

135th OHIO GENERAL ASSEMBLY



Members of the Ohio House and Senate returned to the Statehouse in Columbus last week and participated in a full week of committee hearings and legislative sessions, including a Joint Legislative Session of the Ohio House and Senate on April 10, 2024 to receive the “State of the State” address from Governor Mike DeWine.

The House and Senate have scheduled voting sessions about every two weeks until the end of June, when lawmakers will take a summer break, and return to their districts to prepare for the November Election.

Last week the House Higher Education Committee, chaired by Representative Tom Young, reported favorably House Bill 183 Single-Sex Bathroom Access in Schools and Universities, sponsored by Representatives Beth Lear and Adam Bird. The bill was sent to the House Rules and Reference Committee.

Representative Jessica Miranda from Cincinnati resigned her position as House minority whip on April 10, 2024 and was replaced by Representative Dani Issacsohn, also from Cincinnati.

On April 12, 2024 Representative Miranda was appointed Hamilton County Auditor, following the death of former Hamilton County Auditor Brigid Kelly.

Bills introduced last week

HB484 Childcare Grants (Andrea White and Bill Roemer) To establish certain childcare grant programs, including those related to childcare capacity and learning labs, and to make an appropriation.

HB485 School Internet Safety Policies (Tom Young and Phil Plummer) Regarding a school internet safety policy and instruction on the effects of social media in public schools, and to amend the version of section 3314.03 of the Revised Code that is scheduled to take effect on January 1, 2025, to continue the changes on and after that date.

Hearings held last week

The House Primary and Secondary Education Committee

The House Primary and Secondary Education Committee, chaired by Representative Adam Bird, met on Tuesday, April 9, 2024 to **receive testimony on the following bills:**

- **HB432 Teaching of Career-Tech Education** (Don Jones): Regarding the teaching of career-technical education.

Representative Don Jones provided sponsor testimony, telling the committee that HB432 “...**seeks to create alternative licensure pathways for Career Technical Education (CTE) Instructors** who are not currently employed by a Career Tech Planning District (CTPD), **as well as** alternative ways to issue licenses for CTPDs, while maintaining equal and necessary levels of rigor that currently exist.”

According to Representative Jones, the current pathway for teachers in career technical education to earn a license “... is an excessive requirement and a barrier to entry for instructors with a proven capability to do the job.”

HB432 creates an alternative pathway that allows candidates for career technical education programs to obtain licenses before they are hired by a Career Technical Education Planning District (CTPD).

For those who are already working for a CTPD, HB432 creates another pathway to earn a license that requires a school district to provide a mentoring program created by the CTPD or participate in a teacher preparation program that requires 9 hours of college credit and 45 hours of local professional development designed by the employing district.

According to Representative Jones, “With these additional pathways, **we can provide Ohio students with a larger pool** of qualified CTE instructors” without lowering standards.

Following the testimony, Representative Joe Miller **asked Representative Jones if the proposed alternative pathways provide enough coursework so that CTE candidates understand pedagogy?**

Representative **Jones explained that career technical education is different than other subject** areas, because candidates must have at least five years of “on the job experience” and know their craft well. He added that CTE candidates can’t get into an education program until they are already hired by a school. HB432 will allow someone with CTE experience to take academic courses before they are hired.

- **SB29 Education Records, Student Privacy** (Steve Huffman): Regarding educational records and student data privacy. The Senate passed the bill on November 15, 2023 by a vote of 30 to 0.

Senator Steve Huffman presented sponsor testimony, explaining that SB29 “**prohibits schools and technology providers from tracking student activity from school-issued devices.** In addition, **technology providers will be unable to use educational data for any marketing or advertising to a student.**”

Currently tablets, laptops, Chromebooks, and other **technology that schools have distributed to students to facilitate remote learning include surveillance software** that allow teachers and administrators to track these devices even after the school day has ended. SB29 will ensure that the privacy of students is protected.

