Question	Answer
1. Board Name	Historical Boilers Licensing Board
2. Point of Contact	Abby Schafer, Legislative Director
3. Describe the board's primary purpose, goals and objectives, and licenses issued.	The historical boilers licensing board (the “Board”) was initially established when section 4104.33 of the Revised Code first went into effect on October 24, 2002. The Board was thereafter abolished on April 12, 2021, by House Bill 442 of the 133rd General Assembly when section 4104.33 was rescinded. Roughly five months later, the Board was reestablished, effective September 30, 2021, by House Bill 110 of the 134th General Assembly when section 4104.33 was reenacted. The primary purpose of the Board is to verify that individuals operating historical boilers in places open to the public have sufficient education, training, and experience to ensure that such boilers are operated safely and properly, thereby promoting the health, safety, and welfare of the public. Additionally, the Board adopts rules concerning inspection, operation, repair and maintenance of historical boilers. The Board also has the goal of promoting educational opportunities for those interested in historical boilers as well as sharing information with those in the industry regarding how best to maintain, operate, and repair such boilers.
4. Describe the board’s annual workload. How many staff are employed?	The Board’s workload includes adoption of rules governing the criteria for inspection and operation of historical boilers; licensing of historical boiler operators; and, with the assistance of the Division of Industrial Compliance, inspection of historical boilers. In accordance with section 4104.33 of the Ohio Revised Code, the historical boilers licensing board does not possess its own staff. Instead, the “superintendent of industrial compliance shall furnish office space, staff, and supplies to the board as the superintendent determines are necessary for the board to carry out its official duties under sections 4104.33 to 4104.37 of the Revised Code.” The Division allocates 6 administrative staff members (approximately 40 total hours per year in total) to support the operation of the Board. In addition, several boiler inspectors perform inspections of historical boilers that are intended to be operated in a public place.
5. How many new licenses does the board issue annually? How many renewed licenses are issued annually? How much does a new license cost? How much does a renewal cost?	The Board has issued a total of 722 licenses to operate historical boilers. On average the Board issues between 10-20 new licenses per year. The cost of a license is $50.00. The license does not expire, and is therefore, valid unless revoked, so there are no renewal costs.
6. In the past 5 years, has there been any consideration to lower the licensure cost?	The final amendments to the legislation reintroducing the Board were made in 2023. In the preceding two years the fees associated with the Board were analyzed, and the one-time/lifetime fee of 50 dollars was deemed appropriate.

7. How much revenue is procured from the licensure fees? What does this revenue fund?	Less than 1000 dollars per year is generated from this license. The money is used to offset the administrative costs incurred by the Division on behalf of the Board and compensate members for actual expenses associated with the travel to quarterly meetings.
8. Are there any federal regulations, or regulations required to be met outside of the existing licensure requirements that have to be complied with? Does federal law require the board to be renewed in some form?	No.
9. Does the board issue an examination prior to licensure? Does the board issue continuing education courses? If so, how often is continuing education necessary? If the examination or continuing education requirements are done outside the board then what determines the selection of an outside organization to host it?	The Board administers an examination to test the applicant's knowledge on a variety of subjects relating to boiler operation and safety including steam boilers, boiler construction, boiler types and components, statutory and administrative rules, firing procedures, and safe operation to prevent injury or damage. The Board does not offer, nor does it require, the periodic completion of continuing education.
10. How many other states regulate the occupation or occupations under the board's jurisdiction? Is a license required to engage in that occupation or those occupations in other states?	The Board is aware of at least one other state that licenses historical boiler operators, that being Minnesota. The Board has entered into a reciprocity agreement with the State of Minnesota, whereby each state recognizes the other's licensing of historical boiler operators. The licensing and renewal requirements in Minnesota are substantially equivalent to those in Ohio. As far as the Board is aware, the amount of regulation exercised by the Board is comparable to the amount of regulation of the occupation in other states that require a historical boiler license.
11. Has the operation of the board inhibited economic growth, reduced efficiency, or increased the cost of government?	No.
12. Are there any licenses that are no longer issued by the board?	No.
13. Is there anything that the board would like to see changed or implemented in regards to occupational licensing within the scope of this legislative review?	No.

14. Has the board recommended statutory changes to the general assembly that would benefit the public as opposed to the persons regulated by the board, if any, and have those recommendations and other policies been adopted and implemented?	No.
15. Is the preservation of the board and the board's licenses necessary to protect the public's health, safety, or welfare?	Yes, preservation of the Board is necessary to protect the public's health, safety, or welfare. Following a catastrophic accident at a fair involving a historical boiler, the Historical Boilers Licensing Board was created to establish a licensing program for historical boiler operators to ensure that such persons have sufficient education, training, and experience to safely and competently operate such boilers in places open to the public as well as the knowledge of how to respond to a low-water event involving the boiler or other hazardous situation. Licensing ensures that practitioners have those occupational skill sets or competencies sufficient to operate a historical boiler in places open to the public (defined by rule to mean gatherings of more than 125 people) in a safe manner and are capable of responding to emergency situations, thereby protecting the public from substantial harm.
16. Could the public be protected or served in an alternate or less restrictive manner? If applicable, please identify any licenses or functions of the board that could be eliminated or consolidated.	No, the Board's functions and authority have been narrowly tailored to protect the public without creating an undue burden on the licensee. First, pursuant to section 4104.37 of the Ohio Revised Code, an exception is made for smaller boilers. Second, the licensing requirements of sections 4104.32 to 4104.36 of the Ohio Revised Code only apply to historical boilers operated "in this state in a place open to the public." See R.C. 4104.32. Third, the definition of "public place" has been further narrowed to mean gatherings of more than 125 people. Finally, the application only requires a one-time fee of $50, and the license is valid for the lifetime of the licensee.
17. Any additional notes or comments the board believes the committee should be aware of?	The Board was reestablished in the 134th General Assembly.