

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF OHIO

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF OHIO, *et al.*,

Relators,

v.

OHIO REDISTRICTING
COMMISSION, *et al.*,

Respondents.

Case No. 2021-1193

BRIA BENNETT, *et al.*,

Relators,

v.

OHIO REDISTRICTING
COMMISSION, *et al.*,

Respondents.

Case No. 2021-1198

THE OHIO ORGANIZING
COLLABORATIVE, *et al.*,

Relators,

v.

OHIO REDISTRICTING
COMMISSION, *et al.*,

Respondents.

Case No. 2021-1210

DOCUMENTS PRODUCED IN DISCOVERY — APPENDIX OF EXHIBITS

Volume 1 of 13

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**DOCUMENTS PRODUCED IN DISCOVERY –
APPENDIX OF EXHIBITS**

Volume 1 of 13

Index of Documents

ITEM	FILE NAME	BATES RANGE
1	AOS_000001	AOS_000001-112
2	AOS_000127	AOS_000127-161
3	AOS_000162	AOS_000162-203

Article XI, Section 8(C)(2) Statement

Pursuant to Article XI, Section 8(C)(2) of the Ohio Constitution, the Ohio Redistricting Commission issues the following statement:

The Commission determined that the statewide preferences of the voters of Ohio predominately favor Republican candidates.

The Commission considered statewide state and federal partisan general election results during the last ten years. There were sixteen such contests. When considering the results of each of those elections, the Commission determined that Republican candidates won thirteen out of sixteen of those elections resulting in a statewide proportion of voters favoring statewide Republican candidates of 81% and a statewide proportion of voters favoring statewide Democratic candidates of 19%. When considering the number of votes cast in each of those elections for Republican and Democratic candidates, the statewide proportion of voters favoring statewide Republican candidates is 54% and the statewide proportion of voters favoring statewide Democratic candidates is 46%. Thus, the statewide proportion of voters favoring statewide Republican candidates is between 54% and 81% and the statewide proportion of voters favoring statewide Democratic candidates is between 19% and 46%. The Commission obtained publicly available geographic data for statewide partisan elections in 2016, 2018, and 2020. Publicly available geographic data for those elections was not available for elections in 2012 and 2014. Using this data, the Commission adopted the final general assembly district plan, which contains 85 districts (64.4%) favoring Republican candidates and 47 districts (35.6%) favoring Democratic candidates out of a total of 132 districts. Accordingly, the statewide proportion of districts whose voters favor each political party corresponds closely to the statewide preferences of the voters of Ohio.

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The final general assembly district plan adopted by the Commission complies with all of the mandatory requirements of Article XI, Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7 of the Ohio Constitution. The Commission's attempt to meet the aspirational standards of Article XI, Section 6 of the Ohio Constitution did not result in any violation of the mandatory requirements of Article XI, Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7 of the Ohio Constitution.

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18

61 } 72%
84



OHIO REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

Minority Report

September 15, 2021

Senator Vernon Sykes, Co-Chair

House Minority Leader Emilia Strong Sykes, Commissioner

The state legislative district plan adopted by the Republican members of the Ohio Redistricting Commission egregiously violates the anti-gerrymandering provisions of the Ohio Constitution. These anti-gerrymandering provisions were enshrined in the Ohio Constitution just six years ago for state legislative districts by the overwhelming majority of Ohio voters. Gerrymandering is defined by the Merriam-Webster dictionary as “the practice of dividing or arranging a territorial unit into election districts in a way that gives one political party an unfair advantage in elections.” Simply put, gerrymandering is partisan unfairness. The Ohio Constitution requires partisan fairness.

Article XI of the Ohio Constitution is clear in its provisions that dictate the drawing of our state legislative maps. It requires that the maps respect the existing boundaries of counties, townships, and municipalities. It also requires that the maps reflect the statewide political preferences of Ohio voters over the previous decade of partisan statewide elections. Unfortunately, the maps adopted by the Commission’s Republican majority today do neither. Voters never

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intended for Republicans to draw themselves another ten years of gerrymandered districts and give themselves another decade of unchecked power.

Article XI, Section 6 of the Ohio Constitution contains two new elements not met by the Republican drawn district maps. Part (A) and Part (B) of Section 6 are important guardrails, not aspirational goals, which ensure that the main purpose of the reform effort in 2015 is met by the Commission's majority. Districts must be drawn to meet the requirements of the Constitution – taking into account compactness and contiguity – including the fairness concept demanded by voters that is enshrined and enforced in Subsections (A) and (B) of Section 6. Subsection (A) of Section 6 states that “No general assembly district plan shall be drawn primarily to favor or disfavor a political party.” In contrast, the maps adopted today go to absurd lengths to create a Republican monopoly on legislative power that they have not earned at the ballot box.

Subsection (B) of Section 6 also states that “the statewide proportion of districts whose voters, based on statewide state and federal partisan general election results during the last ten years, favor each political party shall correspond closely to the statewide preferences of the voters of Ohio.” The district maps adopted by Republicans today in no way reflect the statewide preferences of voters in Ohio and do not closely correspond to the statewide election results of the last ten years. Subsections (A) and (B) cannot be read separately. Subsection (B) is important because it creates the litmus test for what constitutes primarily favoring or disfavoring a political party. No reasonable person would interpret the maps adopted by the Commission today as reflecting the will of Ohioans and not primarily favoring one party over another, as required in Section 6, Subsections (A) and (B).

In Ohio, over the past decade, the Republican Party won 54% of the statewide partisan general election votes, while Democrats won 46%. See Appendix A. These calculations were

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presented to the Commission in extensive witness testimony as well as by researchers at Ohio University (OU) as part of the contract between the Legislative Task Force on Redistricting and OU to produce the Ohio Common Unified Redistricting Database. The election results are not in dispute. They are also publicly available on the Ohio Secretary of State's website. One does not need to be as expert to know the statewide partisan election results. Hundreds of Ohioans were able to draw maps in the constitutionally appropriate timeframe.

Legislative maps would closely correspond with these statewide voter preferences. If they yielded close to 45 House districts that would likely be won by Democratic candidates, 54 House districts that would likely be won by Republican candidates, 15 Senate districts that would likely be won by Democratic candidates, and 18 Senate districts that would likely be won by Republican candidates. The Republicans on the Commission, in a naked attempt to maintain a gerrymandered, unearned supermajority, drew and adopted districts that would likely yield 34 Democratic House districts, 65 Republican House districts, 8 Democratic Senate districts, and 25 Republican Senate districts. The Senate district numbers in the map approved today are even worse than under the current maps approved in 2011, which were so egregiously gerrymandered that they inspired voters to go to the polls twice to put fairness and equity in our redistricting process via constitutional amendments.

In the interest of fairness, bipartisanship, and the realities of geography, demography, and politics, the Democratic members of the Ohio Redistricting Commission produced maps that followed the constitutional demands of proper district drawing, including Art. XI, Section 6 (A) and (B), which were ignored by Republicans. These three maps, respectively, produced 14 likely Democratic Senate seats and 44 likely Democratic House seats, 13 likely Democratic Senate seats and 42 likely Democratic House seats, and 13 likely Democratic Senate seats and 42 likely

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Democratic House seats. These correspond closely to the ratio of proportionality that the Ohio Constitution prescribes in Art. XI, Section 6. The Democratic members of the Commission and their staff worked tirelessly to incorporate Republican feedback into the mapmaking process while also drawing maps that adhere to the requirements of the Ohio Constitution in Art. XI, Section 6. The Democratic members of the Commission produced three separate map plans that did not disproportionately favor either party, that did represent the will of voters demonstrated over the previous decade of statewide partisan elections, and met the criteria of limiting splits of communities.

Throughout the process, Republicans appeared to follow a playbook of delay and deflection. They used as much time as possible before deadlines, skipped deadlines, and then offered unconstitutional map plans and unacceptable ultimatums to Democratic members of the legislature and the Commission. Their actions included a last-minute attempt this spring to change the Constitution to give themselves control of the process; delaying the convening of the Commission until early August; dragging their feet on approving the Commission's rules; blaming the census data delay for not convening the Commission before August 6; purposely missing the September 1 constitutional deadline for releasing a plan, holding hearings, and adopting a plan; and feigning interest in a compromise before the September 15 deadline but only offering gerrymandered maps. See Appendix B. Republicans did not demonstrate good faith participation in the process. Democratic solutions went unheeded while the Republicans made only token changes to their maps that appeared designed to protect their incumbents. This culminated again in heavily gerrymandered maps, in their second offering, sent to Democratic Commission members and staff late on September 14, the night before the constitutional deadline.

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Their latest maps would produce 9 likely Democratic Senate districts and a single, additional 50-50 toss-up Republican-leaning Senate district. The remaining 23 Senate districts were drawn clearly to favor the Republican Party. It would produce 32 likely Democratic House districts and 5 toss-up Democratic-leaning House seats. This plan, like the first plan put forward by Republican map drawers, does not reflect the statewide political preferences of Ohio voters because it creates a higher proportion of Republican districts than the proportion of votes they earn in Ohio.

The GOP-adopted map lays out an absurd description of how it allegedly meets the requirements of Section 6(B). The voters of Ohio do not favor Republicans in a range of 54% to 81%.

We, the two members of the minority party, could not in good conscience violate the voters' will as expressed by the redistricting reforms approved in 2015 and 2018, nor could we ignore the Ohio Constitution's clear language that legislative district maps must correspond closely to the statewide preferences of voters as measured by the statewide partisan general election results over the past ten years. The plan adopted by the majority violates that requirement. In fact, the Republican members did not demonstrate any attempt to meet the requirements. For these reasons, we are voting against the maps the majority of the Commission is choosing to adopt.

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APPENDIX A

Year	Democrat	Republican	Dem. Vote	Rep. Vote
2012	Obama	Romney	2,827,709	2,661,439
2012	Brown	Mandel	2,762,766	2,435,744
2014	FitzGerald	Kasich	1,009,359	1,944,848
2014	Pepper	DeWine	1,178,426	1,882,048
2014	Carney	Yost	1,149,305	1,711,927
2014	Turner	Husted	1,074,475	1,811,020
2014	Pillich	Mandel	1,323,325	1,724,060
2016	Clinton	Trump	2,394,164	2,841,005
2016	Strickland	Portman	1,996,908	3,118,567
2018	Cordray	DeWine	2,067,847	2,231,917
2018	Dettelbach	Yost	2,084,593	2,272,440
2018	Space	Faber	2,006,204	2,152,769
2018	Clyde	LaRose	2,049,944	2,210,356
2018	Richardson	Sprague	2,022,016	2,304,444
2018	Brown	Renacci	2,355,923	2,053,963
2020	Biden	Trump	2,603,681	3,074,418
			30,906,645	36,430,965

Ratio: **45.9%** **54.1%**

Senate: **15.1** **17.9**

House: **45.4** **53.6**

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OHIO REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

Minority Report

September 15, 2021

Senator Vernon Sykes, Co-Chair

House Minority Leader Emilia Strong Sykes, Commissioner

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Article XI of the Ohio Constitution is clear in its provisions that dictate the drawing of our state legislative maps. It requires that the maps respect the existing boundaries of counties, townships, and municipalities. It also requires that the maps reflect the statewide political preferences of Ohio voters over the previous decade of partisan statewide elections. Unfortunately, the maps adopted by the Commission’s Republican majority today do neither. Voters never

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REPEALED. County and township treasuries.

§5

(1851, rep. 1933)

REPEALED. What officers may be removed.

§6

(1851, rep. 1933)

REPEALED. Local taxation.

§7

(1851, rep. 1933)

(7) One person appointed by the legislative leader of the largest political party in the senate of which the president of the senate is not a member.

The legislative leaders in the senate and the house of representatives of each of the two largest political parties represented in the general assembly, acting jointly by political party, shall appoint a member of the commission to serve as a co-chairperson of the commission.

(B)(1) Unless otherwise specified in this article, a simple majority of the commission members shall be required for any action by the commission.

Article XI: Apportionment

Persons responsible for apportionment of state for members of General Assembly.

§1 (A) The Ohio redistricting commission shall be responsible for the redistricting of this state for the general assembly. The commission shall consist of the following seven members:

(1) The governor;

(2) The auditor of state;

(3) The secretary of state;

(4) One person appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives;

(5) One person appointed by the legislative leader of the largest political party in the house of representatives of which the speaker of the house of representatives is not a member;

(6) One person appointed by the president of the senate; and

(2)(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (B)(2)(b) of this section, a majority vote of the members of the commission, including at least one member of the commission who is a member of each of the two largest political parties represented in the general assembly, shall be required to do any of the following:

(i) Adopt rules of the commission;

(ii) Hire staff for the commission;

(iii) Expend funds.

(b) If the commission is unable to agree, by the vote required under division (B)(2)(a) of this section, on the manner in which funds should be expended, each co-chairperson of the commission shall have the authority to expend one-half of the funds that have been appropriated to the commission.

(3) The affirmative vote of four members of the commission, including at least two members of the commission

who represent each of the two largest political parties represented in the general assembly shall be required to adopt any general assembly district plan. For the purpose of this division, a member of the commission shall be considered to represent a political party if the member was appointed to the commission by a member of that political party or if, in the case of the governor, the auditor of state, or the secretary of state, the member is a member of that political party.

(C) At the first meeting of the commission, which the governor shall convene only in a year ending in the numeral one, except as provided in Sections 8 and 9 of this article, the commission shall set a schedule for the adoption of procedural rules for the operation of the commission.

The commission shall release to the public a proposed general assembly district plan for the boundaries for each of the ninety-nine house of representatives districts and the thirty-three senate districts. The commission shall draft the proposed plan in the manner prescribed in this article. Before adopting, but after introducing, a proposed plan, the commission shall conduct a minimum of three public hearings across the state to present the proposed plan and shall seek public input regarding the proposed plan. All meetings of the commission shall be open to the public. Meetings shall be broadcast by electronic means of transmission using a medium readily accessible by the general public.

The commission shall adopt a final general assembly district plan not later than the first day of September of a

year ending in the numeral one. After the commission adopts a final plan, the commission shall promptly file the plan with the secretary of state. Upon filing with the secretary of state, the plan shall become effective.

Four weeks after the adoption of a general assembly district plan, the commission shall be automatically dissolved.

(D) The general assembly shall be responsible for making the appropriations it determines necessary in order for the commission to perform its duties under this article.

(1967, am. 2015)

Ratio of representation in house and senate.

§2 Each house of representatives district shall be entitled to a single representative in each general assembly. Each senate district shall be entitled to a single senator in each general assembly.

(1967, am. 2015)

Population of each House of Representatives district.

§3 (A) The whole population of the state, as determined by the federal decennial census or, if such is unavailable, such other basis as the general assembly may direct, shall be divided by the number "ninety-nine" and by the number "thirty-three" and the quotients shall be the ratio of representation in the house of representatives and in the senate, respectively, for ten years next succeeding such redistricting.

(B) A general assembly district plan shall comply with all of the requirements

of division (B) of this section.

(1) The population of each house of representatives district shall be substantially equal to the ratio of representation in the house of representatives, and the population of each senate district shall be substantially equal to the ratio of representation in the senate, as provided in division (A) of this section. In no event shall any district contain a population of less than ninety-five per cent nor more than one hundred five per cent of the applicable ratio of representation.

(2) Any general assembly district plan adopted by the commission shall comply with all applicable provisions of the constitutions of Ohio and the United States and of federal law.

(3) Every general assembly district shall be composed of contiguous territory, and the boundary of each district shall be a single nonintersecting continuous line.

(C) House of representatives districts shall be created and numbered in the following order of priority, to the extent that such order is consistent with the foregoing standards:

(1) Proceeding in succession from the largest to the smallest, each county containing population greater than one hundred five per cent of the ratio of representation in the house of representatives shall be divided into as many house of representatives districts as it has whole ratios of representation. Any fraction of the population in excess of a whole ratio shall be a part of only one adjoining house of representatives district.

(2) Each county containing population of not less than ninety-five per cent of the ratio of representation in the house of representatives nor more than one hundred five per cent of the ratio shall be designated a representative district.

(3) The remaining territory of the state shall be divided into representative districts by combining the areas of counties, municipal corporations, and townships. Where feasible, no county shall be split more than once.

(D)(1)(a) Except as otherwise provided in divisions (D)(1)(b) and (c) of this section, a county, municipal corporation, or township is considered to be split if any contiguous portion of its territory is not contained entirely within one district.

(b) If a municipal corporation or township has territory in more than one county, the contiguous portion of that municipal corporation or township that lies in each county shall be considered to be a separate municipal corporation or township for the purposes of this section.

(c) If a municipal corporation or township that is located in a county that contains a municipal corporation or township that has a population of more than one ratio of representation is split for the purpose of complying with division (E)(1)(a) or (b) of this section, each portion of that municipal corporation or township shall be considered to be a separate municipal corporation or township for the purposes of this section.

(2) Representative districts shall be drawn so as to split the smallest possible

number of municipal corporations and townships whose contiguous portions contain a population of more than fifty per cent, but less than one hundred per cent, of one ratio of representation.

(3) Where the requirements of divisions (B), (C), and (D) of this section cannot feasibly be attained by forming a representative district from whole municipal corporations and townships, not more than one municipal corporation or township may be split per representative district.

(E)(1) If it is not possible for the commission to comply with all of the requirements of divisions (B), (C), and (D) of this section in drawing a particular representative district, the commission shall take the first action listed below that makes it possible for the commission to draw that district:

(a) Notwithstanding division (D)(3) of this section, the commission shall create the district by splitting two municipal corporations or townships whose contiguous portions do not contain a population of more than fifty per cent, but less than one hundred per cent, of one ratio of representation.

(b) Notwithstanding division (D)(2) of this section, the commission shall create the district by splitting a municipal corporation or township whose contiguous portions contain a population of more than fifty per cent, but less than one hundred per cent, of one ratio of representation.

(c) Notwithstanding division (C)(2) of this section, the commission shall create the district by splitting, once, a single county that contains a population

of not less than ninety-five per cent of the ratio of representation, but not more than one hundred five per cent of the ratio of representation.

(d) Notwithstanding division (C)(1) of this section, the commission shall create the district by including in two districts portions of the territory that remains after a county that contains a population of more than one hundred five per cent of the ratio of representation has been divided into as many house of representatives districts as it has whole ratios of representation.

(2) If the commission takes an action under division (E)(1) of this section, the commission shall include in the general assembly district plan a statement explaining which action the commission took under that division and the reason the commission took that action.

(3) If the commission complies with divisions (E)(1) and (2) of this section in drawing a district, the commission shall not be considered to have violated division (C)(1), (C)(2), (D)(2), or (D)(3) of this section, as applicable, in drawing that district, for the purpose of an analysis under division (D) of Section 9 of this article.

(1967, am. 2015)

Population of each Senate district.

§4 (A) Senate districts shall be composed of three contiguous house of representatives districts.

(B)(1) A county having at least one whole senate ratio of representation shall have as many senate districts wholly within the boundaries of the

county as it has whole senate ratios of representation. Any fraction of the population in excess of a whole ratio shall be a part of only one adjoining senate district.

(2) Counties having less than one senate ratio of representation, but at least one house of representatives ratio of representation, shall be part of only one senate district.

(3) If it is not possible for the commission to draw representative districts that comply with all of the requirements of this article and that make it possible for the commission to comply with all of the requirements of divisions (B)(1) and (2) of this section, the commission shall draw senate districts so as to commit the fewest possible violations of those divisions. If the commission complies with this division in drawing senate districts, the commission shall not be considered to have violated division (B)(1) or (2) of this section, as applicable, in drawing those districts, for the purpose of an analysis under division (D) of Section 9 of this article.

(C) The number of whole ratios of representation for a county shall be determined by dividing the population of the county by the ratio of representation in the senate determined under division (A) of Section 3 of this article.

(D) Senate districts shall be numbered from one through thirty-three and as provided in Section 5 of this article.

(1967, am. 2015)

Representation for each house and senate district.

§5 At any time the boundaries of senate districts are changed in any general assembly district plan made pursuant to any provision of this article, a senator whose term will not expire within two years of the time the plan becomes effective shall represent, for the remainder of the term for which the senator was elected, the senate district that contains the largest portion of the population of the district from which the senator was elected, and the district shall be given the number of the district from which the senator was elected. If more than one senator whose term will not so expire would represent the same district by following the provisions of this section, the plan shall designate which senator shall represent the district and shall designate which district the other senator or senators shall represent for the balance of their term or terms.

(1967, am. 2015)

Creation of district boundaries; change at end of decennial period.

§6 The Ohio redistricting commission shall attempt to draw a general assembly district plan that meets all of the following standards:

(A) No general assembly district plan shall be drawn primarily to favor or disfavor a political party.

(B) The statewide proportion of districts whose voters, based on statewide state and federal partisan general election results during the last ten years, favor each political party shall correspond closely to the statewide preferences of the voters of Ohio.

(C) General assembly districts shall be compact.

Nothing in this section permits the commission to violate the district standards described in Section 2, 3, 4, 5, or 7 of this article.

(1967, am. 2015)

REPEALED. Provided additional senators for districts with a ratio of representation greater than one.

§6a

(1956, rep. 1967)

Boundary lines of House of Representatives districts.

§7 Notwithstanding the fact that boundaries of counties, municipal corporations, and townships within a district may be changed, district boundaries shall be created by using the boundaries of counties, municipal corporations, and townships as they exist at the time of the federal decennial census on which the redistricting is based, or, if unavailable, on such other basis as the general assembly has directed.

(1967, am. 2015)

Determination of number of House of Representatives districts within each county.

§8 (A)(1) If the Ohio redistricting commission fails to adopt a final general assembly district plan not later than the first day of September of a year ending in the numeral one, in accordance with Section 1 of this article, the commission shall introduce a proposed general assembly district plan by a simple majority vote of the

commission.

(2) After introducing a proposed general assembly district plan under division (A)(1) of this section, the commission shall hold a public hearing concerning the proposed plan, at which the public may offer testimony and at which the commission may adopt amendments to the proposed plan. Members of the commission should attend the hearing; however, only a quorum of the members of the commission is required to conduct the hearing.

(3) After the hearing described in division (A)(2) of this section is held, and not later than the fifteenth day of September of a year ending in the numeral one, the commission shall adopt a final general assembly district plan, either by the vote required to adopt a plan under division (B)(3) of Section 1 of this article or by a simple majority vote of the commission.

(B) If the commission adopts a final general assembly district plan in accordance with division (A)(3) of this section by the vote required to adopt a plan under division (B)(3) of Section 1 of this article, the plan shall take effect upon filing with the secretary of state and shall remain effective until the next year ending in the numeral one, except as provided in Section 9 of this article.

(C)(1)(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(1)(b) of this section, if the commission adopts a final general assembly district plan in accordance with division (A)(3) of this section by a simple majority vote of the commission, and not by the vote required to adopt a plan under division (B)(3) of Section 1 of this article, the plan shall take

effect upon filing with the secretary of state and shall remain effective until two general elections for the house of representatives have occurred under the plan.

(b) If the commission adopts a final general assembly district plan in accordance with division (A)(3) of this section by a simple majority vote of the commission, and not by the vote required to adopt a plan under division (B) of Section 1 of this article, and that plan is adopted to replace a plan that ceased to be effective under division (C)(1)(a) of this section before a year ending in the numeral one, the plan adopted under this division shall take effect upon filing with the secretary of state and shall remain effective until a year ending in the numeral one, except as provided in Section 9 of this article.

8(c)(2) (2) A final general assembly district plan adopted under division (C)(1)(a) or (b) of this section shall include a statement explaining what the commission determined to be the statewide preferences of the voters of Ohio and the manner in which the statewide proportion of districts in the plan whose voters, based on statewide state and federal partisan general election results during the last ten years, favor each political party corresponds closely to those preferences, as described in division (B) of Section 6 of this article. At the time the plan is adopted, a member of the commission who does not vote in favor of the plan may submit a declaration of the member's opinion concerning the statement included with the plan.

(D) After a general assembly district plan adopted under division (C)(1)(a)

of this section ceases to be effective, and not earlier than the first day of July of the year following the year in which the plan ceased to be effective, the commission shall be reconstituted as provided in Section 1 of this article, convene, and adopt a new general assembly district plan in accordance with this article, to be used until the next time for redistricting under this article. The commission shall draw the new general assembly district plan using the same population and county, municipal corporation, and township boundary data as were used to draw the previous plan adopted under division (C) of this section.

(1967, am. 2015)

***When population of county is
fraction of ratio of representation.***

§9 (A) The supreme court of Ohio shall have exclusive, original jurisdiction in all cases arising under this article.

(B) In the event that any section of this constitution relating to redistricting, any general assembly district plan made by the Ohio redistricting commission, or any district is determined to be invalid by an unappealed final order of a court of competent jurisdiction then, notwithstanding any other provisions of this constitution, the commission shall be reconstituted as provided in Section 1 of this article, convene, and ascertain and determine a general assembly district plan in conformity with such provisions of this constitution as are then valid, including establishing terms of office and election of members of the general assembly from districts designated in the plan, to be used until the next time for redistricting under

this article in conformity with such provisions of this constitution as are then valid.

(C) Notwithstanding any provision of this constitution or any law regarding the residence of senators and representatives, a general assembly district plan made pursuant to this section shall allow thirty days for persons to change residence in order to be eligible for election.

(D)(1) No court shall order, in any circumstance, the implementation or enforcement of any general assembly district plan that has not been approved by the commission in the manner prescribed by this article.

(2) No court shall order the commission to adopt a particular general assembly district plan or to draw a particular district.

(3) If the supreme court of Ohio determines that a general assembly district plan adopted by the commission does not comply with the requirements of Section 2, 3, 4, 5, or 7 of this article, the available remedies shall be as follows:

(a) If the court finds that the plan contains one or more isolated violations of those requirements, the court shall order the commission to amend the plan to correct the violation.

(b) If the court finds that it is necessary to amend not fewer than six house of representatives districts to correct violations of those requirements, to amend not fewer than two senate districts to correct violations of those requirements, or both, the court shall

declare the plan invalid and shall order the commission to adopt a new general assembly district plan in accordance with this article.

(c) If, in considering a plan adopted under division (C) of Section 8 of this article, the court determines that both of the following are true, the court shall order the commission to adopt a new general assembly district plan in accordance with this article:

(i) The plan significantly violates those requirements in a manner that materially affects the ability of the plan to contain districts whose voters favor political parties in an overall proportion that corresponds closely to the statewide political party preferences of the voters of Ohio, as described in division (B) of Section 6 of this article.

(ii) The statewide proportion of districts in the plan whose voters, based on statewide state and federal partisan general election results during the last ten years, favor each political party does not correspond closely to the statewide preferences of the voters of Ohio.

(1967, am. 2015)

Severability provision.

§10 The various provisions of this article are intended to be severable, and the invalidity of one or more of such provisions shall not affect the validity of the remaining provisions.

(1967, am. 2015)

REPEALED. Senate districts.

§11

(1967, rep. 2015)

REPEALED. Change of district boundaries of senate districts.

§12

(1967, rep. 2015)

REPEALED. Jurisdiction of Supreme Court, effect of determination of unconstitutionality; apportionment.

§13

(1967, rep. 2015)

REPEALED. District boundaries until january 1, 1973.

§14

(1967, rep. 2015)

REPEALED. Severability provision.

§15

(1967, rep. 2015)

Article XII: Finance and Taxation

Poll taxes prohibited.

§1 No poll tax shall ever be levied in this state, or service required, which may be commuted in money or other thing of value.

(1851, am. 1912)

Limitation on tax rate; exemption.



§2 No property, taxed according to value, shall be so taxed in excess of one per cent of its true value in money for all state and local purposes, but laws may be passed authorizing additional taxes to be levied outside of such limitation, either when approved by at least a

majority of the electors of the taxing district voting on such proposition, or when provided for by the charter of a municipal corporation. Land and improvements thereon shall be taxed by uniform rule according to value, except that laws may be passed to reduce taxes by providing for a reduction in value of the homestead of permanently and totally disabled residents, residents sixty-five years of age and older, and residents sixty years of age or older who are surviving spouses of deceased residents who were sixty-five years of age or older or permanently and totally disabled and receiving a reduction in the value of their homestead at the time of death, provided the surviving spouse continues to reside in a qualifying homestead, and providing for income and other qualifications to obtain such reduction. Without limiting the general power, subject to the provisions of Article I of this constitution, to determine the subjects and methods of taxation or exemptions therefrom, general laws may be passed to exempt burying grounds, public school houses, houses used exclusively for public worship, institutions used exclusively for charitable purposes, and public property used exclusively for any public purpose, but all such laws shall be subject to alteration or repeal; and the value of all property so exempted shall, from time to time, be ascertained and published as may be directed by law.

(1851, am. 1906, 1912, 1918, 1929, 1933, 1970, 1974, 1990)

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ID	Population		Shapes		Partisan Lean		
	Total	+/-			Dem	Rep	01
Un	0				0.00%	0.00%	0.00
1	115,498	-3.09%	✓	✓	<u>78.10%</u>	19.63%	2.28
2	117,559	-1.37%	✓	✓	<u>75.10%</u>	22.81%	2.09
3	114,104	-4.26%	✓	✓	<u>83.28%</u>	14.60%	2.12
4	114,500	-3.93%	✓	✓	<u>52.01%</u>	45.85%	2.14
5	116,735	-2.06%	✓	✓	<u>53.05%</u>	44.55%	2.41
6	115,517	-3.08%	✓	✓	<u>52.81%</u>	44.39%	2.80
7	115,170	-3.37%	✓	✓	<u>73.34%</u>	23.94%	2.72
8	115,189	-3.35%	✓	✓	<u>61.23%</u>	36.40%	2.38
9	120,997	1.52%	✓	✓	<u>66.14%</u>	31.64%	2.22
10	113,326	-4.92%	✓	✓	43.95%	<u>53.70%</u>	2.35
11	114,236	-4.15%	✓	✓	<u>53.91%</u>	44.03%	2.06
12	113,760	-4.55%	✓	✓	39.17%	<u>58.51%</u>	2.31
13	124,554	4.50%	✓	✓	<u>69.89%</u>	27.32%	2.79
14	123,319	3.47%	✓	✓	<u>89.53%</u>	8.58%	1.89
15	125,088	4.95%	✓	✓	<u>49.12%</u>	48.11%	2.77
16	121,879	2.26%	✓	✓	<u>52.18%</u>	45.77%	2.05
17	124,819	4.73%	✓	✓	42.28%	<u>55.79%</u>	1.93
18	125,064	4.93%	✓	✓	<u>55.54%</u>	41.78%	2.68
19	124,679	4.61%	✓	✓	<u>71.01%</u>	27.26%	1.73
20	125,098	4.96%	✓	✓	<u>85.67%</u>	12.08%	2.25
21	121,930	2.30%	✓	✓	<u>85.67%</u>	12.93%	1.40
22	124,633	4.57%	✓	✓	<u>71.58%</u>	26.65%	1.77

AOS_000029



AOS_000030

AOS_000030

ID	Total	+/-			Dem	Rep	01
22	124,633	4.57%	✓	✓	<u>71.58%</u>	26.65%	1.77
23	122,775	3.01%	✓	✓	48.99%	<u>49.14%</u>	1.87
24	123,469	3.59%	✓	✓	<u>71.31%</u>	26.11%	2.57
25	123,568	3.68%	✓	✓	<u>78.46%</u>	19.52%	2.01
26	124,802	4.71%	✓	✓	<u>65.78%</u>	31.74%	2.48
27	116,286	-2.43%	✓	✓	42.51%	<u>55.37%</u>	2.12
28	114,050	-4.31%	✓	✓	<u>51.13%</u>	46.74%	2.13
29	114,653	-3.80%	✓	✓	43.63%	<u>54.21%</u>	2.16
30	113,811	-4.51%	✓	✓	27.83%	<u>69.90%</u>	2.27
31	124,467	4.43%	✓	✓	44.97%	<u>52.68%</u>	2.35
32	122,679	2.93%	✓	✓	<u>57.43%</u>	40.14%	2.42
33	123,791	3.86%	✓	✓	62.70%	34.51%	2.79
34	121,807	2.20%	✓	✓	<u>53.88%</u>	43.73%	2.38
35	121,171	1.67%	✓	✓	43.73%	<u>54.04%</u>	2.23
36	114,991	-3.52%	✓	✓	48.40%	<u>48.73%</u>	2.87
37	125,125	4.98%	✓	✓	36.55%	<u>61.21%</u>	2.24
38	122,075	2.42%	✓	✓	<u>67.16%</u>	30.19%	2.65
39	116,366	-2.37%	✓	✓	37.69%	<u>60.02%</u>	2.29
40	113,280	-4.96%	✓	✓	<u>51.20%</u>	45.88%	2.92
41	113,996	-4.35%	✓	✓	<u>75.01%</u>	21.91%	3.08
42	115,350	-3.22%	✓	✓	<u>65.22%</u>	32.09%	2.69
43	115,804	-2.84%	✓	✓	<u>41.88%</u>	<u>55.69%</u>	2.43

























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AOS_000032

ID	Total	+/-			Dem	Rep	OT
43	115,804	-2.84%	✓	✓	41.88%	<u>55.69%</u>	2.43
44	123,479	3.60%	✓	✓	37.50%	<u>60.19%</u>	2.31
45	123,466	3.59%	✓	✓	36.45%	<u>61.31%</u>	2.24
46	121,992	2.35%	✓	✓	33.64%	<u>64.14%</u>	2.22
47	115,739	-2.89%	✓	✓	38.50%	<u>58.62%</u>	2.88
48	113,975	-4.37%	✓	✓	38.06%	<u>59.46%</u>	2.48
49	124,561	4.51%	✓	✓	<u>49.25%</u>	47.96%	2.78
50	113,841	-4.48%	✓	✓	32.41%	<u>64.78%</u>	2.81
51	125,115	4.97%	✓	✓	<u>59.88%</u>	37.17%	2.95
52	124,642	4.58%	✓	✓	43.22%	<u>54.54%</u>	2.24
53	121,772	2.17%	✓	✓	40.85%	<u>56.12%</u>	3.03
54	121,704	2.11%	✓	✓	35.34%	<u>62.31%</u>	2.35
55	120,633	1.21%	✓	✓	25.62%	<u>72.14%</u>	2.23
56	124,454	4.42%	✓	✓	44.48%	<u>53.06%</u>	2.46
57	124,671	4.60%	✓	✓	40.16%	<u>57.24%</u>	2.60
58	116,292	-2.43%	✓	✓	<u>64.16%</u>	33.51%	2.33
59	123,105	3.29%	✓	✓	40.19%	<u>57.70%</u>	2.11
60	113,964	-4.38%	✓	✓	39.51%	<u>58.42%</u>	2.07
61	113,860	-4.47%	✓	✓	39.94%	<u>58.03%</u>	2.03
62	124,425	4.40%	✓	✓	30.76%	<u>66.67%</u>	2.57
63	113,544	-4.73%	✓	✓	24.43%	<u>73.20%</u>	2.36

AOS_000034



AOS_000034

ID	Total	+/-			Dem	Rep	01
62	124,420	4.40%			30.70%	69.30%	2.37
63	113,544	-4.73%			24.43%	73.20%	2.36
64	124,731	4.65%			53.76%	43.98%	2.26
65	117,013	-1.82%			37.17%	60.14%	2.70
66	116,342	-2.39%			37.30%	60.35%	2.35
67	118,575	-0.51%			33.26%	64.05%	2.69
68	115,385	-3.19%			36.06%	61.45%	2.48
69	114,369	-4.04%			30.71%	66.70%	2.60
70	116,643	-2.13%			35.96%	61.48%	2.56
71	115,026	-3.49%			33.09%	64.26%	2.65
72	122,012	2.37%			48.58%	48.56%	2.86

