STATEHOUSE REPORT

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Senate Finance Committee adopts substitute budget bill

This week, the Senate adopted its substitute bill for House Bill 33, the state's operating budget. CCAO expects the Senate to adopt an omnibus amendment early next week and to hold a floor vote on the budget on Wednesday or Thursday.

Shelby County Commissioner and CCAO Executive Committee Member Julie Ehemann provided testimony to the Senate Finance Committee on Thursday. You can read her testimony here or view it online on the Ohio Channel, beginning at the 1:20:30 mark.

The bill includes many county-related provisions, with the following provisions related to the key CCAO priorities of indigent defense, the Local Government Fund, county jail funding, and Next Generation 9-1-1.

Indigent Defense: The Senate substitute bill does not modify the funding appropriation for reimbursement to counties for indigent defense costs, leaving it at $190.0 million in FY 2024 and $195.8 million in FY 2025 across the two appropriation line items that are used to reimburse counties; the $385.8 million over the biennium is an increase of about $67 million than has been provided during the current biennium. CCAO estimates that this level of funding will equate to a reimbursement rate of about 90%, with an additional $20 million needed in each year of the biennium to reach full reimbursement.

However, the Senate made changes to driver's license reinstatement fees which may result in a decrease of $1 million in each fiscal year to county reimbursement for indigent defense services.

The Senate also removed several other indigent defense provisions. First, it removed the provision that prioritized reimbursement to counties that contract with the State Public Defender so those counties receive 100% reimbursement, with other counties receiving reimbursement at the rate the appropriation allows. CCAO had sought to amend this provision to create a separate line item for the State Public Defender to use to directly administer the counties it contracts with. This amendment was not included.

Second, it removed the temporary reimbursement cap at the greater of $75 or the rate established by the county as of April 1, 2023. CCAO had sought to amend this provision to set the cap at $75 per hour for all counties. This provision would help control costs across counties so a rate change in one county will be less likely to consume an inordinate amount of the appropriation. The amendment was not included.

On a similar matter, although not strictly limited to indigent defense, the Senate removed the $250,000 in each fiscal year to reimburse counties for costs incurred in the prosecution of felonies that occur on the grounds of state correctional institutions operated by the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction.

Local Government Fund: The Senate did not increase the share of state GRF tax revenue that is distributed through the LGF from the House-Passed version of the bill, leaving it at 1.70% (an increase from the 1.66% level in current law).

The Senate retained two LGF reforms that CCAO worked to get included in the House: increasing the floor that a county undivided local government fund can receive from $750,000 to $850,000, helping to provide more resources to communities in small counties and requiring periodic review of the formulas used within counties if they utilize an alternate distribution mechanism to distribute local government funds to subdivisions. The county budget commission in each county that uses an alternative distribution method must review the method at least once every five years and give subdivisions the ability to provide feedback on the method.

Funding for County Jail Projects: The Senate decreased the funding for county jail construction and renovation from $200 million over the biennium to $75 million in SFY 2024 which, while a decrease from the House level, is still an increase over what was included in the Governor's budget. The Senate also removed the funding formula that was in the bill, leaving the awarding entity as the Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections instead of the Ohio Facilities Construction Commission.

Next Gen 9-1-1 and MARCS: The bill includes historic support for the roll-out and operations of the Next Generation 9-1-1 system, through $46.0 million to fund the infrastructure needed to connect all counties to the NG 9-1-1 system. However, the Senate removed the $0.64 monthly user fee on certain devices to fund ongoing operations of the system. These provisions are similar to Senate Bill 50 which was recently favorably reported by a Senate committee, so CCAO believes the user fee will be added back via the Senate's omnibus amendment.

Other changes added by the House that are similar to Senate Bill 50 were also removed. These include repealing the authority for counties to impose additional monthly charges and terminating any existing charges placed on bills by counties, removing a provision allowing a county that currently levies a 9-1-1 property tax to replace the tax with a monthly charge on wireless subscribers and eliminating the requirement that counties have a 9-1-1 Technical Advisory Committee.

