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Bill Analysis

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SUMMARY

State Board of Education

- Revises the membership of the State Board of Education to consist of seven appointed members.
- Requires the State Board to add additional grade levels to certain alternative resident educator license holders' licenses to authorize the educator to provide instruction at any grade from pre-kindergarten to 12 or combination of grades as assigned by the educator's employing school district based on local staffing needs.
- Requires the State Board to automatically revoke or deny the renewal of any certificate, license, permit, or registration it has issued to an individual who pleads guilty to, is found guilty of, or is convicted of domestic violence, strangulation, or grooming.
- Adds strangulation, grooming, and prostitution to the list of offenses that disqualify a person from employment in a public school, chartered nonpublic school, or educational service center (ESC).

Department of Education and Workforce

- Revises or eliminates a series of programs, requirements, and provisions related to the Department of Education and Workforce and public and chartered nonpublic schools.
- Revises the performance measures used to calculate performance ratings for the state report card's College, Career, Workforce, and Military Readiness and Graduation components.

* This analysis was prepared before the report of the Senate Education Committee appeared in the Senate Journal. Note that the legislative history may be incomplete.

Districts and schools

- Prohibits the removal of member of a school district board of education or ESC governing board for absence without a sufficient reason if the reason is that the person is an active or reserve member of the U.S. armed forces or the Ohio National Guard and is deployed outside the territory of the district or ESC.
- Adds community schools and STEM schools to the types of schools that may request Department approval to establish an innovative education pilot program.
- Revises the timelines under which a school district board of education or educational service center governing board must (1) vote on whether to declare a board member's reason for a 90-day absence is insufficient and (2) fill the vacancy of an elected board member.
- Permits any student attending an internet- or computer-based community school (e-school) to complete state assessments remotely in an online format with a remote proctor, if specified conditions are met.
- Revises the automatic closure criteria for community schools.

Other

- Allows a 14- or 15-year-old to be employed between 7:00 p.m. and 9:00 p.m. any night preceding a day school is not in session if the minor has approval to do so from a parent or legal guardian.
- Requires a minor who wishes to receive an age and schooling certificate (commonly referred to as a "work permit") to submit a minor work hour notification form that is signed by the child's parent or legal guardian.
- Allows a juvenile court to maintain school-year jurisdiction over a child that is adjudicated an unruly child for being a habitual truant for purposes of monitoring the child's attendance.
- Modifies the offense of contributing to the unruliness or delinquency of a child so that any person who acts in a way that contributes to a child being a habitual truant is guilty of the offense.
- Eliminates obsolete provisions regarding the state report card and state assessments.

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DETAILED ANALYSIS

State Board of Education

Membership

The bill revises the membership of the State Board of Education to consist of seven appointed members, instead of five as under current law. Each member appointed to an office

that is vacant as of January 1, 2027, must be appointed by that date and have a term of office beginning on that date.[1]

The bill requires at least one State Board member to have experience as a representative for, instead of representing on the board as under current law, a rural, suburban, and urban school district, a community school, and a chartered nonpublic school.[2]

Alternative resident educator license

The bill requires the State Board to add additional grade levels to an alternative resident educator license holder's license to authorize the educator to provide instruction at any grade from pre-kindergarten to 12 or combination of grades as assigned by the educator's employing school district based on local staffing needs if:

1. The employing district informs the State Board that due to local staffing needs, the district plans to assign the educator to a grade level outside of the educator's current license;
2. The educator is teaching a subject aligned with the educator's bachelor or graduate degree, professional experience, or demonstrated subject content competency through a passed subject content exam;
3. The educator has the knowledge, skills, and professional capacity necessary to teach students at the assigned grade level; and
4. The educator completes any required pedagogical training prescribed by the State Board of Education for alternative educator license holders.