73	123,971	4.01%			39.34%	58.35%	2.31
74	121,539	1.97%			29.15%	68.42%	2.43
75	116,122	-2.57%			40.36%	57.15%	2.49
76	116,323	-2.40%			45.98%	50.94%	3.09
77	124,936	4.82%			31.80%	65.48%	2.72
78	116,894	-1.92%			31.87%	65.48%	2.64
79	117,815	-1.15%			30.16%	67.21%	2.64
80	124,211	4.22%			24.92%	72.60%	2.47
81	113,487	-4.78%			28.91%	67.82%	3.27
82	122,541	2.81%			24.02%	73.25%	2.73
83	113,006	4.25%			25.22%	AOS 000035	2.73

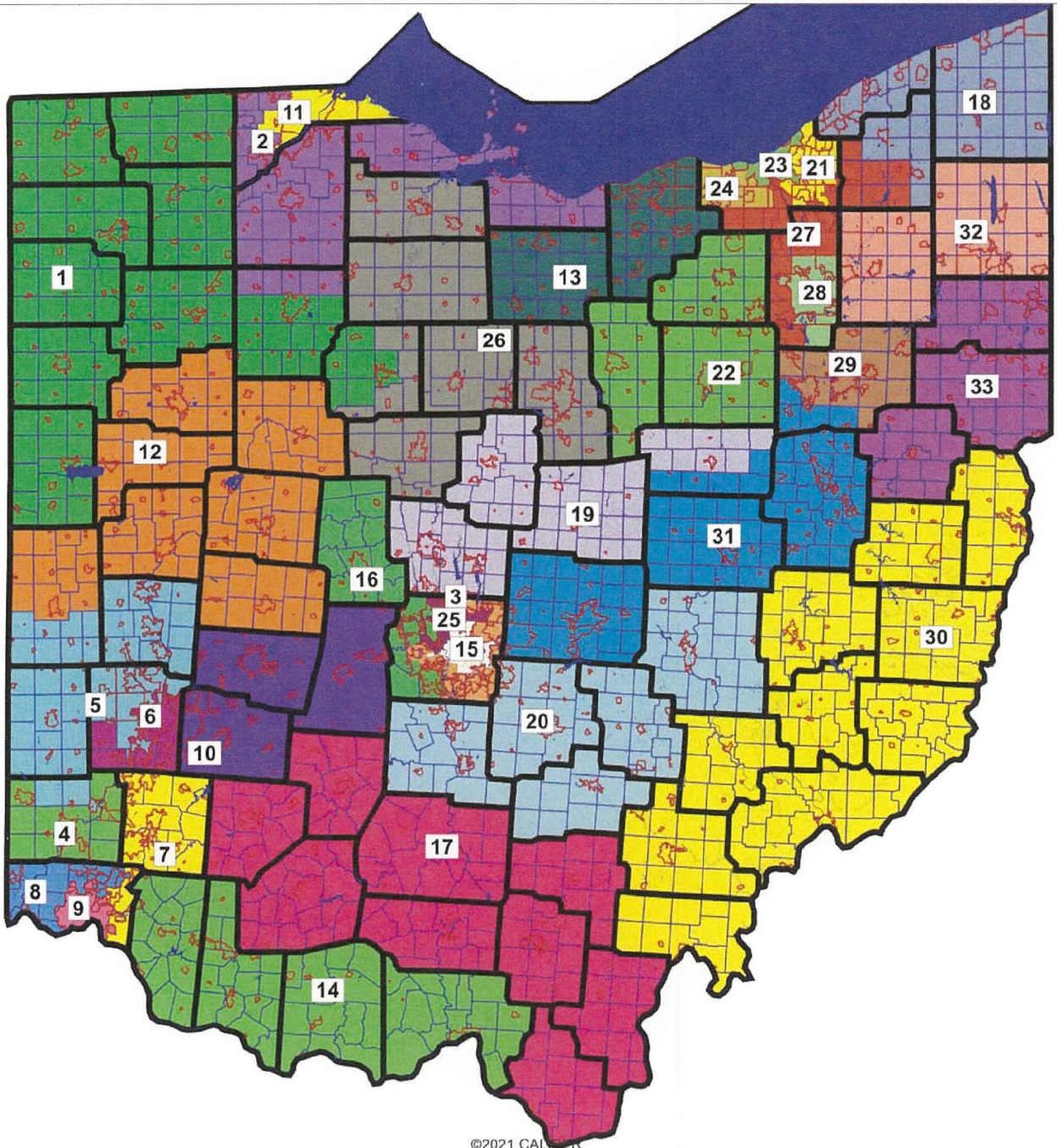
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ID	Total	+/-			Dem	Rep	Op
76	116,323	-2.40%	✓	✓	45.98%	50.94%	3.09
77	124,936	4.82%	✓	✓	31.80%	65.48%	2.72
78	116,894	-1.92%	✓	✓	31.87%	65.48%	2.64
79	117,815	-1.15%	✓	✓	30.16%	67.21%	2.64
80	124,211	4.22%	✓	✓	24.92%	72.60%	2.47
81	113,487	-4.78%	✓	✓	28.91%	67.82%	3.27
82	122,541	2.81%	✓	✓	24.02%	73.25%	2.73
83	113,996	-4.35%	✓	✓	25.33%	71.76%	2.91
84	118,816	-0.31%	✓	✓	19.68%	77.88%	2.43
85	115,560	-3.04%	✓	✓	25.02%	72.09%	2.89
86	114,486	-3.94%	✓	✓	28.36%	69.24%	2.40
87	113,433	-4.83%	✓	✓	29.63%	67.24%	3.13
88	113,965	-4.38%	✓	✓	35.65%	60.84%	3.50
89	115,986	-2.68%	✓	✓	43.18%	54.08%	2.74
90	115,793	-2.85%	✓	✓	30.13%	67.93%	1.95
91	114,286	-4.11%	✓	✓	23.52%	74.09%	2.39
92	119,113	-0.06%	✓	✓	32.49%	65.28%	2.23
93	117,981	-1.01%	✓	✓	30.50%	67.35%	2.15
94	122,131	2.47%	✓	✓	43.70%	53.51%	2.78
95	124,027	4.06%	✓	✓	30.43%	67.10%	2.47
96	124,223	4.23%	✓	✓	35.28%	62.37%	2.35
97	121,818	2.21%	✓	✓	31.27%	66.31%	2.42

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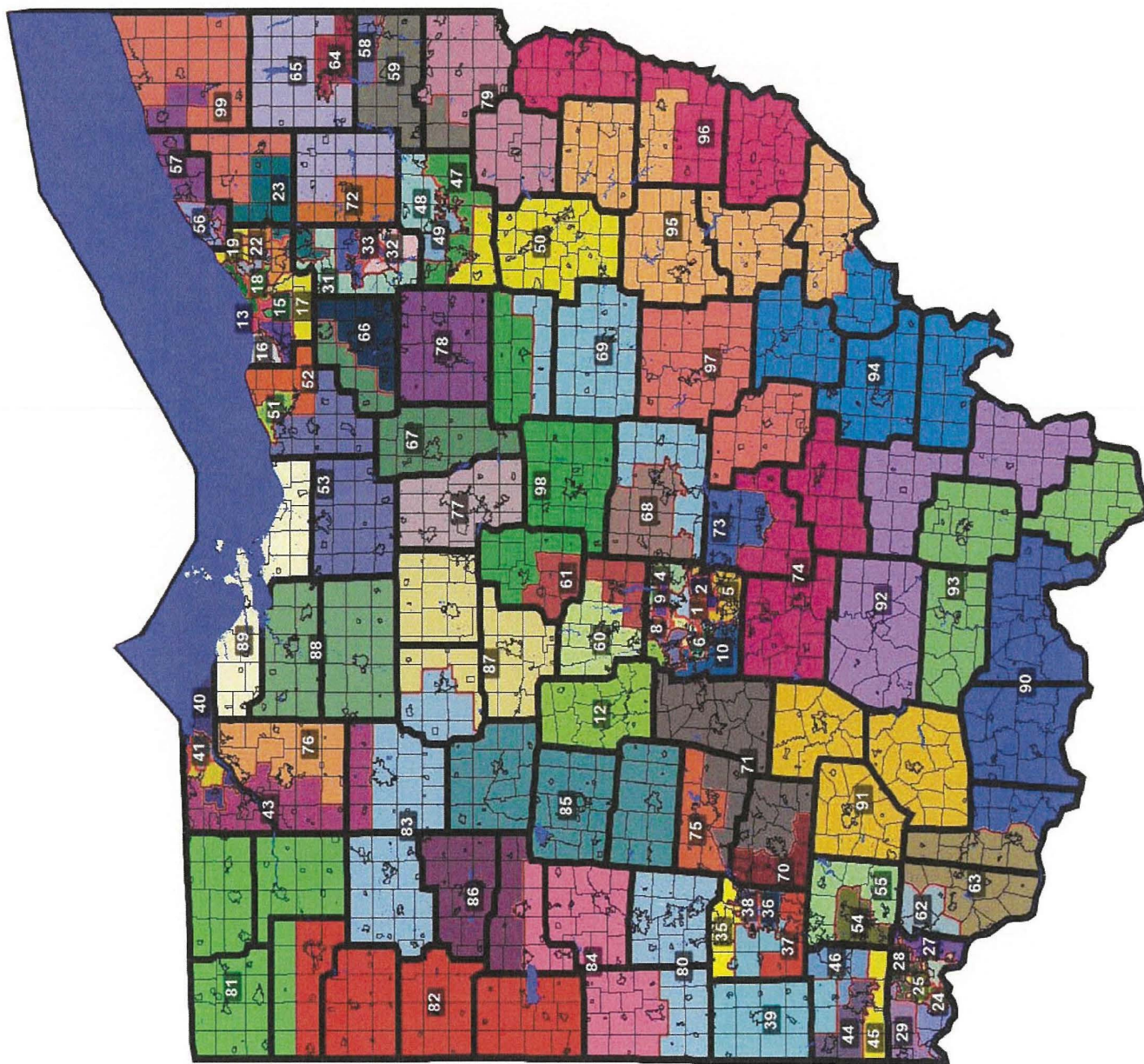


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Ohio Redistricting Commission Testimony
September 12, 2021
Dr. Tommie R. Radd
1075 Arcaro Court
Gahanna, Ohio 43230

My name is Dr. Tommie R. Radd. I vote in Ohio Senate District 3, House District 19 and Congressional District 3. I testified on August 27th in Mansfield and on September 9th in Columbus and submitted testimony. The reason I'm here is to give public record feedback on the maps this commission approved in a partisan 5-2 vote and voice my extreme disappointment in the commissions apparent inability to work in a bipartisan manner, follow the letter and spirit of the law, and follow the rules required in the 2015 constitutional amendment voted by over 70% of the citizens of Ohio. Based on nonpartisan Fair Districts analysis, your map of September 9th is unacceptable, especially in the areas of representative fairness, minority representation and compactness explained as follows.

Proportionality (Representative Fairness)

Your maps scores low in Proportionality (Representational Fairness) using Dave's Redistricting App. **Ohio's average map-wide Democratic two-party vote share is 46.38%, the Republican 53.62%** based on the statewide vote over the past decade.

There are 99 Ohio House seats. The number of Democratic House seats closest to proportional is 46 and the number of Republican House seats closest to proportional is 53 (**46 Democratic leaning districts; 53 Republican leaning districts**). The likely outcome from Your Map is **32 Democratic leaning districts and 67 Republican leaning districts (32.32% Dem.; 67.67% Rep).**

There are 33 Ohio Senate seats. The number of Democratic Senate seats closest to proportional is 15 and the number of Republican Senate seats closest to proportional is 18 (**15 Democratic leaning districts; 18 Republican leaning districts**). The likely outcome from Your Map is **10 Democratic seats and 23 Republican seats (30.30% Dem.; 69.69% Rep.)**

Minority Representation

Your maps appear to inappropriately "pack" minorities into Ohio House districts. Members promoting Your map have stated for the record that they failed to examine the racial composition of their map per your direction. This flagrant omission is disrespectful of the Ohio Constitution, the federal Voting Rights Act, minority communities, and all Ohio voters.

Compactness

Compactness measures how "sprawling" or "oddly shaped" a district is. At the individual House district level, certain anomalies are evident regarding a lack of compactness.

Your map discounts the gerrymandering issues impacting Gahanna presented in public testimony on August 27th in Mansfield. Several Gahanna citizens spoke to this problem, plus submitted a map for our community. Our input and requests were ignored. These are examples:

- Racial gerrymandering to the Airport continues to be an issue
- Seltzer Road is split down the middle
- Gahanna Jefferson Public Schools are split between multiple districts

In addition, the minority party proposed map submitted on August 31st addresses gerrymandering concerns per our testimony by:

- Having No Racial gerrymandering to the airport
- Representing all of Gahanna in one district
- Drawing the lines along natural boundaries such as the expressway

The majority map submitted on September 9th ignored Gahanna gerrymandering, discounted the minority map corrections, and continues the gerrymandering of Gahanna. The gerrymandering of Gahanna, my community Needs To Stop!

Each commission member is constitutionally responsible for the Ohio Redistricting process, maps and end results. Everyone on this Commission is accountable for the way you conduct yourselves and work transparently with the process. That hasn't happened. You have intentionally proposed a map to continue giving the majority party a super majority. Your maps insult our intelligence.

Your Charge was to Work Together to Produce FAIR, COMPETITIVE MAPS. Citizens with NONE of YOUR RESOURCES such as Dr. Geoff Rice who testified on September 9th produced a fair option. Actions speak louder than words. It is shameful and dishonest what you are doing. We will not stand by quietly.

Gerrymandering is cheating. To gerrymander to create and maintain a super majority in the Ohio House and Senate is WRONG. That is the reason the citizens of Ohio stepped up to fix this problem and hold you accountable. Ohioans voted for You to fix this unfairness and stand for ALL people now. This Redistricting Commission has a responsibility to draw fair maps per the Letter and the Spirit of our Ohio Constitutional Amendments as demanded by the voters.

You have until September 15th to determine your legacy. How will your children, grandchildren and the historians rate you? Will you be a cheater? Will you be a statesman? Your final map and vote will tell ALL the answer.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak today,



Dr. Tommie R. Radd
614-607-1373
tradd@wowway.com

Pravangpur

Amount for Consideration

↳ Hoffman

More ↓ Colk by 6

Much closer to 15

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Rule 10 proposed plan

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V 28931 H 27662
M 42528 D? - 2284

Pot 34451
H (74920)
W (21900)

8346
37102 27622
42713

82 W 37102 D2
F 42713 (10-1200)
H 2762
Saw
sp123

2540
5750
700 small

81 P 18806
V 28931 D 26-28K
M 42528

111
15/9/11
AOS_000047



AOS_000048

AOS_000048

D 36444

84 118 816

Aug 46422-12280 = 34142

Shel 48230

86 114 486

H 36696 Ch 38714

A 102206 Aug 12280

L 46150

85 115 560

~~Ch~~



8

Hallen 42528

Putnum 34451

Aug 46422

Dark 51881

Hancant 74920

Champ 38714

Harkin 30696

Lopin 46150

M/A/L

Han 74920

Hal 30696

Put 34451

140067 - 125145 (14922)
+

C 38714

AOS_000049

AOS_000049



AOS_000050

AOS_000050

C	38714	}	123338
S	48230		
D	36444		

14	42528	}	122820
A	34142		
L	46150		

P _{ur}	34451	}	109 850	1000	- 3377
P _{av}	18806				
VW	28931				
H _{em}	27662				

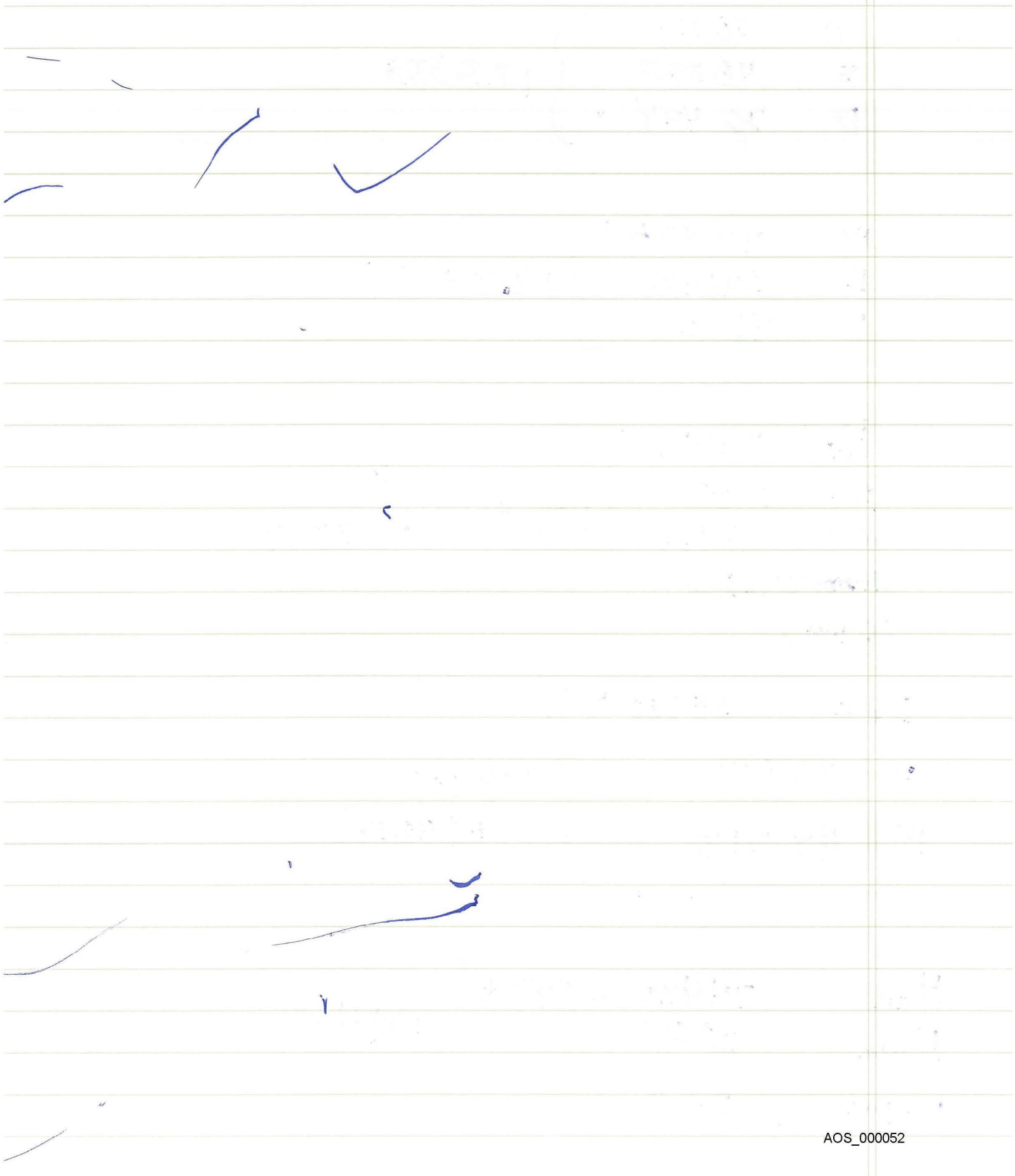
(0 put)

Def	38286	}	118101 + (4874)
W	37102		
12	42713		

H _{an}	74920	}	11276
H _{an}	30696		
W ₁ put	15851		

- (7) =

121467



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AOS_000052

87 W4 21900
 Cr 42025
 mention 65359

21900
 - 6049
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107384
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43 115929
 76 116198
 88 113965

87

L 46150
 S 38714
 C 48230

125145
 133094 + 7549

D 318 38226 36444
 M 42528
 N 34142

113114

1/24 { L (P) BK= W 15851
 H 30696 105
 H (P) 654 119547

AOS_000053

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18

AOS_000054

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~~25~~ 16 59/38.6

13 57.8/39.4

~~18~~ 18 57.2/40.1

15 53/44

~~20~~ 20 71.5/25.5

Min
MAJ - 14 91.5/6.8

Min
MAJ ~~22~~ 22 88.3/10.2

19 69.5/28.8

~~21~~ 21 74.9/23.4
46.4 min

~~51~~ 51 54/44

52 48.6/48.8

D R

56 46.8/50.5

57 38.3/59.4

23 50.5/47.7

72 49.7/47.4

MAJ
64 53.5/44.2

58 64/33

59 40/57

65 37/60

9
44/14
1120/13 min



AOS_000056

AOS_000056

Robert Howard. of Franklin Township

12648(7) CC

→ 10 Districts

11 Dis/
10 DK

10, 7 Dist

Dist

East Cleveland

17506

Clerk (3.12) 3 Hour Dist -

38%

Urban/Rural

55/40

10-45%

Demographic?

RANDAL
Nicks

65

65/44 1/33

3A

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46/53

if strictly
proportionally

18 4

Enver/bisler
Compt
Kand best state for

Artle
1186

Jef
Wick

B

Danny Fairchild -
Dartow Comm

AOS_000060

AOS_000060

	A	B	C	D	E
1	House District	Population	Deviation	D Vote Share (2016-2020)	R Vote Share (2016-2020)
2	1	115,498	-3.09%	78.1	19.6
3	2	117,559	-1.37%	75.1	22.8
4	3	114,104	-4.26%	83.3	14.6
5	4	114,500	-3.93%	52	45.9
6	5	116,735	-2.06%	53	44.5
7	6	115,517	-3.08%	52.8	44.4
8	7	115,170	-3.37%	73.3	23.9
9	8	115,189	-3.35%	61.2	36.4
10	9	120,997	1.52%	66.1	31.6
11	10	113,326	-4.92%	43.9	53.7
12	11	114,236	-4.15%	53.9	44
13	12	113,760	-4.55%	39.2	58.5
14	13	125,131	4.99%	70.9	26.7
15	14	125,032	4.90%	74.6	23.1
16	15	121,266	1.75%	48.9	48.3
17	16	124,466	4.43%	51.4	45.4
18	17	125,054	4.92%	45.4	52.4
19	18	125,133	4.99%	69.5	27.9
20	19	122,894	3.11%	81.8	16.5
21	20	124,638	4.57%	87.1	11.2
22	21	125,069	4.94%	85.6	13
23	22	124,488	4.45%	52.6	45.6
24	23	124,607	4.55%	47.4	50.8
25	24	123,469	3.59%	71.3	26.1
26	25	123,568	3.68%	78.5	19.5
27	26	124,802	4.71%	65.8	31.7
28	27	116,286	-2.43%	42.5	55.4
29	28	114,050	-4.31%	51.1	46.7
30	29	114,653	-3.80%	43.6	54.2
31	30	113,811	-4.51%	27.8	69.9
32	31	120,524	1.12%	45.5	52
33	32	122,094	2.44%	45.2	52.3
34	33	121,516	1.95%	71.3	26.3
35	34	124,667	4.60%	60	37.4
36	35	116,217	-2.49%	39.8	57.8
37	36	123,669	3.76%	42.1	55.2
38	37	113,816	-4.51%	37.9	59.8
39	38	121,180	1.67%	72.7	24.5
40	39	124,846	4.75%	41.6	56.3
41	40	113,280	-4.96%	51.2	45.9
42	41	113,996	-4.35%	75	21.9
43	42	115,350	-3.22%	65.2	32.1
44	43	115,929	-2.73%	41.9	55.7
45	44	123,601	3.70%	37.5	60.2
46	45	123,466	3.59%	36.5	61.3
47	46	121,870	2.25%	33.6	64.1
48	47	114,507	-3.93%	39.1	58
49	48	126,053	5.76%	37.7	59.8
50	49	114,715	-3.75%	50.2	47
51	50	113,841	-4.48%	32.4	64.8
52	51	125,115	4.97%	59.9	37.2
53	52	124,642	4.58%	43.2	54.5
54	53	121,772	2.17%	40.9	56.1
55	54	121,704	2.11%	35.3	62.3
56	55	120,633	1.21%	25.6	72.1
57	56	124,848	4.75%	44.5	53.1
58	57	124,277	4.27%	40.2	57.2
59	58	116,273	-2.44%	64.2	33.5
60	59	123,124	3.30%	40.2	57.7
61	60	113,964	-4.38%	39.5	58.4
62	61	113,860	-4.47%	39.9	58
63	62	124,425	4.40%	30.8	66.7
64	63	113,544	-4.73%	24.4	73.2
65	64	119,565	0.32%	46.2	51.5
66	65	120,269	0.91%	46.5	51.1
67	66	116,342	-2.39%	37.3	60.4
68	67	118,575	-0.51%	33.3	64

26 2 9 D 24

AOS_000061

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AOS_000062

AOS_000062

	A	B	C	D	E
1	House District	Population	Deviation	D Vote Share (2016-2020)	R Vote Share (2016-2020)
69	68	115,385	-3.19%	36.1	61.5
70	69	114,369	-4.04%	30.7	66.7
71	70	116,643	-2.13%	36	61.5
72	71	115,026	-3.49%	33.1	64.3
73	72	123,934	3.98%	47	49.9
74	73	123,976	4.02%	39.3	58.4
75	74	121,534	1.97%	29.1	68.4
76	75	116,122	-2.57%	40.4	57.1
77	76	116,198	-2.51%	46	50.9
78	77	124,936	4.82%	31.8	65.5
79	78	116,894	-1.92%	31.9	65.5
80	79	117,815	-1.15%	30.2	67.2
81	80	124,211	4.22%	24.9	72.6
82	81	120,211	0.86%	22.7	74.5
83	82	115,817	-2.83%	30.3	66.53
84	83	113,996	-4.35%	25.3	71.8
85	84	118,816	-0.310%	19.7	77.9
86	85	115,560	-3.04%	25	72.1
87	86	114,486	-3.94%	28.4	69.2
88	87	113,433	-4.83%	29.6	67.2
89	88	113,965	-4.38%	35.7	60.8
90	89	115,986	-2.68%	43.2	54.1
91	90	115,793	-2.85%	30.1	67.9
92	91	114,286	-4.11%	23.5	74.1
93	92	119,113	-0.06%	32.5	65.3
94	93	117,981	-1.01%	30.5	67.4
95	94	121,777	2.17%	45.5	51.7
96	95	124,663	4.60%	29.7	67.9
97	96	123,941	3.99%	34.5	63.1
98	97	121,818	2.21%	31.3	66.3
99	98	113,571	-4.71%	26.3	70.9
100	99	125,112	4.97%	37.6	59.6

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Senate District	Population	Deviation	D Vote Share (2016-2020)	R Vote Share (2016-2020)
1	350,024	-2.11%	26	71
2	348,113	-2.64%	43.6	53.7
3	346,752	#REF!	52.5	45.1
4	368,937	3.18%	35.9	61.9
5	370,237	3.55%	44	53.6
6	353,702	-1.08%	40	57.6
7	358,623	0.30%	34.7	63.1
8	342,514	-4.21%	40.7	57.2
9	371,839	3.99%	71.9	25.8
10	347,791	-2.73%	36.4	61.1
11	342,626	-4.18%	62.6	34.5
12	348,862	-2.43%	24.2	73.3
13	371,529	3.91%	47	50.3
14	353,762	-1.06%	28.6	69.1
15	347,161	-2.91%	78.7	19.2
16	341,322	-4.54%	46	51.7
17	351,380	-1.73%	28.9	68.9
18	374,237	4.66%	40.9	56.4
19	341,395	-4.52%	35.9	61.8
20	367,328	2.73%	33.4	64.2
21	372,601	4.21%	84.9	13.5
22	351,811	-1.61%	34.3	63.1
23	375,296	4.96%	71.6	25.9
24	370,789	3.70%	48.6	49
25	351,356	-1.73%	66.6	30.9
26	352,334	-1.46%	32.4	64.5
27	369,619	3.37%	48.6	49.4
28	368,277	3.00%	57.5	40
29	354,275	-0.92%	41.8	55.5
30	370,381	3.59%	36.4	61.1
31	343,595	-3.91%	33.1	64.2
32	363,768	1.74%	46.5	50.9
33	357,212	-0.10%	44.1	53.6

17

17

8

AOS_000066

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Total women – 40/132 (30.3% of legislature)

2020 - Across the U.S., 71% of state legislators are men and 29% are women. In Ohio, 51% identify as female.

Minority total – 21/132 (15.9% of legislature)

16% of Ohio identified as a non-white minority

81% of Ohioans Identify as white – 84% white legislature

House Women - 32

John -2	Miranda – 28	Manning 55
Boyd – 9	Abrams – 29	Lepore Hagan - 58
Howse -11	Kelly – 31	Schmidt – 65
Brent – 12	Ingram - 32	Ray – 69
Sweeney – 14	Sykes – 34	Pavliga – 75
Smith 16	Galonski - 35	Grendell – 76
Boggs – 18	White – 41	Powell – 80
Lightbody – 19	Hicks-Hudson – 44	Manchester – 84
Liston – 21	Sobecki- 45	Richardson - 86
Lanese – 23	Carruthers – 51	Arthur - 99
Russo – 24	Gross – 52	

House Non-White- 15

Ghanbari - 3	Brent – 12	Galonski – 35
Robinson – 6	Jarrells – 25	Blackshear – 39
Boyd – 9	Ingram - 32	Hicks-Hudson – 44
Upchurch – 10	Denson – 33	West – 49
Howse -11	Sykes – 34	
Vitale – 85		

Senate Women – 8

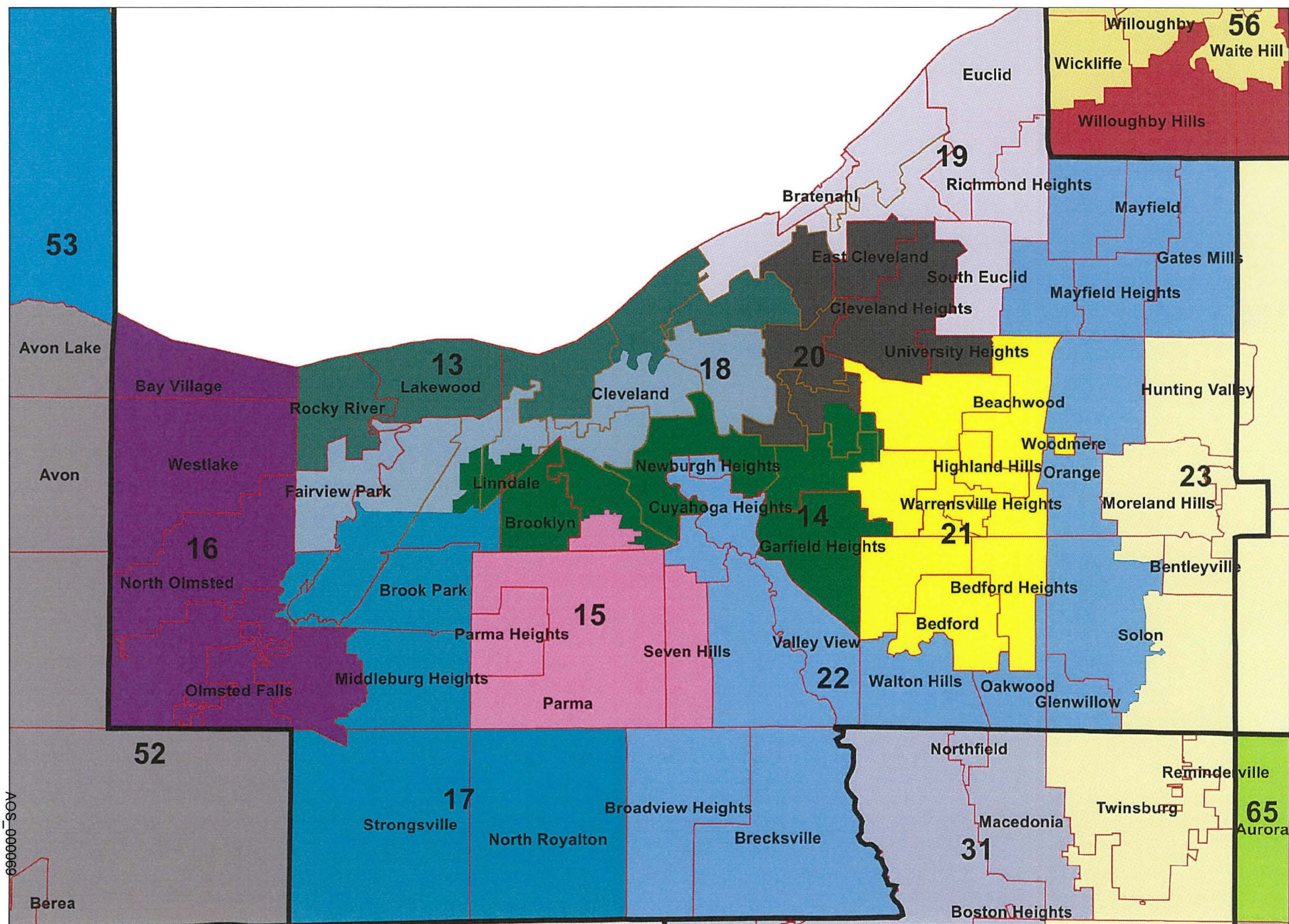
Gavarone – 2	Williams – 21
Maharath – 3	Antonio – 23
Fedor - 11	Roegner - 27
Kunze – 16	O'Brien - 32

