupation. Does federal law require the state to regulate the occupation?

As health care providers, HIPAA applies to all occupational therapists. FERPA applies to those who work in the schools. These two federal laws are the ones about which we get the most questions at the Board.

The Medicaid and Medicare programs require a license in order to bill these large federal programs. CMS regulations, in addition to other payers, also apply to OTA practitioners.

What is the “harm” that the regulation seeks to prevent? (See, R.C. 4798.02(B).)

Violations of the Ohio Revised Code and Ohio Administrative Code, particularly the Code of Ethics (OAC 4755-7-08. ORC 4798.02(B)(7) applies.

Is the regulation effective at preventing the harm described above? Are there other, less restrictive ways to prevent the harm?

Yes, the regulation is effective. The law allows the Board to adequately determine if an individual is qualified to practice as an OTA. It also allows for the investigation of and discipline for violations of the ORC and OAC. Given that all fifty states license OTAs, a less restrictive regulation would be inappropriate, especially given that OTAs interact with patients of all ages – from birth to death – and often work with vulnerable Ohioans who deserve protection from bad actors.

Are there any changes the Board would like to see implemented?

The statute refers to limited permits, which are no longer issued by the Board. The Board would propose removing this outdated reference. The Board is also seeking a couple of changes to its disciplinary statutes, including to give the Board the authority to revoke a license permanently in the most egregious of cases and to make Franklin County the court of jurisdiction for any Board appeals.

Comparison to other states (How many other states regulate the occupation? How do Ohio's regulations compare to those others states? Is Ohio more restrictive? Less restrictive? Or somewhere in between?)

All 50 states, plus Washington, DC and Puerto Rico, require licensure of occupational therapy assistants. In some ways more stringent, in other ways less. All states require passage of the same certification exam and graduation from a certified program. Ohio requires a background check, which not all states do. Some states allow new graduates to practice upon graduation prior to passing the certification exam on a limited permit. Ohio ceased this practice many years ago, as it leads to problems if a limited permit holder fails the exam. Ohio requires a jurisprudence test to ensure knowledge of Ohio's laws and rules prior to initial licensure. Other states do not. Ohio requires 20 hours of continuing education every two years. States vary in the number of hours that are required, if at all. General speaking, Ohio is not the most restrictive, not the least restrictive.

Surrounding state comparison (LSC)

Occupational Therapy Assistant						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
License required?	Yes (<i>R.C. 4755.07, 4755.10, and 4755.12; O.A.C. 4755-3-01, 4755-3-03, 4755-3-04, 4755-3-11, 4755-5-01, 4755-5-05, and 4755-9-01; Occupational Therapy, Physical Therapy, and Athletic Trainers Board, Fees</i>)	Yes (<i>Ind. Code Ann. 25-23.5-2-5 and 25-23.5-2-6; 844 Ind. Admin. Code 10-2-2</i>)	Yes (<i>Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. 210.366, 319A.080, 319A.110, 319A.120, 319A.160, and 319A.170; 201 Ky. Admin. Regs. 28:060, 28:070, 28:170, and 28:200</i>)	Yes (<i>Mich. Comp. Laws 333.16148, 333.16317, 333.16345, 333.18303, 333.18309, and 333.18313; Mich. Admin. Code R. 338.1213, 338.1215, 338.1231, 338.1233, 338.1234, 338.1235, 338.1236, 338.1251,</i>	Yes (<i>63 Pa. Cons. Stat. 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1515, and 1517; 49 Pa. Code 42.1, 42.11, 42.12, 42.13, 42.14, 42.15, 42.16, 42.17, and 42.53</i>)	Yes (<i>W. Va. Code Ann. 30-28-10, 30-28-13, 30-28-15; W. Va. Code R. 13-1-9, 13-3-2, 13-4-3</i>)

Occupational Therapy Assistant						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
				<i>338.1252, and 338.7001a)</i>		
Education or training	Complete an accredited, recognized entry-level program (that includes instruction in specified subject including occupational therapy theory and practice)	Associate's degree in occupational therapy from a certified school	Complete accredited occupational therapy program	Complete accredited occupational therapy assistant program that meets prescribed requirements	Complete approved two-year program in occupational therapy or an approved master's or certificate program in occupational therapy	Complete an accredited program for occupational therapy assistants
Experience	Two months of supervised fieldwork experience at a recognized educational institution or an approved training program	Three months of occupational therapy work experience as part of an internship under a licensed occupational therapist	16 weeks of supervised fieldwork	No	Two months of supervised fieldwork at a recognized educational institute or an approved training program	Supervised fieldwork experience required by the recognized educational institution where applicant met academic requirements
Exam	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Continuing education	20 hours every two years, including one	18 hours every two years	12 hours annually; training program in suicide	20 hours every two years	24 hours every two years; not	24 hours every two years

Occupational Therapy Assistant						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
	hour of ethics, jurisprudence, or cultural competence education No continuing education required for first-time renewal		assessment, treatment, and management once every six years		required for first renewal period	
Initial licensure fee	\$100	\$100	\$35	\$102.70	\$30	\$100
License duration	Two years	Two years	One year	Two years	Two years	Two years
Renewal fee	\$70	\$100	\$35	\$122.70	\$45	\$100

Temporary military spouse license (occupational therapy)

Survey responses (PYT)

Description
See previous questions defining OT/OTA licenses.

Type (See R.C. 4798.01 for relevant definitions.)

License

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:

Number issued annually	Varies greatly. It is a low number. Sometimes we get a couple. Sometimes none.
Number renewed annually	None are renewed annually. A temp military license is now good for six years.
Have there been significant increases or decreases in active registrations, certifications or licenses in the preceding six years?	Same – small number
Education or training requirements	Same as OT/OTA above
Experience requirements	Same as OT/OTA above
Examination requirements (<i>Who administers the exam? How is the exam and administrator selected? What fees are charged? Does the Board receive any</i>	Same as OT/OTA above

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:	
<i>proceeds of those fees? If so, how are the proceeds used?)</i>	
Continuing education requirements <i>(Including a description of the curriculum and the process of setting it.)</i>	Same as OT/OTA above
Initial fee	\$0
Duration	Six years
Renewal fee <i>(If different from initial fee, please explain why.)</i>	none
Does the Board recognize uniform licensure requirements or allow for reciprocity?	yes
Are there any similar national registrations, certifications, or licenses? Could they be used as a substitute for the state regulation?	Same as for OT/OTA above.
Are there any circumstances in which an individual may practice elements of the occupation without being regulated by the board?	Same as for OT/OTA above.
Is the Board permitted to exercise discretion in determining whether to register, certify, or license an individual?	Same as OT/OTA. Note that professionals working on a base do not need a state license.

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:

Other information (*Significant attributes or prerequisites to licensure not addressed in this chart.*)

Click or tap here to enter text.

Oversight and disciplinary authority of the Board respecting individuals engaged in the occupation.

Same as for OT/OTA above.

**How much revenue is derived from fees charged by the Board to individuals engaged in the occupation (such as license and renewal fees)?
How is that revenue used?**

\$0 – there is no cost to a temp military license.

Describe any federal regulations that apply to the occupation. Does federal law require the state to regulate the occupation?

Same as for OT/OTA above.

What is the “harm” that the regulation seeks to prevent? (*See, R.C. 4798.02(B).*)

Same as for OT/OTA above.

Is the regulation effective at preventing the harm described above? Are there other, less restrictive ways to prevent the harm?

Same as for OT/OTA above.

Are there any changes the Board would like to see implemented?

None.

Comparison to other states (*How many other states regulate the occupation? How do Ohio's regulations compare to those others states? Is Ohio more restrictive? Less restrictive? Or somewhere in between?*)

Military licensure varies greatly across states. The Department of Defense would be a better resource for this question.

Surrounding state comparison (LSC)

Temporary Occupational Therapist						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
License required?	Yes, for military spouses (<i>R.C. 4755.07, 4755.10, and 4755.12; O.A.C. 4755-3-01, 4755-3-03, 4755-3-04, 4755-3-11,</i>	No clear equivalent	Yes (<i>Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. 319A.100; 201 Ky. Admin. Regs. 28:060</i>)	Yes, for military spouses (<i>Mich. Comp. Laws 333.16181(5) and (6)</i>)	Yes, must practice under direct supervision of a licensed occupational therapist (<i>63 Pa. Cons. Stat. 1508,</i>	Yes, must practice under direct supervision of a licensed occupational therapist (<i>W. Va. Code Ann. 30-28-</i>

Temporary Occupational Therapist						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
	4755-5-01, 4755-5-05, and 4755-9-01; Occupational Therapy, Physical Therapy, and Athletic Trainers Board, Fees)				1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1515, and 1517; 49 Pa. Code 42.1, 42.11, 42.12, 42.13, 42.14, 42.15, 42.16, 42.17, and 42.53)	10, 30-28-13, 30-28-15; W. Va. Code R. 13-1-9, 13-3-2, 13-4-3)
Education or training	No	N/A	Complete accredited occupational therapy program	No	If the individual does not satisfy the experience requirements, the education requirements for an occupational therapist license	No
Experience	A valid unrestricted license to practice as an occupational therapist or occupational therapy assistant in another jurisdiction of the U.S.	N/A	24 weeks of supervised fieldwork	The individual is: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Married to a member of the armed forces on active duty; 2. Licensed or registered in good standing as an occupational therapist with 	Either licensed under the laws of another state which has licensure requirements substantially equal to those of Pennsylvania or has met national requirements for certification as an occupational	Licensure as an occupational therapist or occupational therapy assistant in another jurisdiction whose standards are determined to be equivalent to West Virginia standards

Temporary Occupational Therapist						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
				an equivalent licensing department in another state, U.S. territory, or foreign country; and 3. Assigned to a duty station in Michigan under the individual's spouse's permanent change of station orders	therapist or a certified occupational therapy assistant If the individual does not have a license or certification, no experience requirement	
Exam	No	N/A	Yes (jurisprudence exam only)	No	No	Yes
Continuing education	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	N/A	N/A
Initial licensure fee	\$100	N/A	\$50	None	\$20	None
License duration	Six months	N/A	May not extend for more than 60 days after the second exam	Six months, may be renewed once	Six months or upon failure to take or retake exam	30 days, cannot be renewed

Temporary Occupational Therapist						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
			<p>offered after the applicant has applied to take the examination for licensure</p> <p>May not be renewed</p>			
Renewal fee	N/A	N/A	N/A	None	N/A	N/A

Physical therapist license (PT)

Survey responses (PYT)

Description
<p>(1) “Physical therapy” means the evaluation and treatment of a person by physical measures and the use of therapeutic exercises and rehabilitative procedures, with or without assistive devices, for the purpose of preventing, correcting, or alleviating physical impairments, functional limitations, and physical disabilities. “Physical therapy” includes physiotherapy.</p> <p>“Physical therapy” includes the establishment and modification of physical therapy programs, treatment planning, patient education and instruction, and consultative services.</p> <p>With respect to the evaluation of a person, “physical therapy” includes determining a physical therapy diagnosis in order to treat the person’s physical impairments, functional limitations, and physical disabilities; determining a prognosis; and determining a plan of therapeutic intervention.</p> <p>If performed by a person who is adequately trained, “physical therapy” includes the design, fabrication, and revision of various assistive devices, and the provision of education and instruction in the use of those devices, including braces, splints, ambulatory or locomotion devices, wheelchairs, prosthetics, and orthotics.</p>

Description
<p>“Physical therapy” includes the administration of topical drugs that have been prescribed by a licensed health professional authorized to prescribe drugs, as defined in section 4729.01 of the Revised Code.</p> <p>(2) “Physical therapy” does not include either of the following:</p> <p>(a) The use of electricity for cauterization or other surgical purposes;</p> <p>(b) The use of Roentgen rays or radium for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes.</p> <p>(D) “Physical therapist” means a person who practices or provides patient education and instruction in physical therapy and includes a physiotherapist.</p>

Type <i>(See R.C. 4798.01 for relevant definitions.)</i>
License

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:	
Number issued annually	602
Number renewed annually	Licenses run a two-year renewal cycle. Typically 95% of the total renew – give or take a few percentage points. Currently there are 10,760 active PTs.
Have there been significant increases or decreases in active registrations, certifications or licenses in the preceding six years?	Slight steady increase.

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:	
Education or training requirements	A PT must have an education from a physical therapy program accredited by the Commission on Physical Therapy Education (CAPTE). This is currently a doctorate level program and it includes required Level I and Level II clinical instruction.
Experience requirements	The student must complete Level I and Level II clinical education as required by their program of study and CAPTE.
Examination requirements (<i>Who administers the exam? How is the exam and administrator selected? What fees are charged? Does the Board receive any proceeds of those fees? If so, how are the proceeds used?</i>)	The Federation of State Boards of Physical Therapy (FSBPT) administers the exam for PT. It is called the National Physical Therapy Exam (NPTE). This is the only exam administered for PT. The fee is \$485 and the Board does not receive proceeds.
Continuing education requirements (<i>Including a description of the curriculum and the process of setting it.</i>)	PTs are required to obtain 24 hours every two years. The Ohio Physical Therapy Association reviews and approves all coursework using a rigorous tool that requires citations and relevance to PT practice. Course that are not Ohio approved do not count, with limited exceptions such as specialty certification and clinical instruction. Beginning with the 1/31/2022 PT renewal, license holders will be required to take a jurisprudence assessment module for renewal.
Initial fee	\$100
Duration	Two years
Renewal fee (<i>If different from initial fee, please explain why.</i>)	\$70 for renewal. It has been this way for years. Renewal fees are the primary source of revenue for the Board, and the fees were set based on budget projections.
Does the Board recognize uniform licensure requirements or allow for reciprocity?	Yes, the Board allows reciprocity. PTs are licensed in all 50 states and the requirements are quite similar in all states.

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:	
Are there any similar national registrations, certifications, or licenses? Could they be used as a substitute for the state regulation?	The Physical Therapy Compact is an interstate compact that allows a person who is licensed in a home state to purchase a “privilege to practice” in another state that has passed the Compact. The legislation is pending in Ohio. Senate Bill 272
Are there any circumstances in which an individual may practice elements of the occupation without being regulated by the board?	<p>4755.50 No restrictions on licensed health care professional.</p> <p>Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prevent or restrict the practice of any person who is a licensed health care professional in this state while practicing within the scope of the person’s license and according to the standards and ethics of the person’s profession, or of any person employed by or acting under the supervision of that licensed health care professional. Services rendered by a person acting under the supervision or in the employment of a licensed health care professional shall not be designated physical therapy.</p> <p>(G)</p> <p>(1) Subject to division (G)(2) of this section, nothing in sections 4755.40 to 4755.56 of the Revised Code shall prevent or restrict the activities or services of any person who holds a current, unrestricted license to practice physical therapy in another state when that person, pursuant to contract or employment with an athletic team located in the state in which the person holds the license, provides physical therapy to any of the following while the team is traveling to or from or participating in a sporting event in this state:</p> <p>(a) A member of the athletic team;</p> <p>(b) A member of the athletic team’s coaching, communications, equipment, or sports medicine staff;</p> <p>(c) A member of a band or cheerleading squad accompanying the athletic team;</p> <p>(d) The athletic team’s mascot.</p> <p>(2) In providing physical therapy pursuant to division (G)(1) of this section, the person shall not do either of the following:</p> <p>(a) Provide physical therapy at a health care facility;</p>

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:	
	(b) Provide physical therapy for more than sixty days in a calendar year.
Is the Board permitted to exercise discretion in determining whether to register, certify, or license an individual?	Only insofar as the Board has the discretion to decide whether a person has met the requirements for licensure.
Other information (<i>Significant attributes or prerequisites to licensure not addressed in this chart.</i>)	Individuals who are foreign trained (not through a CAPTE accredited program) may achieve licensure after the education is evaluated and deemed equivalent to a U.S. education. They must also pass the national exam.