The bill supersedes any conflicting grade band licensure restrictions for alternative resident educator licenses in the Revised Code or administrative rule for such teachers and declares that the employing district's assignment decision satisfies grade band licensure requirements otherwise established in statute or rule.[3]

License revocation and employment disqualification for certain offenders

The bill requires the State Board to automatically revoke or deny the renewal of any certificate, license, permit, or registration it has issued to an individual who pleads guilty to, is found guilty of, or is convicted of domestic violence, strangulation, or grooming.[4]

The bill also adds strangulation, grooming, and prostitution to the list of offenses that disqualify an individual from employment in a public school, chartered nonpublic school, or

[1] R.C. 3301.01 and 3301.02.

[2] R.C. 3301.03.

[3] R.C. 3319.265.

[4] R.C. 3319.31(C). See also R.C. 2919.25, not in the bill.

educational service center (ESC). However, the bill exempts an individual who was coerced into committing a prostitution violation.[5]

Department of Education and Workforce

State report card

The bill modifies how the Department of Education and Workforce must determine performance ratings for the state report card's College, Career, Workforce, and Military Readiness (CCWMR) and Graduation components.

For additional information on state report card ratings, see the Guide to 2024-2025 Ohio School Report Cards (PDF), which is accessible on the Department's report card resources page: education.ohio.gov/Topics/Data/Report-Card-Resources.

CCWMR component

Under continuing law, the state report card's CCWMR component's performance rating is based on the post-secondary readiness measure. That measure is the percentage of students in a school district's or school's four-year adjusted graduation cohort who demonstrate readiness by meeting at least one of several different conditions.

Under one of those conditions, a student demonstrates readiness by attaining a remediation-free score on a nationally standardized assessment (ACT or SAT). The bill modifies this option by requiring a student to attain both:

1. A remediation-free score in English Language Arts on a nationally standardized assessment or a score of accomplished or advanced on the English Language Arts II end-of-course exam; and
2. A remediation-free score in math on a nationally standardized assessment or a score of accomplished or advanced on the Algebra I and Geometry end-of-course exams.[6]

Under another one of those conditions, a student demonstrates readiness by earning 12 college credits through an advanced standing program, such as the College Credit Plus Program. The bill permits a student to also earn college credit toward that goal through AP or IB exams. The bill equates a score of three or better on an AP exam or a score of four or more on an IB exam as three college credits.[7]

Graduation component

The bill also revises the performance measures that the Department uses to determine performance ratings for the state report card's Graduation component. Specifically, the bill replaces the four-year and five-year adjusted cohort graduation rates as performance measures with new four-year and five-year adjusted cohort graduation measures.

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[5] R.C. 3319.39.

[6] R.C. 3302.03(A)(10)(a).

[7] R.C. 3302.03(A)(10)(c).

The Department must calculate the new four-year and five-year adjusted cohort graduation measures in the same manner as the four-year and five-year adjusted cohort graduation rates, respectively, except that both measures must include as "graduates" any students with an individualized education program (IEP) who have satisfied the conditions for a high school diploma but opted not to receive a diploma when the conditions were met, but will receive a diploma prior to the student's 22nd birthday, and are still receiving services. Under the bill, instead of serving as performance measures, a district's or school's four-year and five-year adjusted cohort graduation rates become report-only data on the state report card.[8]

EMIS guidelines

The bill modifies which Education Management Information System (EMIS) instructional documents are subject to the public review and comment procedure established under continuing law. Specifically, the bill subjects the Department's EMIS manual to that procedure. That manual contains the uniform and consistent instructions for reporting the student, staff, and financial information to be collected and includes data-element definitions, procedures, and requirements for the submission, review, validation, and correction of data. Under current law, *any* Department-issued guidance on student, staff, and financial information to be collected and reported, and any guidelines necessary to implement EMIS, is subject to that procedure.