During questioning Representative Don Jones said that he agreed with the bill, but asked **if there are exceptions to prohibiting tracking, because these devices were used to locate students** after the pandemic, when there was a high rate of absenteeism.

Senator Huffman replied that **he would be happy to consider amendments.**

Representative Beryl Piccolantonio said that **in her experience the software has also been used to identify a potential threatening situation** and has saved student lives. She also worried about the liability of a school if it was determined that school leaders had a way to intervene in a tragic situation but didn't, because of this law.

Senator Huffman said that he agreed, and **it is “a fine line to thread”, and suggested that there are other ways to identify potential threats without invading the privacy of students.**

In response to a question from Representative Joe Miller, Senator Huffman said that he never thought about how this bill might interfere with school leaders securing school campuses, and **probably legal experts would need to be consulted.**

- **SB168 Education Regulation Law Changes** (Michele Reynolds): With regard to education regulation reform and notice requirements for certain reemployed retirants, and to amend the versions of sections 3301.0714 and 3314.03 of the Revised Code that are scheduled to take effect January 1, 2025, to continue the changes on and after that effective date.

This bill is controversial. The vote in the Senate on December 13, 2023 was 24 to 7, with all Democrats opposing the bill.

The intent of the bill is **to provide schools with more flexibility to hire educators and staff.** Proponents include the business community, school superintendents, administrators, school business officials and school board members.

Opponents believe that the proposed changes in law could undermine student access to high-quality educators and services, by weakening the educational requirements to become a licensed teacher, **and weakening collective bargaining.** The Ohio Education Association testified against the bill in the Senate. Representatives from the Ohio Federation of Teachers, the Ohio Association of Colleges for Teacher Education, the Ohio Association of Private Colleges of Teacher Education, and the State University Education Deans have raised concerns about the bill and opposed parts of the bill.

Dr. Paul Imhoff (BASA) provided proponent testimony, joined by Nicole Piscitani (OASB), Tony Podojil (AHQE), and Barbara Shaner (OASSA and OAESA) to answer any questions from the committee. Katie Johnson from OASBO also supports the testimony, but was not present. They represent the following statewide education organizations: Buckeye Association of School Administrators (BASA); the Ohio School Boards Association (OSBA); the Alliance for High Quality Education (AHQE); the Ohio Association of Secondary School Administrators (OASSA); and the Ohio Association of School Business Officials (OASBO); the Ohio Association of Elementary School Administrators (OAESA).

Dr. Imhoff told the committee that SB168 provides, “schools with educational reforms and regulatory flexibility that will allow them to operate more efficiently and provide better educational services to children.”

But he added that while they support the overall intent of the bill, they also are asking the committee to amend the bill to include the following:

- **Teacher and Principal Evaluations** - OTES and OPES: SB168 permits districts to pilot their own locally developed frameworks for evaluating teachers rather than requiring all schools to use the Ohio Teacher Evaluation System (OTES) and the Ohio Principal Evaluation System (OPES). The education organizations also recommend that the bill be amended to reduce the number of

classroom observations to “at least one” because classroom observations cause the “greatest” burden for administrators.

- **Licensure Requirements for Principals and Superintendents:** The education organization oppose eliminating the master’s degree requirement for principals and superintendents, saying that candidates for school administrator jobs need to know all of the topics that are included in a Master of Education degree program.
- **Expand High-Performing District Exemptions:** SB168 exempts school districts that have achieved high marks on the state report card from some state standards, including class size, teacher licensure, and teacher qualifications. The education organizations are asking that the exemptions for high performing districts be expanded, but did not include specifics.
- **Simplify and Streamline the Out-of-State Reciprocity Process for Educators:** While the education organizations appreciate that SB168 permits the State Board to issue an educator license to certain qualified out-of-state educators, the education organizations recommend that the process be simplified and streamlined even more.
- **Intra-District Open Enrollment:** The education organizations generally support this provision that requires a lottery for parents who want to enroll their children in another school district to be conducted between April 1 and the second Monday in June rather than the second Monday in June. This change will allow school districts time to notify parents and make the necessary arrangements before the start of the new school year.

