



THE OHIO
WOMEN'S
PUBLIC POLICY NETWORK

132ND OHIO GENERAL ASSEMBLY
WOMEN'S ECONOMIC SECURITY SCORECARD
2017 PROGRESS REPORT

About the Ohio Women's Public Policy Network

Nearly two-thirds of working women in Ohio are the sole, primary or co-breadwinners for their families, yet workplace policies across the state are still rooted in a bygone era when gender roles were very different. Our state lacks many foundational policies to eliminate inequality and break down barriers that prevent too many women from achieving true economic self-sufficiency.

The Ohio Women's Public Policy Network is a coalition unlike any other group in the state. Formed in 2015 and convened by Innovation Ohio Education Fund, we bring together more than 25 key advocacy organization to advance policies at the local, state, and federal level that create economic security for women and strengthen Ohio families. Using a collective voice that represents the women of our state, the network works to ensure that public policy reflects the true needs of women and families. In order to make a meaningful impact, the Women's Public Policy Network believes that policymakers must advance public policy that addresses the following issue areas:

- 1. Promoting an economic security agenda for women and their families**
- 2. Ensuring fairness and opportunity in the workplace**
- 3. Improving women's health and well-being**

Member organizations of the Women's Public Policy Network include the following:

ACTION OHIO

ACLU of Ohio

American Association of University Women of Ohio

Catholics for Choice

Closing the Women's Wealth Gap

Hadassah Columbus

Innovation Ohio Education Fund

Jobs with Justice, Cleveland Chapter

Main Street Alliance, Ohio

NARAL Pro-Choice Ohio

National Coalition of 100 Black Women, Central Ohio Chapter

National Council of Jewish Women, Cleveland Chapter

Ohio Alliance to End Sexual Violence

Ohio Domestic Violence Network

Ohio Progressive Asian Women's Leadership

Ohio Religious Coalition for Reproductive Choice

Ohio Urban Resources Systems

Ohio NOW

Planned Parenthood Advocates of Ohio

Policy Matters Ohio

ProgressOhio

Restoring Our Own Through Transformation (R.O.O.T.T.)

The Women's Fund of Central Ohio

The Women's Fund of the Greater Cincinnati Foundation

U.R.G.E

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WOMEN'S FUND
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INTRODUCTION

Ohio legislators wield a vast influence on the lives of women and their families through the public policies that they create, and it is critically important that these policies reflect the realities facing Ohio women. There is immense opportunity for legislation that fosters economic opportunity, creates a supportive workplace for women and working mothers, and improves women's access to affordable and comprehensive health care. At the same time, legislation that currently does get introduced, heard, and signed into law often does not align with the priorities of the women and families that it impacts.

Women's voices must be at the core of public policies that impact them. Women are the backbone of many families, are increasingly likely to be the breadwinner in Ohio households, and disproportionately take on caregiving duties for children and sick or aging family members. The economic security of these women and their families is inextricably tied to women's ability to access affordable, comprehensive health services. We hope that the Women's Public Policy Network's Legislative Scorecard enables advocates and community leaders to become more engaged and guides lawmakers to center the needs of women in their policymaking.

The Women's Public Policy Network created its Legislative Scorecard to monitor the bills crafted by state lawmakers and to evaluate how their work aligns with the network's policy goals. This project aims to serve as a tool for organizations, partners, community leaders, and citizens to better understand the policies moving through the Ohio General Assembly. It also serves as a guide for policymakers to inform which bills they prioritize and how those bills can most positively impact the lives of women.

The Legislative Scorecard demonstrates how the Ohio legislature (composed of the 99-member House of Representatives and the 33-member Senate) performed on the policy goals outlined in the Women's Public Policy Network's shared policy agenda. The network released its first Legislative Scorecard in 2016 to evaluate the 131st General Assembly (2015 - 2016) and will release new reports at the end of each two-year General Assembly, as well as a Progress Report to evaluate the first year of progress from that General Assembly. The following 2017 Progress Report reviews the performance of the 132nd General Assembly (2017 - 2018) up until the conclusion of the 2017 legislative session.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: HOW THE OHIO LEGISLATURE PERFORMED ON WOMEN'S ISSUES

In this 2017 Progress Report, we reviewed the activities of the 132st General Assembly (2017 - 2018) following the conclusion of the 2017 legislative session. We examined how the legislature performed on a total of 64 bills that correspond with our shared Women's Economic Security policy agenda agreed upon by members of the Women's Public Policy Network.

