

Redbook

LBO Analysis of Executive Budget Proposal

Ohio State Chiropractic Board

Ryan Sherrock, Economist
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LBO Redbook

Ohio State Chiropractic Board

Quick look...

- The Ohio State Chiropractic Board licenses over 2,600 chiropractors and about 175 acupuncture certificate holders with a staff of four.
- The Board is governed by five members appointed by the Governor with daily operations overseen by an executive director.
- The Board is fully supported by fees and receives no GRF funding.
- The funding levels should allow the Board to maintain current operations.

FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Introduced	FY 2023 Introduced
Fund 4K90 ALI 878609, Operating Expenses					
\$528,288	\$550,092	\$552,133	\$622,000	\$622,000	\$622,000
% change	4.1%	0.4%	12.7%	0.0%	0.0%

Agency overview

The Ohio State Chiropractic Board was established in 1975. The Board issues licenses for chiropractors, sets the standards of practice, investigates complaints, holds administrative hearings, determines appropriate disciplinary actions, and monitors continuing education compliance among licensees, among other things. The Board also issues acupuncture certificates to qualified chiropractors.

The Board's governing authority consists of five members appointed by the Governor, including four chiropractic physicians and one public member. Members are appointed for four-year terms and may serve two full terms. In addition to travel reimbursement, Board members receive annual compensation for the performance of official Board business.

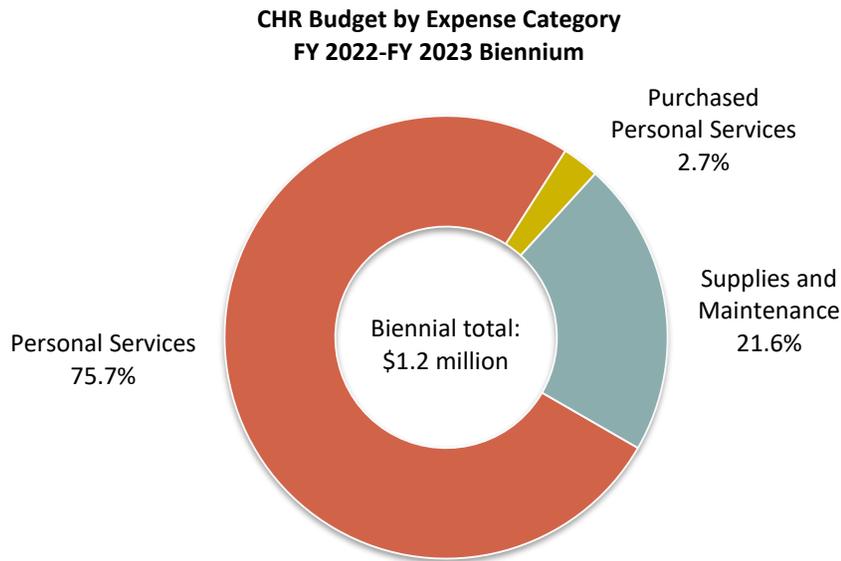
The Board's daily operations are the responsibility of an executive director who is appointed by the five-member governing authority. Including the Executive Director, the Board currently has four full-time employees. The Board receives no GRF moneys; it is entirely supported by fees.

Analysis of FY 2022-FY 2023 budget proposal

The Board's operations are funded by a single appropriation item within Fund 4K90 item 878609, Operating Expenses. The budget proposes flat funding at FY 2021 levels with \$622,000 appropriated in both FY 2022 and in FY 2023. The Board states that with this funding, it will maintain current operations.

Executive recommendations by expense category

As a regulatory agency, personal services is the largest expense category for the Board. As seen in the chart below, 75.7% of the executive budget recommendations for the biennium are for personal services, 21.6% for supplies and maintenance, and 2.7% for purchased personal services.



Operating revenues and expenses

All of the Board’s revenue comes from fees. Fee revenues collected by the Board are deposited into the Occupational Licensing and Regulatory Fund (Fund 4K90). Many occupational licensing and regulatory boards and commissions, including the State Chiropractic Board, use Fund 4K90 as an operating account into which receipts are deposited and from which expenses are paid. Each licensing board or commission is generally expected to be self-sufficient, i.e., generating enough revenue to cover its expenses.

