



Gregory R. Kapcar  
Legislative Director  
510 E. Mound St., Suite 200  
Columbus, Ohio 43215  
614-224-5802 • Fax 614-228-5150  
[greg@pcsao.org](mailto:greg@pcsao.org)  
[www.pcsao.org](http://www.pcsao.org)

## HB 10 Child Protection Orders Sponsor, Representative Edna Brown

### Bullet Point Summary and Implications for PCSAs

- **This bill** is intended to offer **additional protection to teenagers in violent relationships with other teenagers**. In fact, a teen can request a protection order on their own behalf.
- **There are NO new mandates in HB 10 on PCSAs**. The bill directly impacts juv and general divs of courts of common pleas (establishes procedures for issuing protection orders against children, including notices; violation of protec order; electronic monitoring; sealing/expunging records; etc...); and law enforcement (if electronic monitoring; establishes parameters around use of data base “Ohio Law Enforcement Gateway” – granting/restricting access, felony 5 for violating dissemination of info...).
- Of course there are **implications if a child in PCSA custody gets a protection order against him/her**. It will be **important for PCSAs to understand specifics of the protection order and/or violation by child**, which PCSAs are already familiar with in context of existing law and protection orders between parents.
- **Foster parents are added to the defn of family or family household member for domestic violence (2919.25)**. This allows foster parents to file a protection order on behalf of foster child in their home if child is in violent relationship w/another child. However, aware that it could work the opposite, if child commits domestic violence against foster parent, fos parent could seek protection order against child. If violence by foster child reaches this level now (pre-HB 10), how do PCSAs intervene? Removal? Safety plan? HB 10 doesn’t change the need for intervention in the foster family if violence rises to this level.
- **Note:** HB 10 does not change current law (3113.31) which already permits court to have PCSA supervise “parent time” and visitations between child and parent who has a protection order; but not to exceed 9 months; used when child is in danger from respondent, and no other person/agency is available to provide supervision; and PCSA can ask for reasonable reimbursement. Typically used as last resort when no relative, church, other neutral cmty resource can supervise these visits (often times tough divorce cases). Although, no impact by HB 10, child-child or child-adult violent relationships.