The Senate also eliminated $50.0 million over the biennium which would have been used to pay for the subscription fees for the Multi-Agency Radio Communication System (MARCS) of local governments that wish to join MARCS but previously could not afford to do so.

Other Budget Provisions

The following are other county-related provisions that are were in the House-Passed version of the bill and what, if any, changes the Senate substitute bill makes. They are grouped roughly by subject area.

Health and Human Services

Children Services: The Senate bill maintains an increase of $25 million in FY 24 and $35 million in FY 25 for the state child protection allocation earmark, which directly funds placement costs and administration for children services at the county level. However, the Senate bill further decreases the line item that includes the state child protection allocation, which will result in cuts to other children services programs that are important to PCSAs. These programs and services could include Ohio START, Kinship Support Program, Kinship Guardianship Assistance Program, Ohio Bridges, prevention services, and efforts to grow the number of foster homes across the state.

Benefits Cliff Pilot Program: *The Senate bill includes* a program called the Benefit Bridge Employer Pilot Program that provides grants to eligible employers to provide incentives to employees who are on certain public assistance programs. *The Senate bill eliminates* provisions that would create the "A Hand Up" pilot program to assist program participants in transitioning into the workforce as they become ineligible for public assistance benefits.

SNAP Program Changes: *The Senate bill makes several changes* to the SNAP Program, including:

- Specifies that a household is not a categorically eligible house for purposes of receiving SNAP benefits if members of the household receive or are authorized to receive, which will require county departments of job and family services to make additional eligibility determinations.
- Prohibits ODJFS from seeking an exemption from the SNAP work requirements that apply to able-bodied adults without dependents.
- Expands the SNAP Employment and Training Program. Requires individuals 16-59 to participate in Ohio's employment and training program as a condition of eligibility for SNAP benefits.
- Prohibits individuals subject to SNAP work registration from declining an offer for an increase in employment hours or compensation.
- Prohibits ODJFS from replacing the electronic EBT card of a household that requests three or more replacement cards within a twelve-month period unless certain requirements are met.
- Requires ODJFS to deactivate a SNAP EBT card immediately upon notification that a card has been reported stolen, lost, or damaged.
- Prohibits the amount of available funds on a SNAP EBT card from exceeding $2,000.
- Requires an individual receiving SNAP benefits who is the subject of a child support order to provide their telephone number, home address, and work address to ODJFS, and specifies that an individual who fails to do so is disqualified from participating in SNAP.
- Prohibits an individual applying for public assistance benefits from knowingly falsifying information on an application for public assistance benefits and specifies that if a case worker determines that an applicant knowingly falsified information, the applicant is ineligible to receive public assistance benefits for six months.

Child Care: *The Senate bill reduces* the increase in the eligibility threshold to access publicly funded child care (PFCC) from 160% of the federal poverty level (FPL) to 145% FPL. The level in current law is 142% FPL.

Adult Protective Services: The bill increases the amount of funding for adult protective services administration and allocates $80,000 to each county for APS, an increase from the $65,000 allocation counties currently receive. *There is no change to this provision.*

Senior Services: *The Senate removed* the one-time ARPA appropriation of $40 million for Healthy Aging grants to help seniors stay in their homes as long as possible. These funds would have been provided to the boards of county commissioners (or, in Cuyahoga County and Summit County, the county executive and county council) to utilize.

Criminal Justice Services: *The Senate bill maintains* $21 million per year in funding for criminal justice services, including psychotropic drug and medication assisted treatment reimbursement programs for county jails and funding for forensic center services. The Executive version of the budget allocated $30 million for these purposes.

Continuum of Care Services: *The Senate bill funds* continuum of care services resources for ADAMH Boards at $68 million per year. To be flat funded, the ADAMH Boards would need to receive $72 million per year in funding.

Pediatric Behavioral Health Services: *The Senate bill includes* $25 million in ARPA funding to be used to support pediatric behavioral health workforce development, to support infrastructure improvements at health care facilities to improve access to pediatric behavioral health services, and to improve integration of behavioral health and primary care services.