Our efforts and rationale are described within the report. An appendix lists and summarizes each bill, provides its status at the conclusion of the 2017 legislative session, and assigns its corresponding grade. The chart below outlines our shared policy agenda with grades indicating how the 132nd General Assembly performed in working to achieve these goals during the 2017 legislative session.

- A** Real, substantial progress made toward achieving policy goal
- B** Minor or incremental progress made toward policy goal
- C** Serious legislative attempts at progress
- D** Unserious or no attempts at progress
- F** Hostile legislative environment/policy change in wrong direction

Promoting Economic Security for Women and Families

D Increase the minimum wage	D Improve the state earned income tax credit to benefit more working women	D Increase access to paid sick and family leave	C Increase affordability of child care, expand public preschool	F Ensure pension protection and retirement security
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Ensuring Fairness and Opportunity in the Workplace

D Ensure pay equity for all women by protecting against pay discrimination on the basis of gender, race, color, religion, sexual orientation, national origin, age, or disability	D Promote fair and flexible work schedules	F Protect the rights of workers to organize and bargain collectively for fair wages, benefits, and working conditions
D Support breastfeeding mothers in the workplace	F Protect against discrimination on the basis of pregnancy or caregiver status	D Study ways to eliminate barriers to women's career advancement
D Promote ways to ensure opportunity for women to advance and excel in the business and entrepreneurial sector	D Protect against discrimination against survivors of sexual and domestic violence in housing and the workplace	D Prevent sexual harassment and violence in the workplace
D Protection against discrimination in the workplace on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identify		

Improving Women's Health and Well-Being

F Preserve access to and increase affordability of comprehensive healthcare for low-income and working women	D Protect against cultural barriers for obtaining healthcare services	F Keep lawmakers and employers out of healthcare decisions	F Restore access to contraception, abortion, and other reproductive healthcare services
C Ensure the physical and mental health needs of survivors of sexual and domestic violence are met without cost to the survivor, and the crimes against them are investigated	D Support community programs that prevent sexual and domestic violence such as healthy relationship education	B Protections for sexual and domestic violence and stalking survivors	

SCORING SUMMARY

Our Legislative Scorecard is based on how the Ohio legislature performed on the 22 policy goals outlined in the shared Women's Economic Security policy agenda. We summarized the scoring of the policy goals within our three issue areas: 1) Promoting economic security for women and families, 2) Ensuring fairness and equal opportunity in the workplace, and 3) Improving women's health and well-being. The rationale for those grades follows.

Promoting Economic Security for Women and Families

Increase the minimum wage: D

Improve the state earned income tax credit to benefit more working women: D

Increase access to paid sick and family leave: D

Increase affordability of child care, expand public preschool: C

Ensure pension protection and retirement security: F

When reviewing the five policy goals outlined in this issue focus, there were almost as many negative bills as proactive bills introduced in the 2017 legislative session. And, many of those negative bills that threaten to roll back progress on our policy goals also advanced further in the legislative process than the proactive bills.

The policy goal of 'increase a ordability of child care, expand public preschool' received a 'C' grade due to missed opportunity for action on a number of criteria that would have improved access to child care and public preschool. For example, fewer public pre-school slots were funded (what looks like an increase in funding results from underspending from the previous budget), eligibility was not increased, there was no re-classification of 38 counties that are misclassified in term of market rates, and there was no raise in provider rates. There was, however, an increase eligibility of kinship care and an assurance of dedicated additional Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) funds to cover providers moving up in the "Step Up To Quality" Program, which led to an increased investment in the current biennial budget.

Another legislative achievement within this issue focus was Ohio Senate Bill 35, which corresponded to our 'improve the earned income tax credit' policy goal. While legislators have introduced this bill in previous General Assemblies, this was the first time the bill received multiple committee hearings. Still, the lack of attention that the legislature gave to this important piece of legislation earned this policy goal a 'D' grade.