Additionally, the bill expressly exempts the Department from using the public review and comment procedure when it:

- Issues any supplemental documents designed to assist school districts and schools in understanding and using EMIS or the EMIS manual;
- Creates or updates the EMIS manual to implement a newly enacted state or federal law that takes effect within 90 days after the date of the new law's enactment; and
- Removes data items from the EMIS manual to reduce the reporting burden on districts and schools.[9]

DPIA reporting

The bill eliminates the requirement that public schools annually report to the Department a description of their initiatives funded by disadvantaged pupil impact aid (DPIA). It also eliminates the requirement that the Department issue a report with that information to the General Assembly by December 1 of each odd-numbered year.

Instead, the bill requires the Department to develop a uniform mechanism for each public school to annually report its total DPIA funding and the expenditure of that funding. The Department must, by October 31 of each year, publish that expenditure data on its website.[10]

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[8] R.C. 3302.03(A)(5) and (6); conforming changes in R.C. 3302.151(D)(2).

[9] R.C. 3301.0730(A)(2) and (E).

[10] R.C. 3317.25(D).

Innovative education programs

The bill permits community and STEM schools to request approval from the Department to establish an innovative education pilot program. It also adds the implementation of the Science of Reading, including regarding curriculum and teacher training, to the list of requirements from which a district, ESC, or school may not be exempted. Continuing law permits a school district, ESC, or chartered nonpublic school to request approval from the Department to establish an innovative education pilot program that exempts the district, ESC, or school from specified requirements established in state statute or rule. However, the law also identifies certain requirements from which a district, ESC, or school may not be exempted, such as providing special education services.[11]

The bill also requires the Department to promote innovative educational programs designed to increase student achievement and engagement, improve student wellness, and prepare students for the workforce and post-secondary education. The Department must:

1. Provide technical assistance and support to districts and schools in designing and implementing innovative ideas for education;
2. Publicize model projects of educational innovation, including projects that use artificial intelligence in instruction; and
3. Promote the availability of waivers from education laws and rules to implement innovative educational programs.[12]

Science of reading training for licensed educators

The bill requires the Department to develop a list of approved training courses in the Science of Reading that are more rigorous than the Department's refresher competency-based training course and permits licensed educators to take the more rigorous course instead of the refresher course.[13]

Districts and schools

Required postings

The bill permits a district to post the following notices on its website instead of physically doing so in its schools:

- The student code of conduct (applies to community schools and STEM schools as well);[14]

[11] R.C. 3302.07(A). Also see R.C. 3313.6028.

[12] R.C. 3302.07(D).

[13] R.C. 3319.2310.

[14] R.C. 3313.661(A).

- If the district adopts one, its policy requiring parents of a student suspended, expelled, truant, or habitually truant to attend an education or training program;[15]
- If the district adopts one, its policy authorizing the district superintendent, other district administrative personnel, or personnel employed by the district to direct, supervise, or coach a pupil activity program to prohibit a student from participating in any or all extracurricular activities;[16]
- If the district adopts one, its policy prohibiting students from carrying an electronic communications device in any school building or on any school grounds or premises of the district;[17]
- If the district adopts one, its policy regarding the suspension of a student's school bus riding privileges.[18]

City civil service commission exemption

The bill permits a city school district and a city to enter a written agreement that exempts the district, in whole or in part, from the jurisdiction of the city's civil service commission.[19]

Education records commission

The bill permits the members of a school district's or ESC's education records commission to appoint designees to serve in their place. Under continuing law, the members of an education records commission are the district's board of education president, treasurer, and superintendent.[20]

Board of education

Absence from meetings due to deployment

The bill prohibits the removal of a member of a school district board of education or ESC governing board for absence without a sufficient reason if the reason is that the person is an active or reserve member of the U.S. armed forces or the Ohio National Guard and is deployed outside the territory of the district or ESC.

Vacancies

The bill revises the period within which a school district board of education or ESC governing board must vote on whether to declare a board member's reason for a 90-day absence as insufficient, an affirmative vote on which causes a vacancy in the board member's office. The

[15] R.C. 3313.663.

[16] R.C. 3313.664.

[17] R.C. 3313.753(B).

[18] R.C. 3327.014.

[19] R.C. 124.011(D).

[20] R.C. 149.41.

board must vote within 45 days after such absence, instead of not less than 30 days after, as under current law.