Oversight and disciplinary authority of the Board respecting individuals engaged in the occupation.
<p>ORC 4755.47 - (A) In accordance with Chapter 119. of the Revised Code, the physical therapy section of the Ohio occupational therapy, physical therapy, and athletic trainers board may refuse to grant a license to an applicant for an initial or renewed license as a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant or, by an affirmative vote of not less than five members, may limit, suspend, or revoke the license of a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant or reprimand, fine, place a license holder on probation, or require the license holder to take corrective action courses, on any of the following grounds...</p>

How much revenue is derived from fees charged by the Board to individuals engaged in the occupation (such as license and renewal fees)? How is that revenue used?
<p>FY 19 - \$704,885</p> <p>FY 20 - \$820,747.16</p> <p>These are fees charged to both PTs and PTAs combined. A large percentage is renewal revenue.</p> <p>The revenue is used to support the operations of the OTPTAT Board, which is entirely fee-based.</p>

Describe any federal regulations that apply to the occupation. Does federal law require the state to regulate the occupation?

As health care providers, HIPAA applies to all physical therapists. FERPA applies to those who work in the schools. These two federal laws are the ones about which we get the most questions at the Board.

The Medicaid and Medicare programs require a license in order to bill these large federal programs. CMS regulations, in addition to other payers, also apply to PT practitioners.

What is the “harm” that the regulation seeks to prevent? (*See, R.C. 4798.02(B).*)

Violations of the Ohio Revised Code and Ohio Administrative Code, particularly the Code of Ethics (OAC 4755-27-05. ORC 4798.02(B)(7) applies.

Is the regulation effective at preventing the harm described above? Are there other, less restrictive ways to prevent the harm?

Yes, the regulation is effective. The law allows the Board to adequately determine if an individual is qualified to practice PT. It also allows for the investigation of and discipline for violations of the ORC and OAC. There are various ways to issue said discipline, including efforts to remediate, such as training and compliance with treatment. Given that all fifty states license PTs, a less restrictive regulation would be inappropriate. PTs often work with vulnerable Ohioans who deserve protection from bad actors.

Are there any changes the Board would like to see implemented?

The Board would like to remove the reference to a requirement to submit a photo or physical description as a part of the licensure process. The Board does not use this information and it is taking up space within the licensure files and on the server and sometimes seems to be an administrative hurdle to licensure. The Board is also seeking a couple of changes to its disciplinary statutes, including to give the Board the authority of revoke a license permanently in the most egregious of cases and to make Franklin County the court of jurisdiction for any Board appeals.

Comparison to other states *(How many other states regulate the occupation? How do Ohio's regulations compare to those others states? Is Ohio more restrictive? Less restrictive? Or somewhere in between?)*

All 50 states, plus Washington, DC and Puerto Rico, require licensure of physical therapists. In some ways more stringent, in other ways less. All states require passage of the same national exam and graduation from a certified program. Ohio requires a background check, which not all states do. Some states allow new graduates to practice upon graduation prior to passing the national exam on a limited permit. Ohio ceased this practice many years ago, as it leads to problems if a person fails the exam. Ohio requires a jurisprudence test to ensure knowledge of Ohio's laws and rules prior to initial licensure. Other states do not. Ohio requires 24 hours of continuing education every two years. States vary in the number of hours that are required, if at all. Some states require you to have professional liability insurance; Ohio does not. Scope of practice may vary across states as well. Generally speaking, Ohio is not the most restrictive, not the least restrictive.

Surrounding state comparison (LSC)

Physical Therapist						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
License required?	Yes (<i>R.C. 4755.42, 4755.421, 4755.43, 4755.431, 4755.46, 4755.51, 4755.511, and</i>	Yes (<i>Ind. Code Ann. 25-27-1-5, 25-27-1-6.1, 25-27-1-7, and 25-27-1-8; 842 Ind. Admin. Code 1-2-</i>	Yes (<i>Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. 327.020, 327.045, 327.050, and 327.060; 201 Ky. Admin. Regs. 22:020, 22:040,</i>	Yes (<i>Mich. Comp. Laws 333.16148, 333.16317, 333.16335, 333.17820, and 333.17823; Mich.</i>	Yes (<i>63 Pa. Cons. Stat. 1306, 1307, 1307.2, 1309, and 1309.1; 49 Pa. Code 40.1, 40.5, 40.11, 40.13,</i>	Yes (<i>W. Va. Code Ann. 30-20-8, 30-20-10, 30-20-12, 30-20-13, and 30-20-14; W. Va. Code R. 16-1-4,</i>

Physical Therapist						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
	4755.53; O.A.C. 4755-23-02, 4755-23-04, 4755-23-06, 4755-23-08, 4755-23-16, 4755-24-03, and 4755-24-04; Occupational Therapy, Physical Therapy, and Athletic Trainers Board, Fees)	1, 1-3-1, 1-3-2, 1-3-4, and 1-7-1)	22:045, 22:070, 22:135, and 22:140)	Admin. Code R. 338.7001a, 338.7126, 338.7133, 338.7135(b), 338.7136, and 338.7137)	40.16, 40.17, 40.19, 40.22, 40.61, 40.63, 40.67, 40.163, 40.165, 40.166, 40.191, and 40.192)	16-1-7, 16-1-11, and 16-4-2)
Education or training	Master's or doctorate degree in an accredited physical therapy program	Complete accredited professional physical therapist program	Complete accredited physical therapy program	Complete accredited physical therapy program; requirement may be waived for individuals who are licensed in another jurisdiction and have five or more years of experience	Master's degree in physical therapy	Complete an accredited and approved physical therapy program
Experience	No	No	30 weeks of full-time clinical experience	No	No	No

Physical Therapist						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
Exam	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Continuing education	24 hours every two years, including two hours of ethics; not required for first license renewal	22 hours every two years, including two hours of ethics and jurisprudence	30 hours every two years, including two hours for completion of a jurisprudence examination	24 credits every two years	30 hours every two years, including two hours in law or ethics	24 hours every two years
Initial licensure fee	\$100	\$100	\$225	\$118.95	\$30 (\$45 if the individual is educated outside the country)	\$220
License duration	Two years	Two years	Two years	Two years	Two years	Two years
Renewal fee	\$70	\$100	\$190	\$138.95	\$90	\$100

Physical therapist assistant license (PTA)

Survey responses (PYT)

Description
<p>(1) “Physical therapy” means the evaluation and treatment of a person by physical measures and the use of therapeutic exercises and rehabilitative procedures, with or without assistive devices, for the purpose of preventing, correcting, or alleviating physical impairments, functional limitations, and physical disabilities. “Physical therapy” includes physiotherapy.</p> <p>“Physical therapy” includes the establishment and modification of physical therapy programs, treatment planning, patient education and instruction, and consultative services.</p> <p>With respect to the evaluation of a person, “physical therapy” includes determining a physical therapy diagnosis in order to treat the person’s physical impairments, functional limitations, and physical disabilities; determining a prognosis; and determining a plan of therapeutic intervention.</p> <p>If performed by a person who is adequately trained, “physical therapy” includes the design, fabrication, and revision of various assistive devices, and the provision of education and instruction in the use of those devices, including braces, splints, ambulatory or locomotion devices, wheelchairs, prosthetics, and orthotics.</p> <p>“Physical therapy” includes the administration of topical drugs that have been prescribed by a licensed health professional authorized to prescribe drugs, as defined in section 4729.01 of the Revised Code.</p> <p>(2) “Physical therapy” does not include either of the following:</p> <p>(a) The use of electricity for cauterization or other surgical purposes;</p> <p>(b) The use of Roentgen rays or radium for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes.</p> <p>(E) “Physical therapist assistant” means a person who assists in the provision of physical therapy treatments, including the provision of patient education and instruction, under the supervision of a physical therapist.</p>

Type (See R.C. 4798.01 for relevant definitions.)

License

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:

Number issued annually

351

Number renewed annually

Licenses run a two-year renewal cycle. Typically 95% of the total renew – give or take a few percentage points. Currently there are 9,029 active PTAs.

Have there been significant increases or decreases in active registrations, certifications or licenses in the preceding six years?

Slight increase

Education or training requirements

A PTA must have an education from a physical therapy program accredited by the Commission on Physical Therapy Education (CAPTE). This is currently an associate level program and it includes required clinical education.

Experience requirements

The student must complete Level I and Level II clinical education as required by their program of study and CAPTE.

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:	
Examination requirements (<i>Who administers the exam? How is the exam and administrator selected? What fees are charged? Does the Board receive any proceeds of those fees? If so, how are the proceeds used?</i>)	The Federation of State Boards of Physical Therapy (FSBPT) administers the exam for PTAs. It is called the National Physical Therapy Exam (NPTE). This is the only exam administered for PTAs. The fee is \$485 and the Board does not receive proceeds.
Continuing education requirements (<i>Including a description of the curriculum and the process of setting it.</i>)	PTAs are required to obtain 12 hours every two years. The Ohio Physical Therapy Association reviews and approves all coursework using a rigorous tool that requires citations and relevance to physical therapy practice. Courses that are not Ohio approved do not count, with limited exceptions such as specialty certification and clinical instruction. Beginning with the 1/31/2023 PTA renewal, license holders will be required to take a jurisprudence assessment module for renewal.
Initial fee	\$100
Duration	Two years
Renewal fee (<i>If different from initial fee, please explain why.</i>)	\$70 for renewal. It has been this way for years. Renewal fees are the primary source of revenue for the Board, and the fees were set based on budget projections.
Does the Board recognize uniform licensure requirements or allow for reciprocity?	Yes, the Board allows reciprocity. PTAs are licensed in all 50 states and the requirements are quite similar in all states.
Are there any similar national registrations, certifications, or licenses? Could they be used as a substitute for the state regulation?	The Physical Therapy Compact is an interstate compact that allows a person who is licensed in a home state to purchase a “privilege to practice” in another state that has passed the Compact. The legislation is pending in Ohio. Senate Bill 272.

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:

Are there any circumstances in which an individual may practice elements of the occupation without being regulated by the board?

4755.50 No restrictions on licensed health care professional.

Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prevent or restrict the practice of any person who is a licensed health care professional in this state while practicing within the scope of the person's license and according to the standards and ethics of the person's profession, or of any person employed by or acting under the supervision of that licensed health care professional. Services rendered by a person acting under the supervision or in the employment of a licensed health care professional shall not be designated physical therapy.

(G)

(1) Subject to division (G)(2) of this section, nothing in sections 4755.40 to 4755.56 of the Revised Code shall prevent or restrict the activities or services of any person who holds a current, unrestricted license to practice physical therapy in another state when that person, pursuant to contract or employment with an athletic team located in the state in which the person holds the license, provides physical therapy to any of the following while the team is traveling to or from or participating in a sporting event in this state:

- (a) A member of the athletic team;
- (b) A member of the athletic team's coaching, communications, equipment, or sports medicine staff;
- (c) A member of a band or cheerleading squad accompanying the athletic team;
- (d) The athletic team's mascot.

(2) In providing physical therapy pursuant to division (G)(1) of this section, the person shall not do either of the following:

- (a) Provide physical therapy at a health care facility;
- (b) Provide physical therapy for more than sixty days in a calendar year.

Is the Board permitted to exercise discretion in determining whether to register, certify, or license an individual?

Only insofar as the Board has the discretion to decide whether a person has met the requirements for licensure.

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:

Other information (*Significant attributes or prerequisites to licensure not addressed in this chart.*)

N/A

Oversight and disciplinary authority of the Board respecting individuals engaged in the occupation.

ORC 4755.47 - (A) In accordance with Chapter 119. of the Revised Code, the physical therapy section of the Ohio occupational therapy, physical therapy, and athletic trainers board may refuse to grant a license to an applicant for an initial or renewed license as a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant or, by an affirmative vote of not less than five members, may limit, suspend, or revoke the license of a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant or reprimand, fine, place a license holder on probation, or require the license holder to take corrective action courses, on any of the following grounds...

**How much revenue is derived from fees charged by the Board to individuals engaged in the occupation (such as license and renewal fees)?
How is that revenue used?**

FY 19 - \$704,885

FY 20 - \$820,747.16

These are fees charged to both PTs and PTAs combined. A large percentage is renewal revenue.

The revenue is used to support the operations of the OTPTAT Board, which is entirely fee-based.

Describe any federal regulations that apply to the occupation. Does federal law require the state to regulate the occupation?

As health care providers, HIPAA applies to all physical therapist assistants. FERPA applies to those who work in the schools. These two federal laws are the ones about which we get the most questions at the Board.

The Medicaid and Medicare programs require a license in order to bill these large federal programs. CMS regulations, in addition to other payers, also apply to physical therapy practitioners.

What is the “harm” that the regulation seeks to prevent? (See, R.C. 4798.02(B).)

Violations of the Ohio Revised Code and Ohio Administrative Code, particularly the Code of Ethics (OAC 4755-27-05. ORC 4798.02(B)(7) applies.

Is the regulation effective at preventing the harm described above? Are there other, less restrictive ways to prevent the harm?

Yes, the regulation is effective. The law allows the Board to adequately determine if an individual is qualified to practice as a PTA. It also allows for the investigation of and discipline for violations of the ORC and OAC. There are various ways to issue said discipline, including efforts to remediate, such as training and compliance with treatment. Given that all fifty states license PTAs, a less restrictive regulation would be inappropriate. PTAs often work with vulnerable Ohioans who deserve protection from bad actors.

Are there any changes the Board would like to see implemented?

The Board would like to remove the reference to a requirement to submit a photo or physical description as a part of the licensure process. The Board does not use this information and it is taking up space within the licensure files and on the server and sometimes seems to be an administrative hurdle to licensure. The Board is also seeking a couple of changes to its disciplinary statutes, including to give the Board the authority of revoke a license permanently in the most egregious of cases and to make Franklin County the court of jurisdiction for any Board appeals.

Comparison to other states *(How many other states regulate the occupation? How do Ohio's regulations compare to those others states? Is Ohio more restrictive? Less restrictive? Or somewhere in between?)*

All 50 states, plus Washington, DC and Puerto Rico, require licensure of physical therapist assistants. In some ways more stringent, in other ways less. All states require passage of the same national exam and graduation from a certified program. Ohio requires a background check, which not all states do. Some states allow new graduates to practice upon graduation prior to passing the national exam on a limited permit. Ohio ceased this practice many years ago, as it leads to problems if a person fails the exam. Ohio requires a jurisprudence test to ensure knowledge of Ohio's laws and rules prior to initial licensure. Other states do not. Ohio requires 12 hours of continuing education every two years. States vary in the number of hours that are required, if at all. Some states require you to have professional liability insurance; Ohio does not. Some states allow someone who is educated as a physical therapist to test and be licensed as a physical therapist assistant if they cannot pass the PT exam. Ohio does not. Scope of practice may vary across states as well. General speaking, Ohio is not the most restrictive, nor the least restrictive.