Ensuring Fairness and Opportunity in the Workplace

Ensure pay equity for all women by protecting against discrimination on the basis of gender, race, color, religion, sexual orientation, national origin, age, or disability: D

Promote fair and flexible work schedules: D

Protect the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively for fair wages, benefits, and working conditions: F

Support breastfeeding mothers in the workplace: D

Protect against discrimination on the basis of pregnancy or caregiver status: F

Study ways to eliminate barriers to women's career advancement: D

Promote ways to ensure opportunity for women to advance and excel in the business and entrepreneurial sector: D

Protect against discrimination against survivors of sexual and domestic violence in housing and the workplace: D

Prevent sexual harassment and violence in the workplace: D

Protect against discrimination in the workplace on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity: D

This issue focus demonstrates that the Ohio legislature clearly failed to take on proactive bills to create a more fair and supportive environment for women in the workplace. Seven of the 10 policy goals highlighted in this section received a 'D' grade, meaning that there was a lack of a concerted effort to advance legislation. In fact, three whole policy goals lacked a single piece of corresponding legislation in the House or Senate.

The other three policy goals received 'F' grades, which indicated that the legislature advanced legislation that aimed to move the policy goal in the wrong direction. Of particular worry is the progress of Ohio House Bill 2 within the context of issue areas of 'protections against discrimination on the basis of pregnancy or caregiver status' and the 'prevent sexual harassment and violence in the workplace' as it has already passed out of the House. The bill would change civil rights laws, which could weaken workplace discrimination laws for pregnant workers or workers who have experienced sexual harassment at the workplace.

In one promising trend, the legislature introduced five pieces of legislation that would aim to close the gender wage gap, however, the legislature failed to take action on advancing any of these bills. Out of all five bills, only one has received a first hearing. The remaining four bills have been referred to a committee but have not yet been scheduled for any hearings.

Improving Women's Health and Well-being

Preserve access to and increase affordability of comprehensive healthcare for low-income and working women: F

Protect against cultural barriers for obtaining healthcare services: D

Keep lawmakers and employers out of healthcare decisions: F

Restore access to contraception, abortion, and other reproductive healthcare services: F

Ensure the physical and mental health needs of survivors of sexual and domestic violence are met without cost to the survivor, and the crimes against them are investigated: C

Support community programs that prevent sexual and domestic violence such as healthy relationship education: D

Ensure protections for sexual and domestic violence and stalking survivors: B

There were some positive highlights in this issue focus with one policy goal scoring 'C' grades and one policy goal earning a 'B' grade, indicating action by the legislature to achieve progress on the goal to improve women's health and well-being. Almost every bill in this policy goal received at least one hearing, and many were even advanced out of one chamber, including the passage of two bills (House Bill 63 and Senate Bill 7) that the governor signed into law.

However, a number of policy goals failed to see movement on bills or saw progress that moved backwards. Two policy goals earned 'D' grades, and three policy goals earned 'F' grades. While the policy goals to 'preserve access and increase affordability of comprehensive healthcare for low-income and working women' had a number of proactive bills, they failed to gain any traction in the legislature. This policy goal received an 'F' because a number of bills – including the biennial budget – restricted access to Medicaid, a program that provides healthcare to low-income women and qualifying pregnant women and children who are unable to access insurance through their employers or afford it on their own. The legislature passed their budget bill with a handful of restrictions to Medicaid, including a freeze on Medicaid expansion enrollment. Fortunately, that provision was vetoed by the governor in the final version of the state budget and the legislature did ultimately vote to override that veto. The fact that Ohio's Medicaid Expansion program is still in place is huge for preserving access to health care for hundreds of thousands of Ohioans currently enrolled through the expansion. Additionally, one a positive note, the legislature did keep Medicaid eligibility for prenatal and cancer care for women between 138 and 200 percent of poverty, which will play a significant role in health care access in this population.

Additionally, the legislature advanced numerous bills to restrict access to abortion and reproductive health care, earning an 'F' grade for the policy goal of 'restoring access to contraception, abortion, and other reproductive healthcare services.' At the conclusion of this 2017 legislation session, one of bills (House Bill 214) even passed out of both chambers and was signed into law by the governor.

