



THE OHIO  
**WOMEN'S**  
PUBLIC POLICY NETWORK

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**LEGISLATIVE SCORECARD**

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**132<sup>ND</sup> OHIO GENERAL ASSEMBLY**  
**2017-2018**

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## ABOUT THE WOMEN'S PUBLIC POLICY NETWORK

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 30 organizations to collaboratively advance policies 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. Over the last few decades, women have made great strides in workforce participation and educational attainment. However, women – particularly women of color – still face substantial barriers to achieving economic self-sufficiency and are more likely than men to remain at risk of economic insecurity at all stages of their lives. Workplace policies have not kept pace with the changing dynamics of the American workforce and often fail to reflect the multi-faceted role that many women play as both caregivers and breadwinners for their families. Ohio lacks many foundational policies that would promote full economic prosperity and opportunity for women – holding back women, families, and our state as a whole.

**Equity is pivotal to our mission as a coalition and should remain a fundamental consideration in all policy creation. We recognize that, historically, our country's laws and policies have reinforced and perpetuated gender discrimination, structural and institutional racism, and bias against marginalized communities. The Women's Public Policy Network is dedicated to confronting and addressing these barriers by working to advance policies that create fair opportunity and equal prosperity for women and their families.**

**We are united by a shared vision for Ohio in which all women - particularly women of color and other marginalized women - have the resources to thrive and opportunity to lead economically secure, safe, and healthy lives. In order to make a meaningful impact, policymakers must advance public policies centered in equity, fairness, and justice that address 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:

ACLU of Ohio	NARAL Pro-Choice Ohio	Ohio Women's Alliance
ACTION OHIO	National Coalition of 100 Black Women, Central Ohio Chapter	Planned Parenthood Advocates of Ohio
American Association of University Women (AAUW) of Ohio	Ohio Alliance to End Sexual Violence	Policy Matters Ohio
Catholics for Choice	Ohio Coalition of Labor Union Women (CLUW)	ProgressOhio Education Fund
Children's Defense Fund - Ohio	Ohio Domestic Violence Network	Restoring Our Own Through Transformation (R.O.O.T.T.)
Closing the Women's Wealth Gap	Ohio Federation of Teachers	The Women's Fund of Central Ohio
Equality Ohio	Ohio NOW	The Women's Fund of the Greater Cincinnati Foundation
Equitas Health	Ohio Progressive Asian-American Pacific Islander Women's Leadership	UHCAN Ohio
Hadassah Columbus	Ohio Religious Coalition for Reproductive Choice	URGE
Innovation Ohio Education Fund	Ohio Urban Resources Systems (O.U.R.S.)	YWCA Columbus
Jobs with Justice, Cleveland Chapter		YWCA Greater Cincinnati
Juvenile Justice Coalition		YWCA Dayton

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## INTRODUCTION

Ohio legislators wield 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 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. Additionally, 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 the state legislature's 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.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

### HOW THE OHIO LEGISLATURE PERFORMED ON WOMEN'S ISSUES

The following Legislative Scorecard reviews the performance of the 132nd General Assembly (2017 – 2018) following the conclusion of their two-year legislative session. We examined how the legislature performed on a total of **113** 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 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.

- 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



## Ensuring Fairness and Opportunity in the Workplace



## Improving Women's Health and Well-Being



## SCORING SUMMARY

Our Legislative Scorecard is based on how the Ohio legislature performed on the **26** 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.

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### Promoting Economic Security for Women and Families

#### Increase the minimum wage and eliminate the tipped wage: D

There was a mix of positive and negative bills for this policy goal related to the minimum wage. Three bills were introduced to propose an increase to the minimum wage, but none moved beyond an initial hearing within their assigned committee. Legislation aimed at raising wages for domestic workers also only received one committee hearing. In addition to this, there were limited efforts made at progressing legislation attempting to expand the prevailing wage.

In contrast, there were also two negative bills seeking to repeal the prevailing wage which similarly made little progress. The overall lack of progress or attempts at advancing the positive legislation combined with the presence of negative bills contradictory to the policy agenda has resulted in this policy goal receiving a 'D' grade.

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

The only corresponding piece of legislation for the policy goal related to the Earned Income Tax Credit was Ohio Senate Bill 35, which would allow for the state Earned Income Tax Credit to be refundable. 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.

#### Increase access to paid family and medical leave and paid sick days: D

There was a mix of positive and negative bills for this policy goal related to paid leave. Companion legislation introduced in the House and Senate would enact a statewide family and medical leave insurance program. Only one of these bills received even a first hearing for sponsor testimony. A third positive piece of legislation would provide veterans with paid leave, which received three hearings within its assigned committee.

There was also a negative bill proposed which attempted to reduce the number of sick days allotted to public employees. The lack of progress or attention granted to positive bills and presence of a negative bill seeking to restrict access to paid sick days earned this policy goal a 'D' grade.

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### **Increase affordability of child care and expand public preschool: C**

The policy goal of ‘increase affordability 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 preschool 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.

### **Ensure pension protection and retirement security: F**

This policy goal related to retirement and pension protections received an ‘F’ grade due to a hostile legislative environment. In this case, four negative bills were proposed in an effort to make it more difficult to secure pension protection and reduce benefits. Each of these negative bills were granted multiple committee hearings, which demonstrates progress in a direction contradictory to this policy goal.

### **Increase access to affordable housing and housing security: D**

This policy goal which seeks to ‘increase access to affordable housing and housing security’ earned a ‘D’ grade due to a complete lack of corresponding legislation. There were no bills introduced to advance this policy goal and no attempts made at progress.

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## **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**

In one promising trend, the legislature introduced five pieces of legislation that would aim to close the gender wage gap, such as eliminating the requirement for applicants to include previous salary history and creating an anonymous Equal Pay hotline to report suspected unequal pay practices. Despite the number of positive bills for this policy goal, the legislature failed to take action on advancing any of these bills. Out of all five bills, only one has received a second hearing for proponent testimony. Three of the bills received a first hearing for sponsor testimony and the last bill was referred to committee, but failed to receive even a first hearing. Due to this lack of serious progress on these bills, this policy goal received a ‘D’ score.

### **Promote fair and flexible work schedules: D**

There was only one piece of proposed legislation that corresponded to this policy goal, which seeks to ‘promote fair and flexible work schedules’. Although Senate Bill 101 was a positive bill which sought to implement fair scheduling practices and regulations, the lack of progress that it achieved by only receiving one committee hearing resulted in this goal receiving a ‘D’ grade.