Additionally, the bill requires a board to fill a vacancy by an elected board member at any regular or special meeting held within 45 days of the vacancy. Current law requires the vacancy be filled at the next meeting that occurs no earlier than 10 days after the vacancy.

Finally, the bill also relocates in the Revised Code the requirement that a county's probate court act as the board to fill the vacancy of an elected board member if the board fails to do so within 45 days of the vacancy occurring. [21]

School district of attendance

The bill entitles a child whose parents have never been married to attend the school district in which the child's residential parent and legal custodian resides.[22]

Remote administration of state assessments

The bill permits any student attending an internet- or computer-based community school (commonly known as an e-school) to complete state assessments, including achievement assessments and end-of-course exams,[23] remotely in an online format with a remote proctor if:

1. The student takes the assessment using a device in which the student will be monitored by the assessment proctor through video and audio for the duration of the assessment administration;
2. The assessment proctor actively monitors each student completing a remote assessment and is available to respond to student questions and troubleshoot issues;
3. The school maintains a ratio of eleven to one, or less, for students taking an assessment to an assessment proctor;
4. Each teacher or school personnel assigned to proctor a remote assessment completes a remote proctoring certification course;
5. Each teacher, assessment proctor, or other school staff of each participating school understands the technical requirements and is familiar with the remote testing features prior to the remote administration of assessments;
6. The school does the following for parents and students prior to administering assessments:
    a. Ensures that all testing equipment functions correctly;
    b. Provides training and support, including an opportunity to gain experience with remote testing features; and

[21] R.C. 3313.11 and 3313.85, repealed.

[22] R.C. 3313.64.

[23] See R.C. 3301.079, 3301.0710, 3301.0712, and 3301.0715, not in the bill.

c. Communicates test security provisions and procedures.[24]

The bill requires an e-school and a student's parent or guardian to determine whether a student will take state assessments remotely.[25] Each e-school that uses remote proctoring for state assessments must provide parents with information regarding available testing and proctoring options for enrolled students.

Within two weeks of a student's initial enrollment in the e-school, the school must conduct a meeting or consultation with the student's parent or guardian, which may occur in person, by telephone, or through electronic communication, including e-mail or other digital means, to discuss the available testing administration and proctoring options for the student.

During the meeting or consultation, the e-school must inform the student's parent or guardian of the school's preferred method of administration and proctoring of state assessments and any available alternative options. The bill permits a parent or guardian to elect an alternative option and requires the school to accommodate that election to the extent practicable, taking into consideration the student's educational needs and the feasibility of available testing options. If a student's parent or guardian does not respond to the school's reasonable attempts to conduct the meeting or consultation within two weeks of the student's enrollment, the bill permits the school to proceed with the school's preferred method of administration and proctoring of state assessments.

However, if a student has an individualized education program (IEP) that includes in-person administration and proctoring of state assessments, the school must provide in-person testing for that student. The bill further clarifies that none of the provisions regarding remote proctoring may be construed to permit a school to use a testing administration method for state assessments that conflicts with the services included in a student's IEP.[26]

The bill revises the current law requirement that an e-school provide students with access to a testing location within a 50-mile radius of the student's residence at which to complete assessments. Instead, the bill only requires an e-school to do so if in-person testing administration is determined to be the appropriate option for a student.

The bill requires an e-school to annually review the testing administration method for each student with the student's parent or guardian and permits the school to revise the testing administration method used if the school and parent agree that a different proctoring method better serves the student's needs. The bill prohibits an e-school from revising a student's testing administration method without parental approval.[27]

[24] R.C. 3314.25.

[25] R.C. 3314.25(A) to (D), repealed and reenacted.

[26] R.C. 3314.252(A), (B), and (E).

[27] R.C. 3314.252(C) and (D).