Education organizations **support the following other reforms included** in SB168:

- allowing districts to provide high school courses outside of the school day, rather than dictating a state-required supplemental contract to do so
- removing a requirement for school boards to hold a separate hearing on their school calendar prior to the next hearing’s vote
- allowing districts to determine staffing for nonteaching employees, a feature that already applies to teachers
- providing transportation flexibility when picking up students after the end of the school day.

During questioning, **Representative Joe Miller said that there were some things that he liked about the bill, but some provisions that gave him heartburn. He asked about the provision that allows schools leaders to extend the school day by circumventing bargaining units.**

Dr. Imhoff responded by saying that the purpose is to find a way to provide a flexible school day for students and teachers as part of the collective bargaining process. **He agreed that language in the bill should be fixed to say that.**

Also testifying as an interested party on SB168 was Shawn Lenney, **Ohio Online Learning Coalition.**

He asked the committee to amend SB168 to implement remote proctoring of state testing, which he said, “is a crucial step towards ensuring that full-time virtual school students in Ohio have equitable access

to quality education.” He also clarified for Chairman Bird that testing for the ACT and SAT would still be in person, but students should be able to opt out of those tests.

Summary of SB168

- Exempts districts from certain statutory requirements.
- Modifies employment, evaluation, and licensure requirements for teachers and other school employees. Educators would only need a bachelor’s degree to receive and maintain a state teaching license. The bill would also allow school districts to hire an individual who has at least a master’s degree and has passed a content examine for any teaching position. The individual would also be required to complete professional development. The bill also allows school districts to develop alternative frameworks for evaluating teachers and principals instead of using OTES.
- Codifies an administrative rule that permits the State Board to issue a one-year nonrenewable permit to certain qualified out-of-state educators.
- Eliminates seniority as a preference when making reductions in nonteaching staff positions.
- Makes corrective or clarifying changes to provisions of HB 33 of the 135th General Assembly pertaining to unlicensed employee RAPBACK requirements.
- Changes certain professional development requirements related to dyslexia training and the coordination of continuing education and professional development.
- Eliminates a requirement that districts enter into supplemental contracts with teachers assigned to teach classes outside of the normal school day.
- Clarifies that a school district is not required to hold a separate, individual public hearing on a proposed school calendar, but that the calendar may be addressed as part of another public hearing or meeting.
- Requires that the record of proceedings of a board of education meeting be read at the board’s next regular meeting, instead of at the next succeeding meeting.
- Permits public schools that use an online learning model to complete most statewide achievement and diagnostic assessments remotely in an online format.
- Modifies payment and tutor registration procedures for the Tutoring and Remedial Education Program.
- Requires a school district that conducts an intradistrict enrollment lottery to engage in certain deadline and notice procedures.
- Creates an exception to the 30-minute timeframe within which students must be picked up following the end of school day if students are provided academic services provided by a school employee and limits those services to up to one-half hour.

- Permits a community school sponsor that was rated “exemplary” on its most recent evaluation to sponsor up to 200 community schools.
- Eliminates the requirement that community schools conduct monthly reviews of the residency of enrolled students.
- Eliminates e-school enrollment limits.
- Eliminates the requirement that each sponsorship contract include a provision requiring the sponsor to report annually the results of the academic and fiscal performance evaluation.
- Modifies the notice requirements for certain reemployed STRS and SERS retired members.
- Removes a number of policies and programs from the laws governing the Department of Workforce and Education and the State Board of Education that are obsolete or no longer necessary.

Source: House Primary and Secondary Education Meeting, April 9, 2024 [HERE](#).

Source: The Ohio Channel, House Primary and Secondary Education Meeting, April 2024 [HERE](#).