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

There were two pieces of legislation proposed relating to unions and collective bargaining rights. However, both bills (House Bill 53 and House Bill 113) were negative bills, which produced a hostile legislative environment that attempted to reduce the rights and protections granted to union workers. While the only corresponding legislation in this policy goal was negative, seeking to change policy in the opposite direction of our policy agenda, neither one of the bills advanced beyond a first hearing in their respective committees. Still, this policy goal scored an 'F' grade as a result of the hostile legislative environment and lack of any positive bills.

### **Support nursing mothers in the workplace: D**

The only corresponding piece of legislation for the policy goal related to 'supporting nursing mothers' was House Bill 13, which would allow for prospective jurors to be excused from jury service if they are nursing. This bill received only one hearing, earning the policy goal a 'D' score for the lack of progress.

### **Protect against discrimination on the basis of pregnancy or caregiver status: D**

There was no corresponding legislation for the policy goal 'protect against discrimination on the basis of pregnancy or caregiver status', earning this section a 'D' score.

### **Eliminate barriers to employment and career advancement particularly for formerly incarcerated women: D**

This specific policy goal related to 'eliminating barriers to employment and career advancement' had two pieces of positive legislation corresponding to the goal: House Bill 605 would raise the salary threshold for overtime payments and Senate Bill 49 would 'Ban the Box', prohibiting an employer from including a question about previous convictions of a felony. Unfortunately, both bills received only a first hearing for sponsor testimony in their assigned committee, which earned this policy goal a 'D' grade for lack of progress or serious action on bills.

### **Promote opportunities for women to advance and excel in the business and entrepreneurial sector: D**

There was one piece of corresponding legislation introduced for this policy goal related to 'opportunities for advancement in the business and entrepreneurial sector.' While this bill would take positive steps forward in achieving this goal by creating a women-owned business enterprise program for the state, it failed to gain serious attention. The bill received four hearings in its assigned committee, but it failed to move out of committee, earning this policy goal a 'D' score.

### **Prevent and address sexual harassment and violence in the workplace: F**

There were two positive bills related to this policy goal of 'preventing and addressing sexual harassment and violence in the workplace', which would take steps towards creating more transparency and accountability for sexual harassment within the State Legislature and enact systems to address instances of sexual harassment. However, they both only received a first hearing for sponsor testimony during the entire legislative session.

This policy goal did receive an 'F' score, though, as a result of a negative bill which gained traction in the legislature; demonstrating a hostile legislative environment. Ohio House Bill 2 would change civil rights laws, which could weaken workplace discrimination laws for pregnant workers or workers who have experienced sexual harassment at the workplace. A substitute version of the bill was passed out of committee, demonstrating progress in a negative direction.

**Protect against discrimination in housing or the workplace or public accommodations on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity or expression: D**

There were two corresponding bills introduced for this policy goal that would create a statewide non-discrimination policy for LGBTQ+ workers, one in the House (House Bill 160) and one in the Senate (Senate Bill 100). The House bill received two hearings, allowing for proponent testimony in support of the bill, but the Senate bill failed to receive even one hearing. Due to the lack of serious action on these bills to move them forward, this policy goal scored a 'D' grade.

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

There was no corresponding legislation for the policy goal 'protecting against housing and workplace discrimination against survivors of sexual and domestic violence', earning this section a 'D' score.

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## **Improving Women's Health and Well-being**

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

While the policy goal to 'preserve access and increase affordability of comprehensive healthcare for low-income and working women' had a number of proactive bills, they ultimately failed to gain any traction in the legislature. Many of them only received one or two hearings, or failed to receive a hearing at all.

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. One of those bills (House Bill 119) was passed out of the legislature and signed into law. Additionally, 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 not have the votes to override the veto. As a result, the provision freezing Medicaid Expansion enrollment did not become law.

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, on 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 for this population. However, this policy goal scored an 'F' grade as a result of the numerous hostile bills that gained attention and traction in the legislature.

### **Address barriers to behavioral and mental health treatment: D**

While there were only positive bills corresponding to this policy goal making mental health services more accessible in Ohio schools, only one of the four bills even received a first hearing. The other three bills were referred to committee, but failed to receive a committee hearing. Due to this inaction and lack of positive movement towards achieving the policy goal, it earned a 'D' score.

### **Protect against cultural, social, racial, and ethnic barriers for obtaining healthcare services: D**

The policy goal related to 'protecting against barriers to healthcare services' had four corresponding bills that would have created positive change, including a bill that would require cultural competency training of certain medical professionals in Ohio. Unfortunately, the legislature did not engage in meaningful action to move these bills forward, earning this policy goal a 'D' grade.

### **Protect the health and safety of incarcerated women and girls: D**

This policy goal had one corresponding bill, House Bill 688, which would prohibit the use of pregnancy restraints on incarcerated women during the third trimester or while giving birth. The bill only received one hearing throughout the session. The inaction on this important bill earned this policy goal a 'D' grade.

### **Improve maternal health outcomes and address maternal health inequity, particularly for Black mothers who face higher rates of maternal mortality and morbidity: D**

There were two positive bills corresponding to this policy goal, including House Bill 505, which would have designated May as Maternal Mortality Awareness Month. Both bills received only one hearing in their assigned committees. As a result of this inaction for corresponding legislation, the policy goal related to 'improving maternal health outcomes' scored a 'D' grade.

### **Prevent lawmakers and employers from interfering healthcare decisions: F**

The legislature advanced numerous bills to restrict access to abortion and reproductive health care, earning an 'F' grade for the policy goal related to 'preventing lawmakers and employers from interfering with healthcare decision'. At the conclusion of the legislative session, the legislature had passed three negative bills: House Bill 214, the Down Syndrome Abortion Ban, House Bill 258, the Six-Week Abortion Ban, and Senate Bill 145, the Abortion Method Ban. Ultimately, the governor vetoed one of the bills (House Bill 258) and the legislature failed to pass a veto-override vote. The two other bills passed by the legislature (House Bill 214 and Senate Bill 145) were signed into law by the governor.

The legislature also took serious action on a few of the other negative bills in this policy goal, passing two of them out of one chamber. Those bills were related to placing medically unnecessary and unconstitutional restrictions on abortion access, such as Senate Bill 28, which would require fetal remains from a surgical abortion at an abortion facility to be disposed of by cremation or burial, and House bill 565, which would completely ban any abortions in the state of Ohio and could charge women who obtain an abortion - and the doctors who perform the procedure - with murder, potentially facing the death penalty.