Finally, the bill requires the Department to publish a report by September 15 of each year that analyzes the results of assessments that were remotely administered and proctored in the prior school year to identify whether there were any signs of cheating or any anomalous results.[28]

Community school closure

The bill revises the closure criteria for community schools that do not offer a grade level above the third grade. Instead of applying to a community school that does not offer a grade level higher than three as under current law, the bill applies the criteria to a school that offers at least grade three, and no grade higher. The bill also changes the closure criteria for those schools to a ranking in the lowest 5% of public schools for the three most recent consecutive school years according to performance index score, instead of receiving either one star in early literacy or two stars in overall performance on the state report card for the three most recent consecutive school years, as under current law.

Beginning with the 2026-2027 school year, the bill replaces the automatic closure criteria for a community school offering any of grades 4-12, through a phase-out. Under the new criteria, a community school must close if, for a school year, the school receives (1) a ranking in the lowest 5% of public schools according to performance index score, excluding community schools exempt from closure and schools that receive a proxy score developed by the Department of Education and Workforce, and (2) a ranking in the lowest 60% of public schools according to the value-added progress dimension gain index, excluding community schools exempt from closure.

The bill phases in the new criteria for a school offering any of grades 4-12 as follows:

1. In the 2026-2027 school year, a school is subject to closure if, for each of the 2023-2024, 2024-2025, and 2025-2026 school years, the school met the old criteria and, for the 2025-2026 school year, met the new criteria;
2. In the 2027-2028 school year, a school is subject to closure if, for the 2024-2025 school year, the school met the old criteria and, for each of the 2025-2026 and 2026-2027 school years, met the new criteria; and
3. In the 2028-2029 school year, and any school year thereafter, a school is subject to closure if it met the new criteria for each of the prior three consecutive school years.[29]

Other

Early Childhood Education Grant Program

The bill requires an early learning and development program, in consultation with the county department of job and family services, to determine if a preschool-aged child is eligible to participate in the Early Childhood Education (ECE) Grant Program. Current law requires just the county department to determine a child's eligibility. The bill also expressly permits the family

[28] R.C. 3314.25(D).

[29] R.C. 3314.35.

of an eligible child to elect to use the Early Childhood Education Grant Program instead of another source of state funding for childcare.

The bill adds two grounds for which a child whose family income exceeds 200% FPL is eligible to participate in the ECE Program:

1. The child has exited Ohio's early intervention services program; and
2. The child is a Medicaid recipient or part of a household or assistance group that receives SNAP benefits or participates in Ohio Works First (TANF cash assistance).

The bill requires an early learning and development program that utilized EMIS to track a child's attendance for the Early Childhood Education Grant Program prior to the bill's effective date to continue to use that system for attendance.

The bill requires that funds, other than those used for program support and assistance, be targeted for high-need areas and used to provide early learning and development services and that any remaining funds be used to allow more children to participate in the program or support program expansion, improvement, innovation, or new pilot programs.

Work hours for certain minors and notification form

Hours of work for 14- and 15-year-olds

The bill allows a 14- or 15-year-old to be employed between 7:00 p.m. and 9:00 p.m. on any night preceding a day that school is not in session if the minor has approval to do so from the minor's parent or legal guardian.

Continuing law allows a 14- or 15-year-old to work between 7:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m. between June 1 and September 1 or during any school holiday of five school days or more. However, current law generally prohibits a 14- or 15-year-old from being employed after 7:00 p.m. at any other time of the year. The bill retains this prohibition, but allows for the exception to work until 9:00 p.m. with permission as discussed above.[30]

Under continuing law, the penalty for a violation related to the hours of work for 14- or 15-year-olds is a minor misdemeanor on a first offense and a third degree misdemeanor on each subsequent offense.[31]

The bill does not change the limitation on hours of work for minors under age 16 who engage in door-to-door sales activity. Under continuing law, a minor under age 16 cannot work in any door-to-door sales activity before 7:00 a.m. or after 7:00 p.m.[32]

[30] R.C. 4109.07.

[31] R.C. 4109.99, not in the bill.

[32] R.C. 4109.21, not in the bill.