Surrounding state comparison (LSC)

Physical Therapy Assistant						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
License required?	Yes (<i>R.C. 4755.42, 4755.421, 4755.43, 4755.431,</i>	Yes (<i>Ind. Code Ann. 25-27-1-5, 25-27-1-6.1, 25-27-1-7, and 25-27-</i>	Yes (<i>Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. 327.020, 327.050, 327.060; 201 Ky. Admin.</i>	Yes (<i>Mich. Comp. Laws 333.16148, 333.16317, 333.16335,</i>	Yes (<i>63 Pa. Cons. Stat. 1306, 1307, 1307.2, 1309, and 1309.1; 49 Pa.</i>	Yes (<i>W. Va. Code Ann. 30-20-8, 30-20-10, 30-20-12, 30-20-13, and 30-</i>

Physical Therapy Assistant						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
	4755.46, 4755.51, 4755.511, and 4755.53; O.A.C. 4755-23-02, 4755-23-04, 4755-23-06, 4755-23-08, 4755-23-16, 4755-24-03, and 4755-24-04; Occupational Therapy, Physical Therapy, and Athletic Trainers Board, Fees)	1-8; 842 Ind. Admin. Code 1-2-1, 1-3-1, 1-3-2, 1-3-4, and 1-7-1)	Regs. 22:020, 22:040, 22:045, 22:070, and 22:135)	333.17820, 333.17823, and 333.17826; Mich. Admin. Code R. 338.7001a, 338.7126, 338.7142, and 338.7145)	Code 40.1, 40.5, 40.11, 40.13, 40.16, 40.17, 40.19, 40.22, 40.61, 40.63, 40.67, 40.163, 40.165, 40.166, 40.191, and 40.192)	20-14; W. Va. Code R. 16-1-4, 16-1-7, 16-1-11, and 16-4-2)
Education or training	Complete accredited physical therapist assistant program	Complete accredited professional physical therapist assistant program	Complete accredited physical therapy or physical therapist assistant program	Complete accredited physical therapist assistant program that meets prescribed standards; requirement may be waived for individuals licensed in another recognized jurisdiction that have five or more	Complete an approved physical therapist assistant program	Complete a two-year college-level program for physical therapy assistants

Physical Therapy Assistant						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
				years of experience		
Experience	No	No	520 hours of clinical experience	No	No	No
Exam	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Continuing education	12 hours every two years, including two hours of ethics; not required for first license renewal	22 hours every two years, including two hours of ethics and jurisprudence	20 hours every two years, including two hours for completion of a jurisprudence examination	24 credits every two years	30 hours every two years, including two hours in law or ethics	24 hours every two years
Initial licensure fee	\$100	\$100	\$225	\$118.95	\$30	\$140
License duration	Two years	Two years	Two years	Two years	Two years	Two years
Renewal fee	\$70	\$100	\$190	\$138.95	\$45	\$60

Temporary military spousal license (physical therapy)

Survey responses (PYT)

Description	
See other PT/PTA sections.	

Type <i>(See R.C. 4798.01 for relevant definitions.)</i>	
License	

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:	
Number issued annually	10 maximum
Number renewed annually	Renewal is not annual. The new law for military licensure allows for a six year license. The rules are pending with the Common Sense Initiative.

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:	
Have there been significant increases or decreases in active registrations, certifications or licenses in the preceding six years?	No.
Education or training requirements	Same as PT/PTA
Experience requirements	Same as PT/PTA
Examination requirements (<i>Who administers the exam? How is the exam and administrator selected? What fees are charged? Does the Board receive any proceeds of those fees? If so, how are the proceeds used?</i>)	Same as PT/PTA
Continuing education requirements (<i>Including a description of the curriculum and the process of setting it.</i>)	Same as PT/PTA
Initial fee	Free of charge
Duration	Up to six years. Rules are pending recommendation by CSI.
Renewal fee (<i>If different from initial fee, please explain why.</i>)	None. If there is one, it will be no cost.

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:	
Does the Board recognize uniform licensure requirements or allow for reciprocity?	Yes.
Are there any similar national registrations, certifications, or licenses? Could they be used as a substitute for the state regulation?	Same as for PT/PTA.
Are there any circumstances in which an individual may practice elements of the occupation without being regulated by the board?	Same as PT/PTA
Is the Board permitted to exercise discretion in determining whether to register, certify, or license an individual?	Same as PT/PTA
Other information <i>(Significant attributes or prerequisites to licensure not addressed in this chart.)</i>	N/A

Oversight and disciplinary authority of the Board respecting individuals engaged in the occupation.
Same as PT/PTA

**How much revenue is derived from fees charged by the Board to individuals engaged in the occupation (such as license and renewal fees)?
How is that revenue used?**

\$0

Describe any federal regulations that apply to the occupation. Does federal law require the state to regulate the occupation?

Same as PT/PTA. Note that professionals working on a base do not need a state license.

What is the “harm” that the regulation seeks to prevent? (*See, R.C. 4798.02(B).*)

Same as PT/PTA.

Is the regulation effective at preventing the harm described above? Are there other, less restrictive ways to prevent the harm?

Same as PT/PTA

Are there any changes the Board would like to see implemented?

Same as PT/PTA. The Board would also like military licenses to take the jurisprudence exam.

Comparison to other states *(How many other states regulate the occupation? How do Ohio's regulations compare to those others states? Is Ohio more restrictive? Less restrictive? Or somewhere in between?)*

Same as PT/PTA.

Surrounding state comparison (LSC)

Temporary Physical Therapy Licenses						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
License required?	Yes, for military spouses (<i>R.C. 4755.42, 4755.421, 4755.43, 4755.431, 4755.46, 4755.51, 4755.511, and 4755.53; O.A.C. 4755-23-02, 4755-23-04, 4755-23-06, 4755-23-08, 4755-23-16, 4755-24-03, and 4755-24-04; Occupational Therapy, Physical Therapy, and Athletic Trainers Board, Fees</i>)	Yes (<i>Ind. Code Ann. 25-27-1-5, 25-27-1-6.1, 25-27-1-7, and 25-27-1-8; 842 Ind. Admin. Code 1-2-1, 1-3-1, 1-3-2, 1-3-4, and 1-7-1</i>)	Yes (<i>Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. 327.020, 327.050, and 327.060; 201 Ky. Admin. Regs. 22:020, 22:070, and 22:135</i>)	Yes, for military spouses (<i>Mich. Comp. Laws 333.16181(5) and (6)</i>)	Yes, for individual waiting on exam results (<i>63 Pa. Cons. Stat. 1306, 1307, 1307.2, 1309, and 1309.1; 49 Pa. Code 40.1, 40.5, 40.11, 40.13, 40.16, 40.17, 40.19, 40.22, 40.61, 40.63, 40.67, 40.163, 40.165, 40.166, 40.191, and 40.192</i>)	Yes, for an individual waiting on exam results (<i>W. Va. Code Ann. 30-20-8, 30-20-10, 30-20-12, 30-20-13, and 30-20-14; W. Va. Code R. 16-1-4, 16-1-7, 16-1-11, and 16-4-2</i>)
Education or training	No	Valid license or certificate from another state, or Approval to take the exam for licensure or certification and	Complete accredited physical therapy program or accredited physical therapy	No	Same as physical therapy or physical therapy assistant license (as applicable)	Same as physical therapy or physical therapy assistant license (as applicable)

Temporary Physical Therapy Licenses						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
		<p>has not previously failed the exam</p> <p>(An applicant who receives a temporary permit through exam approval must have either graduated from a school or program of physical therapy or from a two-year college program for assistants that meets board standards)</p>	<p>assistant program (as applicable)</p>			
Experience	Valid unrestricted license to practice as a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant in another jurisdiction of the U.S.	No	<p>None for temporary physical therapist license</p> <p>520 hours of clinical experience for temporary physical therapist assistant license</p>	<p>The individual is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Married to a member of the armed forces on active duty; 2. Licensed or registered in good standing as a physical therapist with 	No	No

Temporary Physical Therapy Licenses						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
				an equivalent licensing department in another state, U.S. territory, or foreign country; and 3. Assigned to a duty station in Michigan under the individual's spouse's permanent charge of station orders		
Exam	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Continuing education	N/A	No	N/A	No	N/A	N/A
Initial licensure fee	\$100	\$50	\$225	No	\$15	\$35 for physical therapist \$20 for physical therapist assistant

Temporary Physical Therapy Licenses						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
License duration	Six months	90 days, or when licensure/ approval is granted or denied, may be renewed one time	Six months	Six months, may be renewed one time	Valid for six months or until individual receives exam results	90 days, cannot be renewed
Renewal fee	N/A	\$50	N/A	No	N/A	N/A

Athletic trainer license (AT)

Survey responses (PYT)

Description
<p>(A) “Athletic training” means the practice of prevention, recognition, and assessment of an athletic injury and the complete management, treatment, disposition, and reconditioning of acute athletic injuries upon the referral of an individual authorized under Chapter 4731. of the Revised Code to practice medicine and surgery, osteopathic medicine and surgery, or podiatry, a dentist licensed under Chapter 4715. of the Revised Code, a physical therapist licensed under this chapter, or a chiropractor licensed under Chapter 4734. of the Revised Code. Athletic training includes the administration of topical drugs that have been prescribed by a licensed health professional authorized to prescribe drugs, as defined in section 4729.01 of the Revised Code. Athletic training also includes the organization and administration of educational programs and athletic facilities, and the education of and consulting with the public as it pertains to athletic training.</p> <p>(B) “Athletic trainer” means a person who meets the qualifications of this chapter for licensure and who is employed by an educational institution, professional or amateur organization, athletic facility, or health care facility to practice athletic training.</p>

Type (See R.C. 4798.01 for relevant definitions.)

License

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:

Number issued annually

177

Number renewed annually

Licenses run a two-year renewal cycle. Typically 95% of the total renew – give or take a few percentage points. Currently there are 3,219 active ATs.

Have there been significant increases or decreases in active registrations, certifications or licenses in the preceding six years?

Slight increase.

Education or training requirements

An AT must have an education from an athletic training program accredited by the Commission on Accreditation of Athletic Training Education (CAATE). This is currently a master's level program and it includes required clinical work.

Experience requirements

Clinical training as a part of the educational program.

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:	
Examination requirements (<i>Who administers the exam? How is the exam and administrator selected? What fees are charged? Does the Board receive any proceeds of those fees? If so, how are the proceeds used?</i>)	The Board of Certification in Athletic Training (BOC) administers the exam. This is the only exam available for athletic training, except for Texas, which offers its own state only exam. BOC charges \$330 for the exam. The Ohio Board does not receive proceeds.
Continuing education requirements (<i>Including a description of the curriculum and the process of setting it.</i>)	The Board requires OTs to take 20 hours of continuing education over the course of a two-year renewal period. At least one hour must be in ethics and two hours in evidence based practices. Many different activities can qualify for continuing education. http://codes.ohio.gov/oac/4755-45 The Board offers CE approval review for a fee of \$25 per application.
Initial fee	\$100
Duration	Two years
Renewal fee (<i>If different from initial fee, please explain why.</i>)	\$70 for renewal. It has been this way for years. Renewal fees are the primary source of revenue for the Board, and the fees were set based on budget projections.
Does the Board recognize uniform licensure requirements or allow for reciprocity?	Yes, the Board allows reciprocity. ATs are regulated in 49 of 50 states and the requirements are quite similar in all states.
Are there any similar national registrations, certifications, or licenses? Could they be used as a substitute for the state regulation?	The Board of Certification for Athletic Training provides certification. Maintenance of certification requires on-going continuing education. But BOC does not conduct enforcement and discipline to the degree of Ohio's laws and rules, so it is not a good substitute for state regulation.

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:

Are there any circumstances in which an individual may practice elements of the occupation without being regulated by the board?

4755.65 Exemptions.

(A) Nothing in sections 4755.61 to 4755.64 of the Revised Code shall be construed to prevent or restrict the practice, services, or activities of any person who:

(1) Is an individual authorized under Chapter 4731. of the Revised Code to practice medicine and surgery, osteopathic medicine and surgery, or podiatry, a dentist licensed under Chapter 4715. of the Revised Code, a chiropractor licensed under Chapter 4734. of the Revised Code, a dietitian licensed under Chapter 4759. of the Revised Code, a physical therapist licensed under this chapter, or a qualified member of any other occupation or profession practicing within the scope of the person's license or profession and who does not claim to the public to be an athletic trainer;

(2) Is employed as an athletic trainer by an agency of the United States government and provides athletic training solely under the direction or control of the agency by which the person is employed;

(3) Is a student in an athletic training education program approved by the athletic trainers section leading to a baccalaureate or higher degree from an accredited college or university and is performing duties that are a part of a supervised course of study;

(4) Is not an individual licensed as an athletic trainer in this state who practices or offers to practice athletic training while traveling with a visiting team or organization from outside the state or an event approved by the section for the purpose of providing athletic training to the visiting team, organization, or event;

(5) Provides athletic training only to relatives or in medical emergencies;

(6) Provides gratuitous care to friends or members of the person's family;

(7) Provides only self-care.

(B) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prevent any person licensed under Chapter 4723. of the Revised Code and whose license is in good standing, any person authorized under Chapter 4731. of the Revised Code to practice medicine and surgery or osteopathic medicine and surgery and whose certificate to practice is in good standing, any person authorized under Chapter 4731. of the Revised Code to practice podiatry and whose certificate to practice is in

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:	
	<p>good standing, any person licensed under Chapter 4734. of the Revised Code to practice chiropractic and whose license is in good standing, any person licensed as a dietitian under Chapter 4759. of the Revised Code to practice dietetics and whose license is in good standing, any person licensed as a physical therapist under this chapter to practice physical therapy and whose license is in good standing, or any association, corporation, or partnership from advertising, describing, or offering to provide athletic training, or billing for athletic training if the athletic training services are provided by a person licensed under this chapter and practicing within the scope of the person's license, by a person licensed under Chapter 4723. of the Revised Code and practicing within the scope of the person's license, by a person authorized under Chapter 4731. of the Revised Code to practice podiatry, by a person authorized under Chapter 4731. of the Revised Code to practice medicine and surgery or osteopathic medicine and surgery, by a person licensed under Chapter 4734. of the Revised Code to practice chiropractic, or by a person licensed under Chapter 4759. of the Revised Code to practice dietetics.</p> <p>(C) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as authorizing a licensed athletic trainer to practice medicine and surgery, osteopathic medicine and surgery, podiatry, or chiropractic.</p>
Is the Board permitted to exercise discretion in determining whether to register, certify, or license an individual?	Only insofar as the Board has the discretion to decide whether a person has met the requirements for licensure.
Other information <i>(Significant attributes or prerequisites to licensure not addressed in this chart.)</i>	N/A

Oversight and disciplinary authority of the Board respecting individuals engaged in the occupation.

4755.64 - (A) In accordance with Chapter 119. of the Revised Code, the athletic trainers section of the Ohio occupational therapy, physical therapy, and athletic trainers board may suspend, revoke, or refuse to issue or renew an athletic trainers license, or reprimand, fine, or place a licensee on probation, for any of the following...