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**Restore and protect access to reproductive healthcare services, including contraception and abortion: F**

There were three bills related to this policy goal of ‘restoring and protecting access to reproductive health care services: One of the bills (House Bill 248), was completely positive and would ensure full access and availability of contraceptives for Ohioans; the second bill (House Bill 302), was both positive and negative as it would give minors consent over their healthcare during a pregnancy, but an amendment was added to exclude consent of abortion care; and the last bill (House Bill 49, the state biennial budget) was negative, allocating state funding to so-called Crisis Pregnancy Centers (CPCs), which do not provide full access to reproductive health services and often provide misleading and inaccurate information to pregnant people regarding abortion.

The positive bill received only a first hearing in the assigned committee, demonstrating that there was a lack of action to advance this policy goal. Ultimately, this policy goal scored an ‘F’ grade because the provision in the state budget related to CPCs was signed into law, moving this policy goal in the wrong direction.

**Support the physical and mental health needs of survivors of sexual and domestic violence; ensuring that all systems, including the justice system and health care system, respond appropriately to the rights, needs, and wants of the survivor or victim: B**

This policy goal had a total of 14 corresponding bills, all of which were positive pieces of legislation that aimed to move the goal forward. Four of these goals were passed by the legislature and signed into law, including a provision in the state budget that allocated funding to Rape Crisis Centers. There were a number of positive bills that also moved out of at least one chamber, demonstrating progress and attention towards the policy goal. A few of the more substantive bills failed to move beyond one hearing, though, such as legislation that would eliminate the statute of limitations for rape. With the mix of progress and lack of attention to these bills, this policy goal earned a ‘B’ grade.

**Support and invest in programs that address and prevent sexual and domestic violence, such as healthy relationship education: C**

This policy goal had four positive pieces of legislation corresponding to it and one of these bills, House Bill 94, which designates February as Teen Violence Awareness Month, was even passed by the legislature and signed into law. All of the bills received at least one hearing, with one passing out of the House chamber and one receiving four hearings in the assigned committee. As a result of this incremental progress towards achieving the goal, it earned a ‘C’ grade.

**Create new protections for survivors of sexual abuse, domestic violence, and stalking: A**

The policy goal related to ‘creating new protections for survivors of sexual abuse, domestic violence, and stalking’ received the most corresponding positive bills out of the entire policy agenda. There were a total of 25 pieces of legislation in this policy goal, all of which were positive bills. A number of these bills received serious attention by the legislature, advancing out of at least one chamber.

Additionally, seven of these bills were passed out of the legislature and signed into law, including House Bill 1, which extends victims of dating violence access to domestic violence protections, House Bill 497, which outlaws ‘revenge porn’, and House Bill 511, which updates the state’s marriage laws to protect against forced or coerced marriage of minors. Because of the substantive progress that these bills took in achieving this policy goal, it scored the only ‘A.’

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## 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 legislative session. One of those bills received a second hearing, where we testified in support of the passage of the legislation.
- **Fair Scheduling Legislation (Senate Bill 101):** 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. Unfortunately, the bill received only one hearing during the 132nd General Assembly.
- **Ohio Fairness Act (House 160):** This bill, known as the Ohio Fairness Act, would prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity or expression. This bill has been introduced in multiple General Assemblies; but for the first time in a decade, the bill received a second committee hearing for proponent testimony.



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### Questions?

**Contact:** Erin Ryan, [ryan@innovationohio.org](mailto: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](http://www.womenspublicpolicynetwork.org)**

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# Appendix: Status of Legislation

Legislation	Bill Overview	Status
<b>PROMOTING ECONOMIC SECURITY FOR WOMEN AND FAMILIES</b>		
<b>Policy goal: Increase the minimum wage and eliminate the tipped wage   Grade: D</b>		
1. HB 86 (K. Smith, Craig) - Minimum Wage 2. HB 163 (Roegner, Riedel) - Prevailing Wage 3. HB 576 (Kelly) - Minimum Wage 4. HB 712 (Hood, Dean) - Prevailing Wage 5. HB 784 (Becker) - Prevailing Wage 6. SB 14 (Tavares) - Domestic Workers (Wages) 7. SB 38 (Yuko) - Minimum Wage 8. SB 72 (Huffman) - Prevailing Wage	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. To increase the state minimum wage 4. To repeal the Prevailing Wage Law 5. To repeal the Prevailing Wage Law, to distribute an additional \$25 million annually among townships in equal amounts through the Local Government Fund, and to make an appropriation 6. 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 7. To raise Ohio's minimum wage, expand overtime protection, and prevent employee misclassification 8. Enables local governments, public universities, special districts and others to bid public construction projects without mandated wage rates	1. Received 1st hearing in House Economic Development, Commerce & Labor Committee 2. Received 2nd hearing in House Economic Development, Commerce & Labor Committee 3. Received 1st hearing in House Government Accountability & Oversight Committee 4. Referred in the House Federalism & Interstate Relations Committee; Did not receive a hearing 5. Introduced in the House; Did not receive a referral to a committee or a hearing 6. Received 1st hearing in Senate Transportation, Commerce & Workforce Committee 7. Received 1st hearing in Senate Transportation, Commerce & Workforce Committee 8. Received 1st hearing in Senate Finance Committee
<b>Policy goal: Improve the state earned income tax credit to benefit more working women   Grade: D</b>		
1. SB 35 (Skindell) - Tax Credit	1. Removes the income restriction on the earned income tax credit and would make the credit refundable beginning in 2017	1. Received 2nd hearing in Senate Ways & Means Committee,
<b>Policy goal: Increase access to paid family and medical leave and paid sick days   Grade: D</b>		
1. HB 298 (Merrin) - Sick Days 2. HB 550 (Boyd, Boggs) - Family Leave 3. SB 190 (Hoagland) - Veteran Paid Leave 4. SB 261 (Tavares) - Paid Leave	1. Decreases the number of sick days provided to Ohio public employees (city, county, school, and college employees) 2. Would establish family and medical leave insurance program, allowing workers to continue to earn a portion of their paycheck to take leave from work to care for a new child, care for an ill family member, or address their own medical emergency 3. 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 4. Would establish family and medical leave insurance program, allowing workers to continue to earn a portion of their paycheck to take leave from work to care for a new child, care for an ill family member, or address their own medical emergency	1. Received 2nd hearing in House State & Local Government Committee 2. Referred to House Committee on Community & Family Advancement; Did not receive a hearing 3. Received 3rd hearing in Senate Local Government, Public Safety & Veterans Affairs Committee 4. Received 1st hearing in Senate Insurance & Financial Institutions Committee
<b>Policy goal: Increase affordability of childcare, expand public preschool   Grade: C</b>		
1. HB 49 - Biennial budget 2. HB 77 (Retherford) - Child Care Centers	1. The state budget included investments in public childcare and preschool, but did not include fix to restore eligibility for low-income families 2. Provides licensure of sick-child care centers	1. Signed into law by the Governor 2. Received 3rd hearing in House Economic Development, Commerce & Labor Committee (Substitute version of bill adopted to correct errors)
<b>Policy goal: Ensure pension protection and retirement security   Grade: F</b>		
1. HB 242 (Carfagna) - Retirement Benefits 2. HB 547 (Edwards) - Retirement Credit 3. HB 572 (Scherer, Howse) - Retirement Credit 4. SB 151 (Hite) - Retirement Benefits	1. Makes changes to the School Employees Retirement System (SERS) annual cost-of-living adjustments, allowing SERS to grant reduced cost-of-living adjustments 2. Regarding Public Employees Retirement System service credit for services as a non-teaching school employee of a county board of developmental disabilities 3. To revise the laws governing the Public Employees Retirement System, the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund, the State Teachers Retirement System, and the School Employees Retirement System 4. 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	1. Received 3rd hearing in House Aging & Long Term Care Committee (Substitute version of bill adopted to change the current law's mandatory annual cost of living adjustment and the timeframe of when the changes would take effect) 2. Referred in the House Aging & Long Term Care Committee; Did not receive a hearing 3. Amended and substitute version of bill signed into law by the Governor (Substitute version of bill adopted to state in a non-codified portion of the language that the measure is intended to be retroactive to Jan. 1, 2017; Amendment adopted as an omnibus with changes to state retirement systems) 4. Received 2nd hearing in Senate Insurance & Financial Institutions Committee
<b>Policy goal: Increase access to affordable housing and housing security   Grade: D</b>		
No legislation	N/A	N/A