Outpatient Competency Restoration Treatment in a Jail: *The Senate bill allows* a court that orders a defendant to undergo outpatient competency restoration treatment to commit the defendant to undergo the treatment at a jail, in addition to OhioMHAS, a facility certified by OhioMHAS, a public or community mental health facility, or a psychiatrist or other mental health care professional, if the jail contracts with one of those entities or professionals.

Child Support: *The Senate bill removes* language regarding redirecting and issuing child support to nonparent caretakers.

Medicaid Bold Beginning: *The Senate bill eliminates* funding to extend Medicaid coverage for children and pregnant women at up to 300% of the federal poverty level, potentially covering an additional 30,000 children and 3,500 pregnant mothers.

Medicaid Work Requirements: *The Senate bill requires* the Medicaid Director to apply for a new Medicaid work requirement waiver in November 2024.

Meaningful Employment of Medicaid Recipients: *The Senate bill requires* ODM, in collaboration with ODJFS, to establish a program to assist individuals enrolled in the Medicaid program secure meaningful employment.

County Boards of Developmental Disabilities Membership: *The Senate bill modifies language* that, beginning July 1, 2025, requires the board of county commissioners to appoint at least one individual with developmental disabilities and one individual who is a family member of an individual with developmental disabilities to serve on a county board of DD. The bill specifies that if a senior probate judge appoints a person with developmental disabilities, that satisfies the board of county commissioners' requirement to make the appointment.

Department of Children and Youth: *The Senate bill maintains* the new Department of Children and Youth, which will be fully operational by January 1, 2025. The department would operate programs and services currently housed in six agencies including services related to services related to adoption, child care, foster care, child welfare, early childhood education, early intervention, foster care, home visiting, infant vitality, early childhood mental consultation, and preschool special education.

Economic Development

Competitive Bidding Thresholds: The bill increases the statutory competitive bidding threshold to $75,000 through CY 2024, with the threshold increasing by 3% annually thereafter. It further increases the allowable difference between a public improvement project's estimated cost and the contract price from 10% to 20%. *There was no change to these provisions.*

Brownfield Remediation and Demolition and Site Revitalization Grants: The bill appropriates funding for Brownfield Remediation grants and Demolition and Site Revitalization grants. The former is funded at $175 million in each fiscal year and the latter is funded at $150 million in only FY 2024.

The Senate added provisions clarifying that only the boards of county commissioners may submit grant applications under both programs but may do so with an agreement between other entities that will receive grant funding from the county.

Water and Sewer Quality Program: *The Senate bill reduces* the funding for Water and Sewer Quality grants from $160 million in FY 2024 to $145 million in FY 2024.

Broadband: *The Senate bill eliminates* a $267 million appropriation from the ARPA Capital Projects fund in FY 2024 for broadband projects.

The Department of Development's budget includes an FY 2024 appropriation of $105 million in federal funds for the Broadband Equity, Access and Deployment Program and a FY 2025 appropriation of $30 million will be made available from the Broadband Digital Equity Act Program. *There were no changes to these provisions.*

Broadband Pole Replacement and Undergrounding Program: The bill increases the appropriation used to support the Broadband Pole Replacement and Undergrounding Program to $50 million in FY 2024, with any remainder carrying over to FY 2025. The program is intended to reimburse providers of qualifying broadband service for pole replacements, installations, and undergrounding to accommodate increased broadband infrastructure. *The only change in this provision is the appropriation line item used.*

All Ohio Future Fund: *The Senate bill increases funding* for the All Ohio Future Fund, a program intended to help prepare the physical and human infrastructure needed to attract economic development projects to all corners of Ohio, from $500 million to $917 million.

Brine Injection Well Fee: *The Senate bill removes language* that eliminated the 500,000-barrel cap on fees associated with brine injection wells. This language would have allocated 100% of fees to the county where the injection occurred that is collected on barrels over 500,000 if the location occurred within incorporated land. If the land is unincorporated, the township will receive 50% and the county will receive the other 50% of fees on barrels over 500,000.