Legislative Spotlights

- **Equal Pay Legislation:** Both the House and Senate have introduced a number of bills that take different approaches to aim to close the gender wage gap. There were a total of five bills dealing directly with equal pay introduced during the 2017 legislation session.
- **SB 101 (Fair Scheduling Legislation):** This is the first time in Ohio's history that Fair Scheduling Legislation has been introduced. This bill would create protections for workers in the restaurant and retail industries, ensuring more predictable scheduling practices.
- **SB 7 (Protection Orders):** The legislature took substantive action to pass SB 7 in the first year of the 132nd General Assembly. The bill strengthens protection orders for victims of domestic violence by allowing for prosecution of offenders who knowingly violate protection orders.

Looking Ahead: What to Watch in 2018

As we head into the second year of the 132nd General Assembly, the Women's Public Policy Network will continue to monitor the progress of the legislation tracked in this report. We are hopeful that the legislature will take meaningful action by prioritizing proactive bills that have already passed through one chamber of the legislature and are farther along in the process to becoming law. This includes bills like Ohio Senate Bill 4, which expands expungement laws for victims of human trafficking and which was passed out of the Senate and has already received three hearings in the House Criminal Justice Committee.

At the conclusion of the 2017 legislative session, Ohio House Bill 214 (the outright ban on abortion after a fetus receives a positive test for Down syndrome) passed out of the legislature and was signed into law by Governor Kasich. A number of bills are still pending in the House and Senate that would further restrict women's access to abortion and reproductive health care. Heading into the final year of the 132nd GA, we unfortunately expect some of these bills to continue to advance, despite the negative impact these bills have on women's health and economic security. We will continue to monitor advancements that would stymie or reverse progress on our policy goals and to voice our concern to legislators about the harmful impacts that these bills would have on women. Moving forward, we would like to see movement on a number of the bills that would restore access to abortion and contraception coverage. One of those priorities should be to restore contraception coverage through Medicaid for all women making between 138 and 200 percent of poverty and not enrolled through the exchanges.

Additionally, many of our policy goals still lack corresponding legislation. For example, the House and Senate have the opportunity to reintroduce the Family and Medical Leave Insurance Act, which would create a state paid family and medical leave program. Another important piece of legislation that was introduced last General Assembly, but has not yet been introduced for the 132nd General Assembly is the Reasonable Accommodations Bill, which garnered the support of every female senator in the Ohio Senate during the 131st General Assembly (2015 - 2016). This legislation would require employers to provide pregnant workers with reasonable accommodations, such as a stool to use during their shift or additional bathroom breaks. We are hopeful that lawmakers will reintroduce these and other proactive bills from previous General Assemblies that have not yet been reintroduced in the current legislative session.

Questions? Contact: Erin Ryan, ryan@innovationohio.org

For more information about the Women's Public Policy Network and how to get involved with our efforts to advance proactive policy solutions in the state legislature, visit our website at www.womenspublicpolicynetwork.org