How much revenue is derived from fees charged by the Board to individuals engaged in the occupation (such as license and renewal fees)? How is that revenue used?

FY 19 - \$210,325

FY 20 - \$29,560

A large percentage is renewal revenue, and renewal happens in the odd fiscal years for ATs.

The revenue is used to support the operations of the OTPTAT Board, which is entirely fee-based.

Describe any federal regulations that apply to the occupation. Does federal law require the state to regulate the occupation?

As health care providers, HIPAA applies to all athletic trainers. FERPA applies to those who work in the schools. These two federal laws are the ones about which we get the most questions at the Board. Title IX applies as well to the collegiate level.

What is the “harm” that the regulation seeks to prevent? (See, R.C. 4798.02(B).)

Violations of the Ohio Revised Code and Ohio Administrative Code, particularly the Code of Ethics (OAC 4755-41-01. ORC 4798.02(B)(7) applies.

Is the regulation effective at preventing the harm described above? Are there other, less restrictive ways to prevent the harm?

Yes, the regulation is effective. The law allows the Board to adequately determine if an individual is qualified to practice AT. It also allows for the investigation of and discipline for violations of the ORC and OAC. Given that 49 of 50 states regulate ATs, a less restrictive regulation would be inappropriate. Given the amount of contact that athletic trainers have with minor students, AT regulation can be especially important to protect the population.

Are there any changes the Board would like to see implemented?

The Board is also seeking a couple of changes to its disciplinary statutes, including to give the Board the authority of revoke a license permanently in the most egregious of cases and to make Franklin County the court of jurisdiction for any Board appeals.

Comparison to other states (How many other states regulate the occupation? How do Ohio's regulations compare to those others states? Is Ohio more restrictive? Less restrictive? Or somewhere in between?)

43 state license, 2 states certify, 4 states register, and 1 state does not regulate athletic trainers. For the states that license, the requirements are very similar across states, with the exception that Texas offers a state-specific professional exam that is not accepted anywhere else.

Surrounding state comparison (LSC)

Athletic Trainer						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
License required?	Yes (<i>R.C. 4755.61, 4755.62, and 4755.63; O.A.C. 4755-43-02, 4755-43-04, 4755-43-05, 4755-45-01, 4755-47-04, and 4755-47-06</i>)	Yes (<i>Ind. Code Ann. 25-5.1-2-6, 25-5.1-3-1, 25-5.1-3-4, and 25-5.1-3-8; 898 Ind. Admin. Code 1-2-2, 1-3-1, and 1-6-1</i>)	Yes (<i>Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. 311.905; 201 Ky. Admin. Regs. 9:305 and 9:307; Kentucky Athletic Trainers' Society, What is an athletic trainer?</i>)	Yes (<i>Mich. Comp. Laws 333.16148, 333.16174(1)(d), 333.16317, 333.16336, 333.17902, 333.17905, and 333.17906; Mich. Admin. Code R. 338.1303, 338.1309, 338.1321a, 338.1325, 338.1349, and 338.7002</i>)	Yes (<i>63 Pa. Cons. Stat. 271.7a and 422.51a; 49 Pa. Code 16.13, 18.505, 18.506, 18.507, 18.508, 18.511, 25.231, 25.705, 25.706, 25.707, 25.708, and 25.711</i>)	Yes (<i>W. Va. Code Ann. 30-20A-4, 30-20A-7, and 30-20A-8; W. Va. Code R. 16-5-7, 16-5-11, and 16-6-2</i>)

Athletic Trainer						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
Education or training	An accredited professional (entry-level) program; may be waived for holders of out-of-state license	Bachelor's degree that meets academic standards for athletic trainers (including clinical training experience)	Bachelor's or master's degree from an accredited entry-level program ⁸	Complete athletic training program that satisfies prescribed requirements; Training in first aid, cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), and automated external defibrillator (AED) use for health care professional or emergency service personnel in a program that meets prescribed requirements in the three years prior to licensure;	Complete approved athletic training program or hold a Certified Athletic Trainer credential from an approved credentialing body	Complete athletic training program at an accredited, approved institution

⁸ The Kentucky Revised Statute does not list specific education requirements for the athletic trainer license. However, it requires an individual to be certified with the National Athletic Trainers' Association Board of Certification, which requires an individual to complete an accredited professional (entry-level) program. Also, per the Kentucky Athletic Trainers Society, an individual must receive a bachelor's or master's degree in an accredited entry-level program.

Athletic Trainer						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
				Current certification in first aid and CPR from a program that meets prescribed requirements		
Experience	No	No	No	No	No	No
Exam	National Athletic Trainers' Association Board of Certification (NATABOC) exam plus score at least 90% on the Ohio Athletic Training Jurisprudence Examination	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Continuing education	25 hours every two years, including one hour of ethics education; does not apply to first renewal period (<i>Occupational Therapy, Physical Therapy, and</i>	50 hours every two years	60 hours of continuing education courses every three years Upon initial licensure or within the first three-year renewal cycle	75 hours every three years, including a minimum of three hours in pain and symptom management Current certification in	50 hours every two years	50 hours every two years

Athletic Trainer						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
	<i>Athletic Trainers Board, Continuing Education Requirement: Athletic Trainer</i>		complete an educational course approved by the Cabinet for Health and Family Services on the transmission, control, treatment, and prevention of HIV/AIDS	first aid and CPR from a program that meets prescribed requirements		
Initial licensure fee	\$100 <i>(Occupational Therapy, Physical Therapy, and Athletic Trainers Board, Fees)</i>	\$55	\$100	\$405.55	\$20	\$180
License duration	Two years	Two years	Three years	Three years	Two years	Two years
Renewal fee	\$70	\$50	\$50	\$425.55	\$37	\$80

Temporary military spouse license (athletic trainer)

Survey responses (PYT)

Description	
Same as regular AT license	

Type <i>(See R.C. 4798.01 for relevant definitions.)</i>	
License	

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:	
Number issued annually	Maybe one
Number renewed annually	Temporary military licenses are now good up to six years nonrenewable

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:	
Have there been significant increases or decreases in active registrations, certifications or licenses in the preceding six years?	No change
Education or training requirements	Same as regular AT license
Experience requirements	Same as regular AT license
Examination requirements (<i>Who administers the exam? How is the exam and administrator selected? What fees are charged? Does the Board receive any proceeds of those fees? If so, how are the proceeds used?</i>)	Same as regular AT license
Continuing education requirements (<i>Including a description of the curriculum and the process of setting it.</i>)	Same as regular AT license
Initial fee	\$0
Duration	Temporary military licenses are good up to six years
Renewal fee (<i>If different from initial fee, please explain why.</i>)	There is no renewal.

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:	
Does the Board recognize uniform licensure requirements or allow for reciprocity?	Same as regular AT license
Are there any similar national registrations, certifications, or licenses? Could they be used as a substitute for the state regulation?	Same as regular AT license
Are there any circumstances in which an individual may practice elements of the occupation without being regulated by the board?	Same as regular AT license
Is the Board permitted to exercise discretion in determining whether to register, certify, or license an individual?	Same as regular AT license
Other information <i>(Significant attributes or prerequisites to licensure not addressed in this chart.)</i>	N/A

Oversight and disciplinary authority of the Board respecting individuals engaged in the occupation.
Same as regular AT license

**How much revenue is derived from fees charged by the Board to individuals engaged in the occupation (such as license and renewal fees)?
How is that revenue used?**

\$0

Describe any federal regulations that apply to the occupation. Does federal law require the state to regulate the occupation?

Same as regular AT license

What is the “harm” that the regulation seeks to prevent? (*See, R.C. 4798.02(B).*)

Same as regular AT license

Is the regulation effective at preventing the harm described above? Are there other, less restrictive ways to prevent the harm?

Same as regular AT license

Are there any changes the Board would like to see implemented?

Same as regular AT license

Comparison to other states *(How many other states regulate the occupation? How do Ohio's regulations compare to those others states? Is Ohio more restrictive? Less restrictive? Or somewhere in between?)*

Same as regular AT license

Surrounding state comparison (LSC)

Temporary Athletic Trainer License						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
License required?	Yes, for military spouses (<i>R.C. 4755.61, 4755.62, and 4755.63; O.A.C. 4755-43-02, 4755-43-04, 4755-43-05, 4755-45-01, 4755-47-04, and 4755-47-06</i>)	Yes, for individuals whose license application is pending; must practice under supervision of a licensed athletic trainer (<i>Ind. Code Ann. 25-5.1-2-6, 25-5.1-3-1, 25-5.1-3-4, and 25-5.1-3-8; 898 Ind. Admin. Code 1-2-2, 1-3-1, and 1-6-1</i>)	Yes, for individuals whose license application is pending (<i>Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. 311.905; 201 Ky. Admin. Regs. 9:305 and 9:307; Kentucky Athletic Trainers' Society, What is an athletic trainer?</i>)	Yes, for military spouses (<i>Mich. Comp. Laws 333.16181(5) and (6)</i>)	Yes, for individuals who have applied to take the athletic trainer examination; must practice under supervision of a licensed athletic trainer (<i>63 Pa. Cons. Stat. 271.7a and 422.51a; 49 Pa. Code 16.13, 18.505, 18.506, 18.507, 18.508, 18.511, 25.231, 25.705, 25.706, 25.707, 25.708, and 25.711</i>)	Yes, for individuals who have applied to take the athletic trainer examination; must practice under supervision of a licensed athletic trainer (<i>W. Va. Code Ann. 30-20A-4, 30-20A-7, and 30-20A-8; W. Va. Code R. 16-5-7, 16-5-11, and 16-6-2</i>)
Education or training	No	Licensed in another state, holds a national certification, or meets the same educational	Kentucky Board of Medical Licensure determines that individual is eligible for licensure based on verified	No	Complete approved athletic training program	Graduate from an accredited, approved institution

Temporary Athletic Trainer License						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
		requirements as an athletic trainer	information in the individual's application			
Experience	A valid, unrestricted license to practice as an athletic trainer in another jurisdiction of the U.S.	No	Not specified	<p>The individual is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Married to a member of the armed forces on active duty; 2. Licensed or registered in good standing as an athletic trainer with an equivalent licensing department in another state, U.S. territory, or foreign county; and 3. Assigned to a duty station in Michigan under the individual's spouse's permanent 	No	No

Temporary Athletic Trainer License						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
				change of station orders		
Exam	No	No	N/A	No	No	No
Continuing education	N/A	No	N/A	No	No	N/A
Initial licensure fee	\$100	\$25	Not specified	None	Not specified	\$30
License duration	Six months	90 days (or upon approval or disapproval of athletic trainer license)	Six months	Six months, may be renewed once	One year (or upon obtaining licensure as an athletic trainer)	90 days
Renewal fee	N/A	N/A	N/A	None	N/A	N/A

Orthotist's license (LO)

Survey responses (PYT)

Description	
<p>(D) "Orthotics" means the evaluation, measurement, design, fabrication, assembly, fitting, adjusting, servicing, or training in the use of an orthotic or pedorthic device, or the repair, replacement, adjustment, or service of an existing orthotic or pedorthic device. It does not include upper extremity adaptive equipment used to facilitate the activities of daily living, finger splints, wrist splints, prefabricated elastic or fabric abdominal supports with or without metal or plastic reinforcing stays and other prefabricated soft goods requiring minimal fitting, nontherapeutic accommodative inlays, shoes that are not manufactured or modified for a particular individual, prefabricated foot care products, durable medical equipment, dental appliances, pedorthic devices, or devices implanted into the body by a physician.</p> <p>(E) "Orthotic device" means a custom fabricated or fitted medical device used to support, correct, or alleviate neuromuscular or musculoskeletal dysfunction, disease, injury, or deformity.</p>	
Type <i>(See R.C. 4798.01 for relevant definitions.)</i>	
License	
If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:	
Number issued annually	8
Number renewed annually	Licenses run a two-year renewal cycle. Typically 95% of the total renew – give or take a few percentage points. Currently there are 82 active orthotists.

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:	
Have there been significant increases or decreases in active registrations, certifications or licenses in the preceding six years?	No change
Education or training requirements	<p>(1) The applicant holds a bachelor's degree in orthotics and prosthetics from an accredited college or university whose orthotics and prosthetics program is recognized by the board under section 4779.25 of the Revised Code or an equivalent educational credential from a foreign educational institution recognized by the board.</p> <p>(2) The applicant holds a bachelor's degree in a subject other than orthotics and prosthetics or an equivalent educational credential from a foreign educational institution recognized by the board and has completed a certificate program in orthotics recognized by the board under section 4779.26 of the Revised Code.</p> <p>(B) The applicant has completed an orthotics residency program approved by the Ohio occupational therapy, physical therapy, and athletic trainers board under section 4779.27 of the Revised Code.</p>
Experience requirements	On the date of application, the applicant has practiced orthotics for not less than eight months under the supervision of an individual licensed under this chapter to practice orthotics.
Examination requirements <i>(Who administers the exam? How is the exam and administrator selected? What fees are charged? Does the Board receive any proceeds of those fees? If so, how are the proceeds used?)</i>	Must pass the American Board of Certification of Orthotics and Prosthetics written and simulation exams. This is the only entity offering an exam for orthotics and prosthetics. The fee is \$250 per exam and the Board does not receive proceeds.
Continuing education requirements <i>(Including a description of the curriculum and the process of setting it.)</i>	The Board requires orthotists to take 25 hours of continuing education over the course of a two-year renewal period. Many different activities can qualify for continuing education. Most people keep up their certification, and any courses that count toward certification CE, also count for the Board.