Interaction with federal law

The federal Fair Labor Standards Act[33] (FLSA) generally prohibits a 14- or 15-year-old from working past 7:00 p.m. except during summer. However, a 14- or 15-year-old may work until 9:00 p.m. between June 1 and Labor Day.[34]

If an employer is subject to both the FLSA and a state law, whichever law is more protective of the minor prevails.[35] Thus, if an employer is subject to both the FLSA and Ohio's Minor Labor Law as amended by the bill, it appears that the more protective FLSA would prevail regarding a 14- or 15-year-old working past 7:00 p.m. during the school year.

Continuing law applicable to other minors

Continuing law generally prohibits any person under 14 years of age from being employed.[36] The work hours for a 16- or 17-year-old who must attend school is limited to between 7:00 a.m. and, on a night that precedes a school day, 11:00 p.m. However, the 16- or 17-year-old may begin work after 6:00 a.m. if the minor did not work after 8:00 p.m. the previous night.[37]

Work hour notification form

The bill requires a minor who wishes to receive an age and schooling certificate (commonly referred to as a "work permit") to submit a minor work hour notification form that is signed by the child's parent or legal guardian. The Director of Commerce must create, and make available to the public, a minor work hour notification form that provides notice of the hours a minor may work under Ohio law. By signing the form, the parent or guardian acknowledges that the parent or guardian has received notice of the information on the form.[38] This provision was also enacted in S.B. 50 of the 136th General Assembly. On December 3, 2025, the Governor vetoed S.B. 50 in its entirety.

Continuing law work permit requirement

With certain exceptions, a minor in Ohio who is of compulsory school age[39] may not be employed by any employer unless the minor presents to the employer a proper work permit.[40] The permit may be issued only by the superintendent of the school district in which the minor

[33] 29 United States Code (U.S.C.) 201 *et seq.*

[34] 29 Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.) 570.35.

[35] 29 U.S.C. 218.

[36] 29 U.S.C. 203(l), 29 C.F.R. 570.119, and R.C. 3331.12 and 4109.05, not in the bill.

[37] R.C. 4109.07, by reference to R.C. Chapter 3321.

[38] R.C. 3331.02.

[39] A child between ages six and 18 is considered to be of compulsory school age (R.C. 3321.01, not in the bill).

[40] R.C. 4109.02(A), not in the bill.

resides or by the chief administrative officer of a nonpublic or community school at which the minor is a student.[41]

Exceptions

A minor who is 16 or 17 years old may work during summer vacation without a work permit in nonagricultural and nonhazardous employment or in other employment not prohibited to minors of that age. Ohio's work permit requirement also contains numerous exceptions for specific industries for which minor labor is common, including lawn mowing, snow shoveling, or newspaper delivery, or work on a family farm. Additionally, a minor does not have to obtain a work permit if the minor has received a high school diploma or a certificate of attendance from an accredited secondary school or a certificate of high school equivalence. Additional exceptions also may apply.[42]

Prenatal-to-five Early Childhood to Post-Secondary Regional Partnerships Program

The bill removes the specific number of JobsOhio regions mentioned in the law regarding the Prenatal-to-five Early Childhood to Post-Secondary Regional Partnerships Program.[43]

Truancy

Contributing to unruliness or delinquency

The bill modifies the offense of "contributing to the unruliness or delinquency of a child" so that any person who acts in a way that contributes to a child being a habitual truant is guilty of the offense. Under current law, an adjudication of a child as a delinquent child based on a violation of a court order adjudicating the child as unruly is a necessary element of the violation. No adjudication of a child as being unruly or delinquent is necessary for a conviction under the bill.[44]

Habitual truant – juvenile court jurisdiction

If a child is adjudicated an unruly child for being a habitual truant, the bill allows the juvenile court issuing the adjudication to maintain jurisdiction over the child during the subsequent school year for purposes of monitoring the child's attendance.

