1. **Clean Water** – Access to clean water in homes is critical when dealing with the Covid-19 emergency. This language would provide the Director of Ohio EPA authority to direct public water systems to not disconnect, and to restore service to homes that have had their water shut off for nonpayment. Many of the utilities have voluntarily taken this step, and the PUCO has ordered public utilities to do so.

2. **Childcare Access** – Give the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services flexibility to adjust childcare ratios. By allowing flexibility within ratios, childcare providers can continue to operate, even when a portion of their workforce are ill and unable to report to work.

3. **Student Meals** – For school districts that are providing meals to students who are home while schools are closed, this language gives the Director of the Ohio Department of Agriculture the authority to provide an exemption from “food processing” requirements so those entities can focus on providing food to children that depend on these services.

4. **Workforce Access** – This legislative change will allow certain state agencies to rehire recently retired personnel, such as corrections officers, without having to have them wait 2 months, to ensure they have adequate staffing at their facilities.

5. **Capital Projects** – This will be handled in a separate capital reappropriations bill.

6. **Healthcare Workforce Support** – Supporting the existing health care workforce in the community is essential to the continuation of access to critical services. Certain provider classes will experience a substantial and disproportionate temporary loss of patient visitation and revenue as a result of COVID-19. Many providers will be adversely impacted, and the disruption will cause some provider businesses to cease to exist. The proposed language gives the Ohio Department of Medicaid in collaboration with the Governor and the Office of Budget Management additional flexibility to support the health care workforce and providers during this time of crisis. Additional program flexibility is necessary to avoid a significant workforce shortage and patient provider access shortages at the end of the COVID-19 emergency.

7. **Tax Conformity** – Incorporates into Ohio law recent changes to the Internal Revenue Code or other federal law taking effect after March 30, 2018. The language also assures continued compliance with the streamlined sales tax compact in respect to sales of prescription incontinence products for Medicaid recipients.
8. Tax Filing Changes for TY 2019
   a. Extends the due date for estimated payments required to be made for taxes
      administered by the Commissioner (including personal income tax, pass-through
      entity tax, and the state-administered municipal net profit tax) during TY 2019;
   b. Waives interest from applying to payments that have an extended due date during
      TY 2019;
   c. As more of the workforce begins to work from home, questions have arisen
      regarding residency for municipal tax purposes. This addresses concerns of
      businesses regarding the “20-day rule” in municipal income tax by not requiring
      employers to withhold for employees’ home municipalities for the duration of an
      employee working remotely, but rather to continue to withhold for the employee’s
      traditional workplace;
   d. Extends the due date of the state-administered municipal net profit tax in the
      event the personal income tax is extended and also makes the interest penalty
      discretionary for late payments;
   e. Extends the date by which a taxpayer can opt to file with the state-administered
      municipal net profit tax from March 1 to April 15 to coincide with the due date
      for the first estimated tax payment.
   f. Ohio’s tax filing deadline will be the same as the federal filing deadline, July 15,
      2020.

9. Publicly-Funded Childcare – In the event that an exigent circumstance orders the closure
   of childcare providers, this language allows ODJFS to continue to pay publically funded
   child care providers regardless if they are watching children. This would only be permitted
   under a state ordered closure. No additional appropriation needed.

10. Unemployment Compensation – Places Executive Order 2020-03D in uncodified law
    that accomplishes three things:
    a. Eliminates the work search requirement during a declared public health
       emergency;
    b. Eliminates the one-week waiting period during a declared health emergency; and
    c. Allows for benefits paid during a declared health emergency to be mutualized
       across employers.

11. 2020 Primary Election – Primary election via mail balloting concluding on April 28,
    2020.

12. Petition Gathering – Eliminates the provision that the circulator or circulator’s employer
    failure to register with the Secretary of State the petition is invalid. Additionally, allows
    for collection of signatures for a petition on a statewide ballot issue in order to cure
    deficiencies while review is taking place.

13. Jon Peterson Special Needs/Autism Scholarships – Allows for services to be provided
    to students by electronic delivery method or telehealth. This change is necessary for
    services to continue while schools are closed.
14. **Licensure Extension** – This legislation will provide that any license issued under the Ohio Revised Code and which will expire between the effective date of the bill and December 1, 2020, is to be extended until December 1. This will apply to licensing such as drivers’ licenses, vehicle registration, teachers license, CCW licenses, and all other licenses in the ORC. The administration proposed a 90-day window. The House recommends licensure extension until December 1, 2020.