Appendix: Status of Legislation

Policy Goal	Legislation	Bill Overview	Status	Grade
PROMOTING ECONOMIC SECURITY FOR WOMEN AND FAMILIES				
Increase the minimum wage	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. HB 86 (K. Smith, Craig) - Minimum Wage 2. HB 164 (Roegner, Riedel) - Prevailing Wage 3. SB 14 (Tavares) - Domestic Workers (Wages) 4. SB 38 (Yuko) - Minimum Wage 5. SB 72 (Huffman) - Prevailing Wage 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increases state minimum wage to \$10.10 by Jan. 1, 2019 2. Enable local governments, public universities, special districts and others to bid public construction projects without mandated wage rates 3. Requires domestic workers to be paid more, given overtime pay, allowed at least one day of rest per week, and to make certain conduct directed towards a domestic worker an unlawful discriminatory practice 4. To raise Ohio's minimum wage, expand overtime protection, and prevent employee misclassification 5. Enables local governments, public universities, special districts and others to bid public construction projects without mandated wage rates 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Referred in House Economic Development, Commerce & Labor Committee 2. Received 2nd hearing in House Economic Development, Commerce & Labor Committee 3. Referred in Senate Transportation, Commerce & Workforce Committee 4. Referred in Senate Transportation, Commerce & Workforce Committee 5. Referred in Senate Finance Committee 	D
Improve the state earned income tax credit to benefit more working women	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SB 35 (Skindell) - Tax Credit 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Removes the income restriction on the earned income tax credit and would make the credit refundable beginning in 2017 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Received 2nd hearing in Senate Ways & Means Committee, 	D
Increase access to paid sick and family leave	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. HB 298 (Merrin) - Sick Days 2. SB 190 (Hoagland) - Veteran Paid Leave 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Decreases the number of sick days provided to Ohio public employees (city, county, school, and college employees) 2. Grants full-time state employees paid leave for the purpose of attending medical examinations and appointments provided through the United States Department of Veterans Affairs 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Received 1st hearing in House State & Local Government Committee 2. Received 1st hearing in Senate Local Government, Public Safety & Veterans Affairs 	D
Increase affordability of childcare, expand public preschool	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. HB 77 (Retherford) - Child Care Centers 2. HB 49 - Biennial budget 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provides licensure of sick-child care centers 2. The state budget included investments in public childcare and preschool, but did not include fix to restore eligibility for low-income families. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Received 3rd hearing in House Economic Development, Commerce & Labor Committee 2. Signed into law by the Governor 	C
Ensure pension protection and retirement security	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SB 151 (Hite) - Retirement Benefits 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Imposes changes to the School Employees Retirement System to permit rather than require that retirees are granted cost-of-living adjustments to retirement, disability, and survivor benefit recipients and to reduce the maximum amount of the adjustment. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Received 2nd hearing in Senate Insurance & Financial Institutions Committee 	F
ENSURING FAIRNESS AND OPPORTUNITY IN THE WORKPLACE				
Ensure pay equity for all women by protecting against pay discrimination on the basis of gender, race, color, religion, sexual orientation, national origin, age, or disability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. HB 138 (Smith, Boyd) - Wage Discrimination 2. HB 180 (Clyde, Howse) - Equal Pay 3. HB 385 (West) - Wage Information 4. HB 403 (Howse, Kelly) - Equal Pay 5. SB 174 (Tavares) - Wage Requirements 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creates an equal pay discrimination hotline where workers could anonymously report instances of alleged wage discrimination 2. Establishes the Ohio Equal Pay Act to create protections for closing the wage gap, such as prohibiting an employer from retaliating against employees who discuss their salaries or wages 3. Prohibits a state agency from preventing employees from discussing their own wages or another employee's wages and prohibits retaliation against an employee who has discussed wages. It also prohibits a state agency from seeking the wage or salary history of a job candidate 4. Creates the Gender Pay Disparity Task Force 5. Enacts the Fair and Acceptable Income Required (FAIR) Act, which would update state laws to help protect against wage discrimination 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Referred in House Economic Development, Commerce & Labor 2. Referred in House Government Accountability & Oversight Committee 3. Received 1st hearing in the House Economic Development, Commerce & Labor Committee 4. Referred in House Government Accountability & Oversight Committee 5. Referred in Senate Transportation, Commerce & Workforce Committee 	D