Senate Non-white - 6

Maharath – 3	Craig -15
Antani – 6	Williams – 21
Thomas – 9	Sykes – 28

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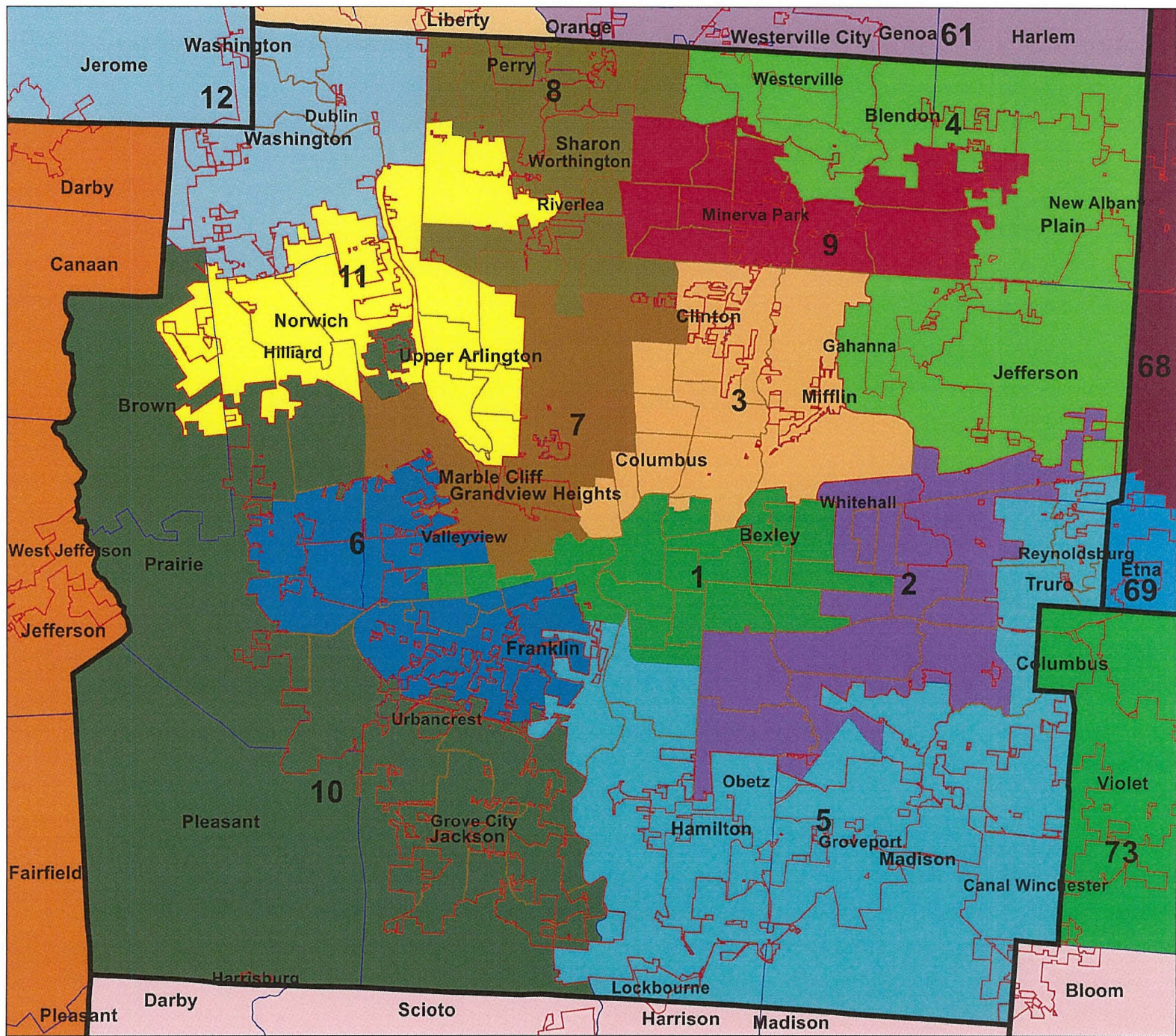
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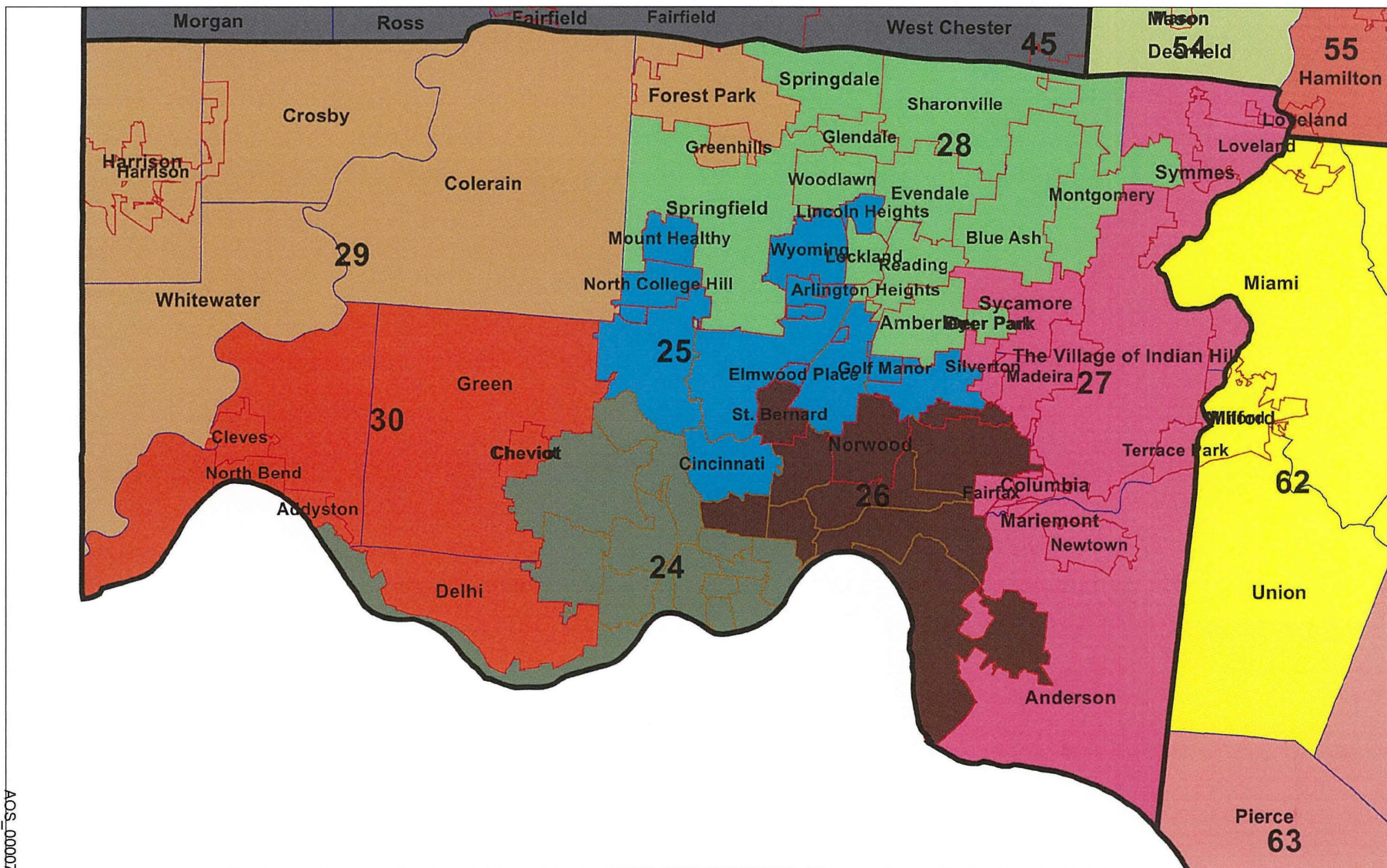


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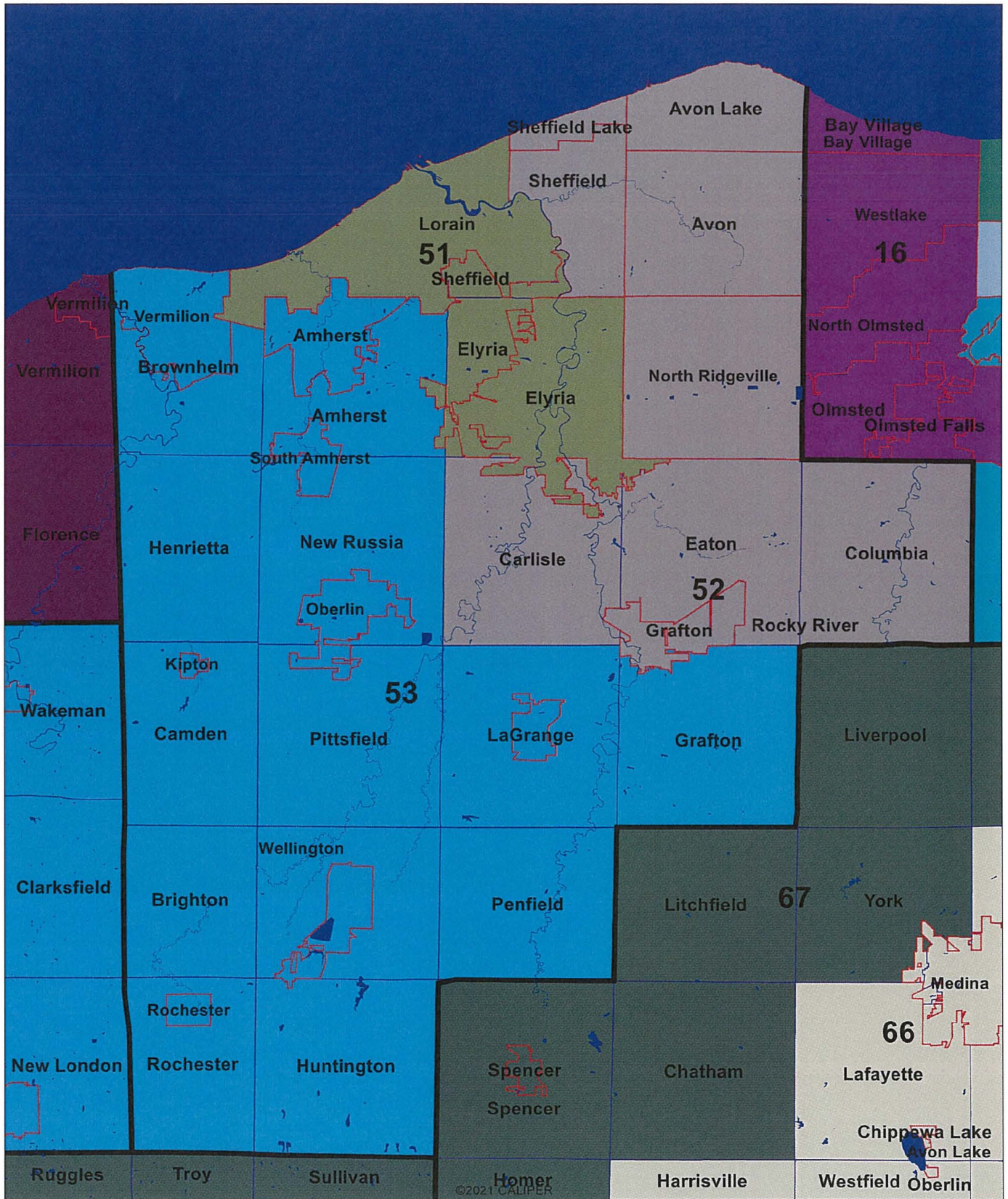


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AOS_000074

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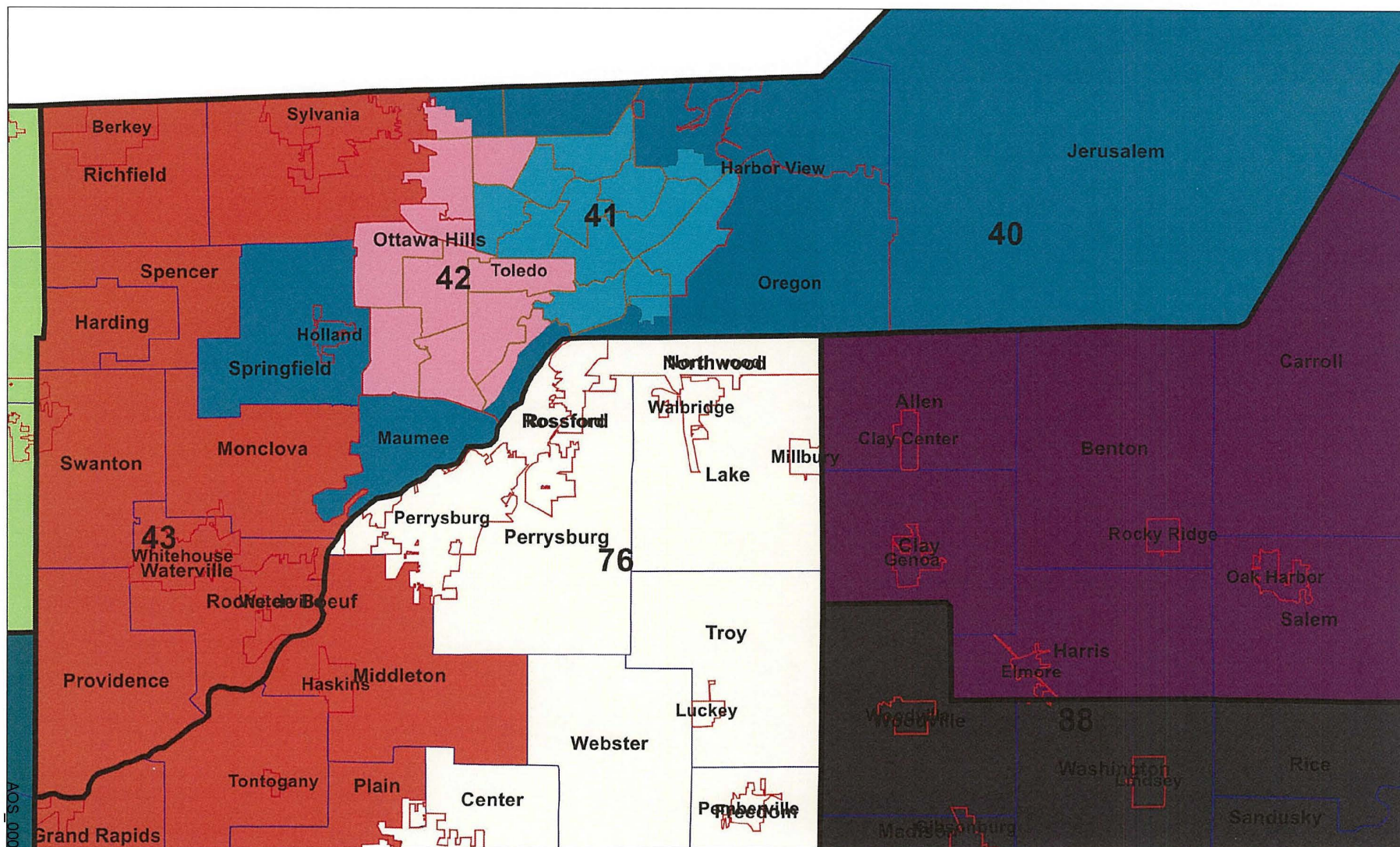


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AOS_000075

AOS_000076

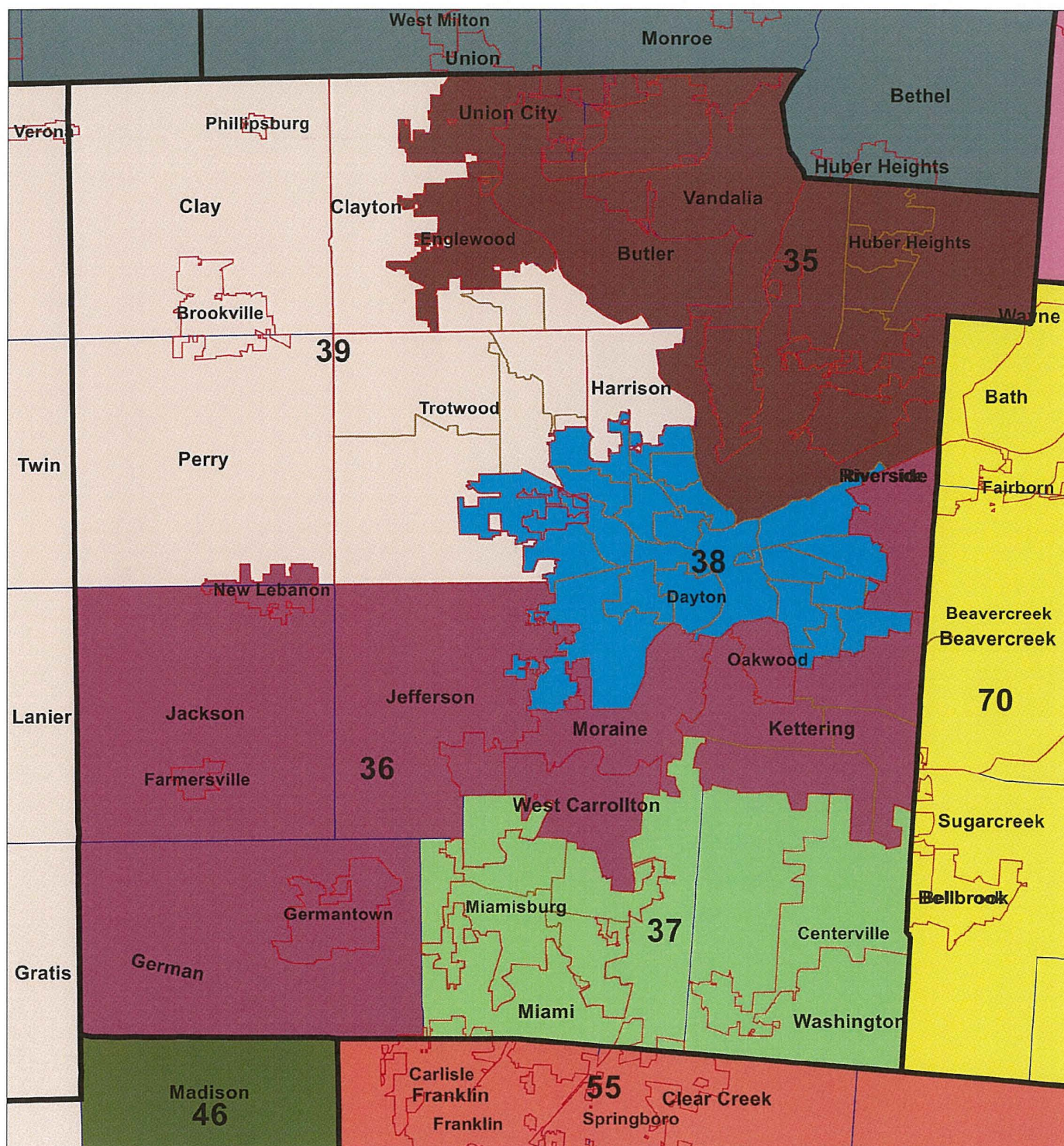
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AOS_000078

AOS_000078



AOS_000079

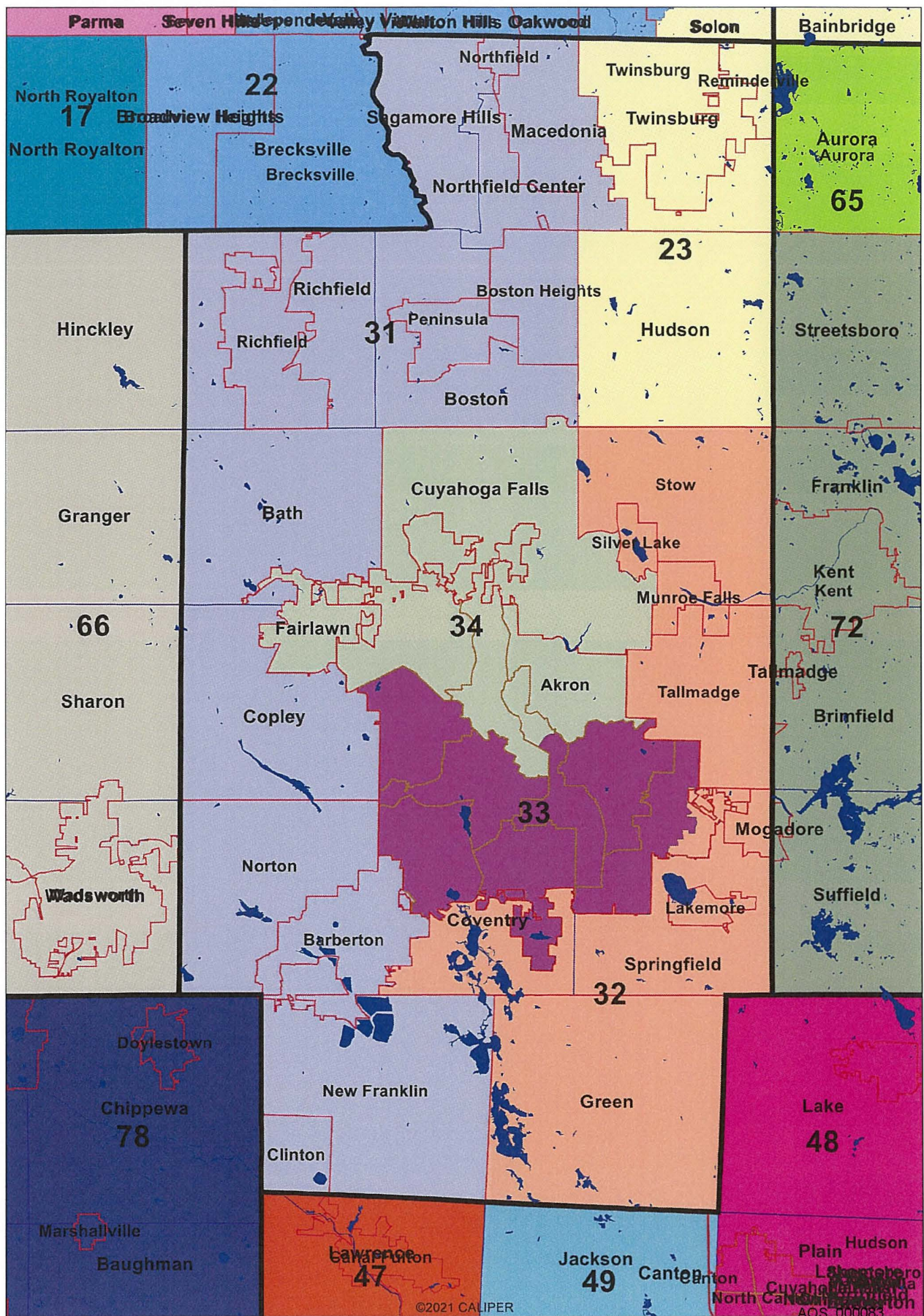
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AOS_000080

AOS_000080

AOS_000082

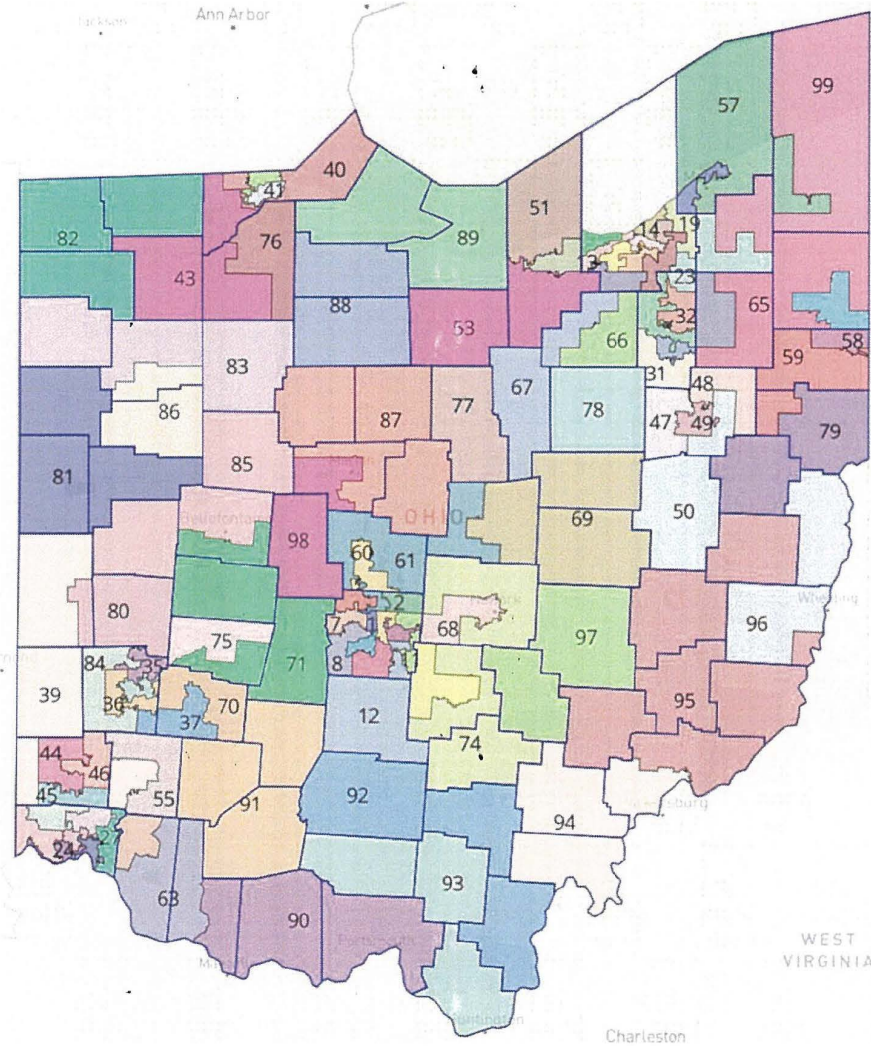
AOS_000082



AOS_000084

AOS_000084

Proposal Overview



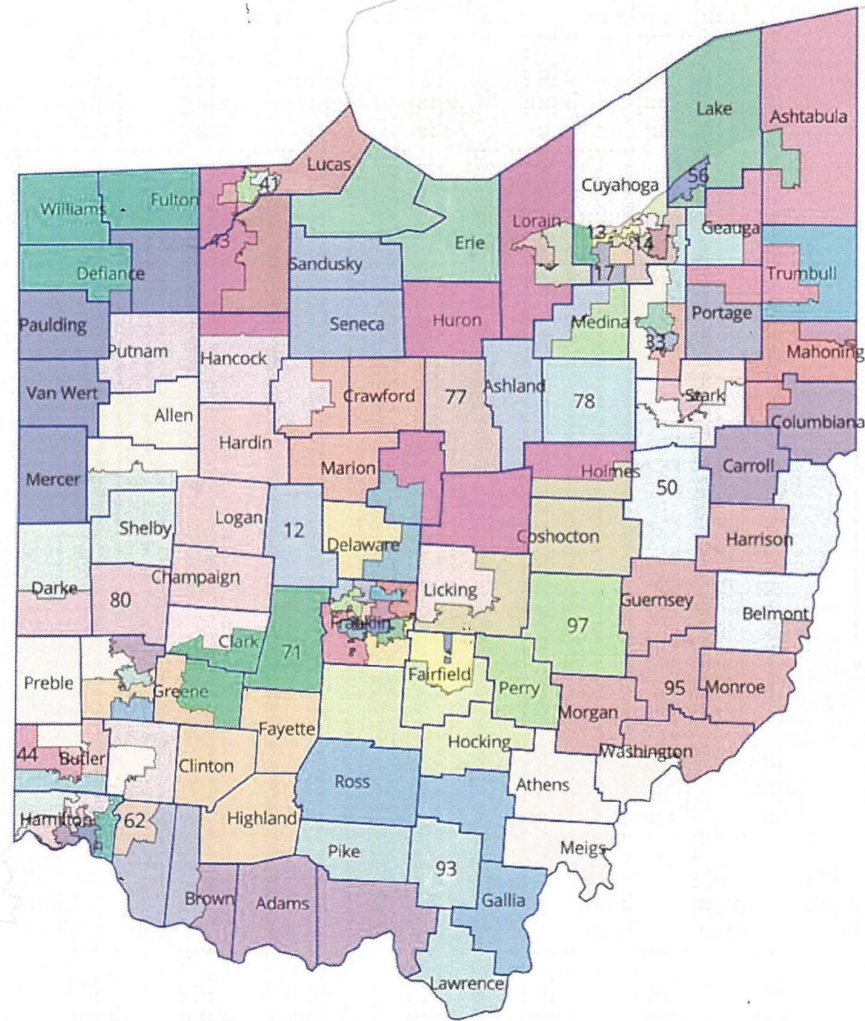
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AOS_000086

AOS_000086

Commission Overview

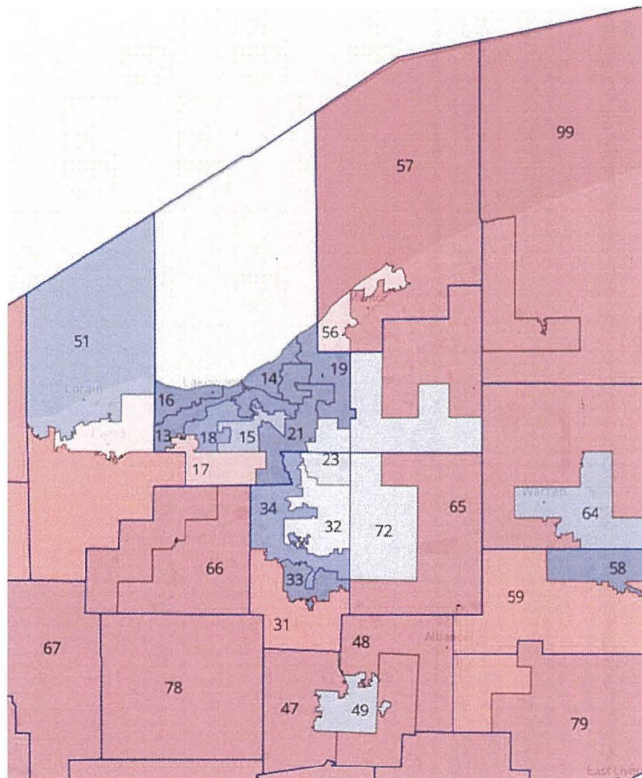


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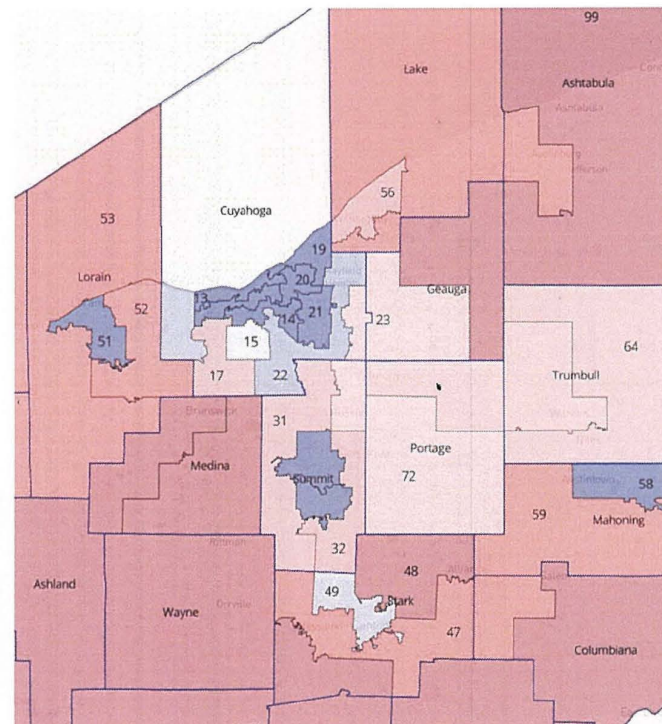
NE Ohio

Proposal



19 Dem Districts

Commission



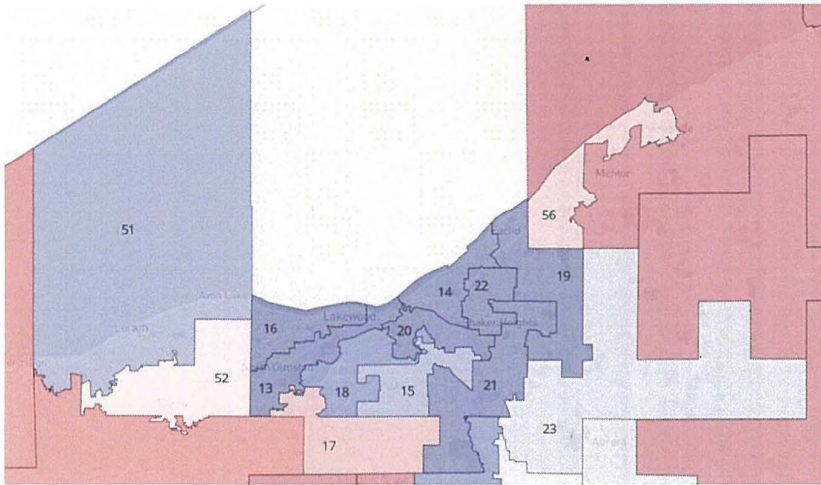
14 Dem Districts

AOS_000090

AOS_000090

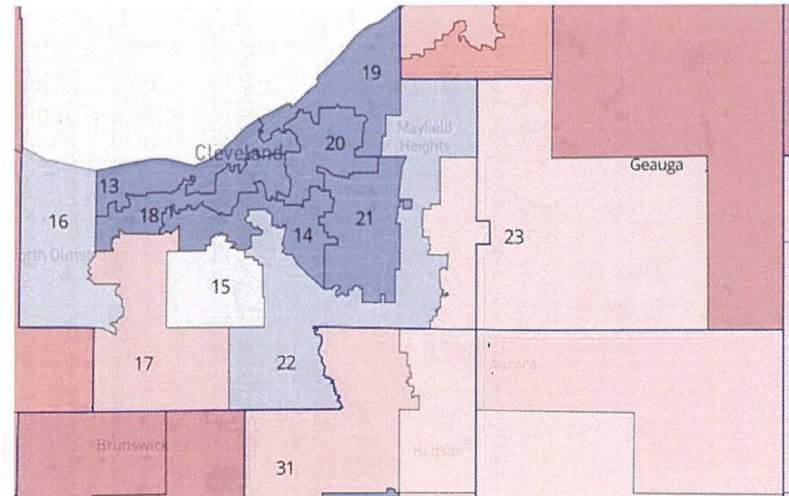
Cuyahoga County

Proposal



10 Dem Districts
(D23 split between Summit and Geauga)

Commission



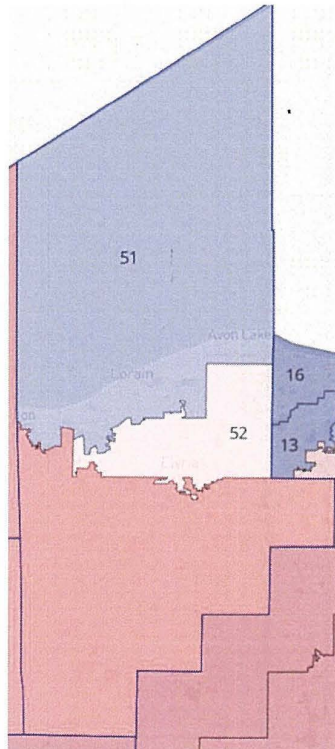
9 Dem Districts (w/ #15 on the edge)