Under continuing law, the court that adjudicates a child as an unruly child for being a habitual truant may require the child to participate in an academic program or community service program, may require the child to participate in a drug abuse or alcohol abuse counseling program, may require that the child receive appropriate medical or psychological treatment or counseling, and may order the board of education of the child's school district or the governing board of the educational service center in the child's school district to require the child to attend

[41] R.C. 3331.01, not in the bill.

[42] R.C. 4109.02 and 4109.06, not in the bill.

[43] R.C. 3301.85.

[44] R.C. 2919.24(B)(3) and (C).

an alternative school if an alternative school has been established pursuant to Ohio law in the school district in which the child is entitled to attend school.[45]

Eliminated programs or requirements

The table below lists a series of programs, requirements, and other provisions related to public and chartered nonpublic schools and the Department of Education and Workforce that the bill eliminates.

[45] R.C. 2151.354(C) with conforming change in R.C. 2152.19.

Eliminated programs and requirements

Topic	Summary	Sections
School districts of innovation	Eliminates all laws regarding school district of innovation designations.	R.C. 3302.06, 3302.061, 3302.062, 3302.063, 3302.064, 3302.065, 3302.066, 3302.067, and 3302.068. all repealed.
Diabetes reporting	Eliminates annual reporting requirements for public and chartered nonpublic schools and the Department regarding students with diabetes.	R.C. 3313.7112(K).
School district report on investment of interim moneys to the Department	Eliminates the requirement for the district treasurer to annually report to the Department and the Auditor of State on the investment of interim moneys. Maintains reporting requirements to the board of education.	R.C. 135.142(C).
Department's physical education coordinator	Eliminates the requirement that the Department employ a full-time physical education coordinator.	R.C. 3301.079.
Department's ranking on school performance growth	Eliminates the requirement that the Department annually rank public schools by student performance growth using the value-added progress dimension or other related measures.	R.C. 3302.21(A)(2).
Preliminary state report card data	Eliminates the requirement that the Department annually submit preliminary state report card data for overall academic performance and for each separate performance measure for each public school.	R.C. 3302.03, 3314.017(F), and 3314.354, repealed; conforming changes in R.C. 3314.016(E) and 3314.351(F).
Compliance with state mandates annual report	Eliminates the requirement that school districts annually submit a report to the Department indicating their compliance with various state mandates.	R.C. 3301.68, repealed; conforming change in R.C. 3313.814.

Topic	Summary	Sections
Physical education and BMI reporting on report cards	Eliminates the requirement for the Department to include in each district and school report card a report on students' success in meeting state physical education benchmarks; compliance with federal Women, Infant, and Children (WIC) health and nutrition policies; and participation in a physical activity pilot program.	R.C. 3302.032, repealed.
Columbus Pilot Program	Eliminates the Columbus Pilot Program, under which parents may petition the board of education to restructure a poorly performing school.	R.C. 3302.042, repealed; conforming changes in R.C. 3302.12(C), 3302.14, and 3302.17.
Tutor Ohio Kids Program	Eliminates the tutoring and remedial education program (commonly called the Tutor Ohio Kids Program), under which participating ESCs provided tutoring and remedial education services to students in participating public and chartered nonpublic schools.	R.C. 3301.28. repealed; conforming changes in R.C. 3301.111, 3307.01, 3309.01, 3309.011, and 3313.7118.
Annual report to reduce academic remediation and developmental courses at state institutions	Eliminates the requirement that the Chancellor of Higher Education and the Department annually report recommended policies and strategies to reduce the need for academic remediation and developmental courses at state institutions of higher education.	R.C. 3345.061(H).
Annual report on the Department's activities and education in the state	Eliminates the requirement that the Department prepare an annual report on its activities and the status, problems, and needs of education in the state.	R.C. 3301.12(A)(4).
College-preparatory boarding schools	Eliminates college-preparatory boarding schools, of which none exist in the state. Eliminates all related provisions regarding	Chapter 3328. repealed; conforming changes in numerous sections.