Promote fair and flexible work schedules	1. SB 101 (Skindell) – Fair Scheduling Practices	1. Regulates certain regulate certain employment practices of retail and food services employers, such as requiring employers to post schedules publicly at least two weeks in advance and to compensate employees whose shifts are changed with little notice	1. Received 1st hearing in Senate Transportation, Commerce & Workforce	D
Protect the rights of workers to organize and bargain collectively for fair wages, benefits, and working conditions	1. HB 53 (Becker) - Union Dues 2. HB 113 (Brinkman) - Union Dues	1. Removes the requirement that public employees pay dues or join an employee union organization 2. Prohibits any requirement that employees of private employers join or pay dues to any employee union organization	1. Referred in the House Finance Committee 2. Referred in House Development, Commerce & Labor Committee	F
Support breastfeeding mothers in the workplace	1. HB 13 (Gonzales) – Jury Service	1. Allows a prospective juror to be excused from jury service if she is a mother who is breastfeeding.	1. Received 1st hearing in the House Government Accountability & Oversight Committee	D
Protect against discrimination on the basis of pregnancy or caregiver status	1. HB 2 (Seitz) – Civil Rights Laws	1. Modifies certain civil rights employment laws, such as shortened statute of limitations for discrimination lawsuits	1. Substitute bill adopted and passed out of House Economic Development, Commerce & Labor Committee	F
Study ways to eliminate barriers to women’s career advancement	No legislation	N/A	N/A	D
Promote ways to ensure opportunity for women to advance and excel in the business and entrepreneurial sector	No legislation	N/A	N/A	D
Protect against discrimination against survivors of sexual and domestic violence in housing and the workplace	No legislation	N/A	N/A	D
Prevent sexual harassment and violence in the workplace	1. HB 2 (Seitz) – Civil Rights Laws	1. Modifies certain civil rights employment laws, such as shortened statute of limitations for discrimination lawsuits	1. Substitute bill adopted and passed out of House Economic Development, Commerce & Labor Committee	D
Protect against discrimination in the workplace on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity	1. HB 160 (Antonio) – Ohio Fairness Act 2. SB 100 (Skindell, Tavares) - Discrimination Laws	1. Prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity or expression 2. Prohibits discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity or expression	1. Received 1st hearing in House Government Accountability & Oversight Committee 2. Referred in Senate Government Oversight & Reform	D

IMPROVING WOMEN'S HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

<p>Preserve access to and increase affordability of comprehensive healthcare for low-income and working women</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. HB 49 – Biennial budget 2. HB 61 (Johnson, Kelly) – Sales Tax 3. HB 119 (Henne, McColley) - SNAP and Medicaid eligibility 4. HB 234 (Howse, Lepore-Hagan) – Clinic Protection Act 5. HB 440 (Fedor, Kent) - Health Care 6. HB 443 (Sweeney) - Mental Health Instruction 7. SB 91 (Tavares, Skindell) - Universal Health Care 8. SB 96 (Coley) - Public Benefits 9. SB 99 (Coley) - Medicaid Enrollment 10. SB 168 (Jordan) - Medicaid Expansion 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Budget passed by legislature included a number of provisions that would restrict access to the state Medicaid program, including a freeze of the Medicaid expansion enrollment , monthly premiums, and work requirements 2. Exempts tampons and other menstrual hygiene products from sales tax 3. Imposes additional eligibility requirements for SNAP and Medicaid recipients 4. Criminalizes the blocking of access to reproductive health care and provides the ability for legal action for harassment or intimidation at clinics 5. Establishes the Ohio Health Care Plan to provide universal health care coverage to all Ohio residents 6. Require school district boards of education to incorporate mental health instruction into their health education curricula 7. To establish and operate the Ohio Health Care Plan to provide universal health care coverage to all Ohio residents. 8. Imposes additional eligibility requirements for SNAP and Medicaid recipients 9. Prohibits the Medicaid program from newly enrolling individuals as part of the expansion eligibility group. 10. Prohibits the Medicaid program from covering the expansion eligibility group after December 31, 2018 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Signed into law by the Governor (line-item veto of Medicaid expansion freeze and monthly premiums for Medicaid population) 2. Received 2nd hearing in House Ways & Means Committee 3. Passed in House, Received 1st hearing in Senate Health, Human Services & Medicaid Committee 4. Received 1st hearing in House Criminal Justice Committee 5. Introduced in House 6. Introduced in House 7. Received 1st hearing in Senate Insurance & Financial Institutions Committee 8. Received 1st hearing in Senate House, Health & Medicaid Committee 9. Received 1st hearing in Senate House, Health & Medicaid Committee 10. Referred in the Senate 	<p>F</p>
<p>Protect against cultural barriers for obtaining healthcare services</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SB 16 (Tavares) – Cultural Competency 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Requires certain health care professionals to complete instruction in cultural competency 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Received 1st hearing in Senate Health, Human Services & Medicaid Committee 	<p>D</p>
<p>Keep lawmakers and employers out of healthcare decisions</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. HB 149 (Patmon) – Abortion 2. HB 214 (LaTourette, Merrin) – Down Syndrome Abortion Ban 3. HB 258 (Hagan, Hood)– Abortion (6-Week Ban) 4. SB 28 (Uecker)– Fetal Tissue Remains 5. SB 145 (Huffman,Wilson) – Abortion Method Ban 6. SB 164 (Larose) – Down Syndrome Abortion Ban 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To expand the crime of abortion “trafficking” and to increase the penalty 2. Charges a doctor with a fourth degree felony if they performed an abortion procedure for a woman if the reason for seeking to terminate the pregnancy is in part due to a Down syndrome diagnosis 3. Bans abortions after a fetal heartbeat is detected, usually at six-weeks 4. Would require fetal remains from a surgical abortion at an abortion facility to be disposed of by cremation or burial 5. Bans the safest and most common procedure for abortions in the second trimester 6. Charges a doctor with a fourth degree felony if they performed an abortion procedure for a woman if the reason for seeking to terminate the pregnancy is in part due to a Down syndrome diagnosis 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Received 4th hearing in House Health Committee Committee (Amendment removed language of “abortionist” from bill) 2. Signed into law by Governor 3. Passed out of House Health Committee 4. Received 2nd hearing in Senate Government & Oversight Committee 5. Passed in Senate, Received 1st hearing in House Criminal Justice Committee 6. Passed in Senate, Reported out of House Health Committee 	<p>F</p>
<p>Restore access to contraception, abortion, and other reproductive healthcare services</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. HB 302 (Boggs, Antonio) - Pregnant Minor 2. HB 49 – biennial budget 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Allows for a pregnant minor to have consent to her own health care decisions during her pregnancy, such as receiving an epidural during delivery 2. Allocated \$600,000 in funding over the biennium to Crisis Pregnancy Centers, which are not actually licensed or regulated healthcare clinics, do not provide reproductive healthcare services, and provide misleading and medically inaccurate information to women during a pregnancy. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Received 1st hearing in House Health Committee (Substitute version of the bill was accepted, which excludes consent for abortion care) 	<p>F</p>