Table 1 shows the Board’s annual revenue and expenditures from FY 2015 through FY 2020 as well as the net of revenue less expenditures. As seen from the table, revenue is substantially higher in even-numbered years since licenses are required to be renewed in these years.

	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Revenue	\$43,144	\$1,249,405	\$35,910	\$1,297,025	\$43,125	\$1,071,165
Expenses	\$535,586	\$561,562	\$500,932	\$528,288	\$550,092	\$552,133
Net	-\$492,442	\$687,843	-\$465,022	\$768,737	-\$506,967	\$519,032

H.B. 197 and H.B. 404 of the 133rd General Assembly allowed for license extensions for many occupational licensees in Ohio due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Specifically, H.B. 197 allows a license that would otherwise expire during the COVID-19 emergency to remain valid until the earlier of 90 days after the emergency ends or December 1, 2020. H.B. 404 prolongs this temporary extension so that licenses otherwise expiring between March 9, 2020, and April 1, 2021, remain valid until July 1, 2021. There could be impacts, such as the timing of revenue collection, associated with these provisions.

The Board issues chiropractic licenses and acupuncture certificates for chiropractors. The Board also approves preceptorships. The preceptorship is a clinical program in which chiropractic students participate under the direct supervision of an Ohio licensed chiropractic physician (a preceptor). Table 2 shows the current fee amounts for each type of license.

License Type	Fee
Chiropractic License (Initial)	\$250
Chiropractic License (Renewal)	\$500
Preceptorship	\$75
Acupuncture Certificate (Initial)	\$100
Acupuncture Certificate (Renewal)	\$100

Licenses and investigation and enforcement statistics

To carry out its regulatory responsibility, the Board establishes standards of practice and licenses chiropractors. The Board must ensure that each applicant meets certain educational and testing requirements to practice as a chiropractor in the state of Ohio. To regulate the practice of acupuncture by chiropractors, the Board ensures that each chiropractor issued a certificate meets certain requirements.

Table 3 shows the number of active licenses and certificates in FY 2018, FY 2019, and FY 2020.

License Type	FY 2018	FY 2019	Percent Change	FY 2020	Percent Change
Chiropractic	2,488	2,576	3.5%	2,627	2.0%
Acupuncture Certificate	165	172	4.2%	173	0.6%
Preceptorship	22	32	45.4%	35	9.4%
Total	2,675	2,780	3.9%	2,835	1.9%

The Board currently utilizes the eLicensing system, which is administered through the Department of Administrative Services (DAS's) Central Service Agency (CSA). Each board that participates is charged for using the system.

Investigation and enforcement

The Board's regulatory obligations also include investigating complaints about issues of incompetent, unethical, or impaired practitioners. In FY 2020, the Board opened 83 cases. The Board issued 19 formal sanctions.

Continuing education

The Board requires 36 hours of continuing education (CE) for chiropractic license renewal. Of these hours, 34 hours must be chiropractic-related hours and two hours must be Board-mandated CE. For chiropractors holding an acupuncture certificate the following is required: 22 chiropractic hours, 12 acupuncture hours, and two Board-mandated hours.

FY 2020-FY 2021 Highlights

Chiropractic Loan Repayment Program

H.B. 151 of the 133rd General Assembly created the Chiropractic Loan Repayment Program under which the Department of Health may repay a chiropractor's student loan if the chiropractor agrees to provide services for a specified period in a chiropractic health resource shortage area. The bill also established the Chiropractic Loan Repayment Advisory Board and required the Department of Health to administer the program in cooperation with the Board. In addition, the bill established the Chiropractic Loan Repayment Fund and requires \$25 from each chiropractic license renewal fee to be credited to the fund. The Board is exploring options, such as moving offices or potentially increasing fees, to help it absorb this loss of fee revenue.