AOS_000092

AOS_000092

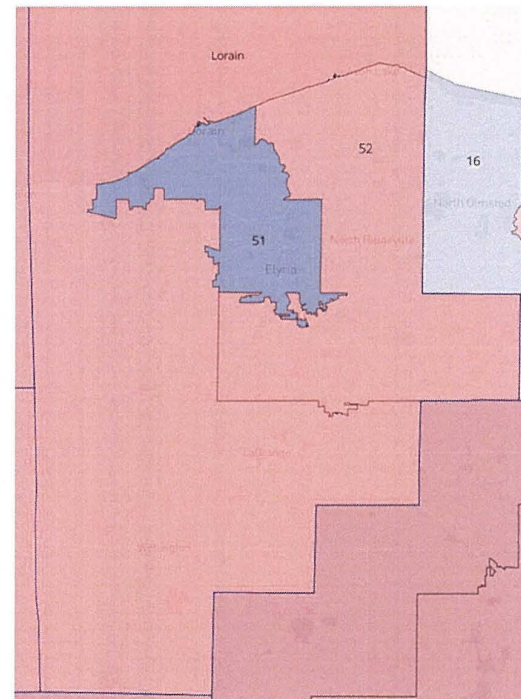
Lorain County

Proposal



1 Dem District

Commission



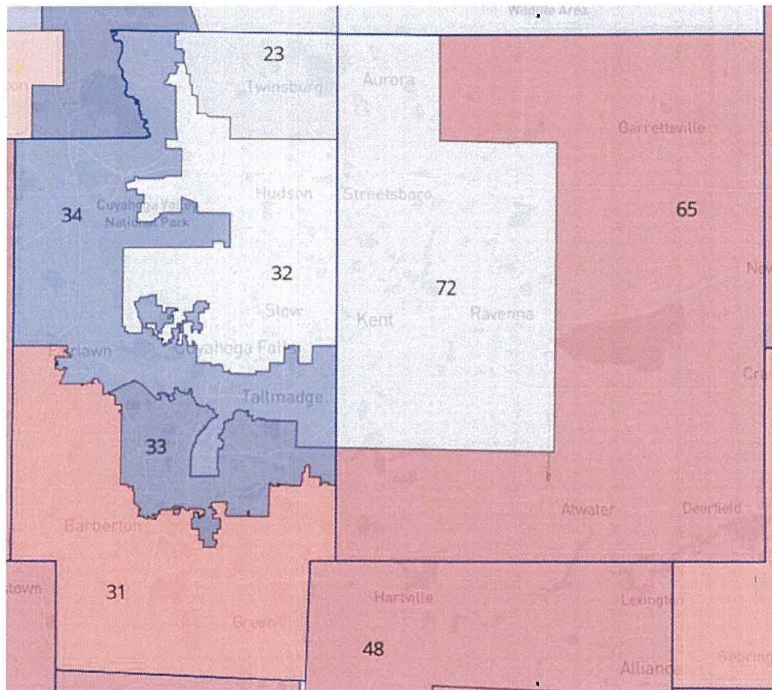
1 Dem District

AOS_000094

AOS_000094

Summit and Portage County

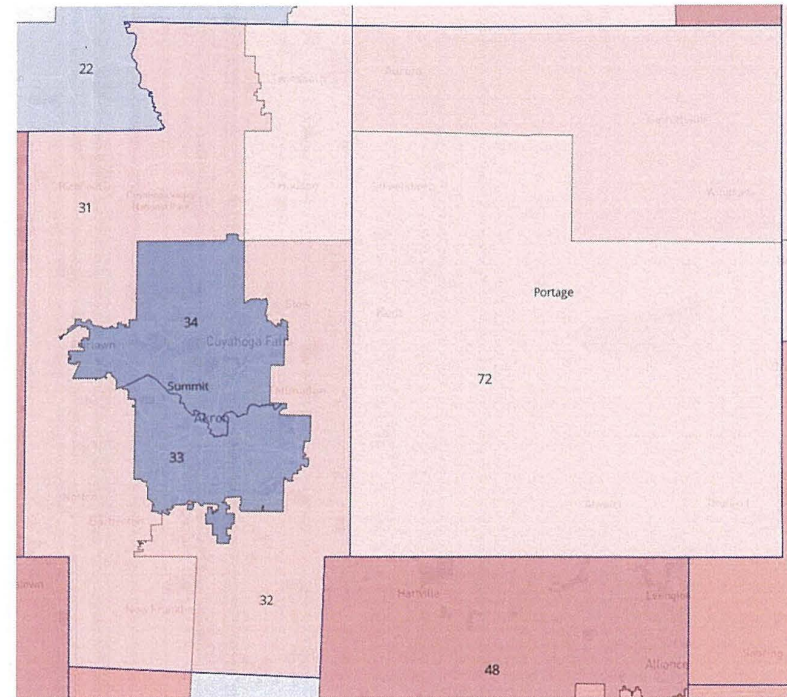
Proposal



4 Dem Districts

(blue part D23 in the North is shared with Cuyahoga County)

Commission



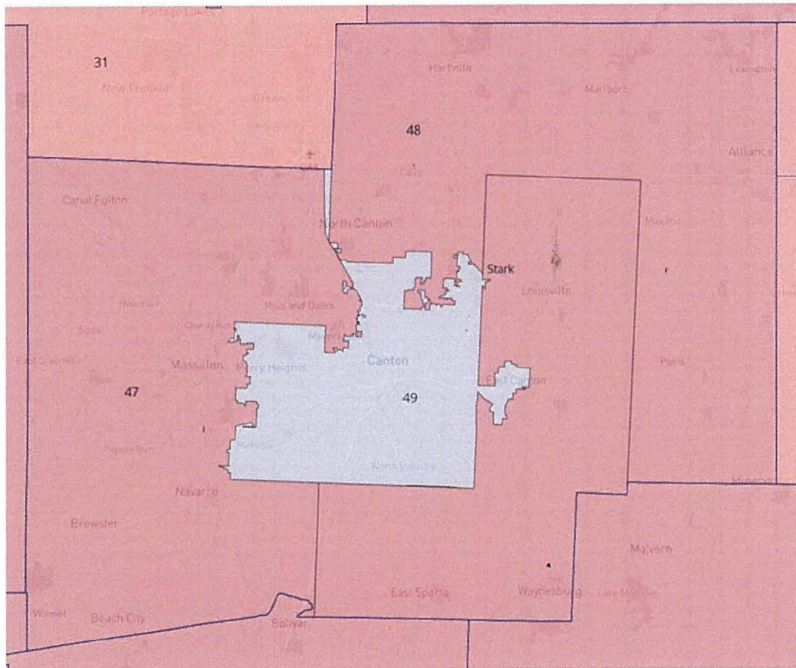
2 Dem Districts

AOS_000096

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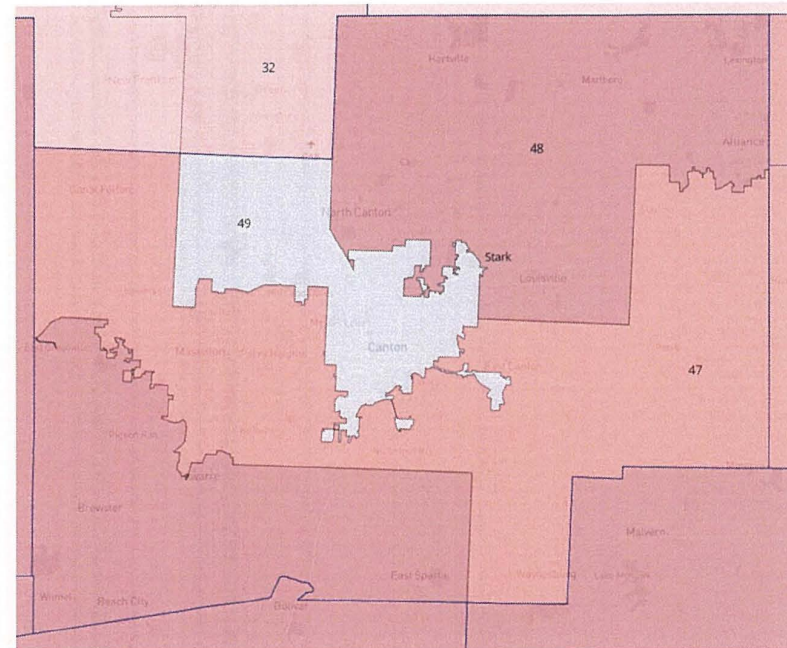
Stark County

Proposal



1 Dem District (D+6.6%)

Commission



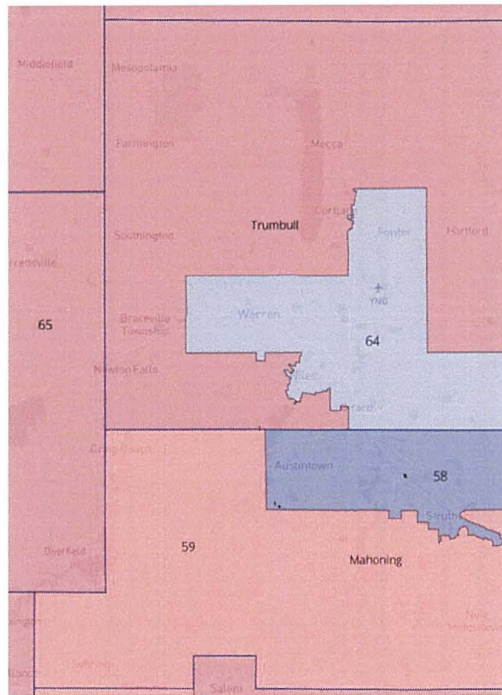
1 Dem District (D+3.2%)

AOS_000098

AOS_000098

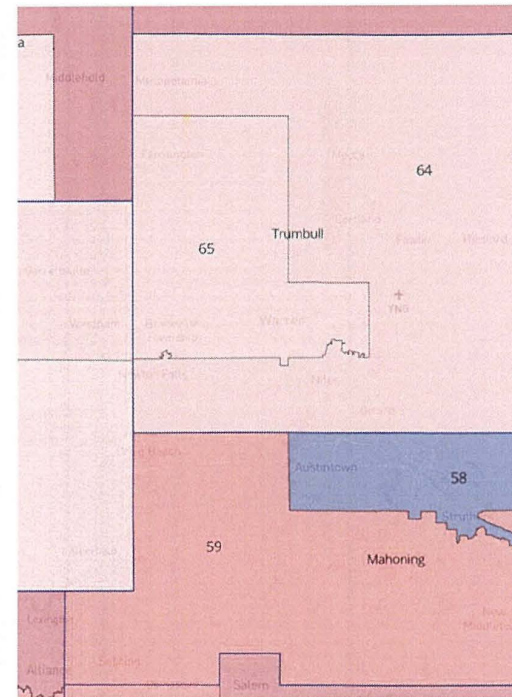
Trumbull and Mahoning County

Proposal



2 Dem Districts

Commission



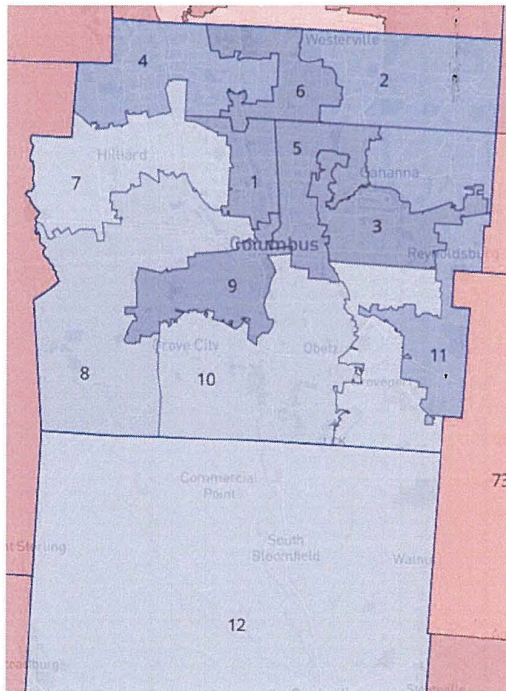
1 Dem District

AOS_000100

AOS_000100

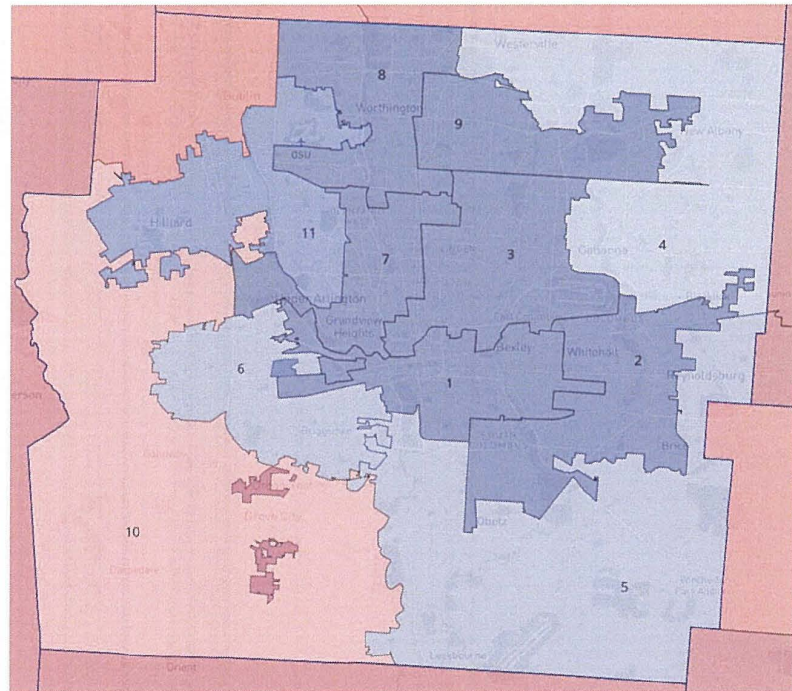
Franklin County

Proposal



12 Dem Districts (w/ Pickaway)

Commission



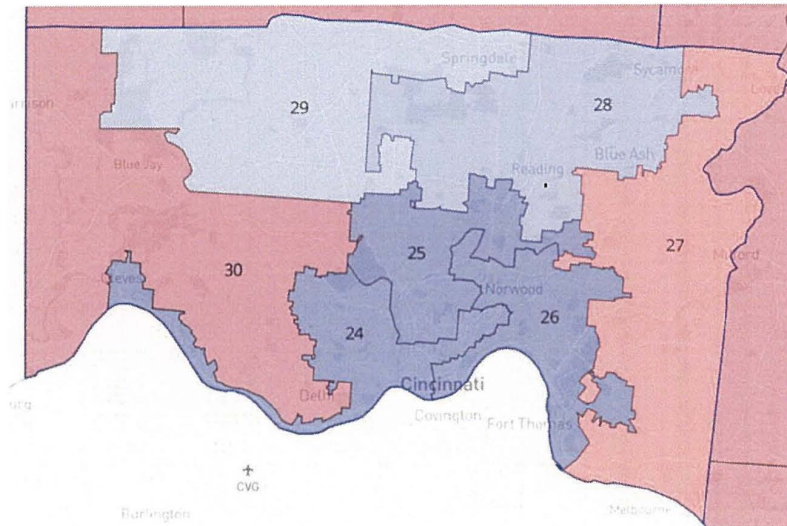
10 Dem Districts

AOS_000102

AOS_000102

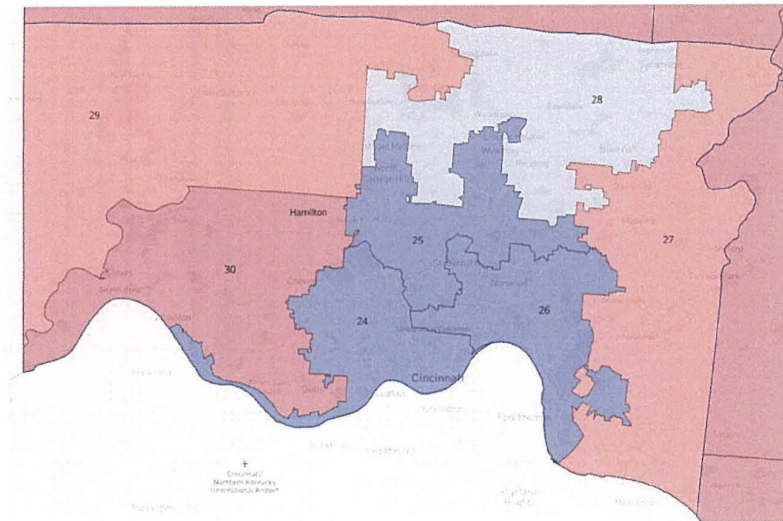
Hamilton County

Proposal



5 Dem Districts

Commission



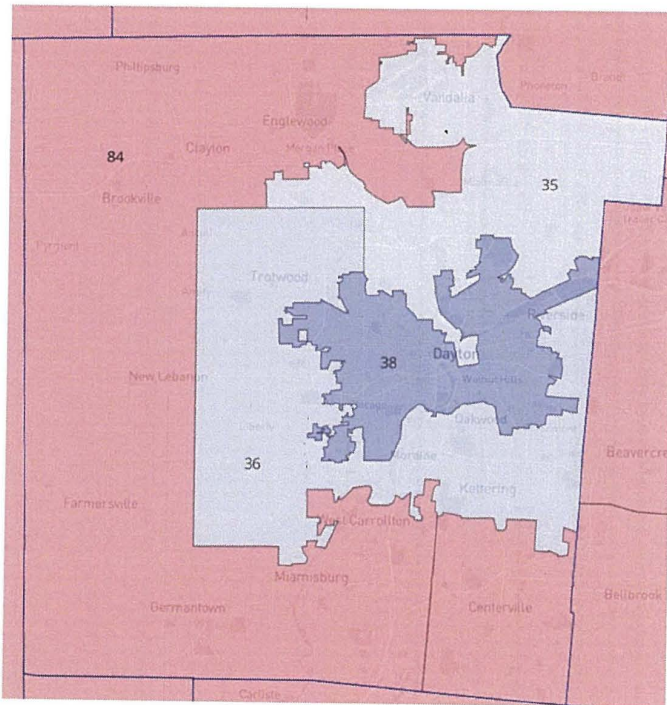
4 Dem Districts

AOS_000104

AOS_000104

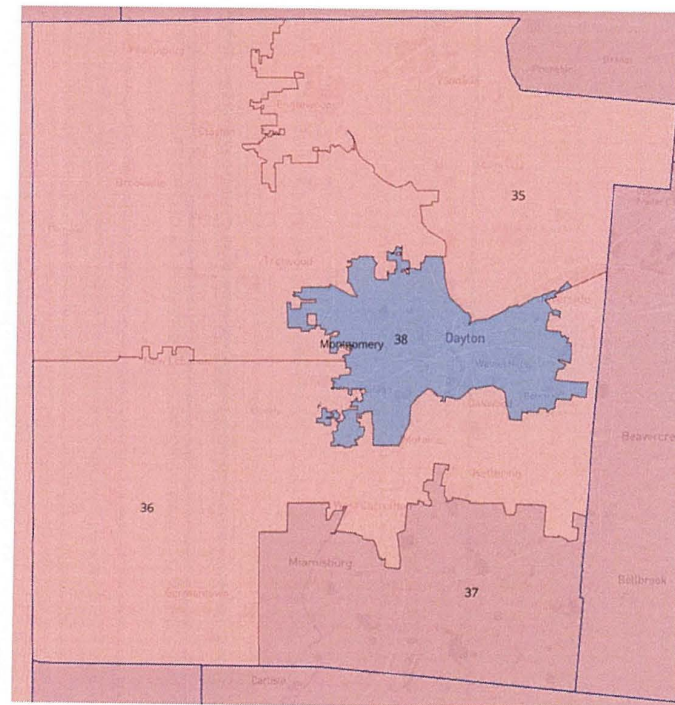
Montgomery County

Proposal



3 Dem Districts

Commission



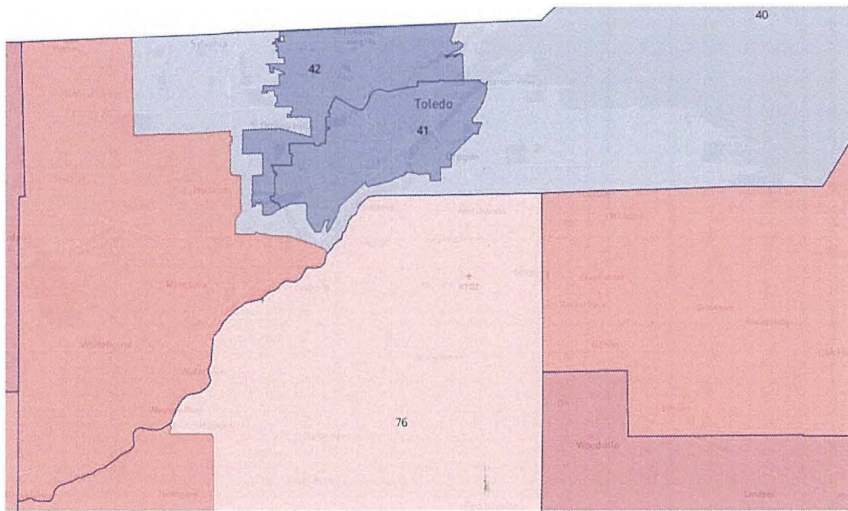
1 Dem District

AOS_000106

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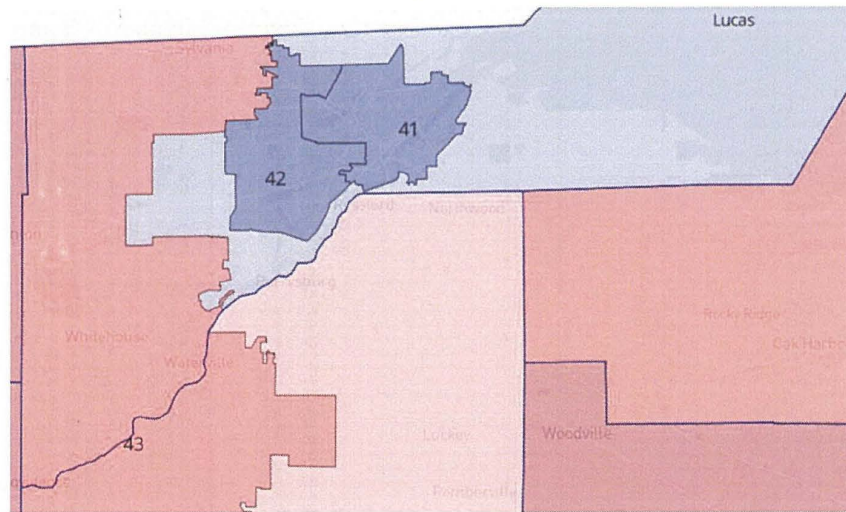
Lucas County

Proposal



3 Dem Districts



Commission



3 Dem Districts

AOS_000108



AOS_000108

Population			Shapes		Partisan Lean		
ID	Total	+/-			Dem	Rep	Other
Un	0				0.00%	0.00%	0.00
1	350,024	-2.11%	✓	✓	26.03%	71.01%	2.96
2	348,113	-2.64%	✓	✓	43.58%	53.68%	2.74
3	346,752	-3.02%	✓	✓	52.54%	45.06%	2.39
4	368,937	3.18%	✓	✓	35.86%	61.89%	2.25
5	361,748	1.17%	✓	✓	35.38%	62.28%	2.33
6	362,191	1.30%	✓	✓	48.68%	48.77%	2.55
7	358,623	0.30%	✓	✓	34.72%	63.05%	2.23
8	342,514	-4.21%	✓	✓	40.65%	57.16%	2.19
9	371,839	3.99%	✓	✓	71.89%	25.77%	2.33
10	347,791	-2.73%	✓	✓	36.38%	61.06%	2.57
11	342,626	-4.18%	✓	✓	62.60%	34.52%	2.88
12	348,862	-2.43%	✓	✓	24.18%	73.25%	2.57
13	371,529	3.91%	✓	✓	47.03%	50.26%	2.71
14	353,762	-1.06%	✓	✓	28.59%	69.09%	2.32
15	347,161	-2.91%	✓	✓	78.67%	19.16%	2.17
16	341,322	-4.54%	✓	✓	46.03%	51.73%	2.23
17	351,380	-1.73%	✓	✓	28.87%	68.88%	2.25
18	374,237	4.66%	✓	✓	40.94%	56.45%	2.62
19	341,395	-4.52%	✓	✓	35.94%	61.81%	2.25
20	367,328	2.73%	✓	✓	33.40%	64.22%	2.39
21	371,242	3.83%	✓	✓	76.30%	22.07%	1.63
22	351,811	-1.61%	✓	✓	34.32%	63.13%	2.55

AOS_000109

AOS_000110

AOS_000110

ID	Total	+/-			Dem	Rep	Of
18	374,237	4.66%	✓	✓	40.94%	56.45%	2.62
19	341,395	-4.52%	✓	✓	35.94%	61.81%	2.25
20	367,328	2.73%	✓	✓	33.40%	64.22%	2.39
21	371,242	3.83%	✓	✓	76.30%	22.07%	1.63
22	351,811	-1.61%	✓	✓	34.32%	63.13%	2.55
23	372,971	4.31%	✓	✓	81.71%	15.98%	2.31
24	372,031	4.05%	✓	✓	52.30%	45.23%	2.47
25	351,356	-1.73%	✓	✓	66.63%	30.93%	2.44
26	352,334	-1.46%	✓	✓	32.41%	64.48%	3.11
27	372,061	4.06%	✓	✓	45.46%	52.50%	2.05
28	368,277	3.00%	✓	✓	57.51%	39.98%	2.51
29	354,275	-0.92%	✓	✓	41.81%	55.48%	2.71
30	370,381	3.59%	✓	✓	36.41%	61.06%	2.53
31	343,595	-3.91%	✓	✓	33.12%	64.25%	2.63
32	363,756	1.73%	✓	✓	46.54%	50.85%	2.60
33	357,212	-0.10%	✓	✓	44.05%	53.61%	2.34
	357,559	9.21%	✓	✓	45.25%	52.31%	2.44

Notes

- The 9.21% population deviation is within the 10% threshold tolerated by the courts.
- Eighteen districts lean Republican, seven lean Democratic, and eight fall in the 45–55% competitive range.
- There are three majority-minority districts.

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AOS_000112

**PROPOSED GENERAL ASSEMBLY DISTRICT PLAN
AS SUBMITTED ON SEPTEMBER 9, 2021**

Pursuant to the 2020 U.S. Census, the population of Ohio as of April 1, 2020 was 11,799,448.
The target population for each district is therefore 119,186.

Statistical Information – Proposed Ohio House Districts

House District	Population	Deviation
1	115,498	-3.09%
2	117,559	-1.37%
3	114,104	-4.26%
4	114,500	-3.93%
5	116,735	-2.06%
6	115,517	-3.08%
7	115,170	-3.37%
8	115,189	-3.35%
9	120,997	1.52%
10	113,326	-4.92%
11	114,236	-4.15%
12	113,760	-4.55%
13	125,131	4.99%
14	125,032	4.90%
15	121,266	1.75%
16	124,466	4.43%
17	125,057	4.93%
18	125,133	4.99%
19	122,894	3.11%
20	124,638	4.57%
21	125,069	4.94%
22	124,488	4.45%
23	124,607	4.55%
24	123,469	3.59%
25	123,568	3.68%
26	124,802	4.71%
27	116,286	-2.43%
28	114,050	-4.31%
29	114,653	-3.80%
30	113,811	-4.51%

**PROPOSED GENERAL ASSEMBLY DISTRICT PLAN
AS SUBMITTED ON SEPTEMBER 9, 2021**

31	120,524	1.12%
32	122,094	2.44%
33	121,516	1.95%
34	124,667	4.60%
35	116,217	-2.49%
36	123,669	3.76%
37	113,816	-4.51%
38	121,180	1.67%
39	124,846	4.75%
40	113,280	-4.96%
41	113,996	-4.35%
42	115,350	-3.22%
43	115,929	-2.73%
44	123,601	3.70%
45	123,466	3.59%
46	121,870	2.25%
47	114,507	-3.93%
48	125,053	4.92%
49	114,715	-3.75%
50	113,841	-4.48%
51	125,115	4.97%
52	124,642	4.58%
53	121,772	2.17%
54	121,704	2.11%
55	120,633	1.21%
56	124,848	4.75%
57	124,277	4.27%
58	116,273	-2.44%
59	123,124	3.30%
60	113,964	-4.38%
61	113,860	-4.47%
62	124,425	4.40%
63	113,544	-4.73%
64	119,565	0.32%
65	120,269	0.91%
66	116,342	-2.39%
67	118,575	-0.51%
68	115,385	-3.19%

**PROPOSED GENERAL ASSEMBLY DISTRICT PLAN
AS SUBMITTED ON SEPTEMBER 9, 2021**

69	114,369	-4.04%
70	116,643	-2.13%
71	115,026	-3.49%
72	123,934	3.98%
73	123,976	4.02%
74	121,534	1.97%
75	116,122	-2.57%
76	116,198	-2.51%
77	124,936	4.82%
78	116,894	-1.92%
79	117,815	-1.15%
80	124,211	4.22%
81	120,211	0.86%
82	115,817	-2.83%
83	113,996	-4.35%
84	118,816	-0.31%
85	115,560	-3.04%
86	114,486	-3.94%
87	113,433	-4.83%
88	113,965	-4.38%
89	115,986	-2.68%
90	115,793	-2.85%
91	114,286	-4.11%
92	119,113	-0.06%
93	117,981	-1.01%
94	121,777	2.17%
95	124,663	4.60%
96	123,941	3.99%
97	121,818	2.21%
98	113,571	-4.71%
99	125,112	4.97%

**PROPOSED GENERAL ASSEMBLY DISTRICT PLAN
AS SUBMITTED ON SEPTEMBER 9, 2021**

Statistical Information – Proposed Ohio Senate Districts

Senate District	Population	Deviation
1	350,024	-2.11%
2	348,113	-2.64%
3	346,752	-3.02%
4	368,937	3.18%
5	370,237	3.55%
6	353,702	-1.08%
7	358,623	0.30%
8	342,514	-4.21%
9	371,839	3.99%
10	347,791	-2.73%
11	342,626	-4.18%
12	348,862	-2.43%
13	371,529	3.91%
14	353,762	-1.06%
15	347,161	-2.91%
16	341,322	-4.54%
17	351,380	-1.73%
18	374,237	4.66%
19	341,395	-4.52%
20	367,328	2.73%
21	372,601	4.21%
22	351,811	-1.61%
23	375,296	4.96%
24	370,789	3.70%
25	351,356	-1.73%
26	352,334	-1.46%
27	369,619	3.37%
28	368,277	3.00%
29	354,275	-0.92%
30	370,381	3.59%
31	343,595	-3.91%
32	363,768	1.74%
33	357,212	-0.10%

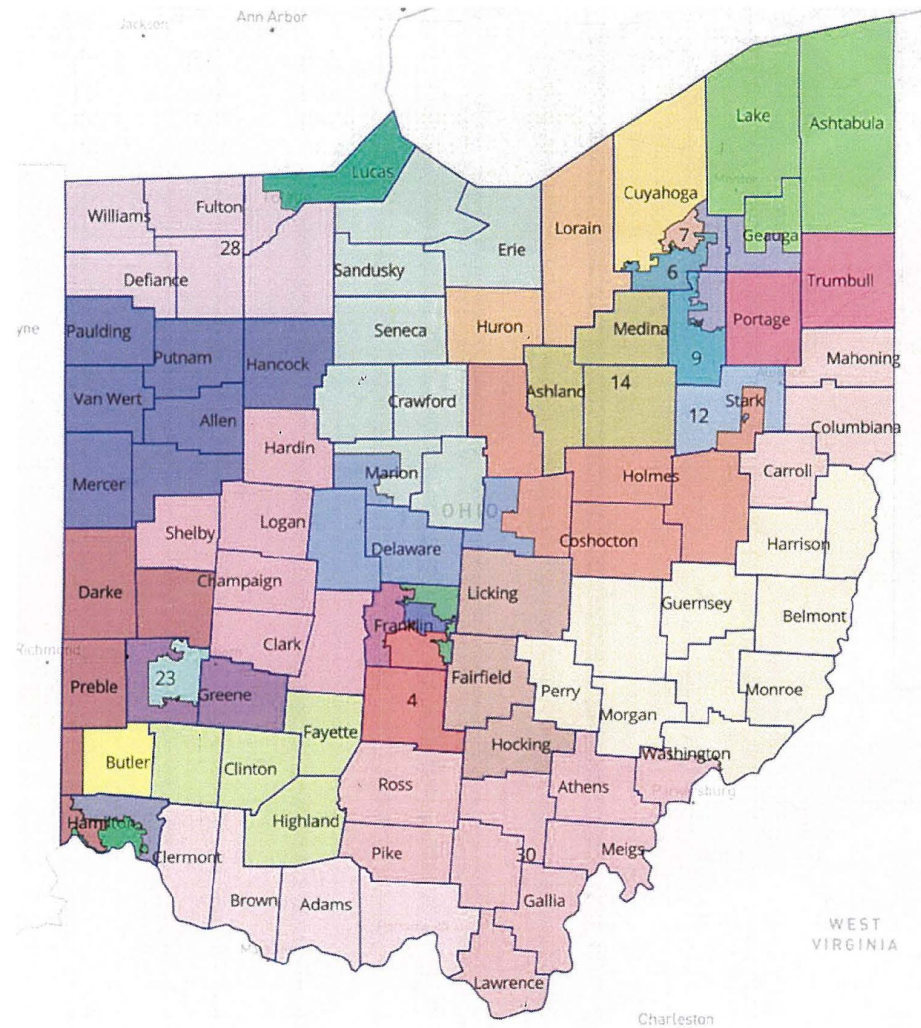
**PROPOSED GENERAL ASSEMBLY DISTRICT PLAN
AS SUBMITTED ON SEPTEMBER 9, 2021**

Ohio's 33 Senate districts are comprised of the following Ohio House districts.

Senate District 1:	House Districts 81, 82, 83	
Senate District 2:	House Districts 43, 76, 89	
Senate District 3:	House Districts 4, 5, 6	
Senate District 4:	House Districts 44, 45, 46	
Senate District 5:	House Districts 38, 39, 80	
Senate District 6:	House Districts 35, 36, 37	
Senate District 7:	House Districts 27, 54, 55	
Senate District 8:	House Districts 28, 29, 30	
Senate District 9:	House Districts 24, 25, 26	
Senate District 10:	House Districts 70, 71, 75	
Senate District 11:	House Districts 40, 41, 42	
Senate District 12:	House Districts 84, 85, 86	
Senate District 13:	House Districts 51, 52, 53	
Senate District 14:	House Districts 62, 63, 90	
Senate District 15:	House Districts 1, 2, 3	
Senate District 16:	House Districts 10, 11, 12	
Senate District 17:	House Districts 91, 92, 93	
Senate District 18:	House Districts 56, 57, 99	Assigned to Senator Cirino
Senate District 19:	House Districts 60, 61, 98	
Senate District 20:	House Districts 73, 74, 97	
Senate District 21:	House Districts 19, 20, 21	
Senate District 22:	House Districts 66, 67, 78	Assigned to Senator Romanchuk
Senate District 23:	House Districts 13, 14, 18	
Senate District 24:	House Districts 15, 16, 17	Assigned to Senator Dolan
Senate District 25:	House Districts 7, 8, 9	
Senate District 26:	House Districts 77, 87, 88	Assigned to Senator Reineke
Senate District 27:	House Districts 22, 23, 31	
Senate District 28:	House Districts 32, 33, 34	
Senate District 29:	House Districts 47, 48, 49	
Senate District 30:	House Districts 94, 95, 96	
Senate District 31:	House Districts 50, 68, 69	
Senate District 32:	House Districts 64, 65, 72	Assigned to Senator O'Brien
Senate District 33:	House Districts 58, 59, 79	

All of the above assignments of Senators are made pursuant to Section 5, Article XI of the Ohio Constitution.