Taxation and Finance

Expanded Sales Tax Holiday: *The Senate bill creates an expanded sales tax holiday* in August 2024, creates a new fund, the Expanded Sales Tax Holiday Fund, and transfers $1 billion into the new fund.

The holiday will begin on August 1, 2024, and last at least 14 consecutive days (any additional days are to be decided upon by the Tax Commissioner and the Director of Budget and Management after reviewing funding available). During the expanded holiday, all items of tangible personal property priced at $500 or less are exempted from state and local sales taxes (motor vehicles, watercraft, alcohol, marijuana, and tobacco and vapor products will still be subject to applicable taxes). The hoiliday will not affect the tax status of any services.

After the conclusion of the holiday, the Tax Commissioner will calculate estimates of the sales tax receipts foregone by the General Revenue Fund, the Local Government Fund, the Public Library Fund, and the Permissive Tax Distribution Fund (the fund through which county and transit authority sales tax revenue flows) and certify these estimates to the OBM Director. OBM then transfers, from a newly created Expanded Sales Tax Holiday Fund, the amounts to each fund.

In subsequent years, if the Expanded Sales Tax Holiday Fund has a balance of at least $50 million from year-end budget surplus revenue, an expanded tax holiday must be held "on and around" the first full weekend in August of the next state fiscal year. The expanded holiday in these subsequent years must be at least three days in length (with the length set in the same manner as any additional days in the August 2024 expanded holiday). The state GRF, LGF, PLF, and Permissive Tax Distribution Fund will be reimbursed in the same manner as the August 2024 expanded holiday. If the $50 million balance is not achieved, the state will continue to hold the "back to school" sales tax holiday under current law.

Property Tax Changes: The Senate bill makes several changes to property tax provisions included in the bill. These include:

- *Removing* the elimination of replacement property tax levy authority.
- *Removing* the provision that adjusts the homestead exemption amount with inflation.
- *Removing* language pertaining to the Tax Commissioner valuing federal subsidized rental housing.
- *Removing* language prohibiting electric utilities from requesting (and the Tax Commissioner from approving) a reduction in a power plant's tangible personal property taxable value of more than 7.5% compared to the prior year.

Other changes in the Senate substitute bill pertaining to property tax law include:

- *Prohibiting* the Tax Commissioner from weighing sales data of any year within the most recent three-year period greater than the other years when performing sales-assessment ratio studies.
- *Allowing* the Tax Commissioner to require county auditors to conduct additional appraisals if there is insufficient sales data to complete sales-assessment ratio studies.
- *Limiting* the authority of local governments adopting community reinvestment areas and tax increment financing areas to grant tax emptions only to residential projects in the area that are owner-occupied (or will be owner-occupied).
- Allowing the second and third publication of impending property tax foreclosures to be made online. *There is no change to this provision.*
- Exempting the increased value of land in a subdivision for residential development that is due to improvements (these provisions are similar to that of House Bill 149 of the 133rd General Assembly). *There is no change to this provision.*

Lodging Tax Changes: The Senate bill makes a small change to lodging taxation law provisions in the budget. These include:

- *Modifies* the permission of a county within a specific population range (tailored to apply to Hamilton County) to levy an additional 1% lodging to tax to fund the acquisition, construction, renovation, expansion, maintenance, operation, or promotion of a convention, entertainment, or sports facility by limiting the sports facilities that may receive funding from the tax to just those intended to house a Major League Soccer team. It also permits the same county to repurpose a portion of its revenue from existing lodging taxes for the same purpose.