Legislation	Bill Overview	Status
<b>ENSURING FAIRNESS AND OPPORTUNITY IN THE WORKPLACE</b>		
<b>Policy goal: 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   Grade: D</b>		
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	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	1. Received 1st hearing in House Economic Development, Commerce & Labor Committee 2. Referred in House Government Accountability & Oversight Committee; Did not receive a hearing 3. Received 2nd hearing in the House Economic Development, Commerce & Labor Committee 4. Received 1st hearing in House Government Accountability & Oversight Committee 5. Received 1st hearing in Senate Transportation, Commerce & Workforce Committee
<b>Policy goal: Promote fair and flexible work schedules   Grade: D</b>		
1. SB 101 (Skindell) - Fair Scheduling Practices	1. Regulates 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 Committee
<b>Policy goal: Protect the rights of workers to organize and bargain collectively for fair wages, benefits, and working conditions   Grade: F</b>		
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. Received 1st hearing in House Finance Committee 2. Referred in House Economic Development, Commerce & Labor Committee; Did not receive a hearing
<b>Policy goal: Support nursing mothers in the workplace   Grade: D</b>		
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
<b>Policy goal: Protect against discrimination on the basis of pregnancy or caregiver status   Grade: D</b>		
No legislation	N/A	N/A
<b>Policy goal: Eliminate barriers to employment and career advancement, particularly for formerly incarcerated women   Grade: D</b>		
1. HB 605 (Kelly, Smith) - Overtime Payments 2. SB 49 (Williams) - Employment Applications	1. To raise the salary threshold above which certain employers are exempt from the overtime law 2. To prohibit private employers from including on an employment application any question concerning whether an applicant has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a felony	1. Received 1st hearing in House Economic Development, Commerce & Labor Committee 2. Received 1st hearing in Senate Transportation, Commerce & Workforce Committee
<b>Policy goal: Promote opportunities for women to advance and excel in the business and entrepreneurial sector   Grade: D</b>		
1. HB 492 (Gonzalez) - State Procurement	1. To create a women-owned business enterprise program and require state agencies to establish women-owned business procurement goals	1. Received 4th hearing in House State and Local Government Committee (Substitute version of bill adopted to weaken requirements for agencies and create a certification program)
<b>Policy goal: Prevent and address sexual harassment and violence in the workplace   Grade: F</b>		
1. HB 2 (Seitz) - Civil Rights Laws: 2. HB 532 (Galonski, Fedor) - Sexual Harassment 3. SB 270 (Tavares) - Sexual Harassment	1. Modifies certain civil rights employment laws, such as shortened statute of limitations for discrimination lawsuits 2. Requires all state employees and contracted employees to complete training on sexual harassment and establishes a Commission on Sexual Harassment through the office of the Attorney General 3. Requires all legislative employers to have a sexual harassment policy on file, creates the General Assembly Sexual Harassment Task Force, authorizes the Office of Legislative Inspector General to investigate sexual harassment claims within the General Assembly, and to exempt from Public Records Law the identity of a complainant and victim of a sexual harassment complaint	1. Substitute bill adopted and passed out of House Economic Development, Commerce & Labor Committee 2. Received 1st hearing in House Government Accountability & Oversight Committee 3. Received 1st hearing in Senate Finance Committee
<b>Policy goal: Protect against discrimination in housing or the workplace or public accommodations on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity or expression   Grade: D</b>		
1. HB 160 (Antonio) - Ohio Fairness Act 2. SB 100 (Skindell, Tavares) - Discrimination Laws	1. Prohibits 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 2nd hearing in House Government Accountability & Oversight Committee 2. Referred in Senate Government Oversight & Reform Committee; Did not receive a hearing
<b>Policy goal: Protect against discrimination in housing and the workplace against survivors of sexual and domestic violence   Grade: D</b>		
No legislation	N/A	N/A