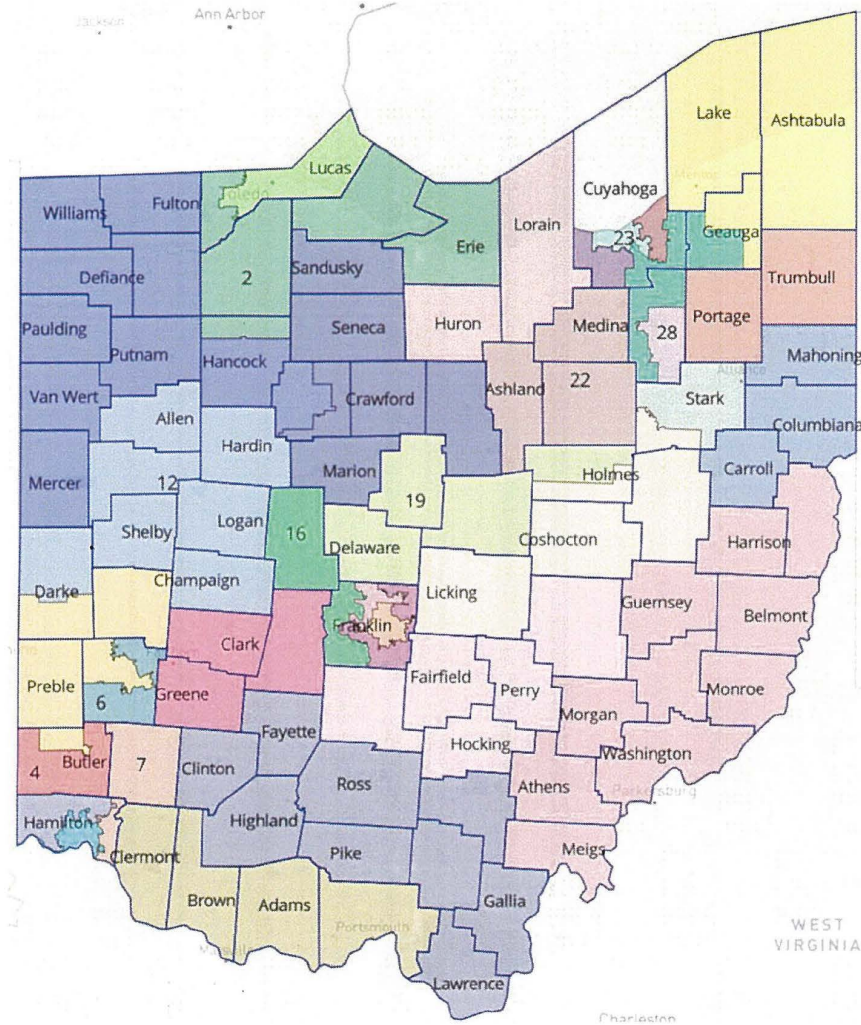
Proposal Overview of Senate Districts



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Commission Overview
of Senate Districts

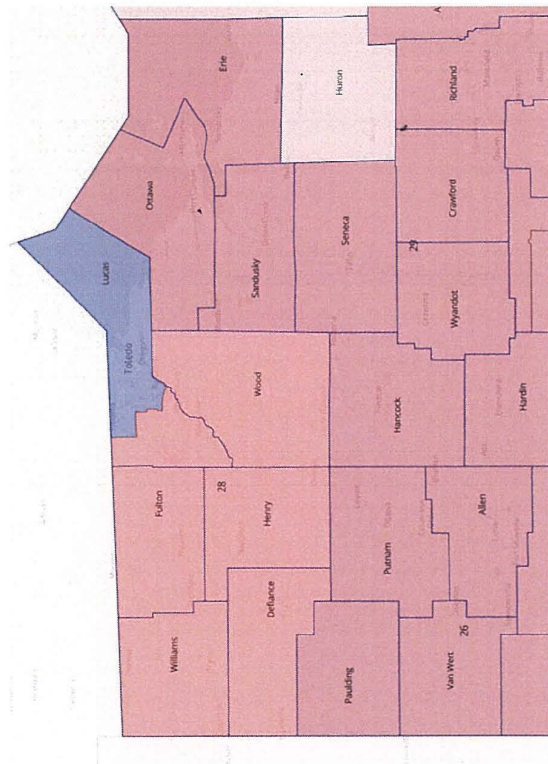


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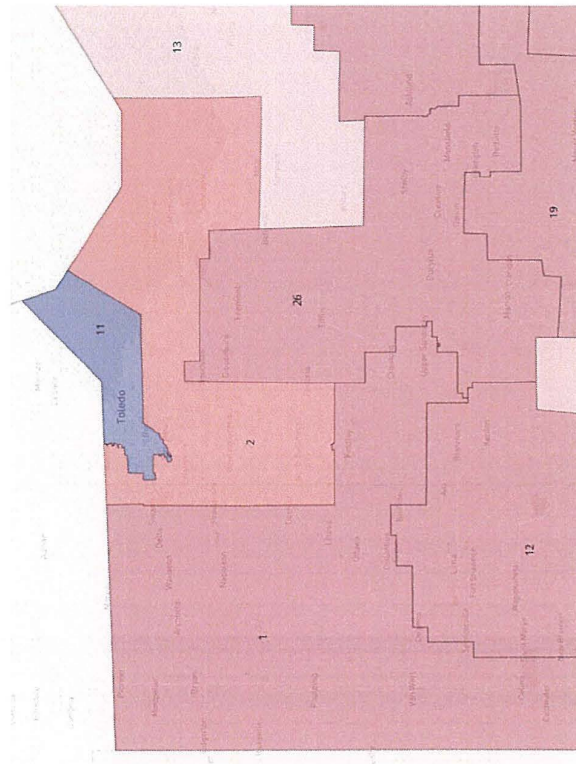
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NW Ohio

Proposal (1 Dem District)

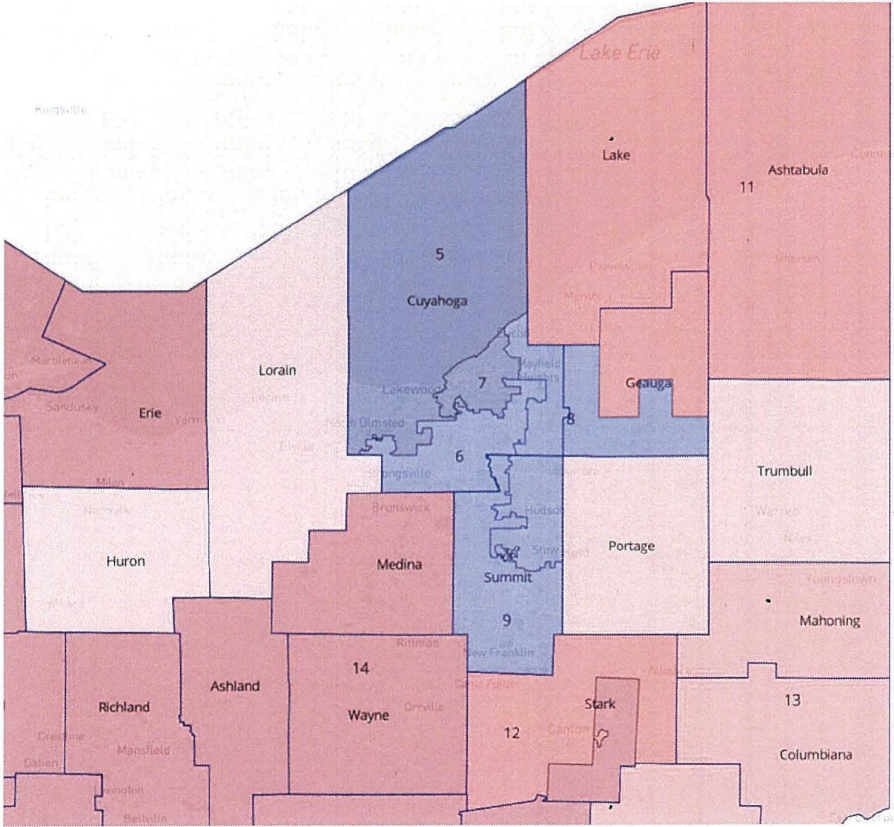


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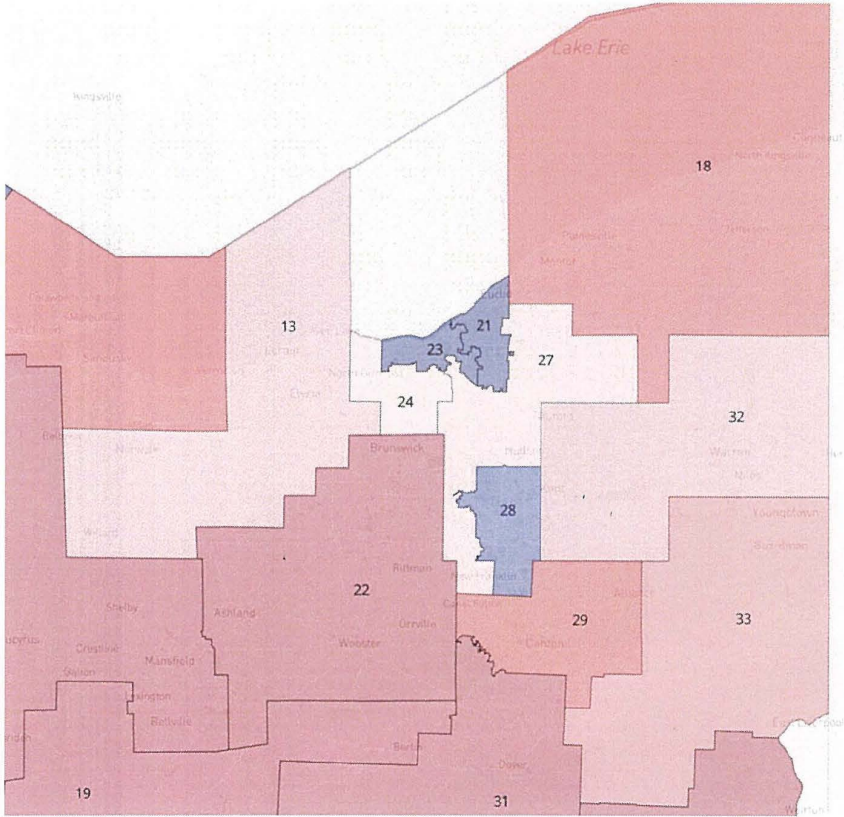


NE Ohio

Proposal (5 Dem Districts)



Commission (3 Dem Districts)

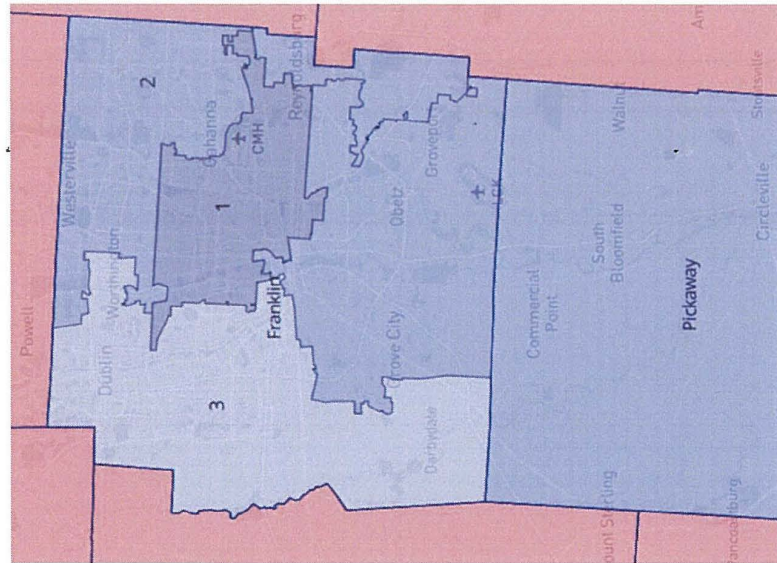


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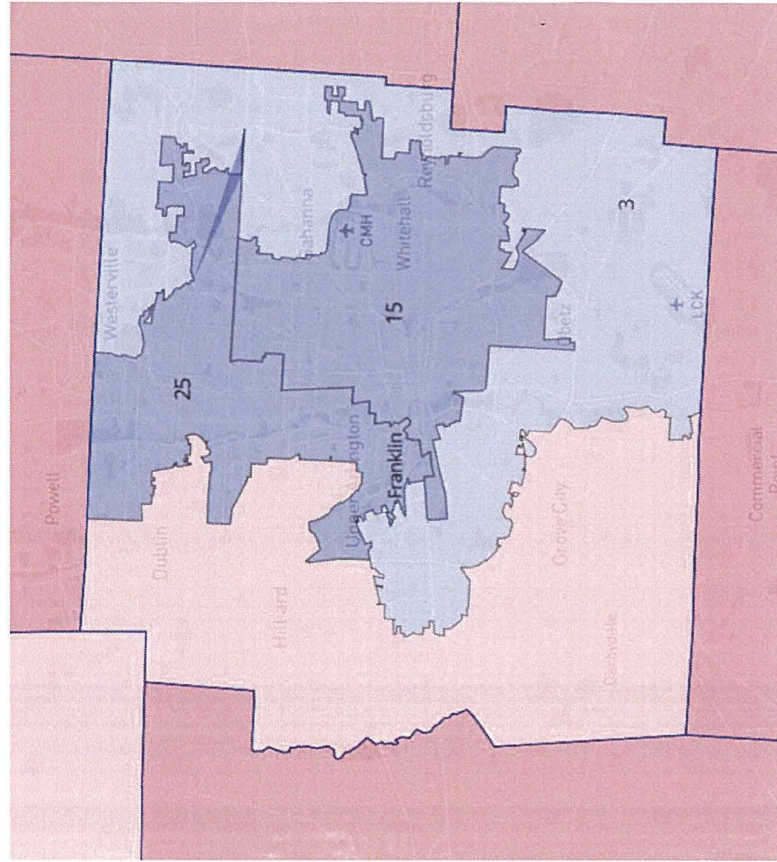
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Central Ohio

Proposal (4 Dem)

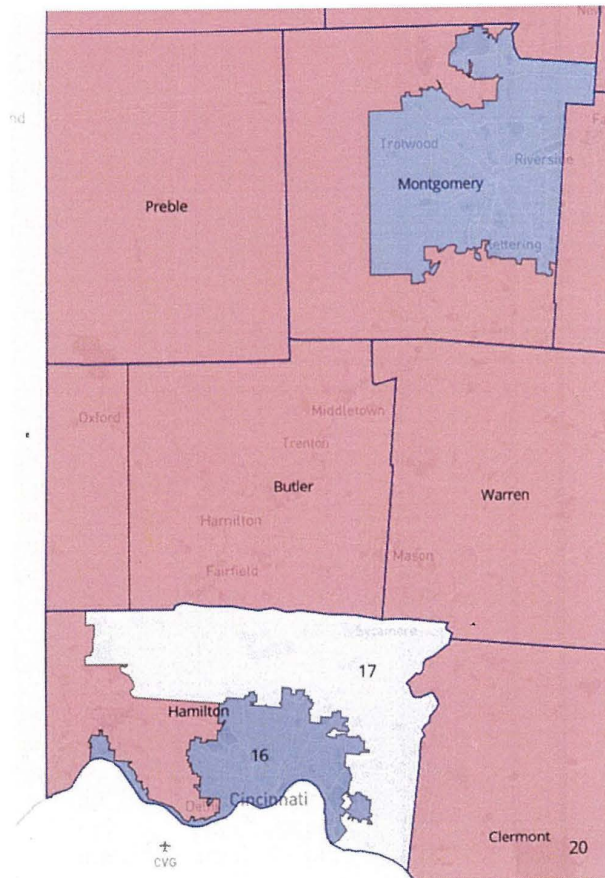


Commission (3 Dem)

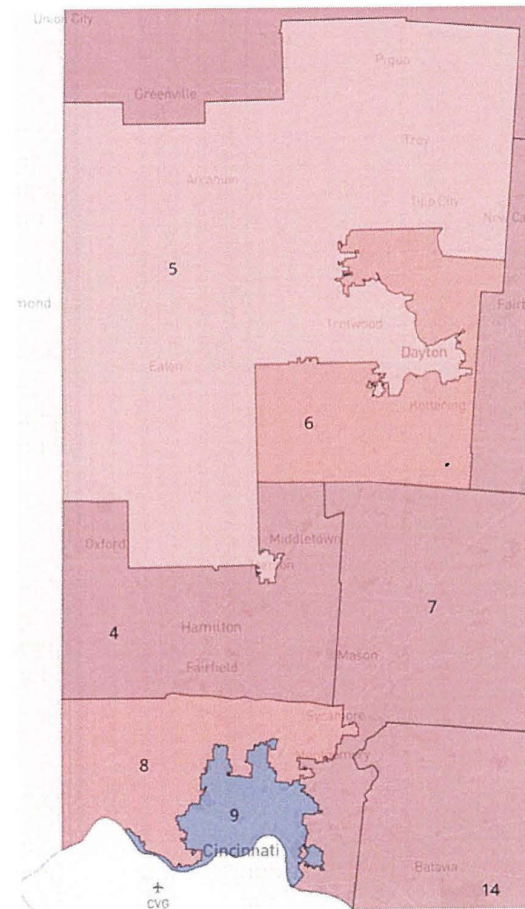


SW Ohio

Proposal (3 Dem)

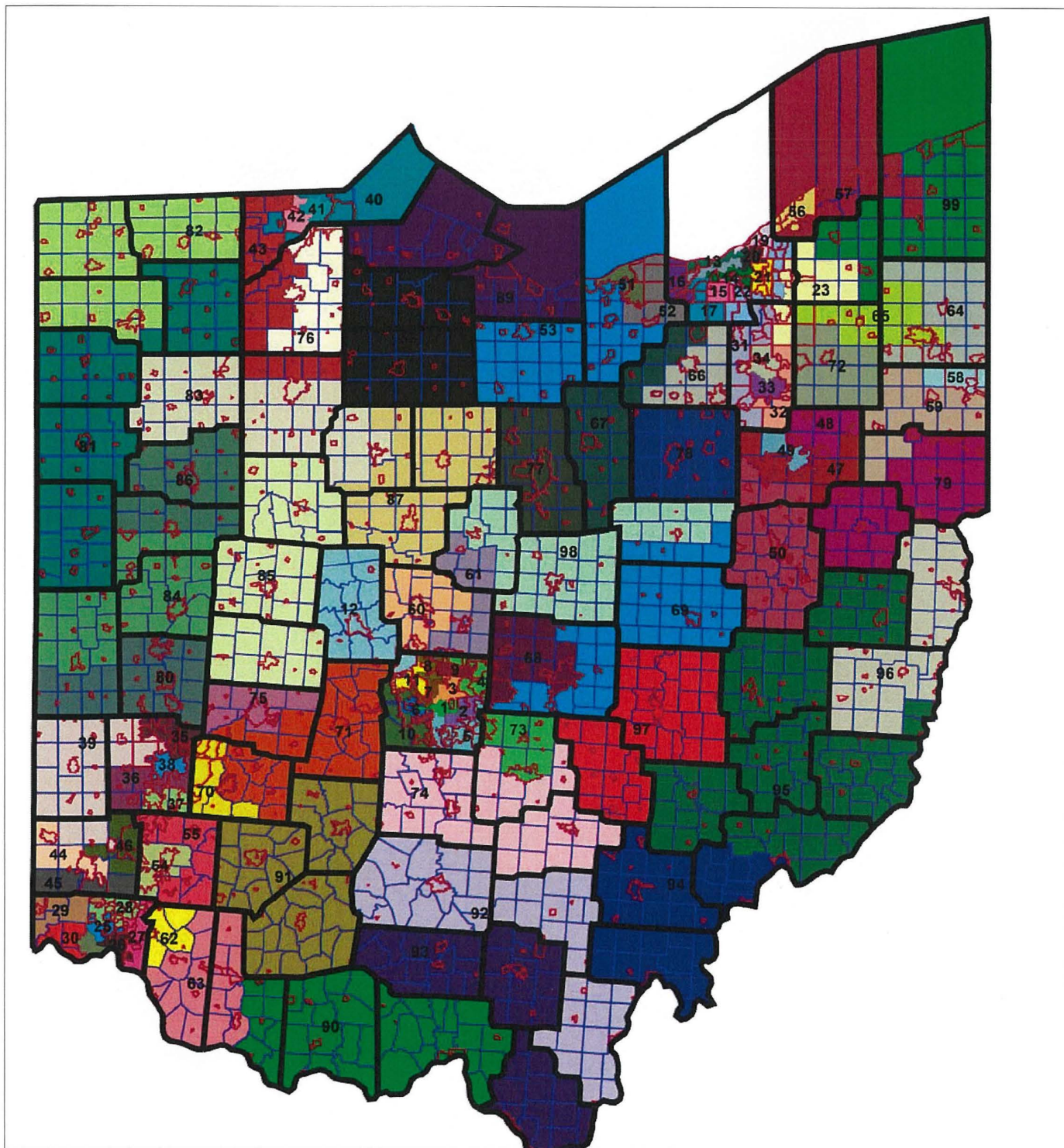


Commission (1 Dem)