Topic	Summary	Sections
	college-preparatory boarding schools.	
Annual report on schools	Eliminates the requirement that the Director of Education and Workforce submit an annual report on the status, needs, and major problems of Ohio's public schools to the Governor and the General Assembly.	R.C. 3301.07(F); conforming change in R.C. 3301.133.

Obsolete provisions

The bill eliminates various obsolete provisions regarding the state report card and state assessments and makes conforming changes. The table below summarizes those changes.

Elimination of obsolete provisions

Topic	Summary	Sections
State report cards	▪ Eliminates obsolete law that prescribes the state report card for the 2012-2013 through 2020-2021 school years. ▪ Eliminates provisions of law contingent on letter grades assigned under the former state report card. ▪ Eliminates the March 31, 2022, deadline for the Department of Education and Workforce to adopt rules to implement the current state report card. ▪ Eliminates a safe harbor that prohibited the Department from assigning an overall letter grade under the state report card to a school district or building for the 2014-2015 through 2016-2017 school years. ▪ Eliminates an obsolete provision that maintained the College, Career, Workforce, and Military Readiness component	R.C. 3302.03, 3302.02, and 3302.05; R.C. 3302.036, repealed; conforming changes in R.C. 3301.0714, 3301.0715, 3301.52, 3302.01, 3302.021, 3302.036, 3302.04, 3302.10, 3302.12, 3302.13, 3302.151, 3302.21, 3311.242, 3311.741, 3311.80, 3313.6028, 3313.6113, 3314.02, 3314.034, 3314.353, 3333.041, and 3333.048.

Topic	Summary	Sections
	as report-only data if the Joint Committee on Agency Rule Review (JCARR) disapproved the Department's method to assign a performance rating to it. JCARR approved the method for state report cards for the 2024-2025 school year.	
Ohio Graduation Test	▪ Eliminates obsolete law related to the establishment and administration of the Ohio Graduation Tests (OGTs). ▪ Eliminates obsolete provisions of law related to the use of the OGTS to meet high school graduation requirements and receive a diploma. ▪ Eliminates obsolete law related to the phase-in of the end-of-course exams that replaced the OGTs.	R.C. 3301.0710, 3301.0711, 3301.0712, 3313.61, 3313.611, and 3313.612, 3313.614, 3313.615, repealed, 3314.017, 3325.08, and 3328.25; conforming changes in R.C. 3301.079, 3301.0716, 3301.16, 3302.01, 3302.03, 3310.03, 3310.14, 3310.522, 3313.603, 3313.6110, 3314.017, and 3326.11.
End-of-course exams	▪ Eliminates an exemption from end-of-course exams for students who earned high school credit prior to July 1, 2015. ▪ Eliminates a provision that permitted the class of 2018 to take either the physical science or biology end-of-course exam.	R.C. 3301.0712; conforming changes in R.C. 3313.61, 3313.618, and 3313.902.
Challenged school districts	▪ Eliminates an obsolete definition of "challenged school district," which under prior law was used to determine where a start-up community school could be established.	R.C. 3314.02; conforming changes in 3314.031, 3314.353, and 3314.362.
School districts incurring debt from	▪ Eliminates obsolete provisions that (1) required school districts, under certain circumstances, to borrow money from commercial	R.C. 3313.483, 3313.484, 3313.487, 3313.488, 3313.489, and 3313.4810; conforming changes in R.C. 133.06, 135.143, 3301.0714, 3315.42, 3316.03, 3316.04, 3316.041, 3316.06, 3316.14,

Topic	Summary	Sections
commercial lenders	lenders to cover an operating deficit that would prevent the district from remaining open for all of the days in its school calendar, (2) prohibited the approval of such loans after March 1, 1998, and (3) required the Department of Education and Workforce to pay a subsidy to help offset the cost of interest for such loans.	3317.023, 3317.18, 5705.212, and 5705.213.

HISTORY

Action	Date
Introduced	09-17-25
Reported, H. Education	11-18-25
Passed House (87-0)	11-19-25
Reported, S. Education	---

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