Legislation	Bill Overview	Status
<b>IMPROVING WOMEN'S HEALTH AND WELL-BEING</b>		
<b>Policy goal: Preserve access to and increase affordability of comprehensive healthcare for low-income and middle-income women   Grade: F</b>		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. HB 49 - Biennial budget</li> <li>2. HB 61 (Johnson, Kelly) - Sales Tax</li> <li>3. HB 119 (Henne, McColley) - SNAP and Medicaid eligibility</li> <li>4. HB 234 (Howse, Lepore-Hagan) - Clinic Protection Act</li> <li>5. HB 440 (Fedor, Kent) - Health Care</li> <li>6. HB 545 (Arndt) - Sales Tax Remittance</li> <li>7. HB 567 (Fedor) - Long Term Care Insurance</li> <li>8. HB 574 (Ingram) - Medicaid Payments</li> <li>9. SB 91 (Tavares, Skindell) - Universal Health Care</li> <li>10. SB 96 (Coley) - Public Benefits</li> <li>11. SB 99 (Coley) - Medicaid Enrollment</li> <li>12. SB 121 (Eklund) - Mammogram Coverage</li> <li>13. SB 168 (Jordan) - Medicaid Expansion</li> <li>14. SB 237 (Jordan) - Medicaid Coverage</li> <li>15. SB 243 (Dolan) - Medicaid Copayments</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>2. Exempts tampons and other menstrual hygiene products from sales tax</li> <li>3. Imposes additional eligibility requirements for SNAP and Medicaid recipients</li> <li>4. Criminalizes the blocking of access to reproductive health care and provides the ability for legal action for harassment or intimidation at clinics</li> <li>5. Establishes the Ohio Health Care Plan to provide universal health care coverage to all Ohio residents</li> <li>6. Authorizes small retailers to remit sales taxes in certain circumstances; amended to also exempt from sales and use tax tampons and other menstrual hygiene products</li> <li>7. To impose limitations on long-term care premium rate increases</li> <li>8. To permit parents and guardians to be paid for providing personal care or similar services to their children or wards enrolled in a Medicaid waiver program under certain circumstances</li> <li>9. To establish and operate the Ohio Health Care Plan to provide universal health care coverage to all Ohio residents</li> <li>10. Imposes additional eligibility requirements for SNAP and Medicaid recipients</li> <li>11. Prohibits the Medicaid program from newly enrolling individuals as part of the expansion eligibility group</li> <li>12. To include tomosynthesis as part of required screening mammography benefits under health insurance policies</li> <li>13. Prohibits the Medicaid program from covering the expansion eligibility group and require aggregate General Revenue Fund appropriations for state agencies to be reduced</li> <li>14. To prohibit the Medicaid program from covering the expansion eligibility group after December 31, 2018</li> <li>15. Regarding Medicaid copayment requirements</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Signed into law by the Governor (line-item veto of Medicaid expansion freeze and monthly premiums for Medicaid population)</li> <li>2. Received 2nd hearing in House Ways &amp; Means Committee; Amended into HB 545</li> <li>3. Amended and substitute version of bill signed into law by the Governor (Substitute version of bill adopted to make technical and verbiage changes, allow the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services to delegate duties in the bill to county JFS agencies)</li> <li>4. Received 1st hearing in House Criminal Justice Committee</li> <li>5. Received 3rd hearing in House Insurance Committee</li> <li>6. Amended version of bill passed in House (Amendment adopted to exempt menstrual hygiene products from taxation)</li> <li>7. Received 1st hearing in House Aging &amp; Long Term Care Committee</li> <li>8. Referred in the House Community &amp; Family Advancement Committee; Did not receive a hearing</li> <li>9. Received 1st hearing in Senate Insurance &amp; Financial Institutions Committee</li> <li>10. Received 1st hearing in Senate Health, Human Services &amp; Medicaid Committee</li> <li>11. Received 1st hearing in Senate Health, Human Services &amp; Medicaid Committee</li> <li>12. Received 2nd hearing in Senate Insurance &amp; Financial Institutions Committee</li> <li>13. Referred in the Senate Finance Committee; Hearing in Senate Finance Committee scheduled but not heard</li> <li>14. Referred in the Senate Health, Human Services &amp; Medicaid Committee; Did not receive a hearing</li> <li>15. Passed in the Senate; Referred to the House Government Accountability and Oversight Committee; Did not receive a hearing</li> </ol>
<b>Policy goal: Address barriers to behavioral and mental health treatment   Grade: D</b>		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. HB 443 (Sweeney) - Mental Health Instruction</li> <li>2. HB 677 (Barnes) - Mental Health</li> <li>3. HB 713 (Lepore-Hagan) - Mental Health</li> <li>4. SB 330 (Schiavoni) - Mental Health Education</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Require school district boards of education to incorporate mental health instruction into their health education curricula</li> <li>2. To require the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services to operate a demonstration program under which a mental health trauma center is established as part of a county hospital located in Cuyahoga County</li> <li>3. With regard to mental health services in public and nonpublic schools, to require school districts to employ school psychologists and intervention specialists, to provide an additional state payment to school districts for school psychologist and intervention specialist services, and to make an appropriation</li> <li>4. To require the State Board of Education to adopt standards for mental health education, to require school districts to include mental health education in their curriculum, and to make an appropriation</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Referred in House Education &amp; Career Readiness Committee; Did not receive a hearing</li> <li>2. Received 1st hearing in House Health Committee</li> <li>3. Referred in House Education &amp; Career Readiness Committee; Did not receive a hearing</li> <li>4. Referred in Senate Education Committee; Did not receive a hearing</li> </ol>
<b>Policy goal: Protect against cultural, social, racial, and ethnic barriers for obtaining healthcare services  Grade: D</b>		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. HB 619 (Antani) - Pregnancy Misinformation Act</li> <li>2. HB 725 (Sykes, Boyd) - Medical Information</li> <li>3. SB 16 (Tavares) - Cultural Competency</li> <li>4. SB 126 (Tavares) - Conversion Therapy</li> <li>5. SB 302 (Tavares) - Health Equity Policies</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To require the development of an instructional program and educational and informational materials and the dissemination of those materials to protect the humanity of the unborn child and to make an appropriation</li> <li>2. To require entities funded through the Ohio Parenting and Pregnancy Program to provide only medically accurate information</li> <li>3. Requires certain health care professionals to complete instruction in cultural competency</li> <li>4. To prohibit certain health care professionals from engaging in conversion therapy when treating minor patients</li> <li>5. To create the Health and Equity in All Policies Initiative and the Health and Equity Interagency Team; requiring legislative policies to receive a health equity review</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Received 1st hearing in the House Education &amp; Career Readiness Committee</li> <li>2. Referred in House Community &amp; Family Advancement Committee; Did not receive a hearing</li> <li>3. Received 2nd hearing in Senate Health, Human Services &amp; Medicaid Committee</li> <li>4. Received 1st hearing in Senate Health, Human Services &amp; Medicaid Committee</li> <li>5. Received 1st hearing in Senate Health, Human Services &amp; Medicaid Committee</li> </ol>
<b>Policy goal: Protect the health and safety of incarcerated women and girls   Grade: D</b>		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. HB 688 (Antonio) - Pregnancy Restraints</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prohibits law enforcement, court, or corrections officials from restraining a pregnant woman or child who is a charged or a criminal offender or delinquent child at any time during her third trimester of pregnancy or during transport to a hospital, labor, or delivery and from restraining such a woman or child during any period of postpartum recovery</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Received 1st hearing in House Community and Family Advancement Committee</li> </ol>