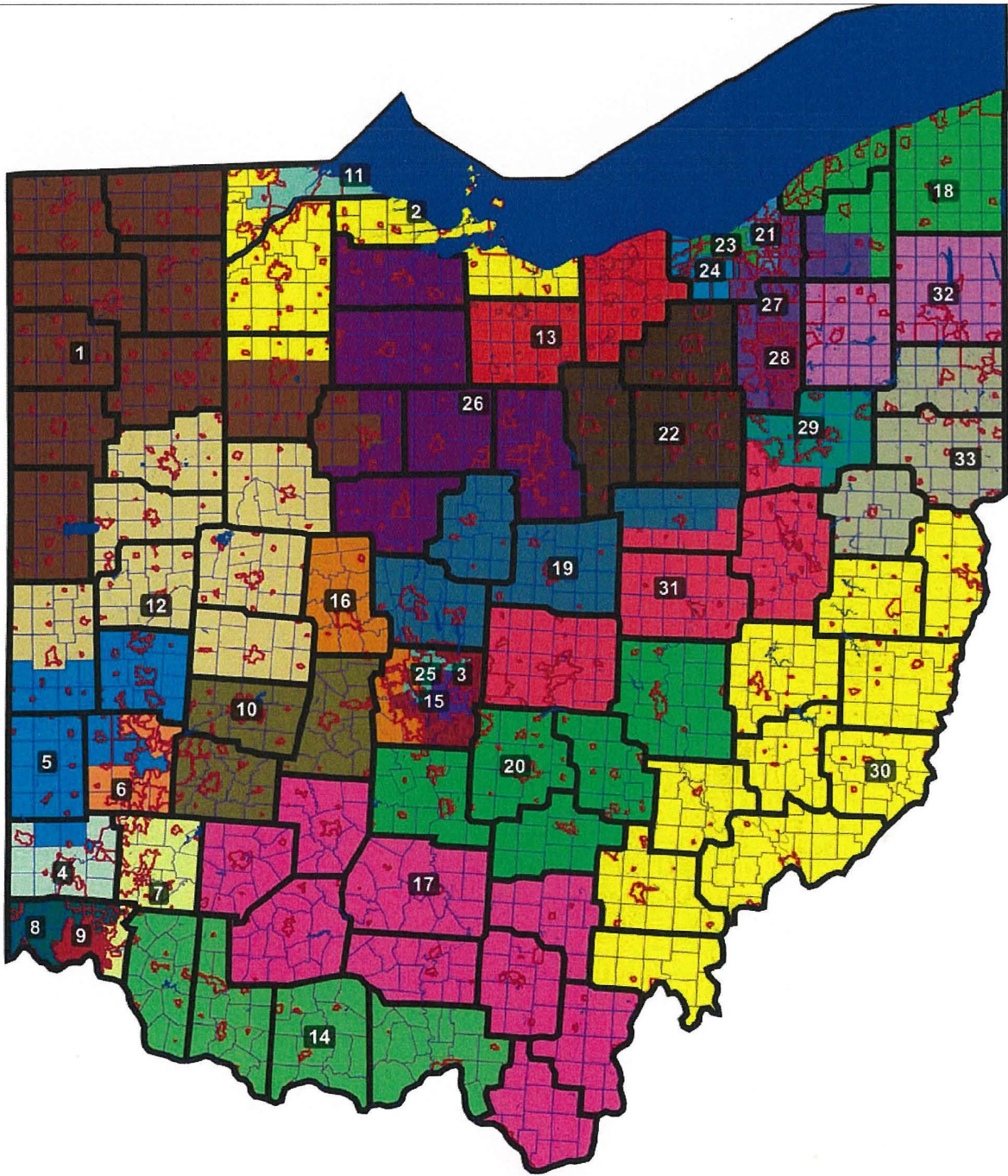
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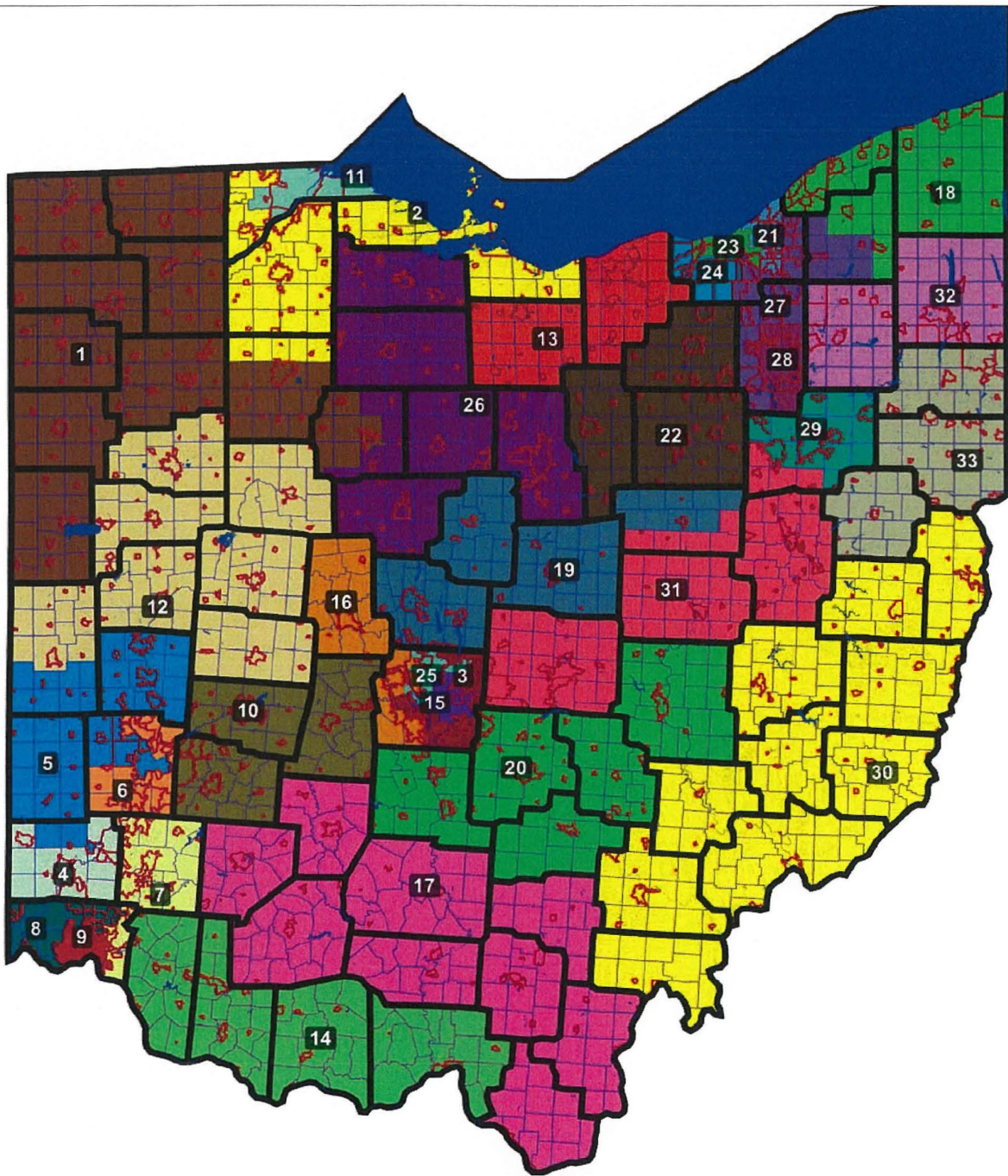
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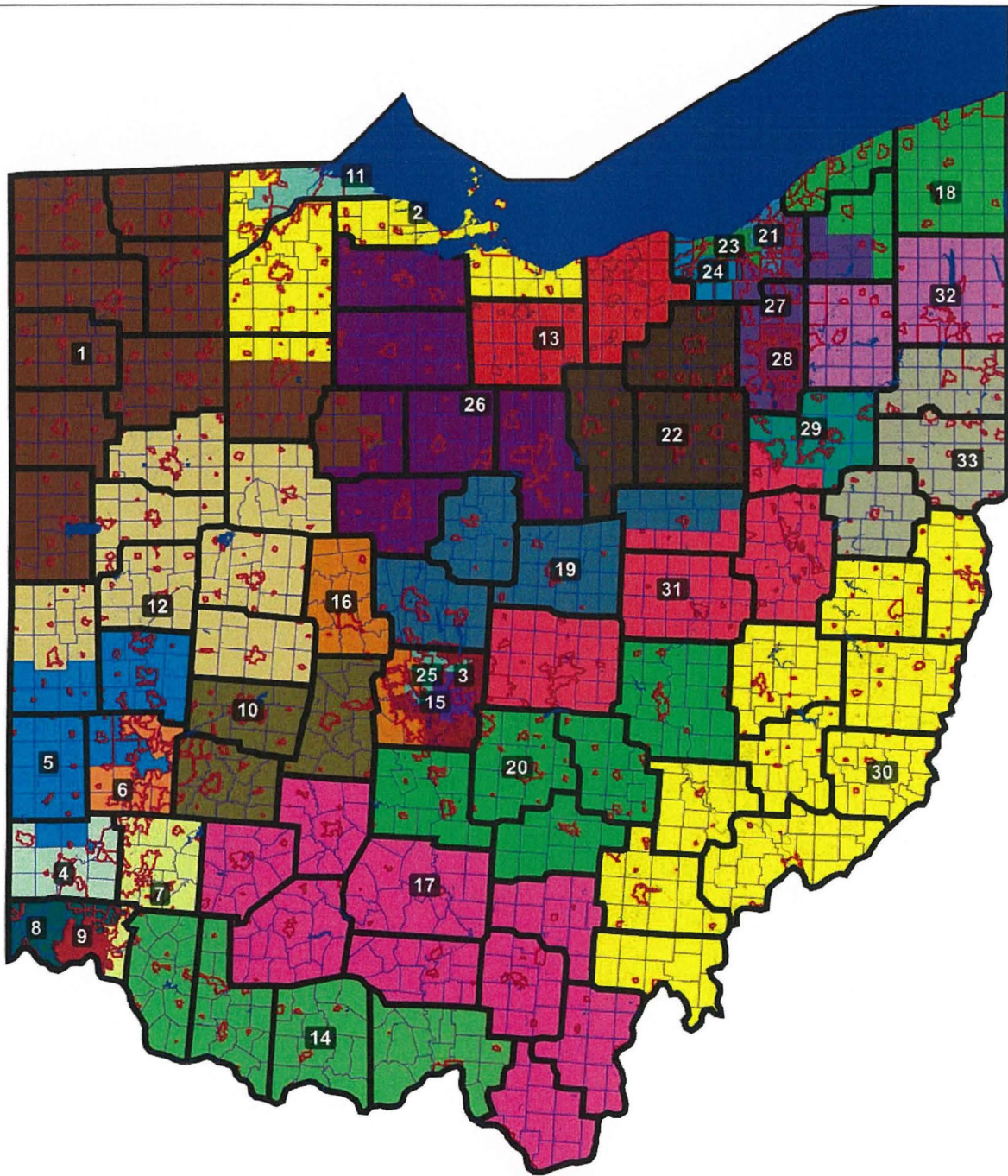
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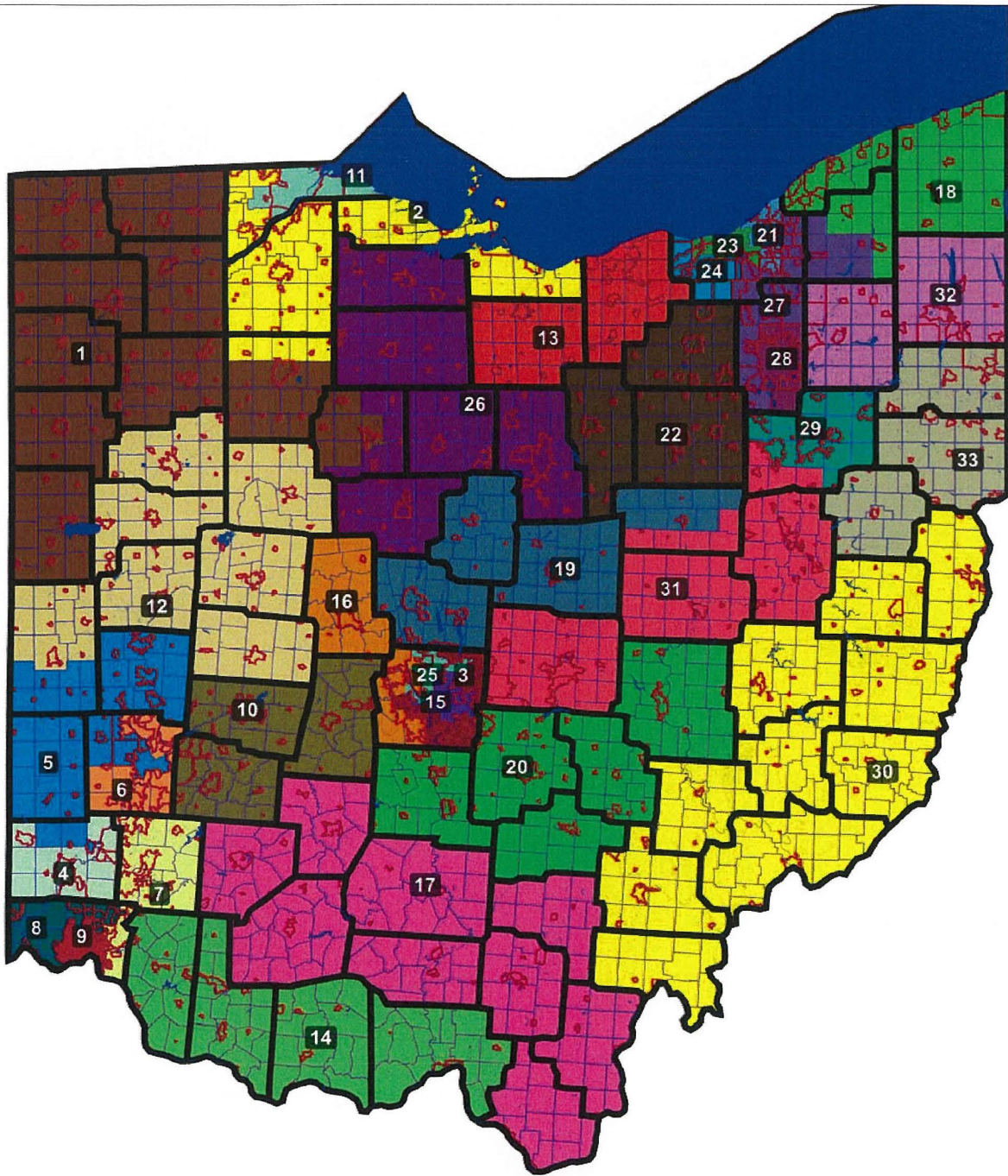
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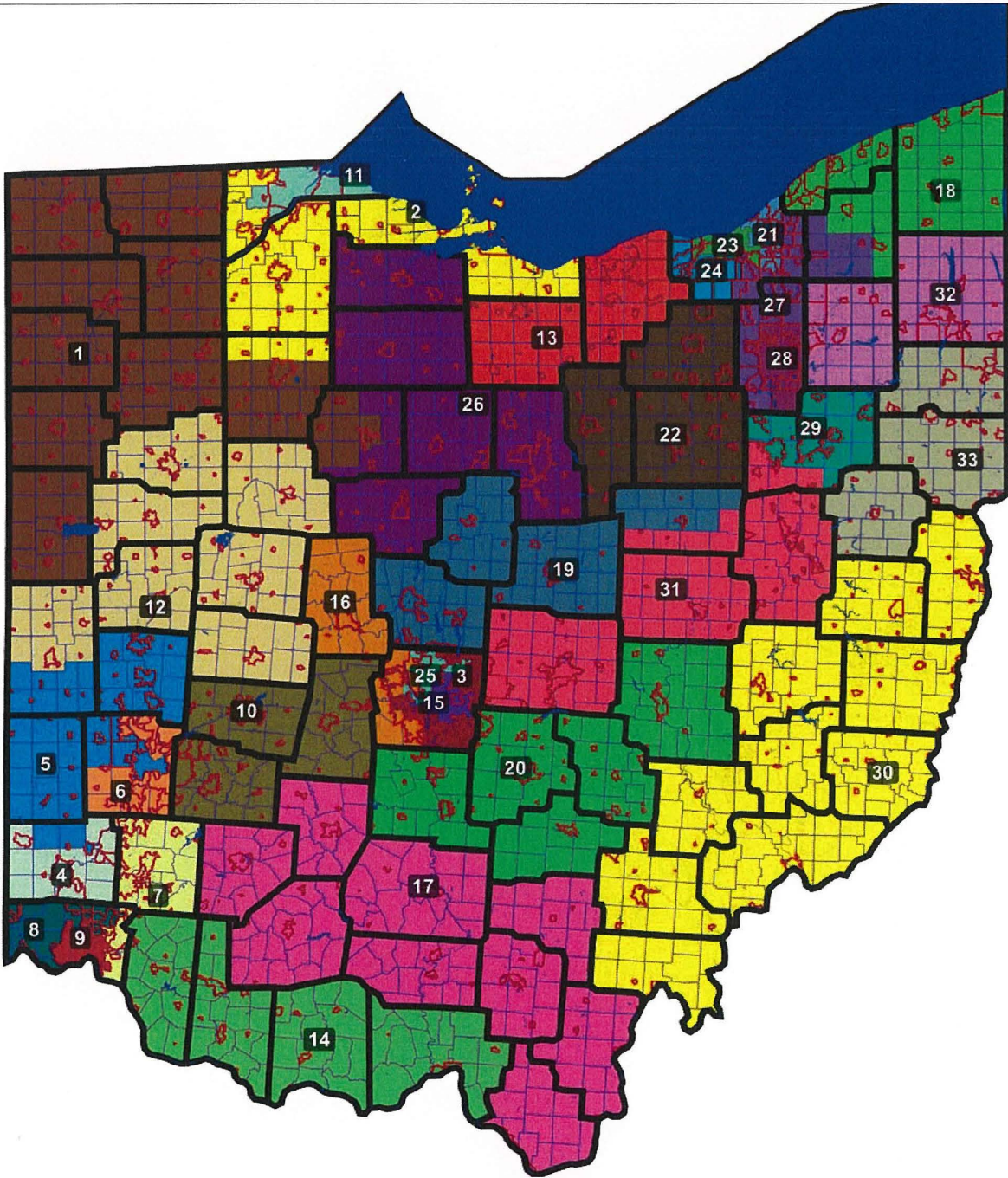
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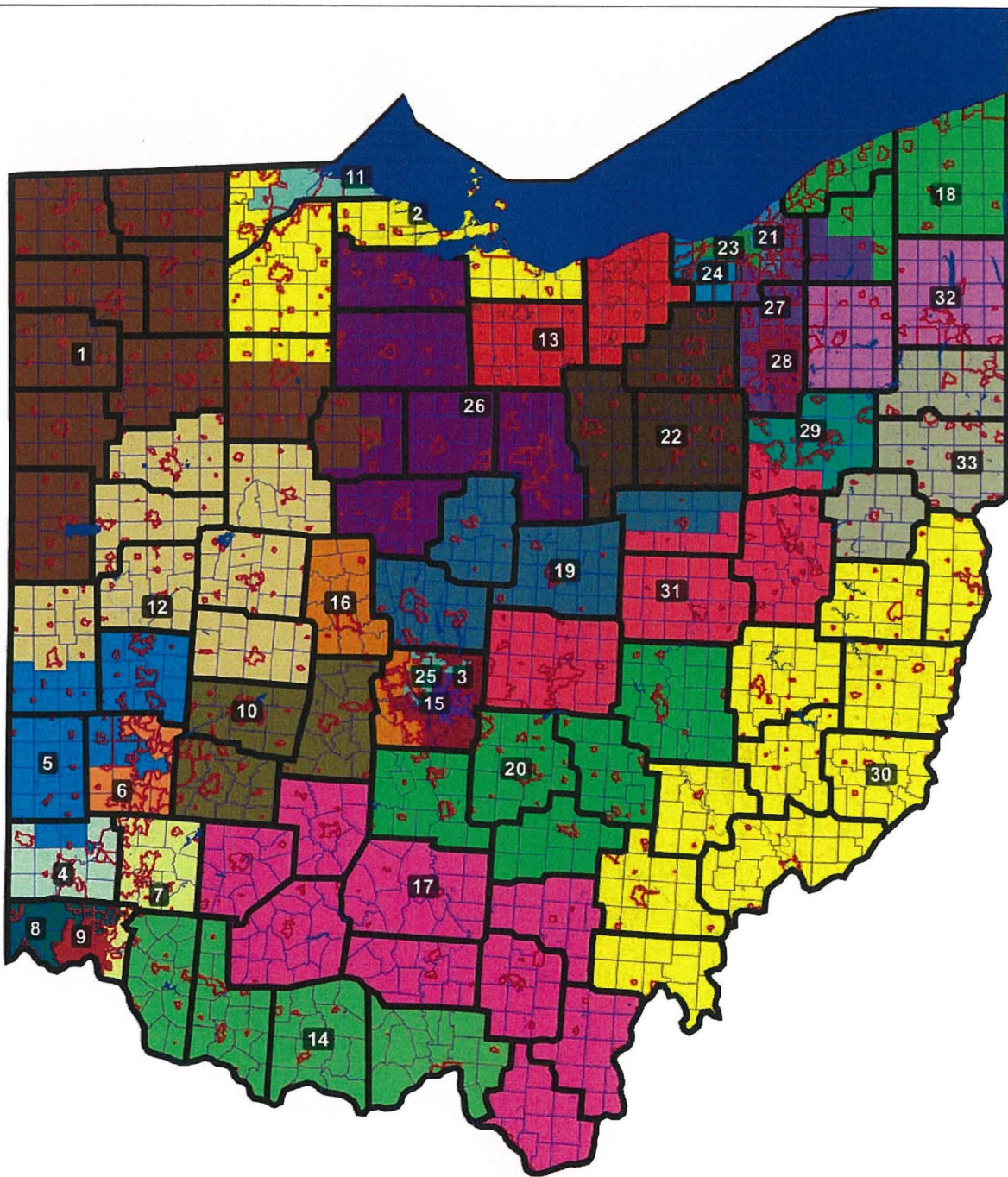
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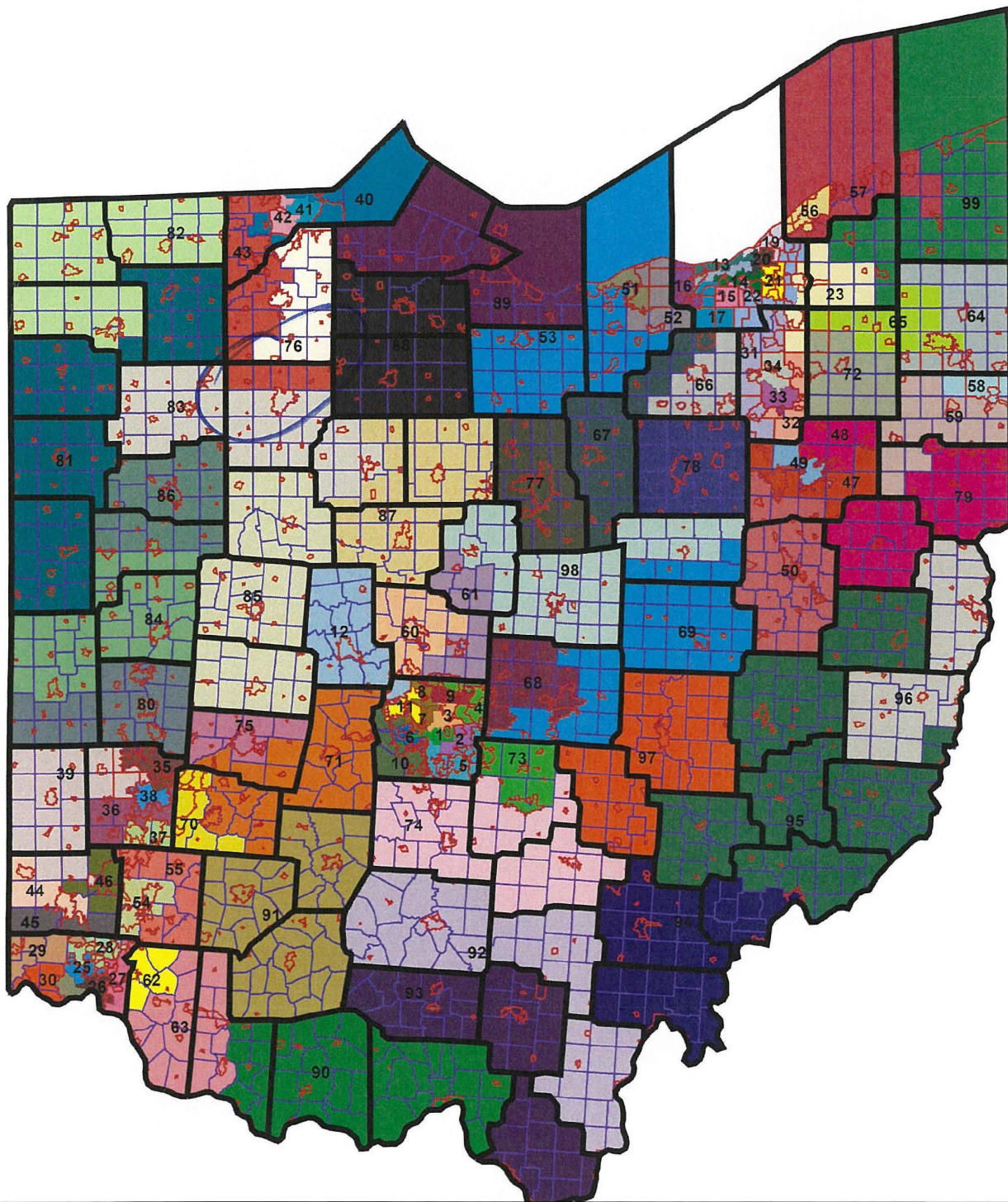
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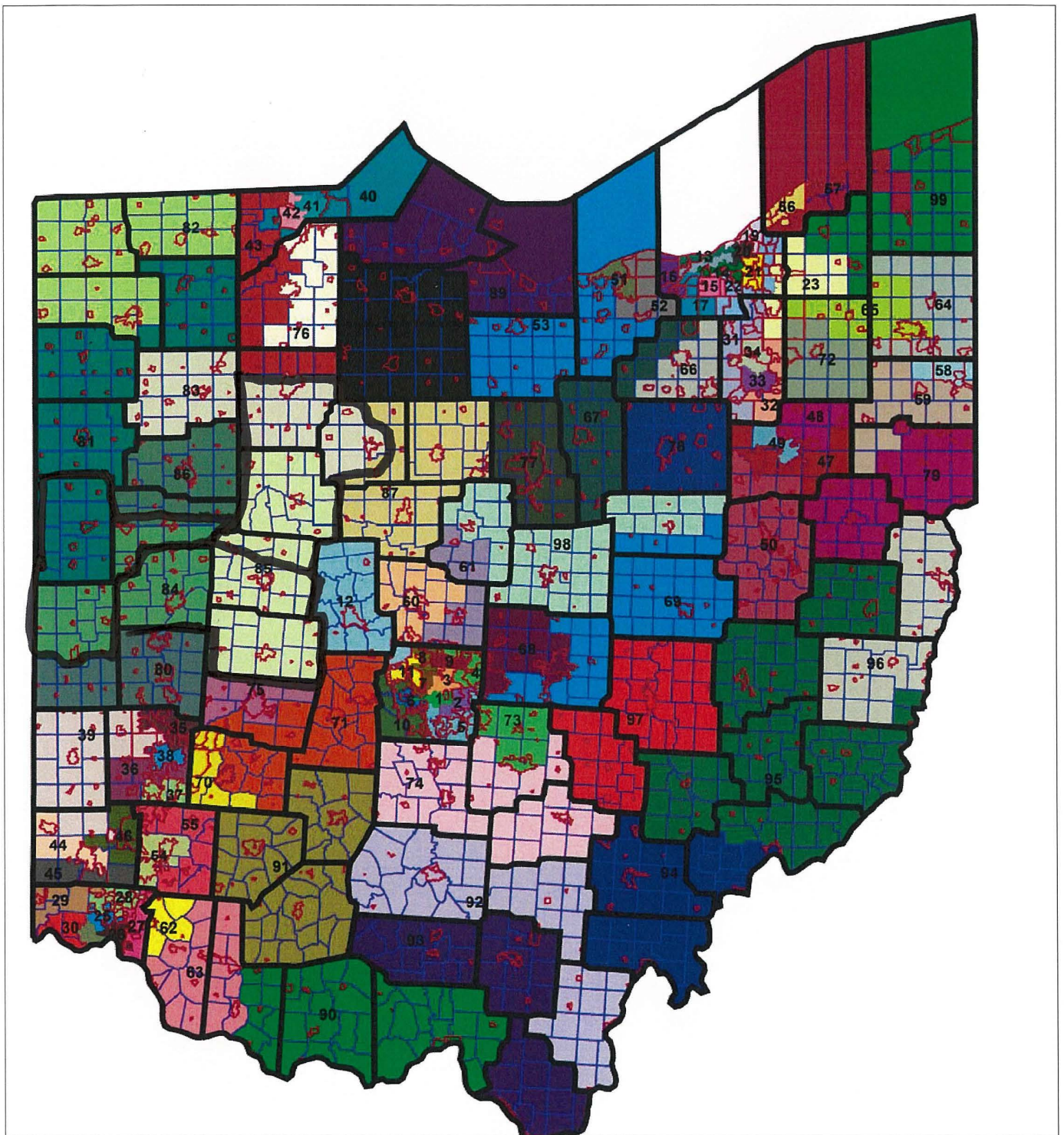
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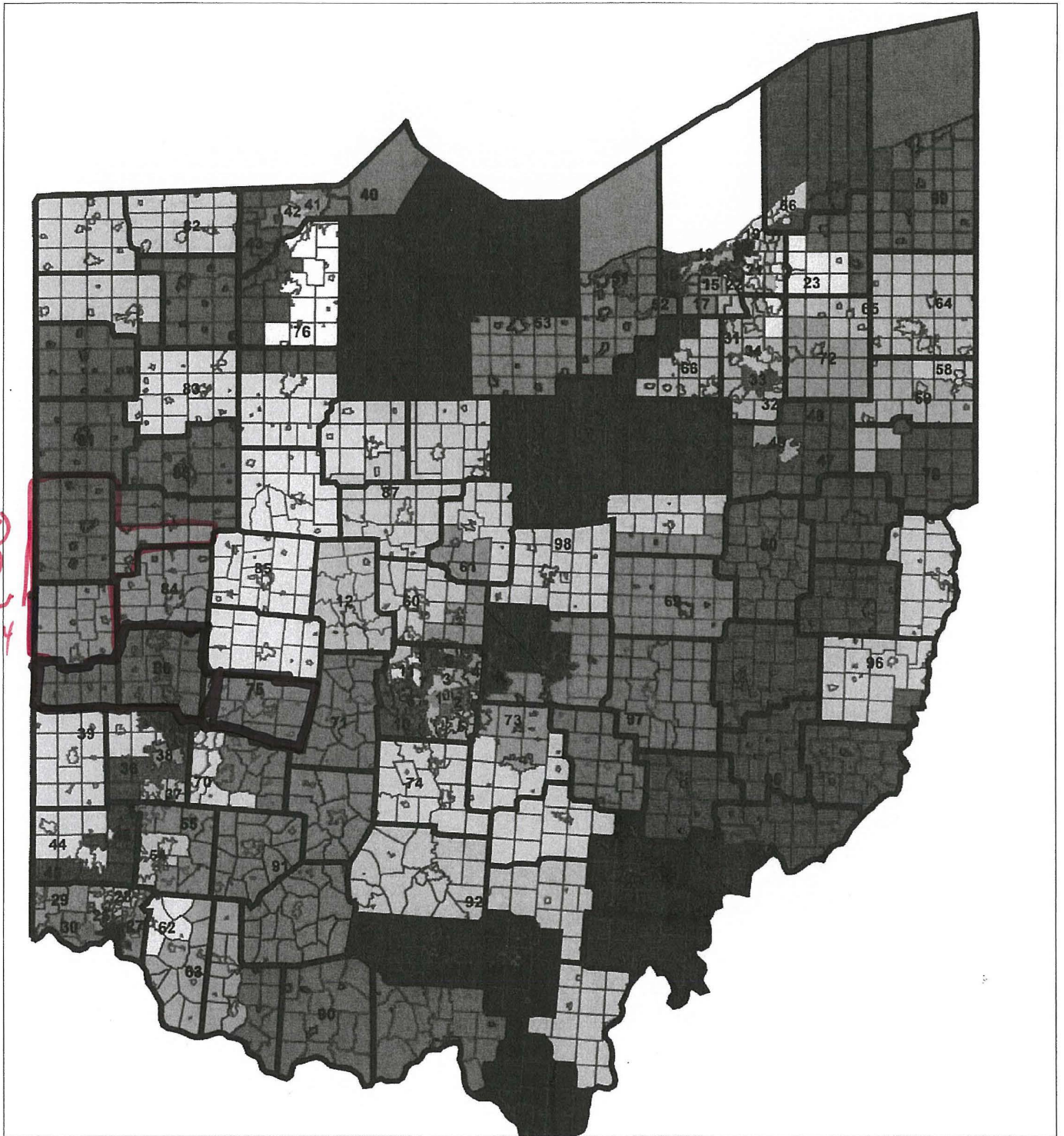


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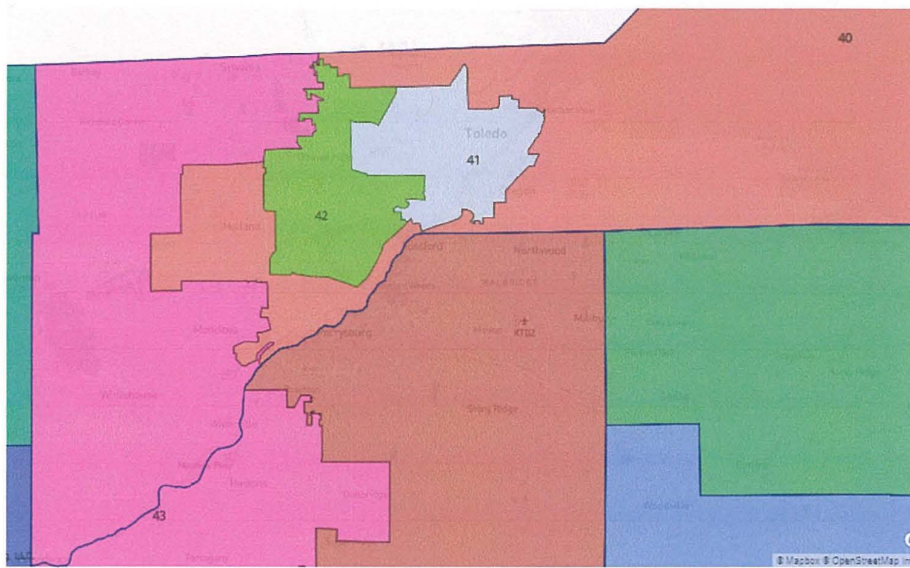
Analysis of Plans per *Davesredistricting.org*

	<i>Solid R</i> <u>R 55%+</u>	<i>Solid D</i> <u>D 55%+</u>	<i>Comp</i> <u>45%-55% "Competitive"</u>
Current House	54	25	20
Senate Democrat Plan - House	51 <i>Δ 5</i>	26 <i>Δ -3</i>	22 <i>Δ 2</i>
GOP Plan - House	56	23	20
Current Senate	18	8	7
Senate Democrat Plan - Senate	18 <i>Δ 0</i>	11 <i>Δ -4</i>	4 <i>Δ 4</i>
GOP Plan - Senate	18	7	8

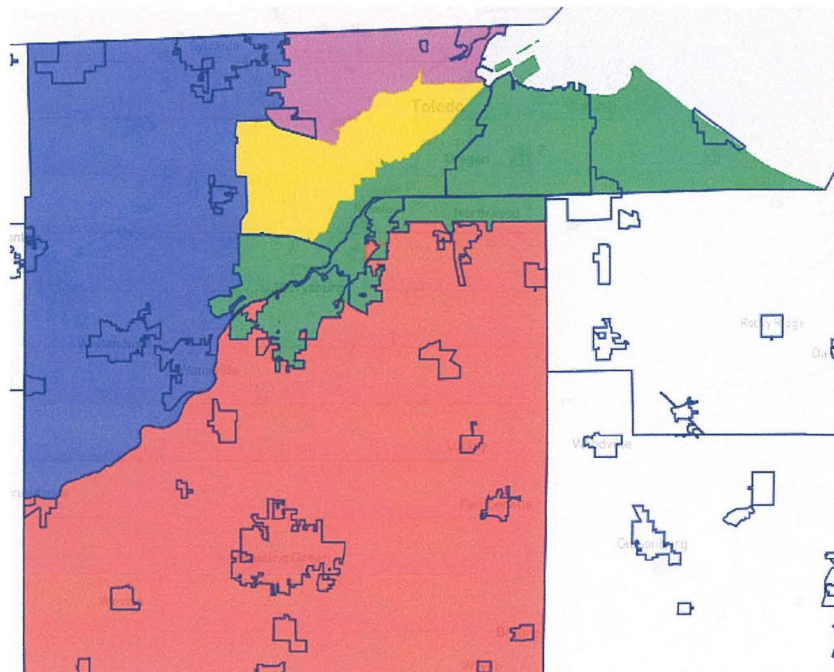


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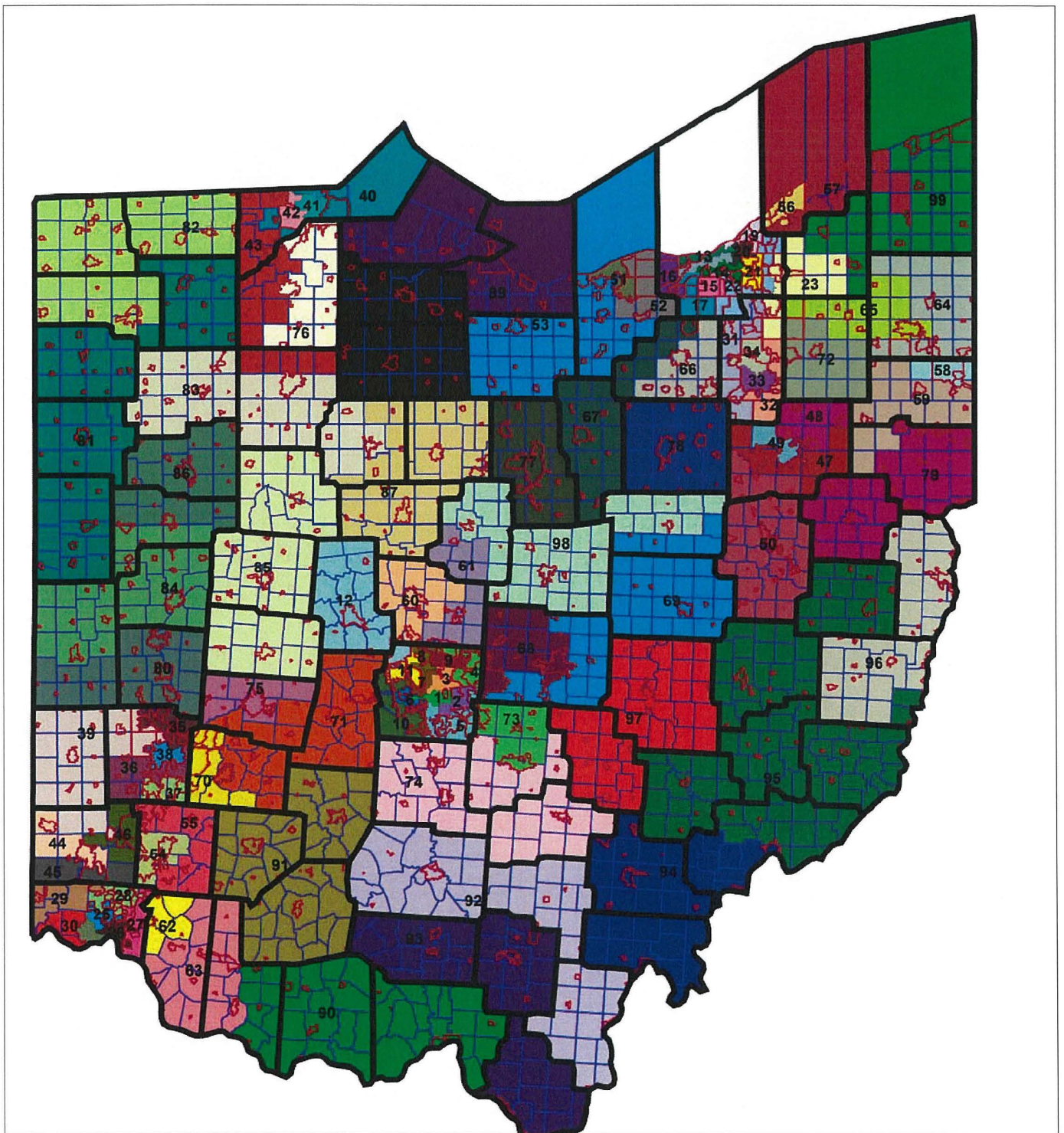
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Senate Republican's Proposal



Flanagan Proposal



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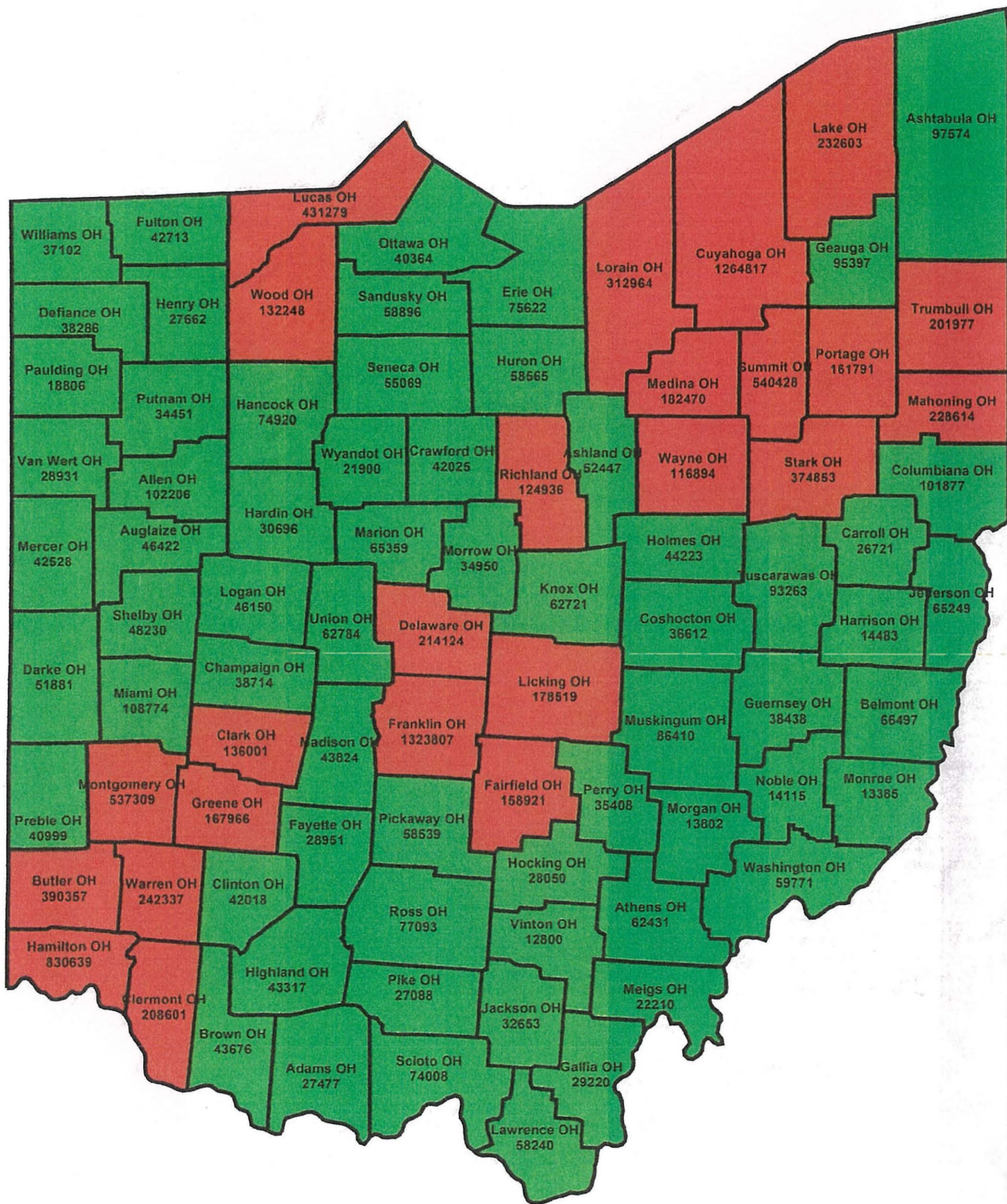


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Ohio Townships Map

Click on your county or scroll down to view the counties in alphabetical order.
Township websites that have been provided to the OTA are linked to each individual township.





