

Short List of Major Bills Followed

- **HB 65 - Paid Leave for Abortion**
 - Gives state employees 5 days of paid bereavement for loss of pregnancy, including abortion. Republican proposed amendments tried to clarify that it would be for unintended loss of pregnancy, such as miscarriage, but were both defeated.
 - HB 65 has been signed as already in effect.
- **HB 74 - Priests to Break Sacrament**
 - Requires priests to break the sacrament of confessional and ‘report’ child abuse/neglect. It removes the current ‘priest penitent’ privilege. Clergy are already among a group of individuals that are considered mandatory reporters. A mandatory reporter, however, is able to still do so anonymously if so desired.
 - HB 74 has not been heard in committee as of yet.
- **HB 110 - Taxpayer Funded Abortion**
 - The state would require insurance companies to cover 100% of abortions and prohibit them from utilizing any cost-sharing methods. This sort of preferential treatment isn’t even currently given for any other costs/procedures associated with actually birthing a child. The state is therefore, financially incentivizing abortion over birth.
 - HB 110 passed its committee hearing, but is still in the Appropriations committee because of the fiscal note required.
- **HB 140 - Assisted Suicide**
 - This is the legalization of assisted suicide. The bill is mostly similar to previous iterations except that it would also allow for the lethal prescription to be sent by mail this time. There are no significant measures to prevent insurance fraud or coercion.
 - Despite the fact that there are no disability groups in favor of the bill, it passed its committee hearing. There were three previous no votes that voted in favor of the bill during the committee hearing. This does not mean they will vote for it on the floor, but have brought it along this far.
- **HB 230 - Emergency Jurisdiction over Transitioning Minors**
 - There are two major portions of this bill:
 - It would allow the state to take ‘emergency jurisdiction’ over children whose parents are ‘unable’ to transition them. This ‘inability’ is not clarified as to whether it’s a financial inability or inability on principle. The ambiguity is enough to allow the state to take over simply because a parent doesn’t want their minor to transition.
 - It also would provide sanctuary for parents who are running from states that do not allow transitioning of minors. This also says that the state won’t honor a court

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order to have a child removed from the home if the removal is because they are trying to transition their minor. Essentially, the state is going to make sure that children in AND out of Delaware have no resistance to transitioning.

- **HB 240 - Increase Parental Rights**

- Even if a parent is under investigation of some sort, their right to parent should yet be recognized. HB 240 would allow the parent to maintain some of those rights, such as ensuring that they are sufficiently notified of the investigation, able to refuse drug screening, etc.
- HB 240 has not been heard in committee as of yet.

- **HCR 31 - Transgender Day of Visibility**

- As a resolution, there is no actual ‘law’ being enforced, but rather a recognition by both chambers of an issue; the recognition is from both chambers since it is ‘concurrent’. Within the resolution, it mentions the ‘record number of anti-transgender bills’ over the last couple of years in areas of education, healthcare, and ID documents. This is a big deal because the bills they are actually referencing are those that prevent sexually explicit literature from school libraries, stop minors from being able to make life altering changes to their bodies, and such. The bills they refer to actually protect children, but they view it as harm.
- HCR 31 passed in both chambers as a voice vote.

- **SB 3 - Mail in Ballot**

- When Julianne Murray led the charge to stop the mail-in ballot bill, it was on the basis that it had been legislative incorrectly. Bills to change the voting practices in such manner, should be constitutional amendments and not just regular bills. SB 3 is an attempt to get the same bill passed, but as a constitutional amendment this time.
- It passed the Senate completely on party lines, made its way out of the House committee, and now needs to pass on the House floor. If all Republicans stand against the bill, it won’t pass because there won’t be enough to pass a constitutional amendment (2/3 majority vote). As a constitutional amendment, it needs to pass in 2024 and again in 2025 to go into effect. If it fails just one of those years, it will have to start the process over.

- **SB 79 - Legislative Term Limits**

- This would limit the Attorney General, Insurance Commissioner, Auditor of Accounts, State Treasurer to 2 terms, Senator to 4, and Representative to 7.
- SB 79 has not been heard in committee as of yet. As a constitutional amendment, it will need to pass in 2024 and 2025 to go into effect.

- **SB 106 - Removing Women**

- SB 106 gender neutralizes several places in code to say ‘person’ instead of mother and ‘perinatal mood and anxiety disorder’ instead of maternal depression. The place in code is specifically referring to women and their mental health post giving birth, but gender neutralizes to erase ‘women’ from the actual code.

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- SB 106 passed the Senate and its first committee hearing in the House. It is now waiting to be heard on the House floor.