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## TREASURER OF STATE

### **Prohibit ideological investment decisions**

- Prohibits investing public money with the primary purpose of influencing environmental, social, personal, or ideological policy, unless expressly authorized by Ohio law.

### **Homeownership Savings Linked Deposit Program**

- Requires the report on the Homeownership Savings Linked Deposit Program from the Treasurer of State (TOS) to include the average premium savings rate paid on the accounts, rather than the average yield on the accounts.

### **Ohio ABLE accounts**

- Exempts funds in an ABLE account from collection under the Ohio Medicaid Estate Recovery Program to the extent permitted under federal law.
- Requires the TOS to pay account fees associated with an ABLE account on behalf of an Ohio account owner or beneficiary.

### **Payment by check**

- Permits the TOS to make a payment using a check.
- Defines a “check” as a negotiable financial instrument, payable upon demand, directing a financial institution to transfer money from the payer’s account to the payee.

### **Investment in certificates of deposit (CDs)**

- Repeals a law, which largely duplicates another, regarding investment of interim moneys in federally insured certificates of deposit (CDs).

### **Satellite offices**

- Repeals authorization for TOS to open receiving offices for the payment of taxes and fees.

### **Crime Victims Recovery Fund**

- Removes the responsibility of TOS to credit revenue to the Crime Victims Recovery Fund.

### **Assurance fund**

- Eliminates the Torrens Law Assurance Fund and all related statutory content.

### **Technical correction regarding inactive accounts**

- Removes an outdated reference to inactive accounts regarding TOS’s statement of balances upon the request of the Governor or OBM Director.

## **Prohibit ideological investment decisions**

(R.C. 135.143, 135.1411, and 135.35)

The bill prohibits any of the following from making an investment decision with the primary purpose of influencing environmental, social, personal, or ideological policy, unless expressly authorized by Ohio law:

- The Treasurer of State (TOS);
- The treasurer of a municipal corporation;
- The governing board of a municipal corporation;
- The investing authority of a county.

Furthermore, if any of the persons or entities described above delegate the management of the investment of public money to a third party, the bill prohibits the persons or entities from permitting the third party to make investment decisions with state money with the primary purpose of influencing any environmental, social, personal, or ideological policy, unless expressly authorized by Ohio law.

In addition, the bill prohibits the State Board of Deposit (BDP) from ordering TOS to sell or liquidate investments or deposits with the primary purpose of influencing any environmental, social, personal, or ideological policy unless expressly authorized by Ohio law.

## **Homeownership Savings Linked Deposit Program**

(R.C. 135.71)

The bill changes an existing reporting requirement for a report on the Homeownership Savings Linked Deposit Program, due from TOS and the Tax Commissioner to the Governor and General Assembly by January 31, 2027.

The program is designed to make home ownership more attainable by making available premium rate savings accounts for the down payment and closing costs associated with the purchase of a home. Continuing law requires TOS and Tax Commissioner to issue a report regarding the efficacy of the program, including the number of accounts created and the total amount contributed to the accounts, as well as the number of participating savings institutions.

Current law also requires the report to include the average yield on the accounts. The bill changes this to the average premium savings rate paid on the accounts.

## **Ohio ABLE accounts**

(R.C. 113.51 and 113.53)

An Achieving a Better Life Experience (ABLE) account is a tax-exempt account created by the federal Internal Revenue Service (IRS), and established by the state, to help individuals with disabilities pay for the cost of qualified disability expenses. In Ohio, the program authorizing and overseeing ABLE accounts is administered by TOS. Current law authorizes TOS to impose and collect administrative fees and charges associated with an ABLE account. The bill requires TOS to pay these account fees on behalf of an Ohio account owner or beneficiary.

Additionally, the bill exempts funds in an ABLÉ account from the Ohio Medicaid Estate Recovery Program, to the extent permitted under federal law. The Medicaid Estate Recovery Program is a mechanism by which the state seeks to recoup funds spent on Medicaid services from the estates of certain deceased Medicaid recipients, in accordance with federal law,<sup>168</sup> which requires states to recover the following amounts from an estate:

- Expenses for nursing facility services, home and community-based services, and related hospital and prescription services paid on behalf of a Medicaid recipient over age 55;
- All medical assistance paid on behalf of a Medicaid recipient receiving long-term services and supports in a facility permanently (referred to as “permanently institutionalized” individuals).