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:	
	The Board offers CE approval review for a fee of \$25 per application.
Initial fee	\$100 – this is for either an initial temp license or a full license. To upgrade from a temp to full is \$50.
Duration	Two years
Renewal fee <i>(If different from initial fee, please explain why.)</i>	\$70 for biennial renewal. Renewal fees are the primary source of revenue for the Board, and the fees were set based on budget projections. When the OTPTAT Board took over OPP licensure, the renewal fees were \$400 annually. The OTPTAT Board reduced them to be equal to the other OTPTAT professions.
Does the Board recognize uniform licensure requirements or allow for reciprocity?	Yes, the Board does allow for reciprocity. However, the Ohio Revised Code requires applicants to have a Board approved residency. This residency was not obtained by many older practitioners who went through an alternate certification route. These individuals cannot get licensed in Ohio. The Board has submitted legislative language to fix this issue.
Are there any similar national registrations, certifications, or licenses? Could they be used as a substitute for the state regulation?	American Board of Certification of Orthotics and Prosthetics and Board of Certification/Accreditation These entities do not conduct enforcement and discipline on Ohio's laws and rules, so it is not a good substitute for state regulation for a medical profession that deals with patients.
Are there any circumstances in which an individual may practice elements of the occupation without being regulated by the board?	(A) Except as provided in division (B) or (C) of this section, no person shall practice or represent that the person is authorized to practice orthotics, prosthetics, or pedorthics unless the person holds a current, valid license issued or renewed under this chapter. (B) Division (A) of this section does not apply to any of the following: (1) An individual who holds a current, valid license, certificate, or registration issued under Chapter 4723., 4729., 4730., 4731., 4734., or 4755. of the Revised Code and is practicing within the individual's scope of practice under statutes and rules regulating the individual's profession;

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:	
	<p>(2) An individual who practices orthotics, prosthetics, or pedorthics as an employee of the federal government and is engaged in the performance of duties prescribed by statutes and regulations of the United States;</p> <p>(3) An individual who provides orthotic, prosthetic, or pedorthic services under the supervision of a licensed orthotist, prosthetist, or pedorthist in accordance with section 4779.04 of the Revised Code;</p> <p>(4) An individual who provides orthotic, prosthetic, or pedorthic services as part of an educational, certification, or residency program approved by the Ohio occupational therapy, physical therapy, and athletic trainers board under sections 4779.25 to 4779.27 of the Revised Code;</p> <p>(5) An individual who provides orthotic, prosthetic, or pedorthic services under the direct supervision of an individual authorized under Chapter 4731. of the Revised Code to practice medicine and surgery or osteopathic medicine and surgery.</p>
Is the Board permitted to exercise discretion in determining whether to register, certify, or license an individual?	Only insofar as the Board has the discretion to decide whether a person has met the requirements for licensure.
Other information (<i>Significant attributes or prerequisites to licensure not addressed in this chart.</i>)	N/A

Oversight and disciplinary authority of the Board respecting individuals engaged in the occupation.
<p>4779.28 - (A) The Ohio occupational therapy, physical therapy, and athletic trainers board may, pursuant to an adjudication under Chapter 119. of the Revised Code , limit, revoke, or suspend a license issued under this chapter, refuse to issue a license to an applicant, or reprimand or place on probation a license holder for any of the following reasons...</p>

**How much revenue is derived from fees charged by the Board to individuals engaged in the occupation (such as license and renewal fees)?
How is that revenue used?**

\$26,190 – FY 19

\$965 – FY 20

FY 19 included a renewal period. These totals are for orthotics, prosthetics, orthotics-prosthetics, and pedorthics.

The revenue is used to support the operations of the OTPTAT Board, which is entirely fee-based.

Describe any federal regulations that apply to the occupation. Does federal law require the state to regulate the occupation?

As health care providers, HIPAA applies. The Medicaid and Medicare programs require credentials in order to bill these large federal programs. CMS regulations, in addition to other payers, also apply to orthotist practitioners.

What is the “harm” that the regulation seeks to prevent? (*See, R.C. 4798.02(B).*)

Violations of the Ohio Revised Code and Ohio Administrative Code, particularly the Code of Ethics. Orthotists provide health care services to patients, including vulnerable populations. The laws of the state protect these patients, and licensure is needed to carry out discipline and enforcement.

Is the regulation effective at preventing the harm described above? Are there other, less restrictive ways to prevent the harm?

Yes, the regulation is effective. The law allows the Board to adequately determine if an individual is qualified to practice. It also allows for the investigation of and discipline for violations of the ORC and OAC. A less restrictive regulation would be inappropriate, especially given that orthotists interact with patients of all ages – from birth to death – and often work with vulnerable Ohioans who deserve protection from bad actors.

Are there any changes the Board would like to see implemented?

The Board has submitted language for consideration to improve the discipline and enforcement section by:

1. Explicitly allows for investigations to be held confidential.
2. Allows the board to discipline a licensee for action taken by another state on a license and clarifies the actions the Board may take to include fines and corrective actions.
3. Allows for the cost of an administrative hearing to be paid by the licensee being sanctioned if there is a sanction.

The other OTPTAT Board professions have similar language.

Comparison to other states *(How many other states regulate the occupation? How do Ohio's regulations compare to those others states? Is Ohio more restrictive? Less restrictive? Or somewhere in between?)*

15 states license, two states have certification requirements

Ohio's regulation could be considered more restrictive since it is licensure. But Ohio generally follows the same qualifications that are needed nationally in order to practice orthotics.

Surrounding state comparison (LSC)

Orthotist						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
License required?	Yes (<i>R.C. 4779.10, 4779.11, 4779.12, 4779.13, 4779.15, 4779.18, 4779.19, and 4779.20; O.A.C. 4779-5-01, 4779-5-02, 4779-5-03, 4779-5-04, 4779-6-01, 4779-9-01, and 4779 12-01; Occupational Therapy, Physical Therapy, and Athletic Trainers Board, Fees</i>)	No clear equivalent	Yes (<i>Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. 319B.030, 319B.110, and 319B.120; 201 Ky. Admin. Regs. 44:010, 44:060, 44:080, 44:090, and 44:110</i>)	No clear equivalent	Yes (<i>63 Pa. Cons. Stat. 422.13e; 49 Pa. Code 16.13, 18.802, 18.811, 18.813, 18.814, 18.821, 18.823, 18.824, 18.831, 18.833, 18.841, 18.843, 18.861, and 18.862</i>)	No clear equivalent
Education or training	Bachelor's degree Certificate of completion of a postgraduate certificate program in orthotics, unless the individual's postsecondary educational credential is a	N/A	Bachelor's degree Approved program in prosthetics	N/A	Bachelor's degree, postbaccalaureate certificate, or higher degree from an accredited program with a major in orthotics or prosthetics/orthotics	N/A

Orthotist						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
	bachelor's or master's degree specifically in orthotics and prosthetics Completion of a residency program in orthotics consisting of 1,900 hours supervised by a practitioner certified in orthotics					
Experience	If the individual did not complete the required residency program under an Ohio-licensed orthotist, eight months of orthotics practice under the supervision of an individual licensed in Ohio to practice orthotics	N/A	One-year accredited residency program in orthotics	N/A	3,800 hours of experience in providing direct patient care services in orthotics or in prosthetics and orthotics over a two-year period	N/A

Orthotist						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
Exam	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
Continuing education	45 hours in a three-year period (unclear how many are required during the two-year license duration)	N/A	Ten hours per year	N/A	24 hours every two years	N/A
Initial licensure fee	\$100	N/A	\$350	N/A	\$50	N/A
License duration	Two years	N/A	One year	N/A	Two years	N/A
Renewal fee	\$70	N/A	\$350	N/A	\$75	N/A

Prosthetist's license (LP)

Survey responses (PYT)

Description
<p>(H) "Prosthetics" means the evaluation, measurement, design, fabrication, assembly, fitting, adjusting, servicing, or training in the use of a prosthesis or pedorthic device, or the repair, replacement, adjustment, or service of a prosthesis or pedorthic device.</p> <p>(I) "Prosthesis" means a custom fabricated or fitted medical device used to replace a missing appendage or other external body part. It includes an artificial limb, hand, or foot, but does not include devices implanted into the body by a physician, artificial eyes, intraocular lenses, dental appliances, ostomy products, cosmetic devices such as breast prostheses, eyelashes, wigs, or other devices that do not have a significant impact on the musculoskeletal functions of the body.</p>

Type (See R.C. 4798.01 for relevant definitions.)

License

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:

Number issued annually

5

Number renewed annually

Licenses run a two-year renewal cycle. Typically 95% of the total renew – give or take a few percentage points. Currently there are 71 active prosthetists.

Have there been significant increases or decreases in active registrations, certifications or licenses in the preceding six years?

Slight increase

Education or training requirements

(B) The applicant has completed a prosthetics residency program approved by the Ohio occupational therapy, physical therapy, and athletic trainers board under section 4779.27 of the Revised Code.

(C) One of the following is the case:

(1) The applicant holds a bachelor's degree in orthotics and prosthetics from an accredited college or university whose orthotics and prosthetics program is recognized by the board under section 4779.25 of the Revised Code or an equivalent educational credential from a foreign educational institution recognized by the board.

(2) The applicant holds a bachelor's degree in a subject other than orthotics and prosthetics or an equivalent educational credential from a foreign educational institution recognized by the

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:	
	board and has completed a certificate program in prosthetics recognized by the board under section 4779.26 of the Revised Code.
Experience requirements	(A)On the date of application, the applicant has practiced prosthetics for not less than eight months under the supervision of an individual licensed under this chapter to practice prosthetics.
Examination requirements (<i>Who administers the exam? How is the exam and administrator selected? What fees are charged? Does the Board receive any proceeds of those fees? If so, how are the proceeds used?</i>)	Must pass the American Board of Certification of Orthotics and Prosthetics written and simulation exams. This is the only entity offering an exam for orthotics and prosthetics. The fee is \$250 per exam and the Board does not receive proceeds.
Continuing education requirements (<i>Including a description of the curriculum and the process of setting it.</i>)	The Board requires prosthetists to take 25 hours of continuing education over the course of a two-year renewal period. Many different activities can qualify for continuing education. Most people keep up their certification, and any courses that count toward certification CE, also count for the Board. The Board offers CE approval review for a fee of \$25 per application.
Initial fee	\$100
Duration	Two years.
Renewal fee (<i>If different from initial fee, please explain why.</i>)	\$70 for biennial renewal. Renewal fees are the primary source of revenue for the Board, and the fees were set based on budget projections. When the OTPTAT Board took over OPP licensure, the renewal fees were \$400 annually. The OTPTAT Board reduced them to be equal to the other OTPTAT professions.

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:	
Does the Board recognize uniform licensure requirements or allow for reciprocity?	Yes, the Board does allow for reciprocity. However, the Ohio Revised Code requires applicants to have a Board approved residency. This residency was not obtained by many older practitioners who went through an alternate certification route. These individuals cannot get licensed in Ohio. The Board has submitted legislative language to fix this issue
Are there any similar national registrations, certifications, or licenses? Could they be used as a substitute for the state regulation?	American Board of Certification of Orthotics and Prosthetics and Board of Certification/Accreditation These entities do not conduct enforcement and discipline to the degree of Ohio's laws and rules, so it is not a good substitute for state regulation for a medical profession that deals with patients.
Are there any circumstances in which an individual may practice elements of the occupation without being regulated by the board?	(A) Except as provided in division (B) or (C) of this section, no person shall practice or represent that the person is authorized to practice orthotics, prosthetics, or pedorthics unless the person holds a current, valid license issued or renewed under this chapter. (B) Division (A) of this section does not apply to any of the following: (1) An individual who holds a current, valid license, certificate, or registration issued under Chapter 4723., 4729., 4730., 4731., 4734., or 4755. of the Revised Code and is practicing within the individual's scope of practice under statutes and rules regulating the individual's profession; (2) An individual who practices orthotics, prosthetics, or pedorthics as an employee of the federal government and is engaged in the performance of duties prescribed by statutes and regulations of the United States; (3) An individual who provides orthotic, prosthetic, or pedorthic services under the supervision of a licensed orthotist, prosthetist, or pedorthist in accordance with section 4779.04 of the Revised Code; (4) An individual who provides orthotic, prosthetic, or pedorthic services as part of an educational, certification, or residency program approved by the Ohio occupational therapy, physical therapy, and athletic trainers board under sections 4779.25 to 4779.27 of the Revised Code;

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:	
	(5) An individual who provides orthotic, prosthetic, or pedorthic services under the direct supervision of an individual authorized under Chapter 4731. of the Revised Code to practice medicine and surgery or osteopathic medicine and surgery.
Is the Board permitted to exercise discretion in determining whether to register, certify, or license an individual?	Only insofar as the Board has the discretion to decide whether a person has met the requirements for licensure.
Other information (<i>Significant attributes or prerequisites to licensure not addressed in this chart.</i>)	N/A

Oversight and disciplinary authority of the Board respecting individuals engaged in the occupation.
4779.28 - (A) The Ohio occupational therapy, physical therapy, and athletic trainers board may, pursuant to an adjudication under Chapter 119. of the Revised Code , limit, revoke, or suspend a license issued under this chapter, refuse to issue a license to an applicant, or reprimand or place on probation a license holder for any of the following reasons... Click or tap here to enter text.

How much revenue is derived from fees charged by the Board to individuals engaged in the occupation (such as license and renewal fees)? How is that revenue used?
<p>\$26,190 – FY 19</p> <p>\$965 – FY 20</p> <p>FY 19 included a renewal period. These totals are for orthotics, prosthetics, orthotics-prosthetics, and pedorthics.</p> <p>The revenue is used to support the operations of the OTPTAT Board, which is entirely fee-based.</p>

Describe any federal regulations that apply to the occupation. Does federal law require the state to regulate the occupation?

As health care providers, HIPAA applies. The Medicaid and Medicare programs require credentials in order to bill these large federal programs. CMS regulations, in addition to other payers, also apply to orthotist practitioners.

What is the “harm” that the regulation seeks to prevent? (See, R.C. 4798.02(B).)

Violations of the Ohio Revised Code and Ohio Administrative Code, particularly the Code of Ethics. Orthotists provide health care services to patients, including vulnerable populations. The laws of the state protect these patients, and licensure is needed to carry out discipline and enforcement.

Is the regulation effective at preventing the harm described above? Are there other, less restrictive ways to prevent the harm?

Yes, the regulation is effective. The law allows the Board to adequately determine if an individual is qualified to practice. It also allows for the investigation of and discipline for violations of the ORC and OAC. A less restrictive regulation would be inappropriate, especially given that orthotists interact with patients of all ages and often work with vulnerable Ohioans who deserve protection from bad actors.

Are there any changes the Board would like to see implemented?

The Board has submitted language for consideration to improve the discipline and enforcement section by:

1. Explicitly allows for investigations to be held confidential.
2. Allows the board to discipline a licensee for action taken by another state on a license and clarifies the actions the Board may take to include fines and corrective actions.
3. Allows for the cost of an administrative hearing to be paid by the licensee being sanctioned if there is a sanction.

The other OTPTAT Board professions have similar language.

Comparison to other states *(How many other states regulate the occupation? How do Ohio's regulations compare to those others states? Is Ohio more restrictive? Less restrictive? Or somewhere in between?)*

15 states license, two states have certification requirements

Ohio's regulation could be considered more restrictive since it is licensure. But Ohio generally follows the same qualifications that are needed nationally in order to practice prosthetics.