Senate Education Committee

The Senate Education Committee, chaired by Senator Andy Brenner, met on Tuesday, April 9, 2024 to receive **testimony on the following bills:**

- **HB147 Teacher Licensure Revocation** (Sarah Fowler Arthur and Adam Miller): Regarding teacher licensure revocation, teacher hiring practices, and conduct unbecoming to the teaching profession.

Lisa DeGeeter Esq. Director of Systems Advocacy & Policy Counsel, Ohio Domestic Violence Network (ODVN), testified as a proponent of HB147. She believes that the provisions included in HB147 would strengthen teacher hiring practices by **ensuring that the process for investigating a teacher for “conduct unbecoming the teaching profession,” does not stop once the teacher retires.**

The ODVN also **asked that the bill be amended so that survivors of human trafficking are** not referred to as “offenders” in the bill, and adding strangulation, commercial sexual exploitation of a minor, and compelling and engaging in prostitution to the list of offenses covered by the bill.

Ranking Member Senator Catherine Ingram **asked if all domestic violence acts should be included** in the bill? Director DeGeeter said that the acts that would lead to convictions could be left out, because the conviction would be enough. The domestic violence acts that are included lead to a corollary consequence, and so they need to be listed.

Faith Colson, a victim of grooming, abuse, and assault by a teacher, provided written testimony. She wrote that active safeguards, like those included in HB147, will make it more difficult for a teacher who is abusing students to use current loopholes in the law to move to another school district to abuse additional students. She added that “Leaving the status quo means allowing educators to conceal misconduct, find further school employment, and re-offend, harming more students.”

- **SB208 Open Enrollment-Military Children Exception** (Kristina Roegner) To require a city, exempted village, or local school district to include in its open enrollment policy an exception for military children.

Shane Preston, United State Department of Defense-State Liaison Office, provided written testimony. He wrote that SB208 would **facilitate access of students from military families to open enrollment seats**. Military families move often and housing is often limited. According to the testimony, there are 10,000 children of active-duty parents currently attending school in Ohio, adding that the committee "...has an opportunity to have a highly impactful effect on the educational experiences of military children and families."

Jude Schwalback, Senior education policy analyst with the Reason Foundation, also submitted written testimony. While supporting the bill, Schwalback asked the committee to **consider amending the bill to require all school districts to offer open enrollment seats to students living outside of the school district, if they are available**.

- **Am. HB250 Military Enlistment Diploma Seal** (Jessica Miranda and Tracy Richardson) To revise the Military Enlistment diploma seal. Vice-Chair Sandra O'Brien offered two corrective amendments, which the committee accepted. Senator O'Brien also mentioned that the Department of Education and Workforce (DEW) has asked for more time to work on an additional amendment to the bill. There was no testimony.

Presentations about remediation efforts in Ohio schools

Senator Brenner explained that over the next few weeks **the committee will receive presentations from several school districts and charter schools in Ohio about the status of academic recovery efforts** in Ohio schools and how schools and districts changed practices to respond to the pandemic and enhance student learning.

The purpose of the presentations is **to learn from school and community leaders what worked, what didn't work**, and what kinds of policies and laws are needed to better support schools moving forward.

Margaretta Local Schools, Erie County: Ed Kurt, Superintendent of Margaretta Local Schools in Erie County, was first to present along with Keven Wise, Principal of Margaretta Elementary School and Kevin Johnson Curriculum Director.

He explained that at the early stages of the pandemic he realized that student learning would be compromised by the pandemic, and so the board of education, staff and community partners committed to reorienting instructional practices to improve literacy proficiency by implementing strategies aligned to the science of reading.

He told the committee that, "It's very important to point out here that after more than a year of planning and implementation, **our literacy scores were still a work in progress**. This process takes time, buy-in, understanding, and commitment."

In this school year 64 kindergarten students are reading at or above the proficient benchmark. "We could not have this type of growth without the staff, resources, and ongoing professional development to provide small group intervention and data to guide our instruction/intervention."

