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H.B. 105
134th General Assembly

Fiscal Note & Local Impact Statement

[Click here for H.B. 105's Bill Analysis](#)

Version: As Reported by Senate Primary and Secondary Education

Primary Sponsors: Reps. Lipps and Kelly

Local Impact Statement Procedure Required: No

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Highlights

- Some school districts, community schools, and STEM schools may incur minimal costs to update their health education curricula and in-service training programs to meet the requirements of the bill and to provide a parental notification.

Detailed Analysis

Overview

The bill adds two new areas of instruction to general health curriculum requirements that pertain to school districts, community schools, and STEM schools: (1) child sexual abuse prevention in grades K-6 and (2) sexual violence prevention in grades 7-12. The bill also requires schools to incorporate training on child sexual abuse into the in-service training required under current law for teachers, nurses, counselors, psychologists, and administrators, and requires such training to be provided by law enforcement officers or prosecutors with experience handling cases involving child sexual abuse or child sexual violence. Current law mandates instruction in personal safety and assault prevention under general health curriculum requirements for students in grades K-6. Current law also mandates instruction in dating violence prevention education under those requirements for students in grades 7-12 and requires that the Ohio Department of Education (ODE) provide on its website links to free curricula addressing dating violence prevention. In addition, current law in-service trainings already must cover child abuse prevention and intervention.

Fiscal effects

School districts and schools may incur minimal costs to update their health education curriculum and in-service training programs to meet the requirements of the bill. However, many schools may already be teaching sexual abuse prevention as part of health curriculum instruction

in personal safety for elementary students and sexual violence prevention as part of instruction in dating violence prevention for middle and high school students. In addition, there are various resources available at no cost to schools to assist them in meeting the bill's requirements. The Center for P-20 Safety and Security, a collaborative effort between the Ohio Department of Higher Education and ODE, links to several sources of curriculum that address both dating violence and sexual violence prevention on its website. There are other free resources available addressing these topics. For example, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)^{1, 2} and the National Sexual Violence Resource Center³ both provide links to resources and program guides. Resources are also provided through state-level organizations funded through the Department of Justice's State Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Coalitions Program. In addition, ODE has developed in-service training curriculum that covers violence against children to help districts and schools meet the current law training requirement. This curriculum focuses on child abuse and human trafficking but also includes some information on sexual abuse. However, this training may need to be updated or adapted to meet the bill's requirements.

As noted above, the bill requires any in-service training provided on child sexual abuse to be presented by either law enforcement officers or prosecutors with experience handling cases involving child sexual abuse or child sexual violence. While the bill requires a law enforcement officer or prosecutor to deliver the training, it is silent on whether a state or local law enforcement agency or local prosecutor's office must participate if asked by a school district or community school. The bill also does not specify any arrangement by which schools and law enforcement agencies or prosecutors must administer the training. Presumably, school districts or community schools could enter into contracts to pay law enforcement agencies or prosecutors' offices for the time and resources necessary to conduct the training or share the costs of the training, or participating law enforcement agencies or prosecutors' offices could choose to bear any costs themselves or donate their time and expertise to schools.

Additionally, the bill may minimally increase district and school administrative costs by requiring districts and schools to notify parents and legal guardians of students receiving instruction in sexual violence prevention and dating violence prevention that such instruction is required as part of the school's curriculum, that parents or legal guardians may examine the instructional materials upon request, and that students will be excused from the instruction upon written request from their parent or legal guardian.

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¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention," available online at <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/childabuseandneglect/index.html>.

² Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Sexual Violence Prevention Resources," available online at <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/sexualviolence/resources.html>.

³ National Sexual Violence Resource Center, "Child Sexual Abuse Prevention: Programs for children," available online at <https://www.nsvrc.org/publications/child-sexual-abuse-prevention-programs-children>.