Surrounding state comparison (LSC)

Prosthetist						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
License required?	Yes (<i>R.C. 4779.10, 4779.11, 4779.12, 4779.13, 4779.15, 4779.18, 4779.19, and 4779.20; O.A.C. 4779-5-01,</i>	No clear equivalent	Yes (<i>Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. 319B.030, 319B.110, 319B.120, and 319B.130; 201 Ky. Admin. Regs.</i>	No clear equivalent	Yes (<i>63 Pa. Cons. Stat. 422.13e; 49 Pa. Code 16.13, 18.802, 18.811, 18.813, 18.814, 18.821, 18.823,</i>	No clear equivalent

Prosthetist						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
	4779-5-02, 4779-5-03, 4779-5-04, 4779-6-01, 4779-9-01, and 4779-12-01; <i>Occupational Therapy, Physical Therapy, and Athletic Trainers Board, Fees)</i>		44:010, 44:060, 44:080, 44:090, and 44:110)		18.824, 18.831, 18.833, 18.841, 18.843, 18.861, and 18.862)	
Education or training	Bachelor's degree Certificate of completion of a postgraduate certificate program in prosthetics, unless the individual's postsecondary educational credential is a bachelor's or master's degree specifically in orthotics and prosthetics Completion of a residency	N/A	Bachelor's degree Approved program in prosthetics	N/A	Bachelor's degree, postbaccalaureate certificate or higher degree from an accredited program with a major in prosthetics or prosthetics/orthotics	N/A

Prosthetist						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
	program in prosthetics consisting of 1,900 hours supervised by a practitioner certified in prosthetics					
Experience	If the individual did not complete the required residency program under an Ohio-licensed prosthetist, eight months of prosthetics practice under the supervision of an individual licensed in Ohio to practice prosthetics	N/A	One-year accredited residency program in prosthetics	N/A	3,800 hours of experience in providing direct patient care services in prosthetics or in prosthetics and orthotics over a two-year period	N/A
Exam	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
Continuing education	45 hours in a three-year period (unclear how many are required during	N/A	Ten hours per year	N/A	24 hours every two years	N/A

Prosthetist						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
	the two-year license duration)					
Initial licensure fee	\$100	N/A	\$350	N/A	\$50	N/A
License duration	Two years	N/A	One year	N/A	Two years	N/A
Renewal fee	\$70	N/A	\$350	N/A	\$75	N/A

Orthotist and prosthetist's license (LPO)

Survey responses (PYT)

Description
<p>(D) "Orthotics" means the evaluation, measurement, design, fabrication, assembly, fitting, adjusting, servicing, or training in the use of an orthotic or pedorthic device, or the repair, replacement, adjustment, or service of an existing orthotic or pedorthic device. It does not include upper extremity adaptive equipment used to facilitate the activities of daily living, finger splints, wrist splints, prefabricated elastic or fabric abdominal supports with or without metal or plastic reinforcing stays and other prefabricated soft goods requiring minimal fitting, nontherapeutic accommodative inlays, shoes that are not manufactured or modified for a particular individual, prefabricated foot care products, durable medical equipment, dental appliances, pedorthic devices, or devices implanted into the body by a physician.</p> <p>(E) "Orthotic device" means a custom fabricated or fitted medical device used to support, correct, or alleviate neuromuscular or musculoskeletal dysfunction, disease, injury, or deformity.</p> <p>(H) "Prosthetics" means the evaluation, measurement, design, fabrication, assembly, fitting, adjusting, servicing, or training in the use of a prosthesis or pedorthic device, or the repair, replacement, adjustment, or service of a prosthesis or pedorthic device.</p> <p>(I) "Prosthesis" means a custom fabricated or fitted medical device used to replace a missing appendage or other external body part. It includes an artificial limb, hand, or foot, but does not include devices implanted into the body by a physician, artificial eyes, intraocular lenses,</p>

Description
dental appliances, ostomy products, cosmetic devices such as breast prostheses, eyelashes, wigs, or other devices that do not have a significant impact on the musculoskeletal functions of the body.

Type <i>(See R.C. 4798.01 for relevant definitions.)</i>
License

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:	
Number issued annually	11
Number renewed annually	Licenses run a two-year renewal cycle. Typically 95% of the total renew – give or take a few percentage points. Currently there are 146 active orthotists.
Have there been significant increases or decreases in active registrations, certifications or licenses in the preceding six years?	Slight increase

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:

Education or training requirements	<p>(B) The applicant has completed an orthotics and prosthetics residency program approved by the Ohio occupational therapy, physical therapy, and athletic trainers board under section 4779.27 of the Revised Code.</p> <p>(C) One of the following is the case:</p> <p>(1) The applicant holds a bachelor's degree in orthotics and prosthetics from an accredited college or university whose orthotics and prosthetics program is recognized by the board under section 4779.25 of the Revised Code or an equivalent educational credential from a foreign educational institution recognized by the board.</p> <p>(2) The applicant holds a bachelor's degree in a subject other than orthotics and prosthetics or an equivalent educational credential from a foreign educational institution recognized by the board and has completed a certificate program in orthotics and prosthetics recognized by the board under section 4779.26 of the Revised Code.</p>
Experience requirements	<p>(A)</p> <p>On the date of application, the applicant has practiced orthotics and prosthetics for not less than eight months under the supervision of an individual licensed under this chapter to practice orthotics and prosthetics.</p>
Examination requirements <i>(Who administers the exam? How is the exam and administrator selected? What fees are charged? Does the Board receive any proceeds of those fees? If so, how are the proceeds used?)</i>	<p>Must pass the American Board of Certification of Orthotics and Prosthetics written and simulation exams. This is the only entity offering an exam for orthotics and prosthetics. The fee is \$250 per exam and the Board does not receive proceeds.</p>
Continuing education requirements <i>(Including a description of the curriculum and the process of setting it.)</i>	<p>The Board requires orthotists to take 35 hours of continuing education over the course of a two-year renewal period. Many different activities can qualify for continuing education. Most people keep up their certification, and any courses that count toward certification CE, also count for the Board.</p>

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:	
	The Board offers CE approval review for a fee of \$25 per application.
Initial fee	\$100
Duration	Two years
Renewal fee <i>(If different from initial fee, please explain why.)</i>	\$70 for biennial renewal. Renewal fees are the primary source of revenue for the Board, and the fees were set based on budget projections. When the OTPTAT Board took over OPP licensure, the renewal fees were \$400 annually. The OTPTAT Board reduced them to be equal to the other OTPTAT professions.
Does the Board recognize uniform licensure requirements or allow for reciprocity?	Yes, the Board does allow for reciprocity. However, the Ohio Revised Code requires applicants to have a Board approved residency. This residency was not obtained by many older practitioners who went through an alternate certification route. These individuals cannot get licensed in Ohio. The Board has submitted legislative language to fix this issue.
Are there any similar national registrations, certifications, or licenses? Could they be used as a substitute for the state regulation?	American Board of Certification of Orthotics and Prosthetics and Board of Certification/Accreditation These entities do not conduct enforcement and discipline to the degree of Ohio's laws and rules, so it is not a good substitute for state regulation for a medical profession that deals with patients.
Are there any circumstances in which an individual may practice elements of the occupation without being regulated by the board?	(A) Except as provided in division (B) or (C) of this section, no person shall practice or represent that the person is authorized to practice orthotics, prosthetics, or pedorthics unless the person holds a current, valid license issued or renewed under this chapter. (B) Division (A) of this section does not apply to any of the following:

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:	
	<p>(1) An individual who holds a current, valid license, certificate, or registration issued under Chapter 4723., 4729., 4730., 4731., 4734., or 4755. of the Revised Code and is practicing within the individual's scope of practice under statutes and rules regulating the individual's profession;</p> <p>(2) An individual who practices orthotics, prosthetics, or pedorthics as an employee of the federal government and is engaged in the performance of duties prescribed by statutes and regulations of the United States;</p> <p>(3) An individual who provides orthotic, prosthetic, or pedorthic services under the supervision of a licensed orthotist, prosthetist, or pedorthist in accordance with section 4779.04 of the Revised Code;</p> <p>(4) An individual who provides orthotic, prosthetic, or pedorthic services as part of an educational, certification, or residency program approved by the Ohio occupational therapy, physical therapy, and athletic trainers board under sections 4779.25 to 4779.27 of the Revised Code;</p> <p>(5) An individual who provides orthotic, prosthetic, or pedorthic services under the direct supervision of an individual authorized under Chapter 4731. of the Revised Code to practice medicine and surgery or osteopathic medicine and surgery.</p>
Is the Board permitted to exercise discretion in determining whether to register, certify, or license an individual?	Only insofar as the Board has the discretion to decide whether a person has met the requirements for licensure.
Other information <i>(Significant attributes or prerequisites to licensure not addressed in this chart.)</i>	The Board will combine an LP and LO license into a single LPO for a \$50 fee.

Oversight and disciplinary authority of the Board respecting individuals engaged in the occupation.

4779.28 - (A) The Ohio occupational therapy, physical therapy, and athletic trainers board may, pursuant to an adjudication under Chapter 119. of the Revised Code , limit, revoke, or suspend a license issued under this chapter, refuse to issue a license to an applicant, or reprimand or place on probation a license holder for any of the following reasons...

**How much revenue is derived from fees charged by the Board to individuals engaged in the occupation (such as license and renewal fees)?
How is that revenue used?**

\$26,190 – FY 19

\$965 – FY 20

FY 19 included a renewal period. These totals are for orthotics, prosthetics, orthotics-prosthetics, and pedorthics.

The revenue is used to support the operations of the OTPTAT Board, which is entirely fee-based.

Describe any federal regulations that apply to the occupation. Does federal law require the state to regulate the occupation?

As health care providers, HIPAA applies. The Medicaid and Medicare programs require credentials in order to bill these large federal programs. CMS regulations, in addition to other payers, also apply to orthotist practitioners.

What is the “harm” that the regulation seeks to prevent? (See, R.C. 4798.02(B).)

Violations of the Ohio Revised Code and Ohio Administrative Code, particularly the Code of Ethics. Orthotists provide health care services to patients, including vulnerable populations. The laws of the state protect these patients, and licensure is needed to carry out discipline and enforcement.

Is the regulation effective at preventing the harm described above? Are there other, less restrictive ways to prevent the harm?

Yes, the regulation is effective. The law allows the Board to adequately determine if an individual is qualified to practice. It also allows for the investigation of and discipline for violations of the ORC and OAC. A less restrictive regulation would be inappropriate, especially given that orthotists interact with patients of all ages – from birth to death – and often work with vulnerable Ohioans who deserve protection from bad actors.

Are there any changes the Board would like to see implemented?

The Board has submitted language for consideration to improve the discipline and enforcement section by:

1. Explicitly allows for investigations to be held confidential.
2. Allows the board to discipline a licensee for action taken by another state on a license and clarifies the actions the Board may take to include fines and corrective actions.
3. Allows for the cost of an administrative hearing to be paid by the licensee being sanctioned if there is a sanction.

The other OTPTAT Board professions have similar language.

Comparison to other states (How many other states regulate the occupation? How do Ohio's regulations compare to those others states? Is Ohio more restrictive? Less restrictive? Or somewhere in between?)

15 states license, two states have certification requirements

Ohio's regulation could be considered more restrictive since it is licensure. But Ohio generally follows the same qualifications that are needed nationally in order to practice orthotics and prosthetics.

Surrounding state comparison (LSC)

Orthotist and Prosthetist						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
License required?	Yes (<i>R.C. 4779.10, 4779.11, 4779.12, 4779.13, 4779.15, 4779.18, 4779.19, and 4779.20; O.A.C. 4779-5-01, 4779-5-02, 4779-5-03, 4779-5-04, 4779-6-01, 4779-9-01, and 4779 12-01; Occupational Therapy, Physical Therapy, and Athletic Trainers Board, Fees</i>)	No clear equivalent	Yes (<i>Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. 319B.030, 319B.110, 319B.120, and 319B.130; 201 Ky. Admin. Regs. 44:010, 44:060, 44:080, 44:090, and 44:110</i>)	No clear equivalent	No clear equivalent	No clear equivalent

Orthotist and Prosthetist						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
Education or training	<p>Bachelor's degree</p> <p>If the individual does not already have an orthotics or prosthetics license, certificate of completion of a postgraduate certificate program in orthotics and prosthetics, unless the individual's postsecondary educational credential is a bachelor's or master's degree specifically in orthotics and prosthetics</p> <p>If the individual does not already have an orthotics or prosthetics license, completion of a residency program in</p>	N/A	<p>Bachelor's degree</p> <p>Approved program in prosthetics and orthotics</p>	N/A	N/A	N/A

Orthotist and Prosthetist						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
	<p>orthotics and prosthetics consisting of 1,900 hours supervised by a practitioner certified in orthotics and 1,900 hours supervised by a practitioner certified in prosthetics</p> <p>If the individual already has an Ohio orthotics license, completion of the education and training requirements for a prosthetics license</p> <p>If the individual already has an Ohio prosthetics license, completion of the education and training</p>					

Orthotist and Prosthetist						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
	requirements for an orthotics license					
Experience	If the individual does not already have an orthotics or prosthetics license or did not complete the required residency program under an Ohio-licensed orthotist and an Ohio-licensed prosthetist, eight months of orthotics and prosthetics practice under the supervision of an individual licensed in Ohio to practice orthotics and prosthetics	N/A	One-year accredited residency program in orthotics and prosthetics	N/A	N/A	N/A
Exam	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A

Orthotist and Prosthetist						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
Continuing education	75 hours in a three-year period (unclear how many are required during the two-year license duration)	N/A	Eight hours per year	N/A	N/A	N/A
Initial licensure fee	\$100	N/A	\$350	N/A	N/A	N/A
License duration	Two years	N/A	One year	N/A	N/A	N/A
Renewal fee	\$70	N/A	\$350	N/A	N/A	N/A

Pedorthist's license (LPed)

Survey responses (PYT)

Description
<p>(F) "Pedorthics" means the evaluation, measurement, design, fabrication, assembly, fitting, adjusting, servicing, or training in the use of a pedorthic device, or the repair, replacement, adjustment, or servicing of a pedorthic device.</p> <p>(G) "Pedorthics device" means a custom fabricated or fitted therapeutic shoe, shoe modification for therapeutic purposes, prosthetic filler of the forefoot, or foot orthosis for use from the apex of the medial malleolus and below. It does not include an arch support, a nontherapeutic accommodative inlay, nontherapeutic accommodative footwear, prefabricated footcare products, or unmodified, over-the-counter shoes.</p>

Type (See R.C. 4798.01 for relevant definitions.)

License

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:

Number issued annually

2

Number renewed annually

Licenses run a two-year renewal cycle. Typically 95% of the total renew – give or take a few percentage points. Currently there are 81 active pedorthists.

Have there been significant increases or decreases in active registrations, certifications or licenses in the preceding six years?

No

Education or training requirements

(B) Holds a high school diploma or certificate of high school equivalence issued by the department of education, or a primary-secondary education or higher education agency of another state;

(C) Has completed the education, training, and experience required to take the certification examination developed by the Ohio occupational therapy, physical therapy, and athletic trainers board for certification in pedorthics or an equivalent successor organization recognized by the board.

Experience requirements

To be eligible for a license to practice pedorthics, an applicant must meet all of the following requirements:

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:	
	(A) On the date of application, has practiced pedorthics for not less than eight months under the supervision of an individual licensed under this chapter to practice pedorthics;
Examination requirements (<i>Who administers the exam? How is the exam and administrator selected? What fees are charged? Does the Board receive any proceeds of those fees? If so, how are the proceeds used?</i>)	Must pass the American Board of Certification of Orthotics and Prosthetics exam. The fee is \$250 per exam and the Board does not receive proceeds.
Continuing education requirements (<i>Including a description of the curriculum and the process of setting it.</i>)	<p>The Board requires orthotists to take 18 hours of continuing education over the course of a two-year renewal period. Many different activities can qualify for continuing education. Most people keep up their certification, and any courses that count toward certification CE, also count for the Board.</p> <p>The Board offers CE approval review for a fee of \$25 per application.</p>
Initial fee	\$100
Duration	Two years
Renewal fee (<i>If different from initial fee, please explain why.</i>)	\$70 for biennial renewal. Renewal fees are the primary source of revenue for the Board, and the fees were set based on budget projections. When the OTPTAT Board took over OPP licensure, the renewal fees were \$400 annually. The OTPTAT Board reduced them to be equal to the other OTPTAT professions.
Does the Board recognize uniform licensure requirements or allow for reciprocity?	Yes, the Board does allow for reciprocity.