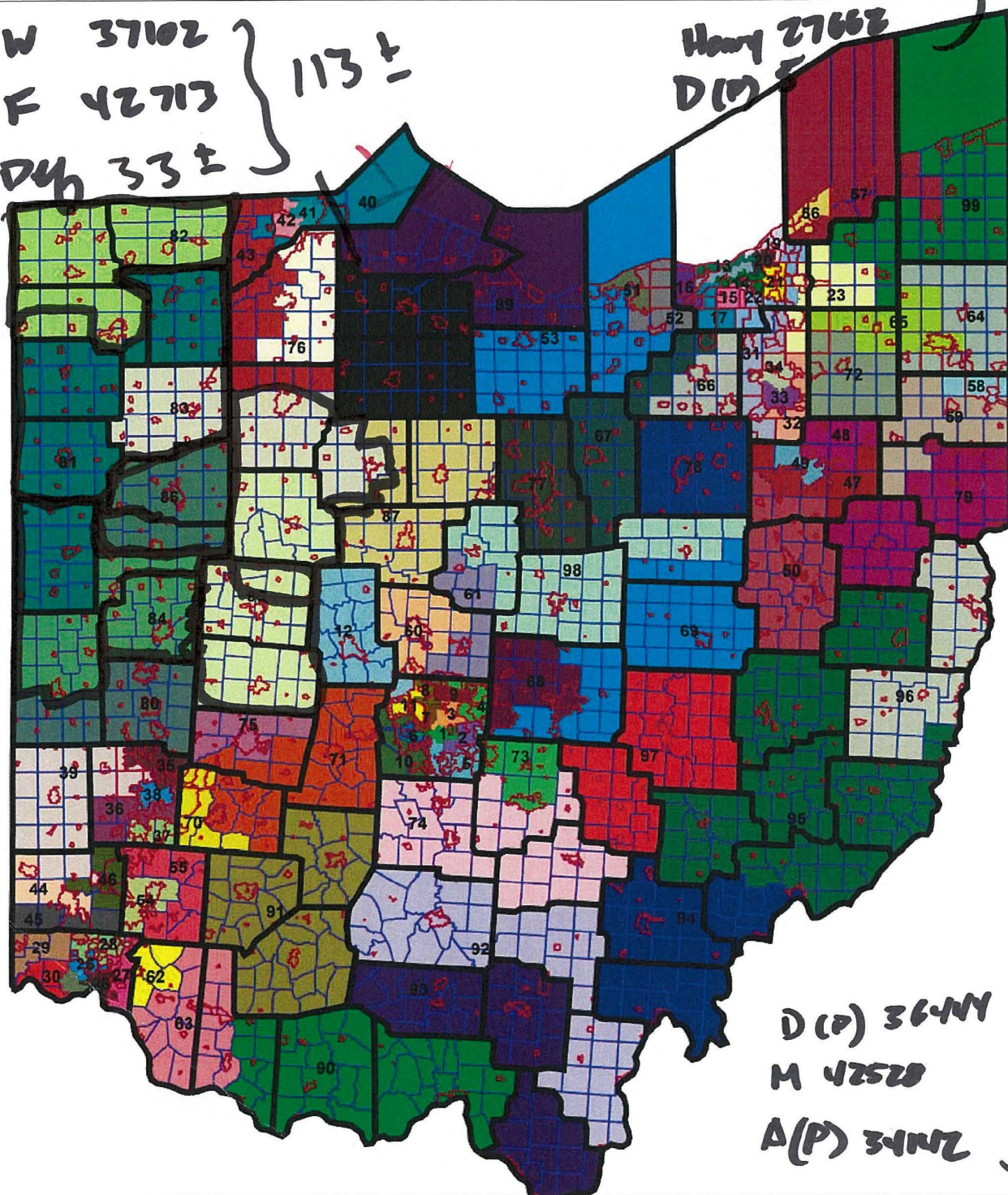
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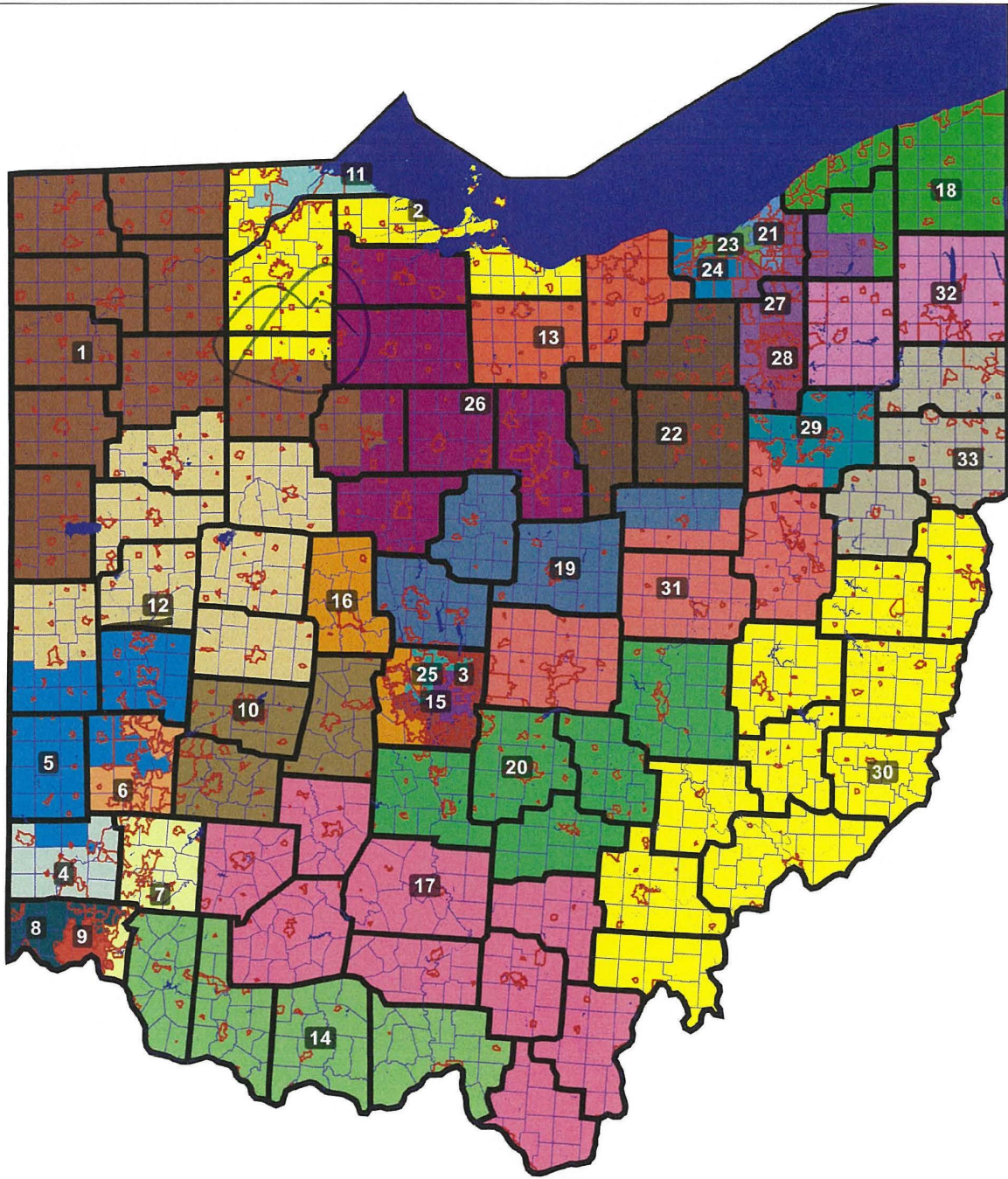
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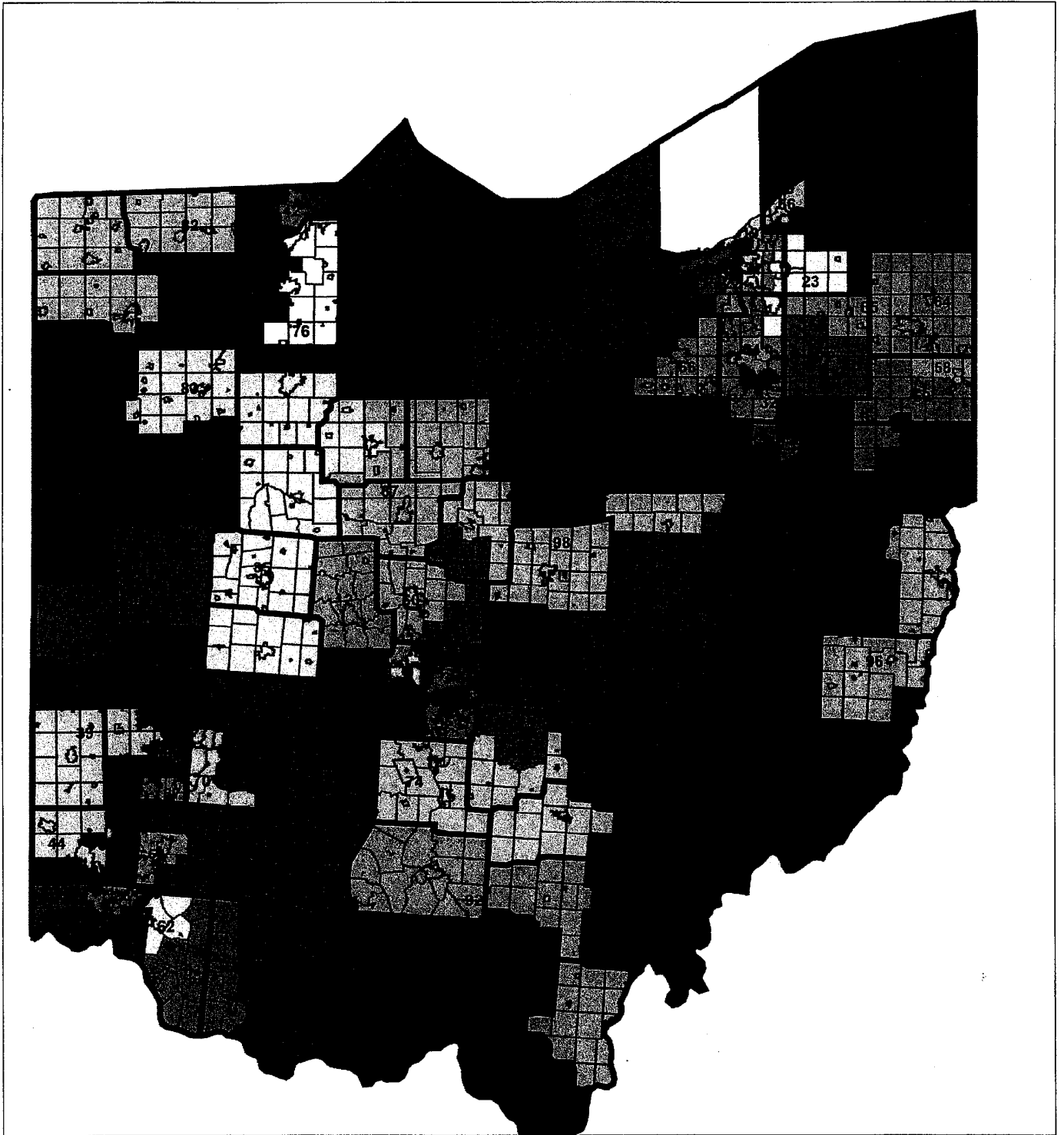
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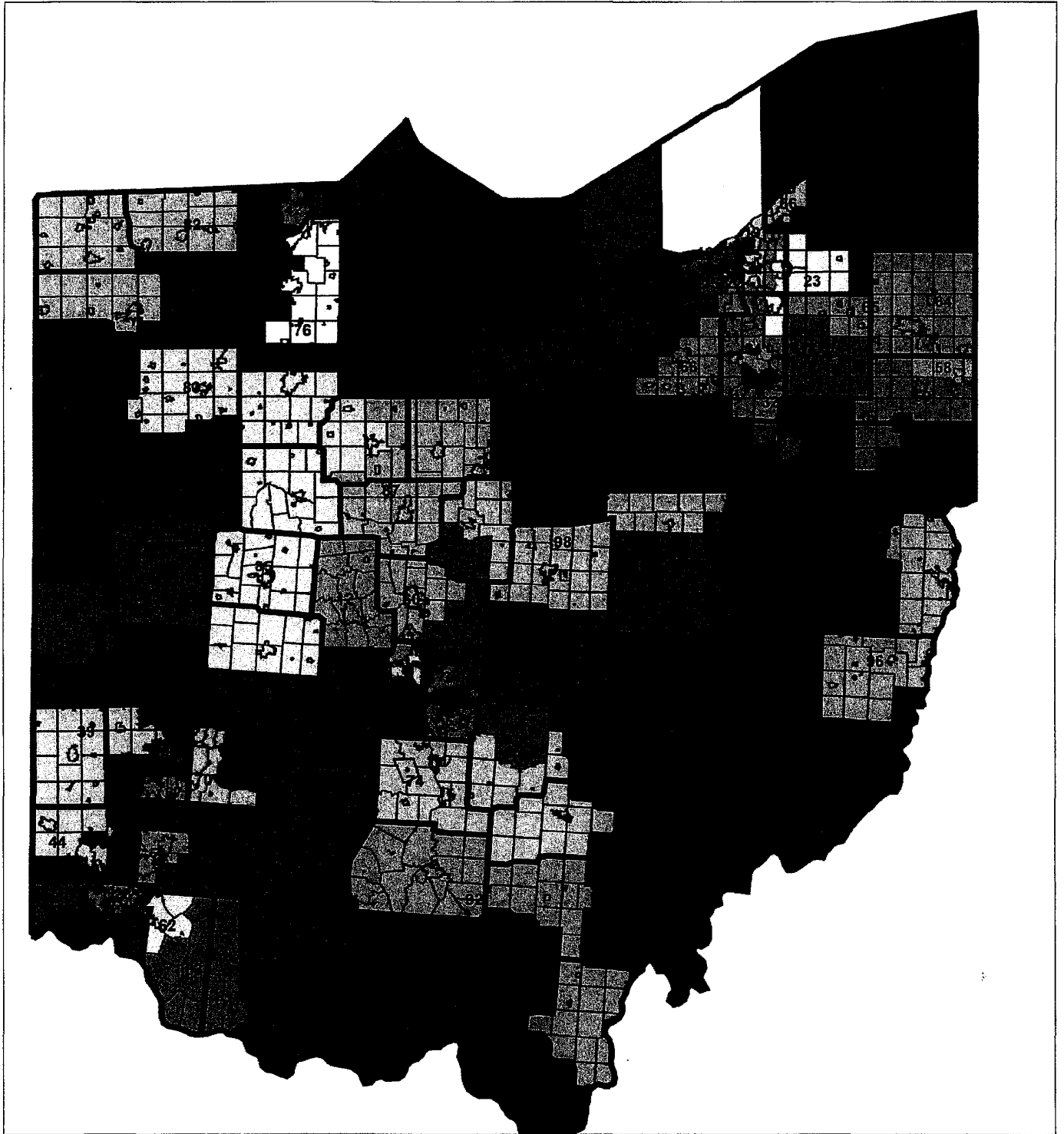
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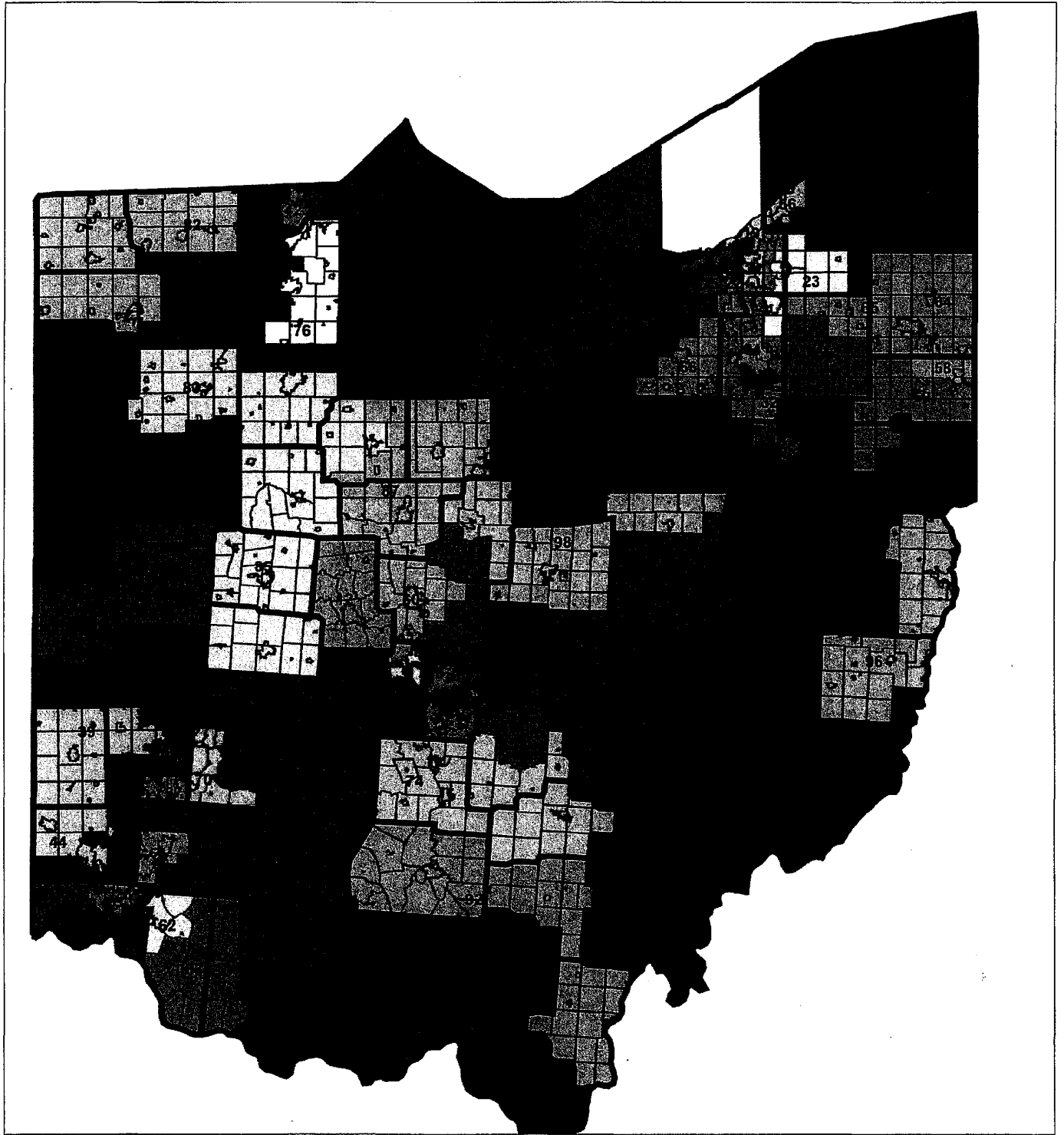
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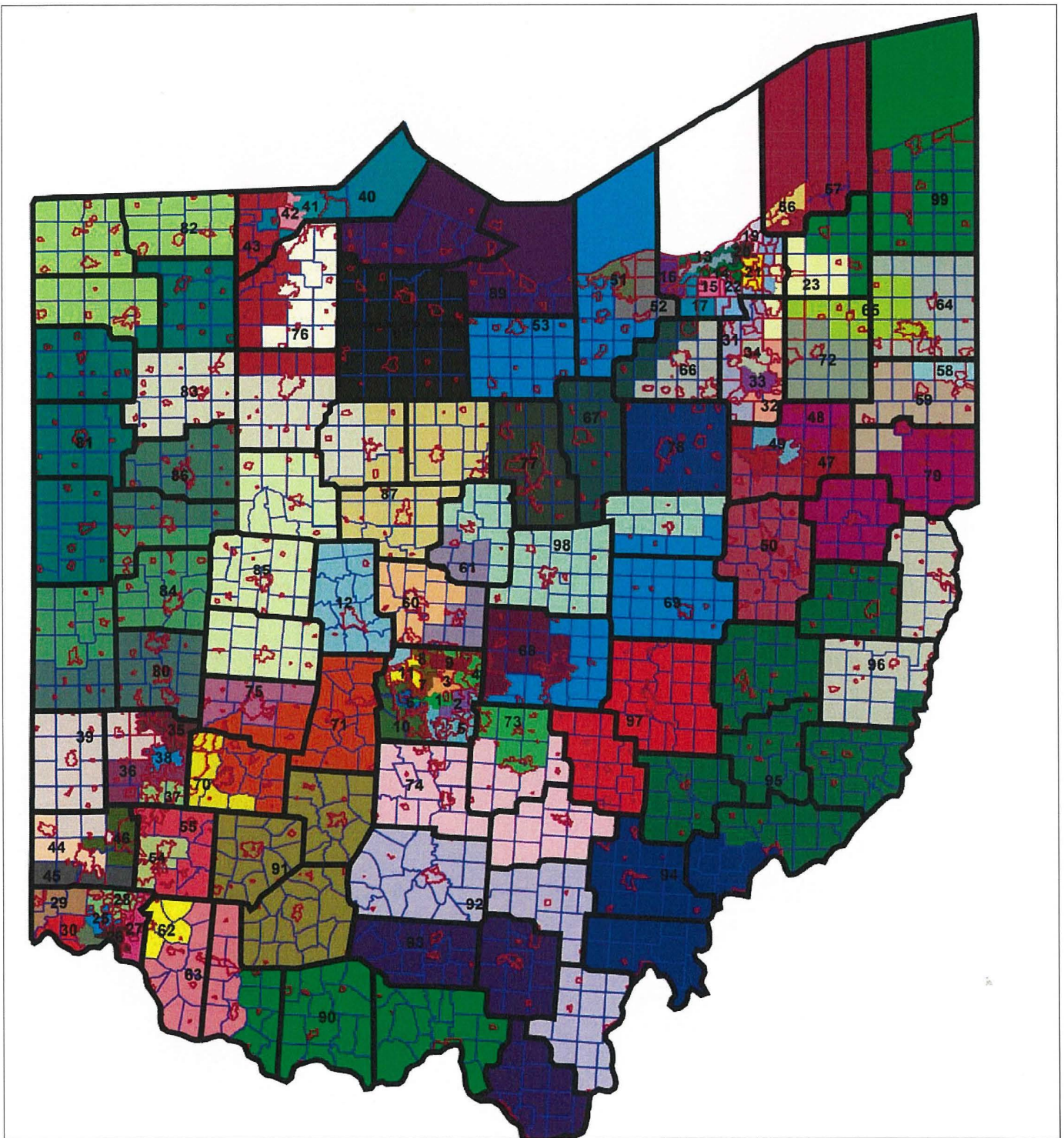
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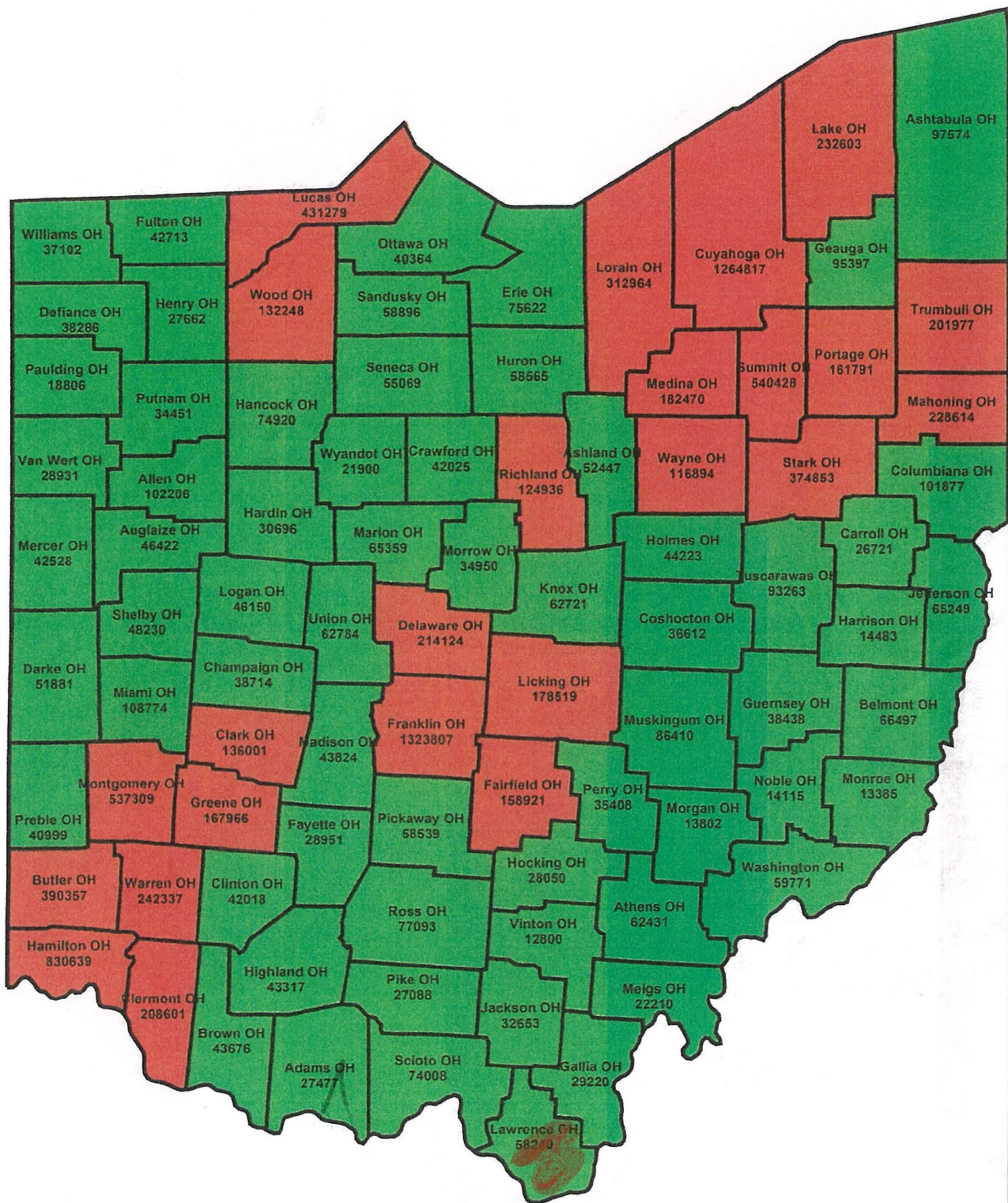
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OHIO REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

ANNOUNCEMENT OF COMMISSION REGIONAL HEARING

TO:: Members of the Ohio Redistricting Commission

FROM: Speaker Robert Cupp, Co-Chair
Senator Vernon Sykes, Co-Chair

DATE: Wednesday, September 15, 2021

TIME: 10:30AM

LOCATION: Ohio House Finance Hearing Room (Room 313)
Ohio Statehouse
1 Capitol Square
Columbus, Ohio 43215-4275

AGENDA

The Ohio Redistricting Commission will consider adoption of the Commission's introduced General Assembly redistricting plan (please note that public testimony will not be heard unless at the discretion of the Co-chairs).

Senate Contact: Giulia Cambieri, (614) 644-5533
House Contact: Aaron Mulvey, (614) 466-8759

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MINUTES OF THE OHIO REDISTRICTING COMMISSION
FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 2021, 1:00 PM
OHIO STATEHOUSE, RICHARD H. FINAN HEARING ROOM,
ONE CAPITOL SQUARE, COLUMBUS, OHIO

Members Present:

- Governor Mike DeWine, member of the Ohio Redistricting Commission pursuant to Article XI, Section 1 of the Ohio Constitution
- Auditor of State Keith Faber, member of the Ohio Redistricting Commission pursuant to Article XI, Section 1 of the Ohio Constitution
- Secretary of State Frank LaRose, member of the Ohio Redistricting Commission pursuant to Article XI, Section 1 of the Ohio Constitution
- Speaker of the House of Representatives Robert R. Cupp, appointed to the Ohio Redistricting Commission by the Speaker of the House of Representatives pursuant to Article XI, Section 1 of the Ohio Constitution
- Minority Leader Emilia Strong Sykes, appointed to the Ohio Redistricting Commission by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives pursuant to Article XI, Section 1 of the Ohio Constitution
- Senate President Matt Huffman, appointed to the Ohio Redistricting Commission by the President of the Senate pursuant to Article XI, Section 1 of the Ohio Constitution
- Senator Vernon Sykes, appointed to the Ohio Redistricting Commission by the Minority Leader of the Senate pursuant to Article XI, Section 1 of the Ohio Constitution

Members Absent:

- None

A. Co-Chair Cupp called the meeting to order

B. Roll Call

With seven members in attendance, Co-Chair Cupp declared a quorum present.

C. Minutes

Co-Chair Cupp asked for a motion to approve the minutes of the August 6, 2021. President Huffman so moved and Co-Chair Sykes seconded. With no objections, the minutes were approved.

D. Adoption of Rules

Co-Chair Cupp asked for a motion to adopt the Rules of Commission. The motion was offered by Co-Chair Sykes and seconded by President Huffman. Before the roll was called,

Co-Chair Cupp reviewed a number of rule highlights. With no objections, the rules were adopted.

E. Other Business – Regional Hearing Expenses

Co-Chair Cupp asked for a motion that expenses incurred by Commission members and their designated staff for mileage and supplies in conjunction with the regional hearings held August 23-27, 2021 be reimbursed, with the approval of both Co-Chairs. A motion was made by Co-Chair Sykes and seconded by President Huffman. With no objections, the motion passed.

F. Other Business – Ohio Senate Democratic Caucus Map Presentation

Co-Chair Cupp asked if there was further business to come before the Commission. Co-Chair Sykes announced he would like to present a map from the members of the Ohio Senate Democratic Caucus. Co-Chair Sykes and Randall Routt testified on the map. Co-Chair Cupp asked if there were any questions for the witness. No members of the public wished to testify.

G. The Commission Adjourned

Prior to adjournment, various members of the Commission discussed their views as regarding the role of the Commission and appropriate next steps. Without objection, the meeting was adjourned.

**MINUTES OF THE OHIO REDISTRICTING COMMISSION
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 2021, 10:00 AM
OHIO STATEHOUSE, RICHARD H. FINAN HEARING ROOM,
ONE CAPITOL SQUARE, COLUMBUS, OHIO**

Members Present:

- Governor Mike DeWine, member of the Ohio Redistricting Commission pursuant to Article XI, Section 1 of the Ohio Constitution
- Auditor of State Keith Faber, member of the Ohio Redistricting Commission pursuant to Article XI, Section 1 of the Ohio Constitution
- Secretary of State Frank LaRose, member of the Ohio Redistricting Commission pursuant to Article XI, Section 1 of the Ohio Constitution
- Speaker of the House of Representatives Robert R. Cupp, appointed to the Ohio Redistricting Commission by the Speaker of the House of Representatives pursuant to Article XI, Section 1 of the Ohio Constitution
- Minority Leader Emilia Strong Sykes, appointed to the Ohio Redistricting Commission by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives pursuant to Article XI, Section 1 of the Ohio Constitution
- Senate President Matt Huffman, appointed to the Ohio Redistricting Commission by the President of the Senate pursuant to Article XI, Section 1 of the Ohio Constitution
- Senator Vernon Sykes, appointed to the Ohio Redistricting Commission by the Minority Leader of the Senate pursuant to Article XI, Section 1 of the Ohio Constitution

Members Absent:

- None

A. Co-Chair Sykes called the meeting to order

B. Roll Call

With seven members in attendance, Co-Chair Sykes declared a quorum present.

C. Testimony on state redistricting plans pursuant to Article XI of the Ohio Constitution and Commission rules

President Huffman said he would like to present to the Commission a proposed General Assembly District plan. President Huffman announced the presence of Ray DiRossi and Blake Springhetti – Senate and House majority caucus staff, respectively. Mr. DiRossi and Mr. Springhetti testified as regarding said plan, and responded to questions from Commission members.

In the following order, the following (public) witnesses testified in-person:

1. Melissa Sull
2. Tommie Radd
3. Debra Saunders
4. Anastasia Birosh
5. Mark Erhardt
6. Jen Miller
7. Mindy Hedges
8. Carrie Coisman
9. Ann Shroyer
10. Andrea Yagoda
11. Sha'Tisha Young
12. Mike Ahern
13. Susanne Dyke
14. Deidra Reese
15. (John) Mike Halaiko

D. The Commission Adjourned

Co-Chair Sykes asked if members of the Commission had any comments. With no additional witnesses present to testify, and no further business before the Commission, Co-Chair Sykes adjourned the meeting.

**MINUTES OF THE OHIO REDISTRICTING COMMISSION
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 2021, 2:00 PM
OHIO STATEHOUSE, RICHARD H. FINAN HEARING ROOM,
ONE CAPITOL SQUARE, COLUMBUS, OHIO**

Members Present:

- Governor Mike DeWine, member of the Ohio Redistricting Commission pursuant to Article XI, Section 1 of the Ohio Constitution
- Auditor of State Keith Faber, member of the Ohio Redistricting Commission pursuant to Article XI, Section 1 of the Ohio Constitution
- Secretary of State Frank LaRose, member of the Ohio Redistricting Commission pursuant to Article XI, Section 1 of the Ohio Constitution
- Speaker of the House of Representatives Robert R. Cupp, appointed to the Ohio Redistricting Commission by the Speaker of the House of Representatives pursuant to Article XI, Section 1 of the Ohio Constitution
- Minority Leader Emilia Strong Sykes, appointed to the Ohio Redistricting Commission by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives pursuant to Article XI, Section 1 of the Ohio Constitution
- Senate President Matt Huffman, appointed to the Ohio Redistricting Commission by the President of the Senate pursuant to Article XI, Section 1 of the Ohio Constitution
- Senator Vernon Sykes, appointed to the Ohio Redistricting Commission by the Minority Leader of the Senate pursuant to Article XI, Section 1 of the Ohio Constitution

Members Absent:

- None

A. Co-Chair Cupp called the meeting to order

B. Roll Call

With seven members in attendance, Co-Chair Cupp declared a quorum present.

C. Adoption of Regional Hearing Schedule

Co-Chair Cupp made a motion to set a schedule for the Commission. The motion was seconded by Co-Chair Sykes. With no objections, the schedule was adopted.

D. Introduction of Commission Map

President Huffman made a motion for the Commission to introduce the proposed General Assembly District plan that he presented at the 10:00 a.m. meeting. Co-Chair Sykes objected.

With the exception of Co-Chair Sykes and Leader Sykes, all Commission members voted in the affirmative. With a vote of 5-2, the motion passed and the Commission introduced its map.

E. Announcement of Commission Meeting

Co-Chair Cupp announced that the next Commission Meeting will occur on Wednesday, September 15, 2021.

F. Public Testimony on a Statewide Plan

In the following order, the following witnesses testified in-person:

1. Ariunaa Bayanjargac
2. Shela Blanchard
3. Steven Castro
4. Tala Dahbour
5. Susanne Dyke
6. Christopher Hicks
7. Benita Kahn
8. Lucy Anne McKosky
9. Meryl Neiman
10. Charles Spencer
11. Geoff Wise
12. Sarah Yuronka
13. Susan Cavanaugh
14. Sandy Bolzenius
15. Tamie Wilson
16. Mindy Hedges

G. The Commission Adjourned

Without objection, the meeting was adjourned.

**OHIO REDISTRICTING COMMISSION
RULES**

Rule 01 | Establishing authority.

(A) Article XI, Section 1 of the Ohio Constitution creates the Ohio Redistricting Commission, which is comprised of seven persons who are responsible for the redistricting of the State of Ohio for the general assembly, and, if necessary, for congress. Such persons, collectively, shall be referred to in these rules as “Members” and, individually, as “Member.”

(B) These rules are adopted in compliance with, and under the authority of, Article XI, Section 1 of the Ohio Constitution.

(C) The rules stated herein, as supplemented by Robert’s Rules of Order, shall be the procedural rules for the operation of the Ohio Redistricting Commission.

Rule 02 | Notices of meetings and hearings.

(A) Any person may ascertain the time and place of all regularly scheduled meetings, the time, place, and purpose of all specially scheduled meetings, and the time and place of public hearings of the Ohio Redistricting Commission through one of the following methods:

- (1) Consulting the website of the Ohio Redistricting Commission at:

www.redistricting.ohio.gov

- (2) Consulting the public bulletin boards located outside of the chambers of the Ohio House of Representatives and the Ohio Senate on the second floor of the Ohio Statehouse, Columbus, Ohio 43215.

- (3) By calling a toll-free phone number with a pre-recorded message stating the date, time, and location of upcoming meetings of the Commission.

- (4) Requesting electronic notice of all meetings of the Ohio Redistricting Commission. The Co-Chairs’ designated staff shall jointly maintain a list of all persons who have requested such notification. A request for such notification shall:

(a) Contain the name of the person making the request and an email address to which electronic notice should be sent;

(b) Be sent in writing by electronic mail to: meetings@redistricting.ohio.gov

(c) Be received by start of business the day of any regularly scheduled meeting, specially scheduled meeting, or public hearing.

(B) In the event of a regularly scheduled meeting, specially scheduled meeting not of an emergency nature, or public hearing, the Co-Chairs' designated staff shall provide notice of such meeting or hearing by providing the notice described in paragraph (A)(1), (A)(2), (A)(3), or (A)(4) of this rule not later than twenty-four hours prior to the meeting or hearing. In the event of a special meeting of an emergency nature, the Co-Chairs' designated staff shall provide notice of such meeting by providing the notice described in paragraph (A)(1), (A)(2), (A)(3), or (A)(4) of this rule. In such event, however, the notice need not be given twenty-four hours prior to the meeting, but shall be given immediately upon the scheduling of such meeting.

Rule 03 | Open meetings.

All meetings and public hearings of the Ohio Redistricting Commission shall be held in accordance with the Sunshine Law, section 121.22 of the Revised Code, as amended. All meetings and public hearings of the Ohio Redistricting Commission shall be broadcast by electronic means of transmission using a medium readily accessible by the general public.

Rule 04 | Officers; participation of members; minutes.

(A) The Ohio Redistricting Commission shall have two Co-Chairs selected by the legislative leaders in the Senate and the House of Representatives of each of the two largest political parties represented in the general assembly, acting jointly by political party to serve.

(B) Each member of the Ohio Redistricting Commission shall be entitled to participate in all voting and debates, regardless of position held on the Commission.

(C) Minutes of each meeting of the Ohio Redistricting Commission shall be maintained by the Co-Chairs' designated staff. Such minutes shall be circulated among the members and adopted by majority vote at a subsequent meeting of the Ohio Redistricting Commission. Transcripts and archived video of meetings of the Ohio Redistricting Commission shall be provided upon request and completion and verification through the Ohio Government Telecommunications Service.

Rule 05 | Calling of meetings.

After the initial meeting of the Ohio Redistricting Commission, at which the Commission is convened, a meeting of the Commission may be called upon twenty-four-hours notice. Such call and notice to each member of the Ohio Redistricting Commission shall be issued jointly by the Co-Chairs, or may be dispensed with if a motion to recess a meeting designates a time certain for continuation of that meeting. However, a meeting may be jointly called by the Co-Chairs, upon proper notice, prior to a previously designated meeting, should the Co-Chairs deem it necessary.

Rule 06 | Quorum.

A majority of the seven members of the Ohio Redistricting Commission constitutes a quorum. A majority of the Ohio Redistricting Commission is required for any official actions of the Commission, including but not limited to the adoption of a plan of redistricting. All motions before the Ohio Redistricting Commission shall be determined by majority vote and in accordance with Article XI of the Ohio Constitution, and, if necessary, Article XIX of the Ohio Constitution. Members of the Ohio Redistricting Commission or their designees may, from time to time, conduct public hearings referred to in Rule 08, absent a quorum of members.

Rule 07 | Records retention and public records policies.

(A) Pursuant to section 149.34 of the Revised Code, the Ohio Redistricting Commission shall adopt the Ohio department of administrative services general records retention schedules for general administration records, personnel records, fiscal records, and information technology records.

(B) Pursuant to division (E) of section of 149.43 of the Revised Code, the Ohio Redistricting Commission shall adopt a public records policy.

Rule 08 | Public hearings on the process.

The Co-Chairs' designated staff shall organize a series of public hearings in locations around the State of Ohio for the Ohio Redistricting Commission's members or their designees to receive public comment and input on the redistricting process. The Co-Chairs' designated staff shall notify the members of the Ohio Redistricting Commission or their designees of the time, date, and location of each public hearing in the manner prescribed in paragraph (A)(1), (A)(2), or (A)(3) of Rule 02 and in no event less than twenty-four hours prior to each public hearing.

The Co-Chairs of the Ohio Redistricting Commission, or their designees, shall preside over these public hearings. Each member of the Ohio Redistricting Commission may designate an individual(s) to represent the member at any or all of these public hearings. Any individual so designated to represent a member of the Ohio Redistricting Commission shall have no voting rights. No official business or action of the Ohio Redistricting Commission shall take place at the public hearings referred to in this rule, except for the receiving of public comment and input or adopting procedural rules for the operation of the Commission; provided that, the Co-Chairs must provide at least twenty-four hours written notice to the Commission members for there to be a vote on adopting procedural rules for the operation of the Commission.