According to Superintendent Kurt, **"Without our literacy grant, which is expiring soon, and the availability of the federal ESSER funding, we could not have retrained our teachers and reimagined**

the delivery of education to our students. The challenge for us now is to continue these efforts as those two resource pools begin to expire.”

In response to a question from Senator Brenner about what lawmakers could do to support schools, Superintendent Kurt said that **Superintendents need to be literacy experts; state and federal grants need to continue, because** only 25 school districts received state grants; and “collaborations got them through.”

Mariemont Local Schools, Hamilton County: Steve Estepp, Superintendent for the Mariemont Local School District in Hamilton County, presented to the committee along with Shannon Kromer, Director of Teaching and Learning, and Tricia Buchert, Director of Student Services.

Even before the pandemic Mariemont schools’ strong academic achievement was supported by a system of inputs and outputs along with accountability and high expectations. This system provided the framework to respond successfully to the challenges to instruction, student engagement, and student achievement posed by the pandemic. **The district implemented high dosage tutoring for the neediest students and intensive remedial instruction in literacy and mathematics.**

The district **also focused on mental health issues** to address social and emotion deficiencies that have increased because of the pandemic so that students are mentally, emotionally, and behaviorally ready to learn.

To improve student proficiency in literacy and mathematics, the district implemented the science of reading and instruction in math to accelerate student achievement.

Going forward the district has “tremendous” concerns about our youngest students, who are entering school with behavioral, social and emotional needs. Many have not attended preschool. **The presenters recommend more state support for preschool programs and education for parents to support young learners.**

Senator Sandra O’Brien asked how the school extended learning beyond the school day?

Superintendent Estepp said that he used supplemental contracts, stipends, and creative scheduling. For example, he was able to begin the workday for an arts educator later, so that she could oversee the after-school program.

Senator Brenner asked what could be done to improve student behavior? District Director of Teaching and Learning Shannon Kromer said that parents need more supports to improve parenting skills and the growth in use of electronics by school-age kids needs to be curbed.

Kipp Columbus Schools: Molly Hopkins, Chief of Staff at Kipp Columbus Schools, told the committee that Kipp Columbus, **along with other schools, has experienced an increase in absenteeism. Her school has focused on strategies to support higher attendance, including** providing wrap-around supports for families, including a health clinic through Nationwide Children’s Hospital at the school, and incentives for students.

The school has also implemented instructional strategies to best prepare students for state and local assessments for students in grades K-5 and 6-12.

Ms. Hopkins told Senator Brenner that 52 percent of students were chronically absent. She has seen some improvement after contracting with a private company to transport K-5 students and providing incentives for seniors and juniors to attend school. She also said that **she hired a director of student life to work with parents on attendance.**

Source: **Senate Education Committee meeting** on April 9, 2024 [HERE](#).

Source: The **Ohio Channel, Senate Education Committee meeting** on April 9, 2024 [HERE](#).

House Higher Education Committee

House Higher Education Committee, chaired by Representative Tom Young, met on April 10, 2024 to receive testimony and take action on the bills below.

Before considering the bills, **Chairman Young made a statement regarding implementing the science of reading in teacher preparation programs in Ohio institutions of higher education.**

Apparently, legislators have received a report from institutions of higher education about the status of implementing the science of reading in Ohio's public institutions of higher education.

According to Chairman Young, **he has concerns about institutions of higher education "slow-walking" the implementation** of the science of reading in teacher preparation programs.

He said that the science of reading is a priority for higher education and all students in K-12 classrooms across Ohio, and the legislature is spending millions of dollars to retrain teachers so that students are able to read.

Chairman Young stated that "We will not take a step back and continue to have a large amount of children in Ohio who cannot read. That is hurting them and is impacting the economic vitality of our state."