- Allowing a county to use a portion of the revenue from its 3% lodging tax to fund public safety services in a municipality or township designated as a resort area (this functionally only applies to counties with Lake Erie islands as they are the only currently designated resort areas in the state). *There is no change to this provision.*
- Allowing a county with a population greater than 800,000 that levies a lodging tax, or a municipality in such a county that levies a lodging tax, to exempt wholly or partially from the lodging tax a hotel that has been designated as the "headquarters hotel" for a convention center. It allows the exempting government to require payments in lieu of taxes from the headquarters hotel equal to the amount of tax foregone, which must be used to finance facilities associated with the headquarters hotel. *There is no change to this provision.*

Sales Tax Exemptions: The bill exempts from the sales tax child diapers, reams, wipes, car seats, cribs, and strollers. LSC estimates the state GRF loss will be $10.7 million in FY 2024 and $16.0 million in FY 2025, with accompanying revenue loss to the LGF and counties. *There is no change to this provision.*

Agriculture and Water

H2Ohio: *The Senate reduces* funding H2Ohio to $270 million over the biennium, down from $307 million in the House-Passed version, and *eliminates* the $4 million earmark over the biennium for the creation of a water quality pilot program focused on the reduction of phosphorus levels within legacy phosphorus fields across the state.

County Agricultural Societies: *The Senate bill halves* the funding available to reimburse county and independent agricultural fairs for expenses incurred related to youth activities (this returns the appropriate item to the Executive level of funding) and *eliminates* a $25 million appropriation added by the House that was to be used primarily for making grants to county and independent fairs to increase fair access.

Soil and Water District Match Increase: *The Senate bill reduces* the two appropriation items in the Department of Agriculture's budget that provide funding to county soil and water districts, estimated to take the match rate from 91% to 79%.

Justice and Public Safety

eWarrant Local Integration Funding: *The Senate bill eliminates* the $2.5 million per year allocation for eWarrant Local Integration, which would be used to provide access to local law enforcement agencies from across the state to track the status of warrants.

RECLAIM Ohio: The bill funds the RECLAIM Ohio program at $195.0 million in FY 2024 and $196.0 million in FY 2025. *There is no change to this provision.*

Elections and General Government

County Credit Card Usage: *The Senate bill adds* language allowing county credit cards to be used for any work-related expenses that serve a public purpose.

County Engineer Qualifications: *The Senate bill adds* language removing the requirement that a county engineer be a registered surveyor and allows county engineers to contract with surveyors as needed. County engineers will still need to be professional engineers.

August Special Election Funding: *The Senate bill adds* a $15 million appropriation to pay for costs associated with conducting a special election on August 8, 2023.

Electronic Pollbooks: The bill makes small changes to reimbursement for e-pollbooks. First, it allows for reimbursement for leasing e-pollbooks instead of just reimbursement for purchases, and second it specifies that reimbursement for acquired e-pollbooks and ancillary equipment must be paid to the county board of elections rather than the county general fund. *There is no change to these provisions.*

Ballot Box Recording Availability: *The Senate bill removes* provisions increasing the timespan within which a county board of elections must make each day's recordings of secure ballot drop boxes available online from within 24 hours of the video's end to 72 hours.

County Election Official Training: The bill provides a modest increase to the appropriation item created by the Controlling Board in 2021 that the Secretary of State uses to help support training provided to county election officials. *There is no change to this provision.*

County Recorder Technology Fund: The bill extends the dates that apply to county recorder technology fund from expiring on January 1, 2025, to January 1, 2030, and extends the period through which the county recorder may submit a second proposal for additional funding to the fund from October 1, 2023, to October 1, 2028. *There is no change to this provision.*

SB 119, solid waste modification bill, receives second substitute bill

Senate Bill 119 (Senator Bill Reineke) makes several changes to the law governing solid waste and solid waste management districts (SWMD) in Ohio. The bill received a fourth hearing in the Senate Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee on Tuesday, during which the committee adopted a new substitute bill.

The substitute bill makes the following changes:

- Removes all fee increases.
- Removes all new regulations.
- Creates a permissive fee on disposal of construction and demolition debris (C&DD) at a C&DD facility or a solid waste facility. The fee would be for an approved health department to mitigate any impacts to public health, safety, and welfare of any C&DD facility and solid waste disposal or transfer facility within the health district.
- Adds a new allowable use for SWMD disposal fees: Providing financial assistance to individual counties, boards of health, municipal corporations, and townships for the costs of mitigating impacts to public health, safety, and welfare of solid waste disposal or transfer facilities within the applicable political subdivision.