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:	
<p>Are there any similar national registrations, certifications, or licenses? Could they be used as a substitute for the state regulation?</p>	<p>American Board of Certification of Orthotics and Prosthetics and Board of Certification/Accreditation</p> <p>These entities do not conduct enforcement and discipline to the degree of Ohio's laws and rules, so it is not a good substitute for state regulation for a medical profession that deals with patients.</p>
<p>Are there any circumstances in which an individual may practice elements of the occupation without being regulated by the board?</p>	<p>(A) Except as provided in division (B) or (C) of this section, no person shall practice or represent that the person is authorized to practice orthotics, prosthetics, or pedorthics unless the person holds a current, valid license issued or renewed under this chapter.</p> <p>(B) Division (A) of this section does not apply to any of the following:</p> <p>(1) An individual who holds a current, valid license, certificate, or registration issued under Chapter 4723., 4729., 4730., 4731., 4734., or 4755. of the Revised Code and is practicing within the individual's scope of practice under statutes and rules regulating the individual's profession;</p> <p>(2) An individual who practices orthotics, prosthetics, or pedorthics as an employee of the federal government and is engaged in the performance of duties prescribed by statutes and regulations of the United States;</p> <p>(3) An individual who provides orthotic, prosthetic, or pedorthic services under the supervision of a licensed orthotist, prosthetist, or pedorthist in accordance with section 4779.04 of the Revised Code;</p> <p>(4) An individual who provides orthotic, prosthetic, or pedorthic services as part of an educational, certification, or residency program approved by the Ohio occupational therapy, physical therapy, and athletic trainers board under sections 4779.25 to 4779.27 of the Revised Code;</p> <p>(5) An individual who provides orthotic, prosthetic, or pedorthic services under the direct supervision of an individual authorized under Chapter 4731. of the Revised Code to practice medicine and surgery or osteopathic medicine and surgery.</p>

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:	
Is the Board permitted to exercise discretion in determining whether to register, certify, or license an individual?	Only insofar as the Board has the discretion to decide whether a person has met the requirements for licensure.
Other information (Significant attributes or prerequisites to licensure not addressed in this chart.)	N/A

Oversight and disciplinary authority of the Board respecting individuals engaged in the occupation.
<p>4779.28 - (A) The Ohio occupational therapy, physical therapy, and athletic trainers board may, pursuant to an adjudication under Chapter 119. of the Revised Code , limit, revoke, or suspend a license issued under this chapter, refuse to issue a license to an applicant, or reprimand or place on probation a license holder for any of the following reasons...</p>

How much revenue is derived from fees charged by the Board to individuals engaged in the occupation (such as license and renewal fees)? How is that revenue used?
<p>\$26,190 – FY 19</p> <p>\$965 – FY 20</p> <p>FY 19 included a renewal period. These totals are for orthotics, prosthetics, orthotics-prosthetics, and pedorthics.</p> <p>The revenue is used to support the operations of the OTPTAT Board, which is entirely fee-based.</p>

Describe any federal regulations that apply to the occupation. Does federal law require the state to regulate the occupation?

As health care providers, HIPAA applies. The Medicaid and Medicare programs require credentials in order to bill these large federal programs. CMS regulations, in addition to other payers, also apply to podiatrist practitioners.

What is the “harm” that the regulation seeks to prevent? (See, R.C. 4798.02(B).)

Violations of the Ohio Revised Code and Ohio Administrative Code, particularly the Code of Ethics. Orthotists provide health care services to patients, including vulnerable populations. The laws of the state protect these patients, and licensure is needed to carry out discipline and enforcement.

Is the regulation effective at preventing the harm described above? Are there other, less restrictive ways to prevent the harm?

Yes, the regulation is effective. The law allows the Board to adequately determine if an individual is qualified to practice. It also allows for the investigation of and discipline for violations of the ORC and OAC. A less restrictive regulation would be inappropriate, especially given that podiatrists interact with patients of all ages, including with vulnerable Ohioans who deserve protection from bad actors.

Are there any changes the Board would like to see implemented?

The Board has submitted language for consideration to improve the discipline and enforcement section by:

1. Explicitly allows for investigations to be held confidential.
2. Allows the board to discipline a licensee for action taken by another state on a license and clarifies the actions the Board may take to include fines and corrective actions.
3. Allows for the cost of an administrative hearing to be paid by the licensee being sanctioned if there is a sanction.

The other OTPTAT Board professions have similar language.

Comparison to other states *(How many other states regulate the occupation? How do Ohio's regulations compare to those others states? Is Ohio more restrictive? Less restrictive? Or somewhere in between?)*

11 states license, one state has certification requirements

Ohio's regulation could be considered more restrictive since it is licensure. But Ohio generally follows the same qualifications that are needed nationally in order to practice pedothics.

Surrounding state comparison (LSC)

Pedorthist						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
License required?	Yes (<i>R.C. 4779.10, 4779.11, 4779.12, 4779.13, 4779.15, 4779.18, 4779.19, and 4779.20; O.A.C. 4779-5-01,</i>	No clear equivalent	Yes (<i>Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. 319B.030, 319B.110, 319B.120, and 319B.130; 201 Ky. Admin. Regs.</i>	No clear equivalent	Yes (<i>63 Pa. Cons. Stat. 422.13e; 49 Pa. Code 16.13, 18.802, 18.811, 18.813, 18.814, 18.821, 18.823,</i>	No clear equivalent

Pedorthist						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
	4779-5-02, 4779-5-03, 4779-5-04, 4779-6-01, 4779-9-01, and 4779-12-01; Occupational Therapy, Physical Therapy, and Athletic Trainers Board, Fees)		44:010, 44:060, 44:080, 44:090, and 44:110)		18.824, 18.831, 18.833, 18.841, 18.843, 18.861, and 18.862)	
Education or training	High school diploma Completion of the training, education, and experience requirements necessary to sit for the required certification in pedorthics examination	N/A	High school diploma or equivalent Approved pedorthic program	N/A	Completion of an approved pedorthic precertification program	N/A
Experience	Eight months of pedorthic practice under the supervision of a licensed pedorthist,	N/A	1,000 hours of pedorthic patient care, 500 of which must be completed after	N/A	1,000 hours of supervised patient fitting experience providing direct	N/A

Pedorthist						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
	orthotist, prosthetist, or orthotist and prosthetist that requires the completion of 1,000 hours of pedorthic care practice		the approved program		patient care in pedorthics	
Exam	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
Continuing education	33 hours in a three-year period (unclear how many are required during the two-year license duration)	N/A	Eight hours per year	N/A	13 hours every two years	N/A
Initial licensure fee	\$100	N/A	\$300	N/A	\$25	N/A
License duration	Two years	N/A	One year	N/A	Two years	N/A
Renewal fee	\$70	N/A	\$300	N/A	\$75	N/A

Temporary orthotist license

Survey responses (PYT)

Description	
See orthotist license.	

Type <i>(See R.C. 4798.01 for relevant definitions.)</i>	
License	

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:	
Number issued annually	Less than five.
Number renewed annually	Very few. A temp license is only good for one year but may be renewed once.

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:	
Have there been significant increases or decreases in active registrations, certifications or licenses in the preceding six years?	No.
Education or training requirements	Same as for a full orthotics license.
Experience requirements	The purpose of the temporary license is so that the person may accrue the eight months of supervision experience needed for a full license.
Examination requirements (<i>Who administers the exam? How is the exam and administrator selected? What fees are charged? Does the Board receive any proceeds of those fees? If so, how are the proceeds used?</i>)	The purpose of the temporary license is so that the person may accrue the eight months of supervision experience needed for a full license while also sitting for the exam.
Continuing education requirements (<i>Including a description of the curriculum and the process of setting it.</i>)	None. A person with a temp license is already in the process of training.
Initial fee	\$100. There is a subsequent fee of \$50 to upgrade to a full license.
Duration	One year. May be renewed once.
Renewal fee (<i>If different from initial fee, please explain why.</i>)	\$70

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:	
Does the Board recognize uniform licensure requirements or allow for reciprocity?	A person only needs a temp license during training when seeking a license for the first time.
Are there any similar national registrations, certifications, or licenses? Could they be used as a substitute for the state regulation?	Not for a temp license.
Are there any circumstances in which an individual may practice elements of the occupation without being regulated by the board?	<p>(A) Except as provided in division (B) or (C) of this section, no person shall practice or represent that the person is authorized to practice orthotics, prosthetics, or pedorthics unless the person holds a current, valid license issued or renewed under this chapter.</p> <p>(B) Division (A) of this section does not apply to any of the following:</p> <p>(1) An individual who holds a current, valid license, certificate, or registration issued under Chapter 4723., 4729., 4730., 4731., 4734., or 4755. of the Revised Code and is practicing within the individual's scope of practice under statutes and rules regulating the individual's profession;</p> <p>(2) An individual who practices orthotics, prosthetics, or pedorthics as an employee of the federal government and is engaged in the performance of duties prescribed by statutes and regulations of the United States;</p> <p>(3) An individual who provides orthotic, prosthetic, or pedorthic services under the supervision of a licensed orthotist, prosthetist, or pedorthist in accordance with section 4779.04 of the Revised Code;</p> <p>(4) An individual who provides orthotic, prosthetic, or pedorthic services as part of an educational, certification, or residency program approved by the Ohio occupational therapy, physical therapy, and athletic trainers board under sections 4779.25 to 4779.27 of the Revised Code;</p> <p>(5) An individual who provides orthotic, prosthetic, or pedorthic services under the direct supervision of an individual authorized under Chapter 4731. of the Revised Code to practice medicine and surgery or osteopathic medicine and surgery.</p>

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:	
Is the Board permitted to exercise discretion in determining whether to register, certify, or license an individual?	Only insofar as the Board has the discretion to decide whether a person has met the requirements for licensure.
Other information (Significant attributes or prerequisites to licensure not addressed in this chart.)	N/A

Oversight and disciplinary authority of the Board respecting individuals engaged in the occupation.
<p>4779.28 - (A) The Ohio occupational therapy, physical therapy, and athletic trainers board may, pursuant to an adjudication under Chapter 119. of the Revised Code , limit, revoke, or suspend a license issued under this chapter, refuse to issue a license to an applicant, or reprimand or place on probation a license holder for any of the following reasons...</p>

How much revenue is derived from fees charged by the Board to individuals engaged in the occupation (such as license and renewal fees)? How is that revenue used?
<p>\$26,190 – FY 19</p> <p>\$965 – FY 20</p> <p>FY 19 included a renewal period. These totals are for orthotics, prosthetics, orthotics-prosthetics, and pedorthics.</p> <p>The revenue is used to support the operations of the OTPTAT Board, which is entirely fee-based.</p>

Describe any federal regulations that apply to the occupation. Does federal law require the state to regulate the occupation?

As health care providers, HIPAA applies. The Medicaid and Medicare programs require credentials in order to bill these large federal programs. CMS regulations, in addition to other payers, also apply to orthotist practitioners.

What is the “harm” that the regulation seeks to prevent? (*See, R.C. 4798.02(B).*)

Violations of the Ohio Revised Code and Ohio Administrative Code, particularly the Code of Ethics. Orthotists provide health care services to patients, including vulnerable populations. The laws of the state protect these patients, and licensure is needed to carry out discipline and enforcement.

Is the regulation effective at preventing the harm described above? Are there other, less restrictive ways to prevent the harm?

Same as for regular orthotist license.

Are there any changes the Board would like to see implemented?

Same as for regular orthotist license.

Comparison to other states *(How many other states regulate the occupation? How do Ohio's regulations compare to those others states? Is Ohio more restrictive? Less restrictive? Or somewhere in between?)*

Same as for regular orthotist license.

Surrounding state comparison (LSC)

Temporary Orthotist						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
License required?	Yes (<i>R.C. 4779.10, 4779.11, 4779.12, 4779.13, 4779.15, 4779.18, 4779.19, and 4779.20; O.A.C. 4779-5-01, 4779-5-02, 4779-</i>	No clear equivalent	No clear equivalent	No clear equivalent	Yes – provisional orthoptist license or graduate orthoptist permit (<i>63 Pa. Cons. Stat. 422.13e; 49 Pa. Code 16.13,</i>	No clear equivalent

Temporary Orthotist						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
	5-03, 4779-5-04, 4779-6-01, 4779-9-01, and 4779-12-01; Occupational Therapy, Physical Therapy, and Athletic Trainers Board, Fees)				18.802, 18.811, 18.813, 18.814, 18.821, 18.823, 18.824, 18.831, 18.833, 18.841, 18.843, 18.861, and 18.862)	
Education or training	<p>Bachelor's degree</p> <p>Completion of a postgraduate certificate program in orthotics, unless the individual's postsecondary educational credential is a bachelor's or master's degree specifically in orthotics and prosthetics</p> <p>Completion of a residency program in orthotics consisting of</p>	N/A	N/A	N/A	<p>Provisional license: bachelor's degree, postbaccalaureate certificate, or higher degree from an accredited program with a major in prosthetics or prosthetics/orthotics</p> <p>Graduate permit: bachelor's degree, postbaccalaureate certificate, or higher degree from an accredited</p>	N/A

Temporary Orthotist						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
	1,900 hours supervised by a practitioner certified in orthotics				program with a major in orthotics or prosthetics/orthotics	
Experience	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Provisional license: accredited clinical residency in orthotics or prosthetics/orthotics Graduate permit: registration as an orthotist or prosthetist/orthotist resident	N/A
Exam	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	N/A
Continuing education	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Initial licensure fee	\$100	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$50	N/A
License duration	One year	N/A	N/A	N/A	Provisional license: two years	N/A

Temporary Orthotist						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
					Graduate permit: valid during clinical residency and for up to 90 days after successful completion of the clinical residency or until a provisional license is issued, whichever occurs first	
Renewal fee	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Temporary prosthetist license

Survey responses (PYT)

Description
Same as for regular prosthetist license.

Type (See R.C. 4798.01 for relevant definitions.)

License

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:

Number issued annually

Less than five

Number renewed annually

Very few. A temp license is only good for one year, but may be renewed once.

Have there been significant increases or decreases in active registrations, certifications or licenses in the preceding six years?

No.

Education or training requirements

Same as for regular prosthetist license.

Experience requirements

The purpose of the temporary license is so that the person may accrue the eight months of supervision experience needed for a full license.

Examination requirements (*Who administers the exam? How is the exam and administrator selected? What fees are charged? Does the Board receive any proceeds of those fees? If so, how are the proceeds used?*)

The purpose of the temporary license is so that the person may accrue the eight months of supervision experience needed for a full license while also sitting for the exam.

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:	
Continuing education requirements <i>(Including a description of the curriculum and the process of setting it.)</i>	None. A person with a temp license is already in the process of training.
Initial fee	\$100. There is a subsequent fee of \$50 to upgrade to a full license.
Duration	One year. May be renewed once.
Renewal fee <i>(If different from initial fee, please explain why.)</i>	\$70
Does the Board recognize uniform licensure requirements or allow for reciprocity?	A person only needs a temp license during training when seeking a license for the first time.
Are there any similar national registrations, certifications, or licenses? Could they be used as a substitute for the state regulation?	Not for a temp license.
Are there any circumstances in which an individual may practice elements of the occupation without being regulated by the board?	Same as for regular prosthetist license.
Is the Board permitted to exercise discretion in determining whether to register, certify, or license an individual?	Same as for regular prosthetist license.