<p>Ensure the physical and mental health needs of survivors of sexual and domestic violence are met without cost to the survivor, and the crimes against them are investigated</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. HB 20 (Gonzales, Boggs)- Compensatory Damages 2. HB 49 - biennial budget 3. HB 56 (Dever, Gavarone) - Human Trafficking 4. SB 4 (Kunze, Oelslager) - Human Trafficking 5. SB 41 (Eklund) - Testimonial Privilege 6. SB 231 (Gardner) - Sierah's Law 7. SB 235 (Eklund) - Sex Offenders 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Removes the cap on certain compensatory damages for victims of rape, felonious assault, aggravated assault, or assault 2. Funding allocated to Rape Crisis Centers, but remained the same in this budget from the FY 2016-2017 budget, and new funding allocated to Domestic Violence Shelters, but the amount was minimal. 3. Expands the expungement law for human trafficking survivors to include criminal records 4. Expands the expungement law for human trafficking survivors to include criminal records 5. Provides testimonial privilege for open communication between an advocate providing services and a victim of sexual violence, stalking, or domestic violence. 6. To provide for a violent offender database, require violent offenders to enroll in the database 7. Creates a procedure for a court to modify or terminate the sex offender registration requirements 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Referred in House Government Accountability & Oversight Committee 2. Signed into law by the Governor 3. Received 2nd hearing in House Criminal Justice Committee 4. Passed in Senate; Received 3rd hearing in House Criminal Justice Committee 5. Received 1st hearing in Senate Judiciary Committee 6. Received 1st hearing in the Senate Judiciary Committee 7. Introduced in the Senate 	C
<p>Support community programs that prevent sexual and domestic violence such as healthy relationship education</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. HB 94 (Sykes, Perales) - Teen Violence Awareness Month 2. HB 240 (Barnes) - Respect Your Date Act 3. HB 248 (Antonio, Lepore-Hagan) - Ohio Prevention First Act 4. HB 355 (Hill, Rezabek) - Sexting 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Designates the month of February as 'Teen Violence Awareness Month' to raise awareness of the issue in Ohio 2. Designates the month of April as "Respect Your Date Month" and require state higher education institutions to adopt a policy regarding dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and rape on campus 3. Offers comprehensive and abstinence inclusive sex education for teens and ensure full access and availability of contraceptives 4. Prohibits 'sexting' by anyone under the age of 21 and require every county in Ohio to create a sexting educational diversion program aimed at helping first time offenders under 21 convicted of sending sexually explicit materials of a minor. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Signed into law by Governor 2. Received 3rd hearing in House Higher Education & Workforce Development Committee 3. Referred in House Health Committee 4. Referred in House Criminal Justice 	D