Legislation	Bill Overview	Status
<b>Policy goal: Improve maternal health outcomes and address maternal health inequity, particularly for Black mothers who face higher rates of maternal mortality and morbidity   Grade: D</b>		
1. HB 505 (Sykes) - Awareness Month 2. HB 613 (West, Galonski) - Pregnancy Testing	1. Designate May as Maternal Mortality Awareness Month 2. Regarding testing pregnant women for HIV, syphilis, and gonorrhea	1. Received 1st hearing in House Health Committee 2. Received 1st hearing in House Health Committee
<b>Policy goal: Prevent lawmakers and employers from interfering in healthcare decisions   Grade: F</b>		
1. HB 149 (Patmon) - Abortion 2. HB 214 (LaTourette, Merrin) - Down Syndrome Abortion Ban 3. HB 258 (Hagan, Hood) - Abortion (6-Week Ban) 4. HB 565 (Hood, Vitale) -- Total Abortion Ban 5. SB 28 (Uecker) - Fetal Tissue Remains 6. SB 145 (Huffman,Wilson) - Abortion Method Ban 7. SB 164 (Larose) - Down Syndrome Abortion Ban	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 completely abolish abortion in the State of Ohio; could charge women who obtain an abortion - and the doctors who perform the procedure - with murder, potentially facing the death penalty 5. Would require fetal remains from a surgical abortion at an abortion facility to be disposed of by cremation or burial 6. Bans the safest and most common procedure for abortions in the second trimester 7. 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	1. Received 4th hearing in House Health Committee (Amendment removed language of "abortionist" from bill) 2. Signed into law by Governor 3. Amended version of bill passed in House and Senate (Amendments adopted to mandate that a vaginal ultrasound is not required and allow Ohio State Medical Board to take license action before criminal action over physicians); Vetoes by the Governor; Veto override passed in the House but failed in the Senate; Bill did not become law 4. Referred in House Health Committee; Did not receive a hearing 5. Substitute version of bill passed in Senate; Passed out of House Health Committee (Substitute version of bill adopted to clarify that those charged with disposing of the remains are not required to obtain a death certificate or a burial permit) 6. Amended version of bill signed into law by the Governor (Amendment adopted to clarify the definition of dismemberment abortion; Additional technical amendment adopted) 7. Passed in Senate; Passed out of House Health Committee
<b>Policy goal: Restore and protect access to reproductive healthcare services, including contraception and abortion   Grade: F</b>		
1. HB 49 - biennial budget 2. HB 248 (Antonio, Lepore-Hagan) - Ohio Prevention First Act 3. HB 302 (Boggs, Antonio) - Pregnant Minor	1. 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 2. Offers comprehensive and abstinence inclusive sex education for teens and ensures full access and availability of contraceptives 3. Allows for a pregnant minor to have consent to her own health care decisions during her pregnancy, such as receiving an epidural during delivery - does not include consent for abortion care	1. Signed into law by the Governor 2. Received 1st hearing in House Health Committee 3. Received 2nd hearing in House Health Committee (Substitute version of bill was adopted to exclude consent for abortion care)
<b>Policy goal: Support the physical and mental health needs of survivors of sexual and domestic violence; ensuring that all systems, including the justice system and health care system, respond appropriately to the rights, needs, and wants of the survivor or victim   Grade: B</b>		
1. HB 20 (Gonzales, Boggs) - Compensatory Damages 2. HB 49 - biennial budget 3. HB 56 (Dever, Gavarone) - Human Trafficking 4. HB 68 (Anielski) - Voyeurism 5. HB 92 (Schaffer) - Public Indecency 6. HB 627 (Smith, Galonski) - Statute of Limitations 7. HB 719 (Pelanda) - Sex Assault Kits 8. SB 4 (Kunze, Oelslager) - Human Trafficking 9. SB 41 (Eklund) - Testimonial Privilege 10. SB 231 (Gardner) - Sierah's Law 11. SB 235 (Eklund) - Sex Offenders 12. SB 322 (Lehner) - Crime Victim Reparations 13. SB 323 (Kunze) - Sex Assault Kits 14. SB 339 (Schiavoni) - Rape Trials	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. To include conduct involving an impaired person within the offenses of pandering obscenity involving a minor, pandering sexually oriented matter involving a minor, and illegal use of a minor in a nudity-oriented material or performance; to create a procedure for certain offenders convicted of "unlawful sexual conduct with a minor" to petition a court for reclassification or removal from duties under the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Law; to permit record sealing in the case of such an offender when the offender has been removed from those duties; and to require sex offender treatment for certain offenders convicted of that offense 5. To require an offender who knowingly commits the offense of public indecency under certain circumstances involving exposure of private parts likely to be viewed by minors and for the purpose of sexual arousal or gratification to register as a Tier I sex offender/child-victim offender if the judge orders registration 6. To eliminate the statute of limitations for the criminal prosecution of rape 7. To require the Attorney General to create and maintain a statewide tracking system for the processing of sexual assault examination kits 8. Expands the expungement law for human trafficking survivors to include criminal records 9. Provides testimonial privilege for open communication 10. To provide for a violent offender database, require violent offenders to enroll in the database	1. Received 1st hearing in House Government Accountability & Oversight Committee 2. Signed into law by the Governor 3. Received 3rd hearing in House Criminal Justice Committee (Substitute version of bill adopted to include provisions dealing with the abeyance of juvenile court proceedings, sealable offenses for victims of human trafficking and excluded offenses); Two additional hearings scheduled but not heard 4. Amended and substitute version of bill passed in the Senate (Substitute version of bill adopted to remove any provision pertaining to voyeurism, ratchet back the felony sentencing increase for all other offenses in the bill from second-degree felonies to third-degree felonies, and maintain the requirement for a mandatory prison sentence for the illegal use of a minor or impaired person in nudity-oriented material or performance if the offender also committed a specification of furtherance of human trafficking and the offense involved a minor; Amendment adopted with an LSC technical change; Amendment adopted to insert SB 235 and create a procedure for certain Tier II sex offenders convicted of unlawful sexual conduct with a minor to petition a court for reclassification or removal from the sex offender registry and to permit record sealing in those cases) 5. Amended version of bill signed into law by the Governor (Amendment adopted to allow a court to determine at sentencing whether to classify a defendant as a tier I sex offender/child-victim offender if he or she is less than ten years older than the victim) 6. Received 1st hearing in House Criminal Justice Committee 7. Passed in the House