15. **Open Meetings** – Grants members of a public body permissive authority to hold, attend and take public actions in public meetings by video conference, provided certain requirements are met. The public body would be required to provide public access to a meeting held in this manner and ensure the public can observe and hear the discussions and deliberations. The public body would still have to provide proper meeting notice and have a quorum. Under the proposal, a “public body” has the same meaning as defined in ORC 121.22 and includes counties, townships, municipalities at the local level, as well as boards, commissions and other state-level entities.

16. **K-12 School Testing, Accountability and Hours** – Eliminates state-mandated K-12 student assessments for the 2019-20 school year. Also eliminates Ohio’s school district and school building report cards for the 2019-20 school year, prohibits ODE from assigning letter grades to buildings or districts, prohibits rankings based on report card data, suspends minimum school year attendance requirements and creates “safe harbor” for schools and districts to ensure data from the 2019-20 school year will have no effect in determining sanctions or penalties. Finally, the proposal directs ODE to seek a waiver from federal testing requirements.

17. **EdChoice Scholarship** – Notwithstanding current law and delays any change in or expansion of the EdChoice Scholarship until April 1, 2021. Allows for scholarship renewals and for the expansion program to proceed for the 2020-21 school year, but it prohibits any new performance voucher for the 2020-21 school year.


19. **Access to County and Local Offices** – Requires county and local government offices to have hours of operation for official filings and requests, processing of recorded information and providing accurate records for the counties’ or local entities official records. If this is not feasible, offices would make alternative arrangements for the delivery or recording of documents to insure the transaction of business until December 1, 2020.

20. **Purchasing and Procurement Requirements for Local Governments** – This provision would waive competitive bidding for local governments until December 1, 2020, for items related to public health and safety.
21. **Speedy Trials** – The pandemic and subsequent closures and orders by the director of the Ohio Department of Health have made normal operations of Ohio’s court virtually impossible. Courts cannot meet statutory obligations under the current circumstances. Under this provision, all statutory timelines, criminal, civil and administrative (whether state or local law) are tolled until December 1, 2020.

22. **Offender Compliance** – This provision would give courts, law enforcement and government agencies responsible for ensuring offender compliance with court orders (such as community control and drug testing) the flexibility to monitor and enforce the conditions of those orders. Lack of availability of facilities, capacity or staff must be taken into consideration when current or standard methods of compliance are not accessible. This provision does not eliminate the requirement for drug testing under any circumstances. It gives those entities the ability to use technology, formalized appointments and other means to ensure compliance. It essentially modifies the need for in-person reporting and allows alternatives the supervising agency deems appropriate.

23. **Emergency Contact Information of State Employees as Public Records** – Due to the prevalence of work at home requirements throughout state employment during the pandemic, many governmental agencies are requiring employees to submit personal email and cell phone contact information to facilitate public work from home. This provision would exclude any document with personal contact information from the definition of public record.

24. **Legal Challenges to COVID-19 Legislation** – Specifies that in the event of litigation over uncodified provisions contained in the COVID-19 legislation, Franklin County is the county of original and exclusive jurisdiction. Currently, those cases could be brought in any of Ohio’s 88 counties, the Ohio Court of Claims, or potentially as original actions in the courts of appeal of Ohio Supreme Court.

25. **Jurisdiction on Public Corruption** – Accusations of public corruption and alleged violations of ORC 2901.121 are best handled locally. The accused may better prepare a defense at home as opposed to Columbus. This amendment would place venue and jurisdiction in the county of residence of the accused, but the accused would have the right to transfer venue and jurisdiction to the county where the alleged conduct occurred.

26. **Auditor of State** – Requested by the Auditor of State, this language allows the Auditor of State to waive certain criteria on a case-by-case basis to conduct an agreed-upon procedure audit of eligible subdivisions.

27. **Budget Stabilization Fund** – Allow a one-time transfer with State Controlling Board approval (2 votes from each chamber) to balance and close FY 20.

28. **Automatic Voter Registration** – The bill includes House Bill 540 (G. Manning), which is designed to make it easier for Ohioans to register to vote and update their voter
registration. Under the language, when a person applies to receive or renew a driver’s license, CDL or state ID card, the Bureau of Motor Vehicles would provide the person’s information to the Ohio Secretary of State’s office. If the person is eligible to vote but not registered, or if their address has changed, the Secretary of State would forward the individual’s information to the appropriate county board of elections. The county elections board would then register the individual to vote, or update their registration, and notify the voter that the process has been completed. People would have the option to decline registering to vote or updating their registration. People would still be permitted to register to vote or update their voter registration online, by mail or in person, as is the case under current law.