The substitute bill also alters a provision that would allow a county in a joint SWMD to withdraw from the SWMD without approval from the other counties if the withdrawing county generated more than 75% of the annual revenue of the joint SWMD in the immediately preceding calendar year. Under current law, for a county to withdraw from a joint SWMD, the other counties in the joint district must approve the decision.

In the substitute bill, such a county would request to withdraw. If another county in the district disapproved, then the board of directors of the SWMD would have to have a meeting. If at the end of that meeting the county still wishes to withdraw, the county will be able to leave the SWMD. OEPA must take action to complete the withdrawal process in 180 days.

If you have questions about Substitute Senate Bill 119, please contact Rachel Massoud Reedy at rreedy@ccao.org or 614-220-7996.

Legislative Activity

Committee Hearings

The Senate has been conducting budget hearings regarding HB 33, the main operating budget, in Senate Finance. The following committees also held hearings that included bills which may be of interest to counties:

Senate Financial Institutions & Technology

- Senate Bill 50 (Senator Steve Wilson and Senator Kent Smith): To make changes to the law governing 9-1-1 service and to repeal program requirements for emergency-service-telecommunicator training.
    - Eighth hearing, proponent testimony from Springfield Township (Lucas County) and interested party testimony from Washington Township (Lucas County) and the Ohio Telecom Association.
    - **FAVORABLY REPORTED, 4-0**

Senate Agriculture & Natural Resources

- Senate Bill 111 (Senator Paula Hicks-Hudson): Relating to temporary greenhouses and building codes, to establish the Urban Farmer Youth Initiative Pilot Program, to codify certain property tax requirements for agricultural land, and to make an appropriation.
    - Second hearing, proponent testimony from the Ohio State University Extension office, the Ohio Municipal League, SONIA Organics, the Narrow Way Farm, and two private individuals.
- Senate Bill 119 (Senator Bill Reineke): Regards solid waste and construction and demolition debris.
    - Fourth hearing, proponent testimony from three private individuals, interested party testimony from the Organization of Solid Waste Districts of Ohio and the Ohio Chamber of Commerce, and opponent testimony from the Ohio Coal Association.
    - Substitute bill adopted (see above story).

Senate Government Oversight

- Senate Bill 91 (Senator Tim Schaffer): Regards fraud, waste, and abuse of public funds.
    - Third hearing, interested party testimony from the Ohio Association of School Business Officers and the Buckeye Association of School Administrators.
    - Received an amendment.

House Families & Aging

- House Bill 5 (Representative Sharon Ray and Representative Rachel Baker): To express the General Assembly's intent to modernize the adoption process.
    - First hearing, sponsor testimony

- House Bill 7 (Representative Andrea White and Representative Latnya Humphrey): To express the General Assembly's intent to support strong foundations for mothers and babies to address maternal and infant mortality and improve health and developmental outcomes, and to name this act the Strong Foundations Act.
    - Fourth hearing, proponent testimony from First Year Cleveland.
    - **FAVORABLY REPORTED, 13-0**

House Ways & Means

- House Bill 90 (Representative Tom Patton): To authorize a total property tax exemption for the homesteads of totally disabled veterans and their surviving spouses.
    - Second hearing, proponent testimony from the Ohio Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Ohio Manufactured Homes Association.
- House Bill 118 (Representative Nick Santucci and Representative Melanie Moller): To exempt certain baby products from the sales and use tax.
    - Third hearing, no testimony

House State and Local Government

- House Bill 30 (Representative Latnya Humphrey): Require correctional facilities supply feminine hygiene products.
    - First hearing, sponsor testimony