Legislation	Bill Overview	Status
	<p>11. Creates a procedure for a court to modify or terminate the sex offender registration requirements</p> <p>12. To revise the eligibility standards and procedure for awarding reparations to crime victims</p> <p>13. To require the attorney general to create and maintain a statewide tracking system for the processing of sexual assault examination kits</p> <p>14. To eliminate the period of limitations for the criminal prosecution of a person for rape, conspiracy to commit rape, complicity in committing rape, or attempted rape and to provide that there is no period of limitations for a civil action brought by a victim of conduct that would constitute rape, conspiracy to commit rape, complicity in committing rape, or attempted rape</p>	<p>8. Amended version of bill signed into law by the Governor (Amendment adopted to provide more judicial discretion)</p> <p>9. Received 2nd hearing in Senate Judiciary Committee (Substitute version of bill adopted to define and add "qualified advocates" to the list of those exempt from reporting felonies)</p> <p>10. Amended version of bill signed into law by the Governor (Amendments adopted to make changes concerning whether or not offenders have the opportunity to be removed from the database and address concerns raised by the ACLU of Ohio about privacy issues)</p> <p>11. Received 2nd hearing in Senate Judiciary Committee (Amendment adopted to clarify that all provisions apply only to eligible offenders)</p> <p>12. Referred in the Senate Judiciary Committee; Did not receive a hearing</p> <p>13. Passed in the Senate</p> <p>14. Referred in Senate Judiciary Committee; Did not receive a hearing</p>

**Policy goal: Support and invest in programs that address and prevent sexual and domestic violence, such as healthy relationship education | Grade: C**

<p>1. HB 94 (Sykes, Perales) - Teen Violence Awareness Month</p> <p>2. HB 240 (Barnes) - Respect Your Date Act</p> <p>3. HB 248 (Antonio, Lepore-Hagan) - Ohio Prevention First Act</p> <p>4. HB 377 (Hagan, Ramos) - Sexual Abuse</p>	<p>1. Designates the month of February as 'Teen Violence Awareness Month' to raise awareness of the issue in Ohio</p> <p>2. Designates the month of April as "Respect Your Date Month" and requires state higher education institutions to adopt a policy regarding dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and rape on campus</p> <p>3. Offers comprehensive and abstinence inclusive sex education for teens and ensures full access and availability of contraceptives</p> <p>4. With respect to age-appropriate student instruction in child sexual abuse and sexual violence prevention and in-service staff training in child sexual abuse prevention</p>	<p>1. Signed into law by Governor</p> <p>2. Amended version of bill passed in the House w/ an emergency clause; Received 1st hearing in Senate Education Committee (Amendments adopted to replace hardcopy requirements with a directive to provide interactive tutorials to students during orientation sessions and specify that colleges and universities can offer interactive sessions through online means)</p> <p>3. Received 1st hearing in House Health Committee</p> <p>4. Received 4th hearing in House Education &amp; Career Readiness Committee</p>
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**Policy goal: Create new protections for survivors of sexual abuse, domestic violence, and stalking | Grade: A**

