

A look at Ohio laws restricting abortion rights:

1986: House Bill 319 - required parental consent or juvenile court order for abortion for an unmarried, unemancipated minor.

1992: HB 108 - imposed a 24-hour waiting period before an abortion in Ohio.

1995: HB 133 - Ohio became the first state to ban dilation and extraction method; this method is now illegal in all 50 states.

1998: HB 395 - Tax dollars for state employees' health plans can no longer cover abortions, except when pregnancy endangers woman's life or in cases of rape or incest.

1998: HB 42 - Clarified that a doctor must meet in person, except in a medical emergency, in the 24-hour waiting period law.

2000: HB 241- Prohibits nurses with prescribing privileges from offering drugs to induce abortion.

2001: State budget amendment prohibited Ohio's Genetic Services Fund from using money to counsel or refer people for an abortion; this money funds genetic centers that provide help with or at risk for genetic disorders.

2001: HB 660 - Allows parents to give newborn to medical worker, fire or emergency service organization, police or law enforcement agency without penalty for desertion - "safe haven law".

2002: SB 124 - required Ohio abortion clinics to obtain ambulatory surgery facility licenses.

2003: Budget amendment prohibited Ohio Department of Health's health services for women funds from being used to provide abortion services except in medical emergencies.

2004: HB 126 - created a criminal penalty for doctors who provide a prescription pill to induce abortion without complying with federal recommendations for dosage, despite physicians nationwide having discovered lower doses are more effective. Subsequently a study found that Ohio women who had taken this medication after the law went into effect experienced triple the complications as women in other states.

2004-2005: SB 156 - An amendment authorized the sale of "Choose Life" Ohio license plates; proceeds from sale of these benefit groups that encourage women to choose adoption and crisis pregnancy centers, which abortion rights supporters say provide biased and medically inaccurate information.

2006: HB 287 - Prohibited "wrongful birth" or "wrongful life" lawsuits, which are medical malpractice claims against physicians who were negligent or failed to provide information on condition of a fetus; some women choose to abort a pregnancy after discovering fetal disease.

2006: SB 184 - Physician assistants are prohibited from prescribing pills to induce abortion.

2006: HB 530 - Codified into law an existing rule that requires clinics to send a confidential report on each abortion performed to the Ohio Department of Health; this bill also placed into law a 2003 budget amendment eliminating grants to Planned Parenthood

2006-2007: Declared it's the public policy in Ohio to prefer childbirth over abortion; prohibits state and local funds from being used for abortion except in case of rape, incest, or to preserve the woman's life.

2008: SB 304 - Increased the time from 72 hours to 30 days after birth that a parent can voluntarily leave a newborn at a hospital or other facility and get immunity from prosecution.

2011: HB 78 - Banned abortion when a pregnancy is 20 weeks along if a doctor determines that the fetus is viable.

2011: HB 63 - Makes more stringent Ohio's law for minors seeking abortions without parental consent by requiring a "clear and convincing evidence" standard in court.

2011: HB 153 - Prohibits elective abortions (those that are a woman's preference and not an emergency) at taxpayer-supported hospitals. Prohibits local governments from purchasing taxpayer-supported health insurance plans that cover abortions.

2013: Budget amendments stripped money from Planned Parenthood and other abortion providers; sent federal funds to pregnancy crisis centers, and imposed a number of other restrictions on abortion clinics.

2014: HB 522 - Required health providers and hospitals to distribute materials to pregnant women about Down syndrome; three years later, a stricter ban on abortions when a fetus could have Down syndrome went into effect.

2016: HB 294 - Defunded Planned Parenthood by removing remaining funding streams not addressed in previous laws; federal appeals court upheld the law in 2019.

2016: SB 127 - Prohibits abortion after 20 weeks post-fertilization.

2017: HB 214 - Physicians who perform abortions knowing a woman's decision was partially or entirely based on genetic testing showing a fetus may have Down syndrome could face criminal punishment; federal appeals court upheld the law in 2021.

2018: SB 145 - Banned the procedure typically used after 13 weeks, the most common method of second trimester abortions; a judge blocked part of the law from going into effect; the case is pending.

2019: SB 23 - Prohibits abortion as soon as cardiac activity can be detected; a federal judge blocked the law from going into effect while the court determines if it is constitutional; the case is pending - the "heartbeat bill". Governor DeWine said that if the Supreme Court overturns Roe

v. Wade, he'll ask the Attorney General to go to court and request the judge stop blocking the law.

2020: SB 27 - Aborted remains must be buried or cremated; woman must be offered her preference for final disposal. A state judge has blocked the state from enforcing the law until she decides the bill's constitutionality; the case is pending.

2020: HB 206 – Prohibited telemedicine abortions; a Hamilton County judge halted enforcement of the bill; case is ongoing.

2022: *These bills have been introduced but have not yet passed:*

SB 123 and HB 598 - Ban all abortions except those to save a woman's life. The law would go into effect if the Supreme Court overturns Roe v. Wade -“trigger bill”; these bills are still in committees.

HB 378 - Doctors prescribing abortion-inducing drugs would have to provide information about how the abortion can be stopped if the woman changes her mind; abortion rights activists say the recommended method is not scientifically proven and could be dangerous for women.

Bill soon to be introduced: Ohio Right to Life says a bill is in the works to fight against an expected relaxing of medicine abortions by the Biden administration.