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:

Other information (*Significant attributes or prerequisites to licensure not addressed in this chart.*)

N/A

Oversight and disciplinary authority of the Board respecting individuals engaged in the occupation.

Same as for regular prosthetist license.

**How much revenue is derived from fees charged by the Board to individuals engaged in the occupation (such as license and renewal fees)?
How is that revenue used?**

Same as for regular prosthetist license.

Describe any federal regulations that apply to the occupation. Does federal law require the state to regulate the occupation?

Same as for regular prosthetist license.

What is the “harm” that the regulation seeks to prevent? (See, R.C. 4798.02(B).)

Same as for regular prosthetist license.

Is the regulation effective at preventing the harm described above? Are there other, less restrictive ways to prevent the harm?

Same as for regular prosthetist license.

Are there any changes the Board would like to see implemented?

Same as for regular prosthetist license.

Comparison to other states (*How many other states regulate the occupation? How do Ohio's regulations compare to those others states? Is Ohio more restrictive? Less restrictive? Or somewhere in between?*)

Same as for regular prosthetist license.

Surrounding state comparison (LSC)

Temporary Prosthetist						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
License required?	Yes (<i>R.C. 4779.10, 4779.11, 4779.12, 4779.13, 4779.15, 4779.18, 4779.19, and 4779.20; O.A.C. 4779-5-01, 4779-5-02, 4779-</i>	No clear equivalent	No clear equivalent	No clear equivalent	Yes – provisional prosthetist license or graduate prosthetist permit (<i>63 Pa. Cons. Stat. 422.13e; 49 Pa. Code 16.13,</i>	No clear equivalent

Temporary Prosthetist						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
	5-03, 4779-5-04, 4779-6-01, 4779-9-01, and 4779-12-01; Occupational Therapy, Physical Therapy, and Athletic Trainers Board, Fees)				18.802, 18.811, 18.813, 18.814, 18.821, 18.823, 18.824, 18.831, 18.833, 18.841, 18.843, 18.861, and 18.862)	
Education or training	<p>Bachelor's degree</p> <p>Completion of a postgraduate certificate program in prosthetics, unless the individual's postsecondary educational credential is a bachelor's or master's degree specifically in orthotics and prosthetics</p> <p>Completion of a residency program in prosthetics</p>	N/A	N/A	N/A	<p>Provisional license: bachelor's degree, postbaccalaureate certificate, or higher degree from an accredited program with a major in prosthetics or prosthetics/orthotics</p> <p>Graduate permit: bachelor's degree, postbaccalaureate certificate, or higher degree from an accredited</p>	N/A

Temporary Prosthetist						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
	consisting of 1,900 hours supervised by a practitioner certified in prosthetics				program with a major in prosthetics or prosthetics/orthotics	
Experience	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Provisional license: accredited clinical residency in prosthetics or prosthetics/orthotics Graduate permit: registration as a prosthetist or prosthetist/orthotist resident	N/A
Exam	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	N/A
Continuing education	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Initial licensure fee	\$100	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$50	N/A
License duration	One year	N/A	N/A	N/A	Provisional license: two years	N/A

Temporary Prosthetist						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
					Graduate permit: valid during the clinical residency and for up to 90 days after successful completion of the clinical residency or until a provisional license is issued, whichever occurs first	
Renewal fee	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Temporary orthotist and prosthetist license

Survey responses (PYT)

Description
Same as for regular orthotist prosthetist license.

Type (See R.C. 4798.01 for relevant definitions.)

License

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:

Number issued annually

Less than five

Number renewed annually

Very few. A temp license is only good for one year but may be renewed once.

Have there been significant increases or decreases in active registrations, certifications or licenses in the preceding six years?

No.

Education or training requirements

Same as for regular orthotist prosthetist license.

Experience requirements

The purpose of the temporary license is so that the person may accrue the eight months of supervision experience needed for a full license.

Examination requirements (*Who administers the exam? How is the exam and administrator selected? What fees are charged? Does the Board receive any proceeds of those fees? If so, how are the proceeds used?*)

The purpose of the temporary license is so that the person may accrue the eight months of supervision experience needed for a full license while also sitting for the exam.

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:	
Continuing education requirements <i>(Including a description of the curriculum and the process of setting it.)</i>	None. A person with a temp license is already in the process of training.
Initial fee	\$100. There is a subsequent fee of \$50 to upgrade to a full license.
Duration	One year. May be renewed once.
Renewal fee <i>(If different from initial fee, please explain why.)</i>	\$70
Does the Board recognize uniform licensure requirements or allow for reciprocity?	A person only needs a temp license during training when seeking a license for the first time.
Are there any similar national registrations, certifications, or licenses? Could they be used as a substitute for the state regulation?	Not for a temp license.
Are there any circumstances in which an individual may practice elements of the occupation without being regulated by the board?	Same as for regular orthotist prosthetist license.
Is the Board permitted to exercise discretion in determining whether to register, certify, or license an individual?	Same as for regular orthotist prosthetist license.

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:

Other information (*Significant attributes or prerequisites to licensure not addressed in this chart.*)

N/A

Oversight and disciplinary authority of the Board respecting individuals engaged in the occupation.

Same as for regular orthotist prosthetist license.

**How much revenue is derived from fees charged by the Board to individuals engaged in the occupation (such as license and renewal fees)?
How is that revenue used?**

Same as for regular orthotist prosthetist license.

Describe any federal regulations that apply to the occupation. Does federal law require the state to regulate the occupation?

Same as for regular orthotist prosthetist license.

What is the “harm” that the regulation seeks to prevent? (See, R.C. 4798.02(B).)

Same as for regular orthotist prosthetist license.

Is the regulation effective at preventing the harm described above? Are there other, less restrictive ways to prevent the harm?

Same as for regular orthotist prosthetist license.

Are there any changes the Board would like to see implemented?

Same as for regular orthotist prosthetist license.

Comparison to other states *(How many other states regulate the occupation? How do Ohio's regulations compare to those others states? Is Ohio more restrictive? Less restrictive? Or somewhere in between?)*

Same as for regular orthotist prosthetist license.

Surrounding state comparison (LSC)

Temporary Orthoptist And Prosthetist						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
License required?	Yes (R.C. 4779.10, 4779.11, 4779.12, 4779.13, 4779.15, 4779.18, 4779.19, and 4779.20; O.A.C. 4779-5-01, 4779-5-02, 4779-	No clear equivalent	No clear equivalent	No clear equivalent	No clear equivalent	No clear equivalent

Temporary Orthoptist And Prosthetist						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
	5-03, 4779-5-04, 4779-6-01, 4779-9-01, and 4779-12-01; Occupational Therapy, Physical Therapy, and Athletic Trainers Board, Fees)					
Education or training	<p>Bachelor's degree</p> <p>Completion of a postgraduate certificate program in orthotics and prosthetics, unless the individual's postsecondary educational credential is a bachelor's or master's degree specifically in orthotics and prosthetics</p> <p>Completion of a residency program in</p>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Temporary Orthoptist And Prosthetist						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
	orthotics and prosthetics consisting of 1,900 hours supervised by a practitioner certified in orthotics and 1,900 hours supervised by a practitioner certified in prosthetics					
Experience	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Exam	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Continuing education	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Initial licensure fee	\$100	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
License duration	One year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Renewal fee	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Temporary pedorthist license

Survey responses (PYT)

Description	
Same as for regular pedorthist license.	

Type <i>(See R.C. 4798.01 for relevant definitions.)</i>	
License	

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:	
Number issued annually	Less than five
Number renewed annually	Very few. A temp license is only good for one year, but may be renewed once.

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:	
Have there been significant increases or decreases in active registrations, certifications or licenses in the preceding six years?	No.
Education or training requirements	Same as for regular pedorthist license.
Experience requirements	The purpose of the temporary license is so that the person may accrue the eight months of supervision experience needed for a full license.
Examination requirements (<i>Who administers the exam? How is the exam and administrator selected? What fees are charged? Does the Board receive any proceeds of those fees? If so, how are the proceeds used?</i>)	The purpose of the temporary license is so that the person may accrue the eight months of supervision experience needed for a full license while also sitting for the exam.
Continuing education requirements (<i>Including a description of the curriculum and the process of setting it.</i>)	None. A person with a temp license is already in the process of training.
Initial fee	\$100. There is a subsequent fee of \$50 to upgrade to a full license.
Duration	One year. May be renewed once.
Renewal fee (<i>If different from initial fee, please explain why.</i>)	\$70

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:	
Does the Board recognize uniform licensure requirements or allow for reciprocity?	A person only needs a temp license during training when seeking a license for the first time.
Are there any similar national registrations, certifications, or licenses? Could they be used as a substitute for the state regulation?	Not for a temp license.
Are there any circumstances in which an individual may practice elements of the occupation without being regulated by the board?	Same as the full pedorthist license.
Is the Board permitted to exercise discretion in determining whether to register, certify, or license an individual?	Same as the full pedorthist license.
Other information <i>(Significant attributes or prerequisites to licensure not addressed in this chart.)</i>	N/A

Oversight and disciplinary authority of the Board respecting individuals engaged in the occupation.
Same as the full pedorthist license.

How much revenue is derived from fees charged by the Board to individuals engaged in the occupation (such as license and renewal fees)? How is that revenue used?

Same as the full pedorthist license.

Describe any federal regulations that apply to the occupation. Does federal law require the state to regulate the occupation?

Same as the full pedorthist license.

What is the “harm” that the regulation seeks to prevent? (*See, R.C. 4798.02(B).*)

Same as the full pedorthist license.

Is the regulation effective at preventing the harm described above? Are there other, less restrictive ways to prevent the harm?

Same as the full pedorthist license.

Are there any changes the Board would like to see implemented?

Same as the full pedorthist license.

Comparison to other states *(How many other states regulate the occupation? How do Ohio's regulations compare to those others states? Is Ohio more restrictive? Less restrictive? Or somewhere in between?)*

Same as the full pedorthist license.

Surrounding state comparison (LSC)

Temporary Pedorthist						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
License required?	Yes (<i>R.C. 4779.10, 4779.11, 4779.12, 4779.13, 4779.15, 4779.18, 4779.19, and 4779.20; O.A.C. 4779-5-01, 4779-5-02, 4779-5-03, 4779-5-04, 4779-6-01, 4779-9-01, and 4779 12-01; Occupational Therapy, Physical Therapy, and Athletic Trainers Board, Fees</i>)	No clear equivalent	No clear equivalent	No clear equivalent	Yes – pedorthist temporary permit (<i>63 Pa. Cons. Stat. 422.13e; 49 Pa. Code 16.13, 18.802, 18.811, 18.813, 18.814, 18.821, 18.823, 18.824, 18.831, 18.833, 18.841, 18.843, 18.861, and 18.862</i>)	No clear equivalent
Education or training	Bachelor's degree Completion of a postgraduate certificate program in orthotics and prosthetics, unless the individual's postsecondary educational	N/A	N/A	N/A	Complete approved pedorthic precertification program	N/A

Temporary Pedorthist						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
	<p>credential is a bachelor's or master's degree specifically in orthotics and prosthetics</p> <p>Completion of a residency program in orthotics and prosthetics consisting of 1,900 hours supervised by a practitioner certified in orthotics and 1,900 hours supervised by a practitioner certified in prosthetics</p>					
Experience	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	N/A
Exam	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	N/A
Continuing education	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Temporary Pedorthist						
	Ohio	Indiana	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
Initial licensure fee	\$100	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$25	N/A
License duration	One year	N/A	N/A	N/A	One year	N/A
Renewal fee	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

3-D Printing of Open Source Prosthetic Kits

Survey responses (PYT)

Description
(B) “3-D printing of open-source prosthetic kits” includes the fabrication of upper limb prostheses using a 3-D printer with designs originating from open-sources. The board will not grant authority to 3-D print open-source lower limb prostheses.
Type (See R.C. 4798.01 for relevant definitions.)
Not sure. Statute says “authority to engage”

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:	
Number issued annually	Unknown. This is the first year.
Number renewed annually	Unknown. This is the first year.
Have there been significant increases or decreases in active registrations, certifications or licenses in the preceding six years?	Unknown. This is the first year.
Education or training requirements	<p>(1) The applicant demonstrates proficiency in the use of 3-D printing applications.</p> <p>Examples of ways an applicant can demonstrate proficiency include:</p> <p>(a) 3-D printing coursework;</p> <p>(b) Relevant training or credentials that include knowledge of appropriate material use and an understanding of how a person with limb difference uses the printed device; and</p> <p>(c) Examples of experience printing 3-D products for individuals in the limb-different community.</p>
Experience requirements	<p>(1) The applicant demonstrates proficiency in the use of 3-D printing applications.</p> <p>Examples of ways an applicant can demonstrate proficiency include:</p> <p>(a) 3-D printing coursework;</p> <p>(b) Relevant training or credentials that include knowledge of appropriate material use and an understanding of how a person with limb difference uses the printed device; and</p> <p>(c) Examples of experience printing 3-D products for individuals in the limb-different community.</p>

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:	
Examination requirements (<i>Who administers the exam? How is the exam and administrator selected? What fees are charged? Does the Board receive any proceeds of those fees? If so, how are the proceeds used?</i>)	None
Continuing education requirements (<i>Including a description of the curriculum and the process of setting it.</i>)	None
Initial fee	\$25
Duration	Two years
Renewal fee (<i>If different from initial fee, please explain why.</i>)	\$25
Does the Board recognize uniform licensure requirements or allow for reciprocity?	No other state has this authority
Are there any similar national registrations, certifications, or licenses? Could they be used as a substitute for the state regulation?	No

If the regulation is a registration, certification, or license requirement, please complete the following:	
Are there any circumstances in which an individual may practice elements of the occupation without being regulated by the board?	If they are a licensed prosthetist
Is the Board permitted to exercise discretion in determining whether to register, certify, or license an individual?	Insofar as the rule allows
Other information <i>(Significant attributes or prerequisites to licensure not addressed in this chart.)</i>	

Oversight and disciplinary authority of the Board respecting individuals engaged in the occupation.
<p>ORC 4779.28 - (A) The Ohio occupational therapy, physical therapy, and athletic trainers board may, pursuant to an adjudication under Chapter 119. of the Revised Code, limit, revoke, or suspend a license issued under this chapter, refuse to issue a license to an applicant, or reprimand or place on probation a license holder for any of the following reasons...</p>

**How much revenue is derived from fees charged by the Board to individuals engaged in the occupation (such as license and renewal fees)?
How is that revenue used?**

Unknown

Describe any federal regulations that apply to the occupation. Does federal law require the state to regulate the occupation?

No

What is the “harm” that the regulation seeks to prevent? (*See, R.C. 4798.02(B).*)

This authority was created to accommodate evolving technology in which non-licensed individuals with technology knowledge are printing 3-D limbs for people with limb differences. It was created to ensure a connection to licensed health care because these individuals do not have health care training.

Is the regulation effective at preventing the harm described above? Are there other, less restrictive ways to prevent the harm?

Unknown – too early to tell

Are there any changes the Board would like to see implemented?

No

Comparison to other states *(How many other states regulate the occupation? How do Ohio's regulations compare to those others states? Is Ohio more restrictive? Less restrictive? Or somewhere in between?)*

Ohio is the only state with this authority.