<p>1. HB 1 (Sykes, Manning)- Dating Protection Orders</p> <p>2. HB 63 (Hughes) - "Judy's Law"</p> <p>3. HB 96 (Hughes) - Sex Offenses</p> <p>4. HB 97 (Boggs, Johnson) - Spousal Rape Exceptions</p> <p>5. HB 305 (Antonio, Boyd) - Domestic Violence Protection Act</p> <p>6. HB 365 (Boggs, Hughes) - Reagan Tokes Act</p> <p>7. HB 426 (Hagan) - Sexual Conduct</p> <p>8. HB 461 (Fedor, Galonski) - Human Trafficking</p> <p>9. HB 497 (Rogers, Manning) - Private Images</p> <p>10. HB 511 (Lanese, Rogers) - Marriage Age</p> <p>11. HB 520 (Miller, Hughes) - Human Trafficking</p> <p>12. HB 561 (Boggs, Lanese) - Sex Offenses</p> <p>13. HB 793 (Ramos) - Sexual Battery</p> <p>14. SB 7 (Bacon, Manning) - Protection Orders</p> <p>15. SB 150 (Brown) - Domestic Violence Survivors Protection Act</p> <p>16. SB 171 (Hottinger) - Protection Orders</p> <p>17. SB 198 (Yuko) - Marriage Age</p> <p>18. SB 201 (Bacon, O'Brien) - Reagan Tokes Act</p> <p>19. SB 202 (Bacon, O'Brien) - Offender Re-entry</p> <p>20. SB 207 (Kunze) - Strangulation</p> <p>21. SB 214 (Terhar, Lehner) - Genital Mutilation</p> <p>22. SB 251 (Schiavoni) - Private Images</p> <p>23. SB 267 (Brown, Kunze) - Soliciting</p> <p>24. SB 278 (Schiavoni, Williams) - Firearm Access</p> <p>25. SB 315 (Yuko) - Police Reports</p>	<p>1. Extends victims of dating violence access to domestic violence protections, such as civil protection orders</p> <p>2. Increases the prison term for an assault if the harm caused results in a permanent, serious disfigurement or substantial incapacity</p> <p>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</p> <p>4. To eliminate the spousal exceptions for rape, sexual battery, unlawful sexual contact with a minor, gross sexual imposition, sexual imposition, and to permit a person to testify against their spouse in a prosecution of any of those offenses</p> <p>5. Allows for judges to remove firearms from domestic violence offenders when a protection order is issued</p> <p>6. Known as the Reagan Tokes Act, this bill would 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</p> <p>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</p> <p>8. To require a juvenile court to hold a delinquency complaint in abeyance if the court has reason to believe that the act charged might be prostitution related or that the child might be a victim of human trafficking and to provide that the same elements for the offense of trafficking in persons that apply to a victim under the age of sixteen also apply to a victim who is age sixteen or seventeen</p> <p>9. Prohibits nonconsensual dissemination of private images (revenge porn) and establishes certain legal rights and protections for victims of the offense</p> <p>10. Establishes 18 as the legal age a person can marry, with an exception for 17 year olds if the spouse is not more than four years older than them</p> <p>11. To increase the penalty for soliciting when the person solicited is eighteen years of age or older, to specify that the fine for soliciting in this circumstance is not more than two thousand five hundred dollars, and to specify that up to one thousand dollars of that fine may be deposited into the Victims of Human Trafficking Fund</p> <p>12. To eliminate the spousal exceptions for rape, sexual battery, unlawful sexual contact with a minor, gross sexual imposition, sexual imposition, and to permit a person to testify against their spouse in a prosecution of any of those offenses</p> <p>13. To prohibit an offender from knowingly removing a condom during sexual conduct with another person without the other person's knowledge and consent and to remove the spousal exception from the offense of sexual battery</p>	<p>1. Substitute version of bill signed into law by the Governor (Substitute version of bill adopted to clarify the definition of a dating relationship)</p> <p>2. Substitute version of bill signed into law by the Governor (Substitute version of bill adopted to add a specification that carries a mandatory prison term of six years and require an accelerant to be used for the specification to apply)</p> <p>3. Amended and substitute version of bill signed into law by the Governor (Substitute version of bill adopted to classify sexual imposition as a first degree misdemeanor and specify sentencing; Technical amendment adopted)</p> <p>4. Received 1st hearing in House Criminal Justice Committee</p> <p>5. Received 1st hearing in House Federalism &amp; Interstate Relations Committee</p> <p>6. Amended and substitute version of bill passed in House; Referred in Senate Government Oversight &amp; Reform Committee; Did not receive a hearing (Substitute version of bill adopted to set changes to the rules for early release and hearings; Amendment adopted to require the Sentencing Commission to create an ad hoc committee to study forms of supervised release)</p> <p>7. Received 1st hearing in House Criminal Justice Committee</p> <p>8. Amended version of bill passed in House (Amendment adopted to allow a prosecuting attorney to hold a complaint in abeyance and allow a petition to be granted with a prosecutor's consent)</p> <p>9. Amended version of bill signed into law by the Governor (Amendments adopted to remove certain language, allow for assets acquired through the crime to be seized without mandating courts, and reduce penalties)</p> <p>10. Amended version of bill signed into law by the Governor (Amendments adopted to set additional safeguards for the process by which a 17-year-old can obtain a marriage license, such as waiting period, add more protections to the judicial process, and enumerate a list of documents that must be presented before receiving a marriage license)</p> <p>11. Received 1st hearing in House Criminal Justice Committee</p> <p>12. Received 3 hearings in the House Criminal Justice Committee; Passed out of House Criminal Justice Committee</p>
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Legislation	Bill Overview	Status
	<p>14. Aims to strengthen protection orders for victims of domestic violence by allowing for prosecution of offenders who knowingly violate protection orders</p> <p>15. 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</p> <p>16. 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</p> <p>17. 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</p> <p>18. To provide for indefinite prison terms for first or second degree felonies, with presumptive release of offenders sentenced to such a term at the end of the minimum term</p> <p>19. Known as the Reagan Tokes Act, this bill would 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</p> <p>19. Known as the Reagan Tokes Act, this bill would 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</p> <p>20. Expands the offense of felonious assault to include the acts of strangulation or suffocation</p> <p>21. 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</p> <p>22. To prohibit the nonconsensual dissemination of private sexual images, to require that certain property involved in the offense be criminally forfeited, and to create certain legal rights and employment protections of a victim of the offense</p> <p>23. To increase the penalty for soliciting when the person solicited is eighteen years of age or older, to specify that the fine for soliciting in this circumstance is not more than two thousand five hundred dollars, and to specify that up to one thousand dollars of that fine may be deposited into the Victims of Human Trafficking Fund</p> <p>24. To enact the Extreme Risk Protection Order Act to allow family members, household members, and law enforcement officers to obtain a court order that temporarily restricts a person's access to firearms if that person poses a danger to themselves or others</p> <p>25. To prohibit law enforcement agencies from including identifying information of sexual assault victims in police reports posted online</p>	<p>13. Introduced in House (Did not receive a referral to a committee or a hearing)</p> <p>14. Substitute version of bill signed into law by the Governor (Substitute version of bill adopted to clarify the necessary circumstances for violations of protection orders and consent agreements)</p> <p>15. Received 1st hearing in Senate Judiciary Committee</p> <p>16. Amended version of bill passed in Senate; Received 4th hearing in House Criminal Justice Committee (Amendments adopted to change penalty enhancements and clarify that ex-parte protection orders are to be sealed; Two technical amendments adopted)</p> <p>17. Received 3rd hearing in Senate Judiciary Committee (Amendment adopted to clarify that the legislation bans all marriages among those under the age of 18)</p> <p>18. Amended version of bill signed into law by the Governor (Amendments adopted to allow judges to make the ultimate decision on early release, adjust how the maximum sentence is calculated, require the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction to conduct a feasibility study on real-time GPS monitoring, and remove third-degree felonies from the indefinite sentencing portion of the bill)</p> <p>19. Received 3rd hearing in Senate Government Oversight and Reform Committee</p> <p>20. Amended version of bill passed in Senate (Amendment adopted to make a first offense a third-degree felony and any subsequent offense a second-degree felony)</p> <p>21. Amended version of bill signed into law by the Governor (Emergency clause adopted as an amendment to allow it to go into immediate effect; Amendment adopted to incorporate public records exemption language from HB 451)</p> <p>22. Amended version of bill passed in the Senate (Amendment adopted to mirror HB 497 and remove language on employment protections)</p> <p>23. Received 1st hearing in Senate Judiciary Committee</p> <p>24. Received 2nd hearing in Senate Government Oversight &amp; Reform Committee</p> <p>25. Referred in Senate Government Oversight &amp; Reform Committee; Did not receive a hearing</p>