House Criminal Justice

- Senate Bill 122 (Senator Nate Manning and Senator Paula Hicks-Hudson): To make changes regarding bail and to declare an emergency.
    - Informal hearing, sponsor testimony and proponent from the Buckeye State Sheriff's Association, the Ohio Judicial Conference, the ACLU, and testimony on behalf of, as a group, sheriffs, police, defense lawyers, prosecutors, judges, and the state bar association.
- House Bill 191 (Representative D.J. Swearingen and Representative Bill Seitz): To make changes regarding bail.
    - Informal hearing, sponsor testimony

House Government Oversight

- Senate Bill 71 (Senator Theresa Gavarone): To enact the Data Analysis Transparency Archive (DATA) Act to establish the Office of Data Analytics and Archives in the Office of the Secretary of State and to modify requirements for the Statewide Voter Registration Database and other election records.
    - First hearing, sponsor testimony

House Homeland Security

- Senate Bill 53 (Senator Michele Reynolds and Senator Kristina Roegner): To lower the minimum age for an original appointment as a police officer from twenty-one to eighteen years of age.
    - First hearing, sponsor testimony.

Introduction of Bills

The following bills that may be of interest to counties were introduced this week:

- House Bill 201 (Representative Brett Hillyer and Representative Steve Demetriou): To prohibit a state agency, county, or township from restricting the sale or use of a motor vehicle based on the energy source used to power the motor vehicle and to prohibit a state agency from adopting the California emissions standards for motor vehicles.

Upcoming Committee Hearings

The following committees are currently scheduled to meet and discuss bills that may be of interest to counties. Other committees will likely meet as well but as of press time for *Statehouse Report* they have not released agendas. Please note that these schedules are subject to change.

If you would like to offer testimony on any bill, please visit the committee page and contact the committee chair's office for instructions on how to submit testimony.

Tuesday, June 13

House Agriculture (10:00 a.m.)

- House Bill 193 (Representative Kevin Miller and Representative Brian Lampton): To establish procedures and requirements governing biosolid lagoons and biodigestion facilities, including granting county and township zoning authority over those lagoons and facilities, and to modify the CAUV eligibility requirements for certain land used to produce biofuels.
    - First hearing, sponsor testimony

House Families and Aging (12:00 p.m.)

- House Bill 5 (Representative Sharon Ray and Representative Rachel Baker): To modernize adoption law.
    - Second hearing, proponent testimony

House Government Oversight (1:00 p.m.)

- Senate Bill 71 (Senator Theresa Gavarone): To enact the Data Analysis Transparency Archive (DATA) Act to establish the Office of Data Analytics and Archives in the Office of the Secretary of State and to modify requirements for the Statewide Voter Registration Database and other election records.
    - Second hearing, all testimony
    - POSSIBLE VOTE

House Transportation (1:30 p.m.)

- House Bill 201 (Representative Brett Hillyer and Representative Steve Demetriou): To prohibit a state agency, county, or township from restricting the sale or use of a motor vehicle based on the energy source used to power the motor vehicle and to prohibit a state agency from adopting the California emissions standards for motor vehicles.
    - First hearing, sponsor testimony

House Ways and Means (2:30 p.m.)

- House Bill 118 (Representative Nick Santucci and Representative Melanie Moller): To exempt certain baby products from the sales and use tax.
    - Fourth hearing, all testimony
    - POSSIBLE VOTE
- House Bill 187 (Representative Thomas Hall and Representative Adam Bird): To modify the procedures used by the Tax Commissioner to conduct property tax sales-assessment ratio studies.
    - First hearing, sponsor testimony

House Criminal Justice (3:00 p.m.)

- Senate Bill 122 (Senator Nate Manning and Senator Paula Hicks-Hudson): To make changes regarding bail and to declare an emergency.
  - First hearing, all testimony
  - **POSSIBLE VOTE**
- House Bill 191 (Representative D.J. Swearingen and Representative Bill Seitz): To make changes regarding bail.
  - First hearing, all testimony
  - **POSSIBLE VOTE**

House State and Local Government (2:00 p.m.)

- House Bill 153 (Representative Brett Hillyer): To limit which abandoned land may be subject to certain expedited foreclosure proceedings.
  - First hearing, sponsor testimony