He went on to say that he and Senator Cirino, chair of the Senate Workforce and Higher Education Committee, **will work with the universities that decide to implement the science of reading. "Those who do not, will not be preparing teachers in Ohio."**

- **HB183 Single-Sex Bathrooms** (Beth Lear and Adam Bird): To enact the Protect All Students Act regarding single-sex bathroom access in primary and secondary schools and institutions of higher education, and to amend the version of section 3314.03 of the Revised Code that is scheduled to take effect January 1, 2025, to continue the changes on and after that date.

Before voting on the bill Chairman Young announced that Vice-chair Gayle Manning **will not be offering an amendment to remove institutions of higher education from the bill.**

Vice-chair Manning and Ranking Member Joe Miller also made comments.

Vice-chair Manning said that she hopes that conversations will continue about **removing institutions of higher education from the bill for the following reasons:**

- Institutions of higher education educate adults and not children

- Universities are like small cities with a number of buildings that would be affected by the requirements in this bill
- HB183 could lead to “frivolous lawsuits” that could raise tuition and endanger federal funding at campuses;
- Students could lose federal scholarships, which means that money that could go to Ohioans would end up in other states.

Ranking member Joe Miller (D-Amherst) said that he is **dismayed once again that the General Assembly is taking away local control from school districts and colleges to make decisions** about equitable and safe environments for all Ohio citizens. He added “I hope that this doesn’t see the floor and doesn’t see the governor’s desk.”

The committee then voted 10 to 5 along party lines to report the bill favorably. The bill now goes to the House Rules and Reference Committee. **The bill does the following:**

- Requires schools/universities to “designate each student restroom, locker room, changing room, or shower room that is accessible by multiple students at the same time, whether located in a school building or located in a facility used by the school for a school-sponsored activity, for the exclusive use by students of the male biological sex only or by students of the female **biological sex only.**”
- Prohibits schools/universities from permitting “a member of the female biological sex to use a student restroom, locker room, changing room, or shower room that has been designated by the school for the exclusive use of the male biological sex,” and vice versa.
- **Prohibits** schools/universities from constructing, **establishing, or maintaining “a multi-occupancy facility that is designated as nongendered, multigendered, or open to all genders.”** The bill does allow for the construction of a family facility, which means a facility with only one shower and one toilet.
- Prohibits schools from permitting “a member of the female biological sex to share overnight accommodations with a member of the male biological sex. No school shall permit a member of the male biological sex to share overnight accommodations with a member of the female biological sex.”
- States that nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit a school/university from establishing a policy providing accommodation such as single-occupancy facilities or controlled use of faculty facilities at the request of a student due to special circumstances.
- **Exempts the following from the bill:**
 - A child under 10 who is being assisted by a parent or guardian,
 - A person with a disability who is being assisted
 - A school employee whose job duties require the employee to enter a restroom, locker room, changing room, or shower room that is designated for a biological sex that is different than the employee’s biological sex, and cases of emergency.

- **HB394 Prohibit Commitment to Certain Beliefs – Colleges** (Holmes): To **prohibit state institutions of higher education from requiring individuals to commit to specific beliefs, affiliations, ideals, or principles.** First hearing, sponsor testimony.

Representative Adam Holmes presented sponsor testimony on House Bill 394, saying that the purpose of the bill is to protect the freedom of speech of the citizens of Ohio by ensuring that Ohio's higher education institutions are "...forums for open expression, new ideas and diverse opinions and experiences."

According to Representative Holmes, "Unfortunately, Ohio's recent political climate has raised concerns that public higher education teachers, staff and students may face negative consequences for expressing certain political perspectives or failing to conform to specific ideological viewpoints. More directly, concern is growing that employment, funding, promotion, certifications, and classroom evaluations in Ohio's public higher education institutions are increasingly tied to demonstrated support for specific ideologies and political opinions."

HB394 does the following:

- Prohibits public higher education institutions from requiring employees, students, or job applicants to support any specific ideologies or political movements.
- Prohibits institutions from using support statements for specific ideologies or political movements as evaluation criteria for employees, students, or job applicants.
- Provides specific protection for general discussion of political movements, ideologies, and social action inside the classroom.
- Provides specific protection for free speech rights for public higher education employees, students and job applicants.
- Provides direct public access to all higher education policy and instructional materials concerning political movements, ideology, or social action.

