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H.B. 230
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Bill Analysis

Version: As Introduced

Primary Sponsors: Reps. Ray and Hall

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SUMMARY

- Requires the State Chief Information Officer to establish and implement a strategic roadmap for migrating the state's information technology systems to the State of Ohio Computer Center and to the state's cloud environment managed by the Office of Information Technology.
- Requires the Director of Administrative Services to maintain a list of state-owned application software, create a strategic roadmap to consolidate state ownership of application software that are shared across state agencies, and identify existing data and information silos that exist throughout the state's information technology systems.
- Appropriates \$250,000 for FY 2022 for the DAS Director to contract with a private entity to study the state's information technology systems and shared services and report the study's findings to the General Assembly.
- Requires the DAS Director to study the average industry fee rates charged for data hosting services and requires the Director of Budget and Management to make its rates comparable to average industry rates within a specified time period.
- Creates the Cybersecurity and Fraud Advisory Board, which must develop and adopt best practices in cybersecurity and fraud prevention with respect to the information technology systems and shared services across state agencies.
- Creates the Biannual Advisory Council to provide information technology system enhancements to county departments that use state-owned application software.

DETAILED ANALYSIS

Information technology system migration

The bill requires the State Chief Information Officer to establish and implement a strategic roadmap for migrating the state's information technology systems to the State of Ohio

Computer Center and to the state's cloud environment managed by the Office of Information Technology (which is within the Department of Administrative Services). The State Chief Information Officer currently leads, oversees, and directs activities for many state agencies related to information technology development and use under the direction of the Director of Administrative Services.¹

Application software list

Under the bill, the DAS Director must maintain a list of state-owned application software. Continuing law requires each state agency, at the direction of and in the format specified by the DAS Director, to maintain a list of information technology assets possessed by the agency and associated costs related to those assets. A state agency, under this provision, is every organized body, office, or agency established under Ohio law for the exercise of any function of state government, but does not include JobsOhio, elected state officers, the General Assembly or any legislative agency, a court or any judicial agency, or a state institution of higher education.²

Report

The bill requires the DAS Director to do both of the following:

1. Establish a strategic roadmap to consolidate state ownership of application software that are shared across those state agencies as defined immediately above; and
2. Identify existing data and information silos that exist throughout the state's information technology systems.

Not later than 18 months after the bill's effective date, the DAS Director must prepare and submit to the General Assembly a report that includes the above information.³

Information technology study and appropriation

The bill appropriates \$250,000 for FY 2022 for the DAS Director to enter into a contract with a private entity pursuant to which the entity agrees to study all of the following:

1. The state's management practices regarding its information technology systems and shared services;
2. The state's processes for procuring information technology;
3. The state's processes for procuring personnel with backgrounds in cybersecurity and information technology;
4. The state's data management practices;

¹ R.C. 125.18.

² R.C. 126.506 and R.C. 126.50, not in the bill.

³ Section 5(A) and (C), by reference to R.C. 126.50, not in the bill.

5. An analysis of data and information silos that exist throughout the state's information technology systems;
6. The state's ability to consolidate its information technology services and structures;
7. The state's ability to improve user engagement through user input; and
8. An outlook of the state's ability to improve its future information technology systems, shared services, and control framework.

The entity must agree under the contract to prepare a report that includes the entity's findings from the study and submit the report to the General Assembly not later than 18 months after the bill's effective date.⁴

Fees for data hosting services

The DAS Director, in consultation with the Director of Budget and Management, must conduct a study that analyzes the average industry fee rates charged for data hosting services. The DAS Director must conclude the study and submit the study's findings to the OBM Director not later than six months after the bill's effective date. Not later than six months after the DAS Director submits the study, the OBM Director must set the fees the OBM Director charges for data hosting services to rates that are comparable to average industry rates.⁵

Board creation

Cybersecurity and Fraud Advisory Board

The bill creates the Cybersecurity and Fraud Advisory Board, which must develop and adopt best practices in cybersecurity and fraud prevention with respect to the information technology systems and shared services across state agencies. The Board consists of the following five members, all of whom must have a background in cybersecurity and information technology to be eligible for appointment:

1. One member appointed by the Governor;
2. One member appointed by the Attorney General;
3. One member appointed by the Auditor of State;
4. One member appointed by the Secretary of State; and
5. One member appointed by the Treasurer of State.

The members serve without compensation and serve at the pleasure of the appointing authority. Vacancies are filled in the same manner as original appointments.⁶

⁴ Sections 3, 4, and 5(B).

⁵ Section 5(D).

⁶ R.C. 126.41.

Biannual Advisory Council

The bill creates the Biannual Advisory Council to provide information technology system enhancements to county departments that use state-owned application software.⁷ The bill does not address the Council’s membership, powers, duties, or organization.

HISTORY

Action	Date
Introduced	03-23-21

H0230-I-134/ts

⁷ R.C. 126.42.