States may elect to apply estate recovery under additional circumstances, for example, by recovering all medical assistance paid on behalf of a Medicaid recipient over age 55, not just for nursing facility and associated expenses as described above. ODM has elected to exercise that option. Because federal law requires states to exercise Medicaid estate recovery for the amounts described above, despite the bill’s prohibition, it appears that ABLÉ accounts would remain recoverable under the Medicaid Estate Recovery Program against certain individuals; however, the bill’s prohibition would apply regarding other individuals currently subject to Medicaid estate recovery by state option.

## **Payment by check**

(R.C. 131.01)

The bill permits TOS, when an order has been drawn upon TOS by an authorized state entity to pay a specified amount to one or more specified payees, to pay using a check. This is in addition to the continuing law payment methods of paper warrants, stored value cards, direct deposit to the payee’s bank account, or the drawdown of funds by electronic benefit transfer.

The bill defines “check” under the relevant law as a “negotiable financial instrument, payable upon demand, directing a financial institution to transfer money from the payer’s account to the payee.”

## **Investment in certificates of deposit (CDs)**

(R.C. 135.18; R.C. 135.144, repealed)

The bill repeals a law that largely duplicates another law regarding investment of interim moneys in federally insured certificates of deposit (CDs).<sup>169</sup> As CDs are still purchasable under R.C. 135.145, the only effect of the statute’s repeal is the pledging requirements attached to

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<sup>168</sup> 42 U.S.C. 1396p(b).

<sup>169</sup> R.C. 135.145, not in the bill.

deposits; namely, if the amount held by the bank exceeds the amount insured by the federal deposit insurance corporation, the excess amount is subject to specific pledging requirements.<sup>170</sup>

The continuing law section is broader and can be used to accomplish what is in the repealed provision. The repealed provision is strictly for the purchase of CDs by public depositories using interim moneys. The CDs can be purchased from depositories that are not public depositories as long as the CD principal and interest is federally insured.

Continuing law, on the other hand, allows a public depository to redeposit money into other depositories that are federally insured (and are not public depositories). This includes interim money as well as active and inactive deposits. It is the same as the repealed provision, except the deposit and interest need to be insured and are subject to pledging requirements. This can include purchasing a CD but also includes a checking or savings account and other deposit accounts.

## **Satellite offices**

(R.C. 113.05; R.C. 113.06, repealed)

The bill repeals law permitting TOS to open receiving offices as necessary for the expedient collection of taxes and fees. The provision requires these offices to have adequate security and open the offices in counties exceeding one million in population only. It permits TOS to appoint a financial institution as the TOS's agent or deputy to collect taxes or fees and permits the TOS to make deposits with these institutions.

## **Crime Victims Recovery Fund**

(R.C. 2969.13)

Ohio law established the Crime Victims Recovery Fund where all moneys paid in satisfaction of certain fines imposed upon an offender by a sentencing court are deposited. Any interest earned on the money in the fund is also credited to the fund.

Under current law, it is the duty of TOS to credit money collected to the fund. However, current practice is that courts remit funds collected for the Crime Victims Recovery Fund directly to the Ohio Supreme Court, and the Clerk of the Ohio Court of Claims administers the fund.

This bill removes the responsibility of TOS to credit revenue to the Crime Victims Recovery Fund so the Revised Code more accurately reflects the current practice of the courts.

## **Assurance fund**

(R.C. 5310.05, 5310.06, 5310.07, 5310.08, 5310.09, 5310.10, 5310.11, 5310.12, 5310.13, and 5310.14, repealed; R.C. 5310.47)

The bill eliminates the Torrens Law Assurance Fund previously used by TOS to compensate owners of registered land who suffer damages or are otherwise deprived of their land due to fraud, mistake, or error relating to the registration.

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<sup>170</sup> Located in R.C. 135.18, 135.181, and 135.182.

## **Technical correction regarding inactive accounts**

(R.C. 113.13)

The bill removes an outdated reference to inactive accounts regarding TOS's statement of balances. Continuing law requires TOS, upon the request of the Governor or OBM Director, to transmit the amount in an active account and amount of cash on hand.