Protect sexual and domestic violence and stalking survivors

1. HB 1 (Sykes, Manning)- Dating Protection Orders
2. HB 63 (Hughes) - "Judy's Law"
3. HB 96 (Hughes) - Sex Offenses
4. HB 97 (Boggs, Johnson) - Spousal Rape Exceptions
5. HB 305 (Antonio, Boyd)- Domestic Violence Protection Act
6. HB 365 (Boggs, Hughes) - Reagan Tokes Act
7. HB 426 (Hagan) - Sexual Conduct
8. SB 7 (Bacon, Manning) - Protection Orders
9. SB 150 (Brown) - Domestic Violence Survivors Protection Act
10. SB 171 (Hottinger) - Protection Orders
11. SB 198 (Yuko) - Marriage Age
12. SB 201 (Bacon, O'Brien) - Reagan Tokes Act
13. SB 207 (Kunze) - Strangulation
14. SB 214 (Terhar, Lehner) Genital Mutilation

1. Extends victims of dating violence access to domestic violence protections, such as civil protection orders.
2. Increases the prison term for an assault if the harm caused results in a permanent, serious disfigurement or substantial incapacity
3. Increases the penalty for sexual imposition when the offender previously has been convicted or pleaded guilty three or more times of specified sex offenses
4. Closes spousal rape loophole
5. Allows for judges to remove firearms from domestic violence offenders when a protection order is issued
6. Require released violent offenders wearing GPS monitors to have set geographic boundaries and would give law enforcement the ability to access the GPS data without a subpoena
7. Prohibits an employee of a school or institution of higher education who is not in a position of authority from engaging in sexual conduct with certain students
8. Aims to strengthen protection orders for victims of domestic violence by allowing for prosecution of offenders who knowingly violate protection orders.
9. To prohibit a person convicted of domestic violence or assault of a family member, or a person subject to certain protection orders, from having a firearm
10. Increases the penalty for violating a protection order under certain circumstances and would then require those that have violated their protection orders to be electronically monitored by probation agencies
11. Makes updates to Ohio's marriage laws to set the legal age of marriage to 18 years, except in certain circumstances allowing for 16 and 17 year olds if they receive consent from the juvenile court and their parent or guardian
12. Requires released violent offenders wearing GPS monitors to have set geographic boundaries and would give law enforcement the ability to access the GPS data without a subpoena
13. Expands the offense of felonious assault to include the acts of strangulation or suffocation
14. Prohibits female genital mutilation (FGM) for girls under 18, even without the defense of "cultural or ritual necessity" or consent from the girl or her parents.

1. Passed in the House; Received 4th hearing in the Senate Judiciary Committee
2. Signed into law by the Governor
3. Received 3rd hearing in House Criminal Justice Committee (Substitute version of bill approved)
4. Received 1st hearing in House Criminal Justice Committee
5. Referred in House Federalism & Interstate Relations Committee
6. Received 4th hearing in House Criminal Justice Committee
7. Received 1st hearing in House Criminal Justice Committee
8. Signed into law by the Governor
9. Received 1st hearing in Senate Judiciary Committee
10. Received 2nd hearing in the Senate Judiciary Committee (Amended version accepted by Committee)
11. Referred in Senate Judiciary Committee
12. Received 2nd hearing in Senate Government Oversight & Reform
13. Received 2nd hearing in the Senate Judiciary Committee
14. Received 1st hearing in Senate Judiciary Committee

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