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H.B. 583*
134th General Assembly

Bill Analysis

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Version: As Re-Reported by House Finance

Primary Sponsors: Reps. Bird and Jones

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SUMMARY

Substitute educator employment and licensing

- Until June 30, 2024, permits a school district or school to employ a substitute teacher according to its own education requirements.
- Until June 30, 2024, requires the State Board of Education to issue nonrenewable one-year substitute educator licenses to qualified applicants, possibly including those without a bachelor's degree.

Substitute teacher shortage study committee

- Requires the chairpersons and ranking members of the Primary and Secondary Education committees of the House and Senate to form a study committee to address the shortage of substitute teachers.
- Requires the study committee report its findings by October 30, 2022.

Appropriation

- Makes an appropriation for the National School Lunch Program.

DETAILED ANALYSIS

Substitute educator licensing

Under current law, an applicant for a substitute educator license, among other qualifications, generally must hold a "post-secondary degree." The duration for which the

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

holder of a substitute license may work in a school under that license is based on whether the post-secondary degree is related to the subject area taught.¹ Career-technical educators, including substitutes, are not required to hold any post-secondary degree.² The Department of Education’s website indicates that it currently requires applicants for licensure to teach as a substitute to hold a “bachelor’s degree or higher.”³

Temporary employment and licensure of substitute teachers

Until June 30, 2024, the bill permits a school district or school to employ an individual as a substitute teacher if the individual:

1. Meets the district’s or school’s own education requirements (rather than those prescribed by the State Board of Education);
2. Is deemed to be of good moral character; and
3. Successfully completes a criminal records check.

The State Board must issue a nonrenewable one-year substitute teaching license to an individual who does not hold at least a bachelor’s degree if the individual meets the three requirements listed above. An individual so licensed must obtain a new license for each school year of employment.⁴

Similar provisions were enacted for the 2020-2021 school year in H.B. 409 of the 133rd General Assembly⁵ and for the 2021-2022 school year in S.B. 1 of the 134th General Assembly.⁶

Degree requirement clarification

The bill clarifies that, except for the bill’s temporary licensure provision or licensure of career-technical educators under current law, an applicant must possess at least a bachelor’s degree to qualify for a substitute educator license.⁷

Substitute teacher shortage study committee

The bill requires the chairpersons and ranking members of the Primary and Secondary Education committees of the House and Senate to form a study committee to address the shortage of substitute teachers. The study committee must examine the temporary substitute licensing provisions prescribed in H.B. 409 of the 133rd General Assembly and S.B. 1 of the 134th

¹ R.C. 3319.226(B). See also Ohio Administrative Code 3301-23-44(D).

² R.C. 3319.229, not in the bill.

³ See the Ohio Department of Education’s website: [Substitute License](#).

⁴ R.C. 3319.226(D).

⁵ Section 3 of H.B. 409 of the 133rd General Assembly.

⁶ Section 4 of S.B. 1 of the 134th General Assembly.

⁷ R.C. 3319.226(B).

General Assembly and determine the cause of and consider methods to more permanently alleviate the shortage of substitute teachers.

It must report its findings and present them to the House and Senate Primary and Secondary Education committees by October 30, 2022.⁸

Appropriation

The bill appropriates \$338 million of federal funds for FY 2022 for the National School Lunch Program.⁹

HISTORY

Action	Date
Introduced	02-28-22
Reported, H. Primary & Secondary Education	03-23-22
Re-Referred, H. Rules & Reference	03-29-22
Re-Reported, H. Finance	---

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⁸ Section 5 of the bill.

⁹ Sections 3 and 4 of the bill. See also the U.S. Department of Agriculture's website on the program: [National School Lunch Program](#). The implementation of the National School Lunch Act is codified at R.C. 3313.813, which is not included in the bill.