Representative Holmes concluded by saying, "Support of this bill will help us all ensure our public higher education institutions remain protected speech environments where together we can build stronger students, stronger communities, and a stronger Ohio."

Following his presentation **Representative Holmes answered questions from the committee.**

Representative Beth Listen said that she was confused. **She noted that the committee had just passed a bill that requires employees and faculty in universities to believe that gender is defined by what is written on a birth certificate, ignoring how people want to be known, and requires employees and faculty to enforce this belief that regulates how adults use the bathroom. She noted that, what we just approved is the opposite of this bill. How do these two bills work?**

Representative Holmes said that HB394 does not support compelling or coercing someone to do something. He added that he is not an expert on HB183, but someone is going to be coerced or compelled to do something. **It would seem to him that the bills are inconsistent.**

Representative Gail Pavliga **asked about how the bill would be implemented?** Representative Holmes said that the bill relies on the mechanisms already in place in institutions of higher education to implement

their mission statements and priorities. **There is no specific enforcement policy in the bill.** It will be left up to the universities.

In response to another question from Representative Pavliga, **Representative Holmes said that the bill is based on almost two years of research and language from the 1967 Kalven Principles from the University of Chicago, the 1974/1999 Stanford Academic Freedom Declaration, the 2022 Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) Statement on Freedom of Expression and Academic Freedom, and the mission statements of three universities.**

Representative Phil Robinson asked about applying the bill not only to public schools, but also to private institutions? Representative Holmes said that's not a consideration. **Private universities should operate as they see fit.**

Representative Casey Weinstein **asked if there are specific examples of institutions of higher education coercing faculty or students to support specific ideologies?** Representative Holmes said that they do have examples and through the legislative process individuals will be coming here on their own to testify. He has also been working with institutions of higher education on the purpose of the bill, which some support.

Representative Josh Williams **suggested the bill is in conflict with SB83 (Cirino), regarding what the institutions can include or not in their missions or values.** Representative Holmes said HB394 is more "concise and tailored" than SB83. This is just another mechanism.

Source: **House Higher Education Committee** meeting on April 10, 2024 [HERE](#).

Source: The **Ohio Channel**, **House Higher Education Committee meeting** on April 10, 2024 [HERE](#).

This week at the Statehouse

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 2024

The Senate Education Committee, chaired by Senator Andy Brenner, will meet on Wednesday, April 17, 2024 at 2:00 PM in the South Hearing Room. The committee will **receive testimony on the following bills:**

- **HB250 Military Enlistment Diploma Seal** (Jessica Miranda and Tracy Richardson): To revise the Military Enlistment diploma seal. Fourth hearing, all testimony.
- **SB112 Ohio Childhood Safety Act** (Michael Rulli): To require school buildings to comply with national life safety standards and to name this act the Ohio Childhood Safety Act. Third hearing, all testimony.
- **SB205 School Instruction-Harm of Substances** (Terry Johnson): With regard to instruction in the harmful effects of legal restrictions against drug abuse, alcoholic beverages, marijuana, and tobacco in schools. Third hearing, all testimony
- **SB208 Open Enrollment-Military Children Exception** (Kristina Roegner): To require a city, exempted village, or local school district to include in its open enrollment policy an exception for military children. Third hearing, all testimony

- **HB147 Teacher Licensure Revocation** (Sarah Fowler Arthur and Adam Miller): Regarding teacher licensure revocation, teacher hiring practices, and conduct unbecoming to the teaching profession. Third hearing, all testimony.

Source: **Senate Education Committee meeting** on April 17, 2024 [HERE](#).

Source: The **Ohio Channel, Senate Education Committee meeting** on April 17, 2024 [HERE](#).