Rule 09 | Redistricting plans.

Any member of the Ohio Redistricting Commission, person, or organization may submit for the consideration of the Commission a proposed general assembly district plan. Any member of the Ohio Redistricting Commission, person or organization may submit for the consideration of the Commission a congressional redistricting plan.

Redistricting plans submitted to the Ohio Redistricting Commission for consideration should contain visual representations of the proposed boundaries. The Ohio Redistricting Commission's website shall give any person or organization access to necessary Census data.

Redistricting plans submitted by the public to the Ohio Redistricting Commission for consideration shall be submitted on the Commission's website at:

www.redistricting.ohio.gov

or by mailing to:

Ohio Redistricting Commission
c/o Clerk of the Ohio Senate
Ohio Statehouse
Columbus, Ohio 43215

Upon receipt, the Co-Chairs' designated staff shall promptly provide electronic notification of a submitted plan to all the members of the Ohio Redistricting Commission, and cause each submitted plan to be posted on the Commission's website for the public to view.

Rule 10 | Consideration of redistricting plans; adoption of plan.

The Redistricting Commission shall hold no less than three hearings on three separate days after the Redistricting Commission introduces a proposed General Assembly district plan pursuant to Ohio Const. Art. XI, § 8(A)(1) but prior to adoption of a final plan.

During the meeting or meetings of the commission, a sponsor of a complete statewide general assembly district plan may personally or through a representative present the substance of their plan to the members of the Redistricting Commission for a period not to exceed ten minutes, unless extended by a majority of the commission. The public may offer testimony or comment not to exceed five minutes total on any redistricting plan before the commission, unless extended by a majority of the commission. The co-chairs of the Ohio Redistricting Commission may limit testimony or comments on plans before the Commission, as the Co-Chairs deem necessary.

Any person wishing to testify on a given plan must provide written notice to the Co-Chairs' designated staff prior to the meeting scheduled to consider the various plans submitted.

Members of the Ohio Redistricting Commission may ask questions of any person testifying on the various redistricting plans before the Commission during the meeting scheduled to consider these plans. Members of the Ohio Redistricting Commission may request testimony from experts during this meeting.

Only members of the Ohio Redistricting Commission may offer amendments to a general assembly district plan or, if necessary, a congressional district plan.

The Co-Chairs of the Ohio Redistricting Commission may offer amendments on behalf of those persons sponsoring redistricting plans who are not members of the Commission.

Rule 11 | Publication of redistricting plan.

After a final general assembly district plan is adopted by the Ohio Redistricting Commission in accordance with Article XI of the Ohio Constitution, the Co-Chairs of the Commission shall coordinate with the Governor for the publication of the adopted plan no later than September 30, 2021. The first publication of the plan shall be made electronically on the Ohio Redistricting Commission's website and in its entirety in at least four Ohio newspapers that are geographically diverse, and may be made in a preprinted insert. The second publication shall be made in abbreviated form in those newspapers pursuant to section 7.16 of the Revised Code. No further newspaper publications are required if the second, abbreviated notice meets the requirements of section 7.16 of the Revised Code.

If the Ohio Redistricting Commission adopts a congressional district plan in accordance with Article XIX of the Ohio Constitution, the Co-Chairs of the Commission shall publish the plan no later than November 15, 2021. The first publication of the plan shall be made electronically on the Ohio Redistricting Commission's website and in its entirety in at least four Ohio newspapers that are geographically diverse, and may be made in a preprinted insert. The second publication shall be made in abbreviated form in those newspapers pursuant to section 7.16 of the Revised Code. No further newspaper publications are required if the second, abbreviated notice meets the requirements of section 7.16 of the Revised Code.

Rule 12 | Reconvening the Redistricting Commission.

Should further action be necessary pursuant to either Article XI, Section 9 or Article XIX, Section 3 of the Ohio Constitution, the Ohio Redistricting Commission shall reconvene at the joint request of the Co-Chairs subject to this chapter.

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REPEALED. County and township treasuries.

§5

(1851, rep. 1933)

REPEALED. What officers may be removed.

§6

(1851, rep. 1933)

REPEALED. Local taxation.

§7

(1851, rep. 1933)

(7) One person appointed by the legislative leader of the largest political party in the senate of which the president of the senate is not a member.

The legislative leaders in the senate and the house of representatives of each of the two largest political parties represented in the general assembly, acting jointly by political party, shall appoint a member of the commission to serve as a co-chairperson of the commission.

(B)(1) Unless otherwise specified in this article, a simple majority of the commission members shall be required for any action by the commission.

Article XI: Apportionment

Persons responsible for apportionment of state for members of General Assembly.

§1 (A) The Ohio redistricting commission shall be responsible for the redistricting of this state for the general assembly. The commission shall consist of the following seven members:

- (1) The governor;
- (2) The auditor of state;
- (3) The secretary of state;
- (4) One person appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives;
- (5) One person appointed by the legislative leader of the largest political party in the house of representatives of which the speaker of the house of representatives is not a member;
- (6) One person appointed by the president of the senate; and

(2)(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (B)(2)(b) of this section, a majority vote of the members of the commission, including at least one member of the commission who is a member of each of the two largest political parties represented in the general assembly, shall be required to do any of the following:

- (i) Adopt rules of the commission;
- (ii) Hire staff for the commission;
- (iii) Expend funds.

(b) If the commission is unable to agree, by the vote required under division (B)(2)(a) of this section, on the manner in which funds should be expended, each co-chairperson of the commission shall have the authority to expend one-half of the funds that have been appropriated to the commission.

(3) The affirmative vote of four members of the commission, including at least two members of the commission

who represent each of the two largest political parties represented in the general assembly shall be required to adopt any general assembly district plan. For the purpose of this division, a member of the commission shall be considered to represent a political party if the member was appointed to the commission by a member of that political party or if, in the case of the governor, the auditor of state, or the secretary of state, the member is a member of that political party.

(C) At the first meeting of the commission, which the governor shall convene only in a year ending in the numeral one, except as provided in Sections 8 and 9 of this article, the commission shall set a schedule for the adoption of procedural rules for the operation of the commission.

The commission shall release to the public a proposed general assembly district plan for the boundaries for each of the ninety-nine house of representatives districts and the thirty-three senate districts. The commission shall draft the proposed plan in the manner prescribed in this article. Before adopting, but after introducing, a proposed plan, the commission shall conduct a minimum of three public hearings across the state to present the proposed plan and shall seek public input regarding the proposed plan. All meetings of the commission shall be open to the public. Meetings shall be broadcast by electronic means of transmission using a medium readily accessible by the general public.

The commission shall adopt a final general assembly district plan not later than the first day of September of a

year ending in the numeral one. After the commission adopts a final plan, the commission shall promptly file the plan with the secretary of state. Upon filing with the secretary of state, the plan shall become effective.

Four weeks after the adoption of a general assembly district plan, the commission shall be automatically dissolved.

(D) The general assembly shall be responsible for making the appropriations it determines necessary in order for the commission to perform its duties under this article.

(1967, am. 2015)

Ratio of representation in house and senate.

§2 Each house of representatives district shall be entitled to a single representative in each general assembly. Each senate district shall be entitled to a single senator in each general assembly.

(1967, am. 2015)

Population of each House of Representatives district.

§3 (A) The whole population of the state, as determined by the federal decennial census or, if such is unavailable, such other basis as the general assembly may direct, shall be divided by the number "ninety-nine" and by the number "thirty-three" and the quotients shall be the ratio of representation in the house of representatives and in the senate, respectively, for ten years next succeeding such redistricting.

(B) A general assembly district plan shall comply with all of the requirements

of division (B) of this section.

(1) The population of each house of representatives district shall be substantially equal to the ratio of representation in the house of representatives, and the population of each senate district shall be substantially equal to the ratio of representation in the senate, as provided in division (A) of this section. In no event shall any district contain a population of less than ninety-five per cent nor more than one hundred five per cent of the applicable ratio of representation.

(2) Any general assembly district plan adopted by the commission shall comply with all applicable provisions of the constitutions of Ohio and the United States and of federal law.

(3) Every general assembly district shall be composed of contiguous territory, and the boundary of each district shall be a single nonintersecting continuous line.

(C) House of representatives districts shall be created and numbered in the following order of priority, to the extent that such order is consistent with the foregoing standards:

(1) Proceeding in succession from the largest to the smallest, each county containing population greater than one hundred five per cent of the ratio of representation in the house of representatives shall be divided into as many house of representatives districts as it has whole ratios of representation. Any fraction of the population in excess of a whole ratio shall be a part of only one adjoining house of representatives district.

(2) Each county containing population of not less than ninety-five per cent of the ratio of representation in the house of representatives nor more than one hundred five per cent of the ratio shall be designated a representative district.

(3) The remaining territory of the state shall be divided into representative districts by combining the areas of counties, municipal corporations, and townships. Where feasible, no county shall be split more than once.

(D)(1)(a) Except as otherwise provided in divisions (D)(1)(b) and (c) of this section, a county, municipal corporation, or township is considered to be split if any contiguous portion of its territory is not contained entirely within one district.

(b) If a municipal corporation or township has territory in more than one county, the contiguous portion of that municipal corporation or township that lies in each county shall be considered to be a separate municipal corporation or township for the purposes of this section.

(c) If a municipal corporation or township that is located in a county that contains a municipal corporation or township that has a population of more than one ratio of representation is split for the purpose of complying with division (E)(1)(a) or (b) of this section, each portion of that municipal corporation or township shall be considered to be a separate municipal corporation or township for the purposes of this section.

(2) Representative districts shall be drawn so as to split the smallest possible

number of municipal corporations and townships whose contiguous portions contain a population of more than fifty per cent, but less than one hundred per cent, of one ratio of representation.

(3) Where the requirements of divisions (B), (C), and (D) of this section cannot feasibly be attained by forming a representative district from whole municipal corporations and townships, not more than one municipal corporation or township may be split per representative district.

(E)(1) If it is not possible for the commission to comply with all of the requirements of divisions (B), (C), and (D) of this section in drawing a particular representative district, the commission shall take the first action listed below that makes it possible for the commission to draw that district:

(a) Notwithstanding division (D)(3) of this section, the commission shall create the district by splitting two municipal corporations or townships whose contiguous portions do not contain a population of more than fifty per cent, but less than one hundred per cent, of one ratio of representation.

(b) Notwithstanding division (D)(2) of this section, the commission shall create the district by splitting a municipal corporation or township whose contiguous portions contain a population of more than fifty per cent, but less than one hundred per cent, of one ratio of representation.

(c) Notwithstanding division (C)(2) of this section, the commission shall create the district by splitting, once, a single county that contains a population

of not less than ninety-five per cent of the ratio of representation, but not more than one hundred five per cent of the ratio of representation.

(d) Notwithstanding division (C)(1) of this section, the commission shall create the district by including in two districts portions of the territory that remains after a county that contains a population of more than one hundred five per cent of the ratio of representation has been divided into as many house of representatives districts as it has whole ratios of representation.

(2) If the commission takes an action under division (E)(1) of this section, the commission shall include in the general assembly district plan a statement explaining which action the commission took under that division and the reason the commission took that action.

(3) If the commission complies with divisions (E)(1) and (2) of this section in drawing a district, the commission shall not be considered to have violated division (C)(1), (C)(2), (D)(2), or (D)(3) of this section, as applicable, in drawing that district, for the purpose of an analysis under division (D) of Section 9 of this article.

(1967, am. 2015)

Population of each Senate district.

§4 (A) Senate districts shall be composed of three contiguous house of representatives districts.

(B)(1) A county having at least one whole senate ratio of representation shall have as many senate districts wholly within the boundaries of the

county as it has whole senate ratios of representation. Any fraction of the population in excess of a whole ratio shall be a part of only one adjoining senate district.

(2) Counties having less than one senate ratio of representation, but at least one house of representatives ratio of representation, shall be part of only one senate district.

(3) If it is not possible for the commission to draw representative districts that comply with all of the requirements of this article and that make it possible for the commission to comply with all of the requirements of divisions (B)(1) and (2) of this section, the commission shall draw senate districts so as to commit the fewest possible violations of those divisions. If the commission complies with this division in drawing senate districts, the commission shall not be considered to have violated division (B)(1) or (2) of this section, as applicable, in drawing those districts, for the purpose of an analysis under division (D) of Section 9 of this article.

(C) The number of whole ratios of representation for a county shall be determined by dividing the population of the county by the ratio of representation in the senate determined under division (A) of Section 3 of this article.

(D) Senate districts shall be numbered from one through thirty-three and as provided in Section 5 of this article.

(1967, am. 2015)

Representation for each house and senate district.

§5 At any time the boundaries of senate districts are changed in any general assembly district plan made pursuant to any provision of this article, a senator whose term will not expire within two years of the time the plan becomes effective shall represent, for the remainder of the term for which the senator was elected, the senate district that contains the largest portion of the population of the district from which the senator was elected, and the district shall be given the number of the district from which the senator was elected. If more than one senator whose term will not so expire would represent the same district by following the provisions of this section, the plan shall designate which senator shall represent the district and shall designate which district the other senator or senators shall represent for the balance of their term or terms.

(1967, am. 2015)

Creation of district boundaries; change at end of decennial period.

§6 The Ohio redistricting commission shall attempt to draw a general assembly district plan that meets all of the following standards:

(A) No general assembly district plan shall be drawn primarily to favor or disfavor a political party.

(B) The statewide proportion of districts whose voters, based on statewide state and federal partisan general election results during the last ten years, favor each political party shall correspond closely to the statewide preferences of the voters of Ohio.

(C) General assembly districts shall be compact.

Nothing in this section permits the commission to violate the district standards described in Section 2, 3, 4, 5, or 7 of this article.

(1967, am. 2015)

REPEALED. Provided additional senators for districts with a ratio of representation greater than one.

§6a

(1956, rep. 1967)

Boundary lines of House of Representatives districts.

§7 Notwithstanding the fact that boundaries of counties, municipal corporations, and townships within a district may be changed, district boundaries shall be created by using the boundaries of counties, municipal corporations, and townships as they exist at the time of the federal decennial census on which the redistricting is based, or, if unavailable, on such other basis as the general assembly has directed.

(1967, am. 2015)

Determination of number of House of Representatives districts within each county.

§8 (A)(1) If the Ohio redistricting commission fails to adopt a final general assembly district plan not later than the first day of September of a year ending in the numeral one, in accordance with Section 1 of this article, the commission shall introduce a proposed general assembly district plan by a simple majority vote of the

commission.

(2) After introducing a proposed general assembly district plan under division (A)(1) of this section, the commission shall hold a public hearing concerning the proposed plan, at which the public may offer testimony and at which the commission may adopt amendments to the proposed plan. Members of the commission should attend the hearing; however, only a quorum of the members of the commission is required to conduct the hearing.

(3) After the hearing described in division (A)(2) of this section is held, and not later than the fifteenth day of September of a year ending in the numeral one, the commission shall adopt a final general assembly district plan, either by the vote required to adopt a plan under division (B)(3) of Section 1 of this article or by a simple majority vote of the commission.

(B) If the commission adopts a final general assembly district plan in accordance with division (A)(3) of this section by the vote required to adopt a plan under division (B)(3) of Section 1 of this article, the plan shall take effect upon filing with the secretary of state and shall remain effective until the next year ending in the numeral one, except as provided in Section 9 of this article.

(C)(1)(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(1)(b) of this section, if the commission adopts a final general assembly district plan in accordance with division (A)(3) of this section by a simple majority vote of the commission, and not by the vote required to adopt a plan under division (B)(3) of Section 1 of this article, the plan shall take

effect upon filing with the secretary of state and shall remain effective until two general elections for the house of representatives have occurred under the plan.

(b) If the commission adopts a final general assembly district plan in accordance with division (A)(3) of this section by a simple majority vote of the commission, and not by the vote required to adopt a plan under division (B) of Section 1 of this article, and that plan is adopted to replace a plan that ceased to be effective under division (C)(1)(a) of this section before a year ending in the numeral one, the plan adopted under this division shall take effect upon filing with the secretary of state and shall remain effective until a year ending in the numeral one, except as provided in Section 9 of this article.

(2) A final general assembly district plan adopted under division (C)(1)(a) or (b) of this section shall include a statement explaining what the commission determined to be the statewide preferences of the voters of Ohio and the manner in which the statewide proportion of districts in the plan whose voters, based on statewide state and federal partisan general election results during the last ten years, favor each political party corresponds closely to those preferences, as described in division (B) of Section 6 of this article. At the time the plan is adopted, a member of the commission who does not vote in favor of the plan may submit a declaration of the member's opinion concerning the statement included with the plan.

(D) After a general assembly district plan adopted under division (C)(1)(a)

of this section ceases to be effective, and not earlier than the first day of July of the year following the year in which the plan ceased to be effective, the commission shall be reconstituted as provided in Section 1 of this article, convene, and adopt a new general assembly district plan in accordance with this article, to be used until the next time for redistricting under this article. The commission shall draw the new general assembly district plan using the same population and county, municipal corporation, and township boundary data as were used to draw the previous plan adopted under division (C) of this section.

(1967, am. 2015)

***When population of county is
fraction of ratio of representation.***

§9 (A) The supreme court of Ohio shall have exclusive, original jurisdiction in all cases arising under this article.

(B) In the event that any section of this constitution relating to redistricting, any general assembly district plan made by the Ohio redistricting commission, or any district is determined to be invalid by an unappealed final order of a court of competent jurisdiction then, notwithstanding any other provisions of this constitution, the commission shall be reconstituted as provided in Section 1 of this article, convene, and ascertain and determine a general assembly district plan in conformity with such provisions of this constitution as are then valid, including establishing terms of office and election of members of the general assembly from districts designated in the plan, to be used until the next time for redistricting under

this article in conformity with such provisions of this constitution as are then valid.

(C) Notwithstanding any provision of this constitution or any law regarding the residence of senators and representatives, a general assembly district plan made pursuant to this section shall allow thirty days for persons to change residence in order to be eligible for election.

(D)(1) No court shall order, in any circumstance, the implementation or enforcement of any general assembly district plan that has not been approved by the commission in the manner prescribed by this article.

(2) No court shall order the commission to adopt a particular general assembly district plan or to draw a particular district.

(3) If the supreme court of Ohio determines that a general assembly district plan adopted by the commission does not comply with the requirements of Section 2, 3, 4, 5, or 7 of this article, the available remedies shall be as follows:

(a) If the court finds that the plan contains one or more isolated violations of those requirements, the court shall order the commission to amend the plan to correct the violation.

(b) If the court finds that it is necessary to amend not fewer than six house of representatives districts to correct violations of those requirements, to amend not fewer than two senate districts to correct violations of those requirements, or both, the court shall

declare the plan invalid and shall order the commission to adopt a new general assembly district plan in accordance with this article.

(c) If, in considering a plan adopted under division (C) of Section 8 of this article, the court determines that both of the following are true, the court shall order the commission to adopt a new general assembly district plan in accordance with this article:

(i) The plan significantly violates those requirements in a manner that materially affects the ability of the plan to contain districts whose voters favor political parties in an overall proportion that corresponds closely to the statewide political party preferences of the voters of Ohio, as described in division (B) of Section 6 of this article.

(ii) The statewide proportion of districts in the plan whose voters, based on statewide state and federal partisan general election results during the last ten years, favor each political party does not correspond closely to the statewide preferences of the voters of Ohio.

(1967, am. 2015)

Severability provision.

§10 The various provisions of this article are intended to be severable, and the invalidity of one or more of such provisions shall not affect the validity of the remaining provisions.

(1967, am. 2015)

REPEALED. Senate districts.

§11

(1967, rep. 2015)

REPEALED. Change of district boundaries of senate districts.

§12
(1967, rep. 2015)

REPEALED. Jurisdiction of Supreme Court, effect of determination of unconstitutionality; apportionment.

§13
(1967, rep. 2015)

REPEALED. District boundaries until January 1, 1973.

§14
(1967, rep. 2015)

REPEALED. Severability provision.

§15
(1967, rep. 2015)

Article XII: Finance and Taxation

Poll taxes prohibited.

§1 No poll tax shall ever be levied in this state, or service required, which may be commuted in money or other thing of value.

(1851, am. 1912)

Limitation on tax rate; exemption.

§2 No property, taxed according to value, shall be so taxed in excess of one per cent of its true value in money for all state and local purposes, but laws may be passed authorizing additional taxes to be levied outside of such limitation, either when approved by at least a

majority of the electors of the taxing district voting on such proposition, or when provided for by the charter of a municipal corporation. Land and improvements thereon shall be taxed by uniform rule according to value, except that laws may be passed to reduce taxes by providing for a reduction in value of the homestead of permanently and totally disabled residents, residents sixty-five years of age and older, and residents sixty years of age or older who are surviving spouses of deceased residents who were sixty-five years of age or older or permanently and totally disabled and receiving a reduction in the value of their homestead at the time of death, provided the surviving spouse continues to reside in a qualifying homestead, and providing for income and other qualifications to obtain such reduction. Without limiting the general power, subject to the provisions of Article I of this constitution, to determine the subjects and methods of taxation or exemptions therefrom, general laws may be passed to exempt burying grounds, public school houses, houses used exclusively for public worship, institutions used exclusively for charitable purposes, and public property used exclusively for any public purpose, but all such laws shall be subject to alteration or repeal; and the value of all property so exempted shall, from time to time, be ascertained and published as may be directed by law.

(1851, am. 1906, 1912, 1918, 1929, 1933, 1970, 1974, 1990)

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Redistricting in Ohio

Every ten years, Ohio must adopt new district maps for the purpose of electing members of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Ohio Senate, and the Ohio House of Representatives. This brief provides an overview of redistricting in Ohio, compares the separate constitutional processes for General Assembly and congressional redistricting, explains some essential district-drawing concepts, and summarizes several landmark U.S. Supreme Court rulings concerning redistricting.

Contents

Redistricting basics.....	1
Redistricting processes at a glance	2
District-drawing concepts	4
Selected U.S. Supreme Court cases	7

Redistricting basics

Ohio elects its members of the U.S. House of Representatives, its state senators, and its state representatives from districts with roughly equal populations, giving each person's vote the same amount of influence. Every ten years, Ohio must redraw its congressional and General Assembly districts based on the latest population data from the U.S. Census in order to maintain population equality between districts and, in some cases, to change the number of congressional districts to match the new number of representatives to which Ohio is entitled.



Congressional Districts
2011-2021

The Census Bureau releases new population data for redistricting purposes by April 1 of each year ending in 1 (such as 2021), and the Ohio Constitution provides deadlines in the fall of that year to adopt new district maps based on the data. The new maps must be in place in time to nominate congressional and General Assembly candidates in the primary election held the next year. When that year is a

presidential election year, candidates must file their papers based on the new district map as early as mid-December of the year ending in 1.¹

Redistricting processes at a glance

The state uses two separate processes for General Assembly and congressional redistricting. The voters approved a constitutional amendment implementing a new General Assembly redistricting process in November 2015, and a separate constitutional amendment prescribing a new congressional redistricting process in May 2018. The following table compares several major aspects of the processes. For detailed explanations of the General Assembly and congressional redistricting procedures, please see LSC's final analyses of [H.J.R. 12 of the 130th General Assembly](#) and [S.J.R. 5 of the 132nd General Assembly](#), respectively.

General Assembly Districts	Congressional Districts
Who draws the districts	
Ohio Redistricting Commission	General Assembly
Required bipartisan vote	
Four of seven members of the Commission, including at least two members who represent each of the two largest political parties represented in the General Assembly	¾ of the members of each chamber of the General Assembly, including at least ½ of the members of each of the two largest political parties represented in the chamber
Deadline to adopt a plan	
September 1 of a year ending in 1	September 30 of a year ending in 1
Impasse procedure	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The deadline is extended to September 15. ▪ If the Commission adopts the plan only by a simple majority vote, the plan must be replaced after four years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Ohio Redistricting Commission must adopt a plan by a bipartisan vote by October 31. ▪ If the Commission fails to do so, the General Assembly must adopt a plan by November 30. ▪ If the General Assembly adopts the plan only by a simple majority vote, it must follow

¹ 13 U.S.C. 141(c); Ohio Constitution, Articles XI and XIX (effective January 1, 2021); and R.C. 3513.05. Ohio's current district maps are available from the Ohio Secretary of State [here](#). The Bureau has asked Congress to extend the redistricting data delivery deadline to July 31, 2021, because of the COVID-19 pandemic. U.S. Census Bureau, *U.S. Department of Commerce Secretary Wilbur Ross and U.S. Census Bureau Director Steven Dillingham Statement on 2020 Census Operational Adjustments Due to COVID-19* (April 13, 2020).

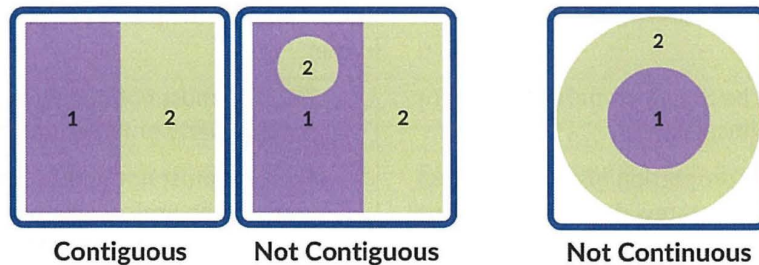
General Assembly Districts	Congressional Districts
	additional district standards, described below, and the plan must be replaced after four years.
Population equality between districts	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ District populations must be substantially equal. ▪ No district may contain a population of less than 95% or more than 105% of the ideal district population. 	Not specified (see “ Selected U.S. Supreme Court cases ,” below)
District standards considered	
<p>Mandatory standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contiguity ▪ Boundary must be a single nonintersecting continuous line ▪ Keep counties, municipal corporations, and townships whole, based on a specified procedure ▪ Each Senate district must consist of three contiguous House districts <p>Standards the Commission must attempt to follow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No plan shall be drawn primarily to favor or disfavor a political party. ▪ The statewide proportion of districts whose voters, based on statewide state and federal partisan general election results during the last ten years, favor each political party must correspond closely to the statewide preferences of the voters of Ohio. ▪ Districts must be compact. 	<p>General standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contiguity ▪ Boundary must be a single nonintersecting continuous line ▪ Compactness ▪ Keep counties, municipal corporations, and townships whole, based on a specified procedure <p>Standards the General Assembly must follow if it does not pass the plan by the required bipartisan vote:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The plan must not unduly favor or disfavor a political party or its incumbents. ▪ The plan must not unduly split governmental units, giving preference to keeping whole, in the order named, counties, then townships and municipal corporations. ▪ The General Assembly must attempt, but is not required, to draw districts that are compact.
Legal challenges	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ States that the Ohio Supreme Court has exclusive, original jurisdiction in any challenge. ▪ Requires the Ohio Redistricting Commission to amend the plan or adopt a new plan, as 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ States that the Ohio Supreme Court has exclusive, original jurisdiction in any challenge. ▪ Requires that, if a plan, district, or group of districts is ruled unconstitutional, the General

General Assembly Districts	Congressional Districts
<p>applicable, if a plan, district, or group of districts is ruled unconstitutional.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibits a court from ordering the implementation of a plan not approved by the Commission. Prohibits a court from ordering the Commission to adopt a particular plan or to draw a particular district. Prescribes the available remedies in the event that the Court determines that a General Assembly district plan adopted by the Commission does not comply with the constitutional district standards. 	<p>Assembly must adopt a new plan within 30 days after the appeal deadline expires or after the order is issued, if it is not appealable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires the Ohio Redistricting Commission to adopt a plan not later than 30 days after the General Assembly's deadline, if the General Assembly misses the deadline. Requires the new plan to remedy any legal defects, but to include no other changes.

District-drawing concepts

Contiguity and continuous boundary lines

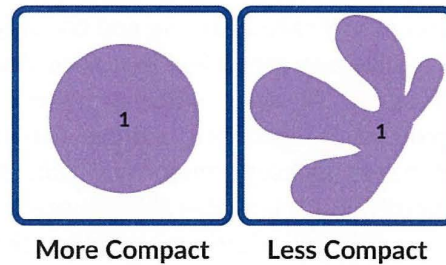
Every congressional and General Assembly district in Ohio must be contiguous, meaning that it is a single, unbroken shape, with no “islands” of territory that do not touch the rest of the district. Each district’s boundary also must be a single nonintersecting continuous line. This standard prevents, for example, the creation of “donut” districts, with one district entirely surrounding another.²



² Ohio Const., art. XI, sec. 3(B)(3) and art. XIX, sec. 2(B)(3) (effective January 1, 2021).

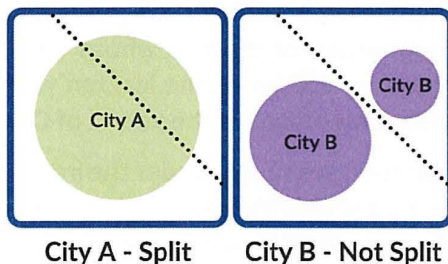
Compactness

A district is considered compact if it has a minimal distance between all parts of its territory. Multiple methods exist to measure a district's compactness, such as calculating the total length of its perimeter (a shorter perimeter meaning a more compact district), or calculating the average distance between locations on the outer edges of the district and the center of the district (a shorter average distance meaning a more compact district).



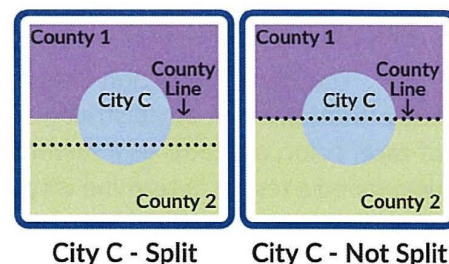
Under the Ohio Constitution, the Ohio Redistricting Commission must attempt to draw compact General Assembly districts, but it is not explicitly required to do so. On the other hand, congressional districts must be compact, except that under the modified district standards that apply if the General Assembly fails to pass a district plan by the required bipartisan vote, the legislature must attempt to draw compact districts, but is not required to.³

Keeping political subdivisions whole



Ohio's congressional and General Assembly redistricting processes both place a priority on keeping counties, cities, villages, and townships together within one district. Splitting a political subdivision is necessary when, for example, its population exceeds the ideal district population. But, the Ohio Constitution includes procedures to minimize any unnecessary splitting.

Under both redistricting processes, a political subdivision is considered to be split if any contiguous portion of its territory is not contained entirely within one district. If a political subdivision has an island of territory that does not touch the rest of the subdivision, putting the island in a different district is not considered splitting the political subdivision (see above). Further, if a city, village, or township has territory in more than one county, drawing the district line along the county line is not considered splitting the city, village, or township.⁴

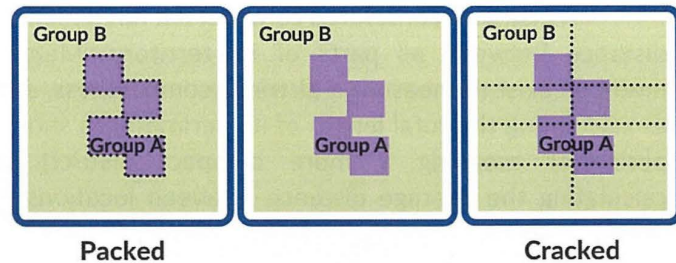


³ Ohio Const., art. XI, sec. 6 and art. XIX, secs. 1(F)(3)(c) and 2(B)(2) (effective January 1, 2021).

⁴ Ohio Const., art. XI, sec. 3(D) and art. XIX, sec. 2(C) (effective January 1, 2021).

Packing and cracking

Two district-drawing practices, commonly called packing and cracking, can give one group less influence than another. At one extreme, when a group is “packed” into a single district, it makes up a supermajority within the district, but is less able to influence the outcome of elections outside that district. Conversely, when a group is “cracked” among many districts, it makes up only a minority of the vote in each district, and is less able to influence the outcome of elections in any district. In some redistricting cases, packing and cracking have given rise to claims of unlawful gerrymandering (see “**Selected U.S. Supreme Court cases**,” below).



Political considerations

The Ohio Constitution includes two separate standards for the inclusion of political considerations in the drawing of district maps. For a General Assembly district plan, the Ohio Redistricting Commission must attempt to adopt a plan (1) that is not drawn primarily to favor or disfavor a political party, and (2) in which the statewide proportion of districts whose voters, based on statewide state and federal partisan general election results during the last ten years, favor each political party corresponds closely to the statewide preferences of the voters of Ohio.

For a congressional district map, the Ohio Constitution specifies that if, under the impasse procedure, the General Assembly passes a redistricting plan by a simple majority vote instead of by the required bipartisan vote, the plan must not unduly favor or disfavor a political party or its incumbents.⁵

Majority-minority districts

The Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment and the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965 (VRA) prohibit any district plan from denying or abridging citizens’ right to vote on account of race, color, or status as a member of a language minority group. The U.S. Supreme Court has developed a test to determine whether a district map dilutes minority voting strength in violation of the VRA by cracking a minority population among multiple districts, as described above. Essentially, the test examines whether (1) the minority group is “sufficiently numerous and compact to form a majority in a single-member district,” (2) the minority group is “politically cohesive,” meaning its members tend to vote similarly, and (3) “the majority votes sufficiently as a bloc to enable it . . . usually to defeat the minority’s preferred candidate.”⁶

In order to remedy a case of minority vote dilution, a court may require the adoption of a majority-minority district, in which a sufficient population of a minority group exists to allow the group to elect its candidate of choice. Currently, no court has expressly required Ohio to

⁵ Ohio Const., art. XI, sec. 6 and art. XIX, sec. 1(C)(3)(a) and (F)(3)(a) (effective January 1, 2021).

⁶ 52 United States Code 10301; *Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30, 50 (1986); and *Village of Arlington Heights v. Metropolitan Housing Development Corp.*, 429 U.S. 252, 264 (1977).

create majority-minority congressional or General Assembly districts. A state may draw majority-minority districts voluntarily in order to remedy past discrimination. However, in some circumstances, the courts have overturned plans that included voluntarily created majority-minority districts because creating those districts amounted to unconstitutional racial gerrymandering.⁷

Other common concepts

The Ohio Redistricting Commission and the General Assembly might consider other district-drawing concepts in creating district maps, so long as the constitutional requirements are met. For example, some states use criteria such as preserving communities of interest in a single district or maintaining previous district lines to the extent feasible. The National Conference of State Legislatures offers several useful references on these topics, including a 50-state survey of redistricting criteria and *The Redistricting Glossary*.⁸

Selected U.S. Supreme Court cases

The following cases represent a sample of the landmark U.S. Supreme Court rulings on congressional and state legislative redistricting. This list is intended to provide a basic foundation for understanding some of the legal discussions surrounding redistricting. However, the list is not exhaustive, and it does not include later rulings that have added nuance to these decisions.

Population equality

- *Wesberry v. Sanders*, 376 U.S. 1 (1964) – Held that the population of congressional districts in the same state must be as nearly equal as practicable.
- *Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533 (1964) – Specified that the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment requires states to draw legislative districts that are substantially equal in population.
- *Karcher v. Daggett*, 462 U.S. 725 (1983) – Held that congressional districts must be mathematically equal in population, except as necessary to achieve a legitimate state objective.

Racial and language minorities

- *Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30 (1986) – Held that the VRA requires that a majority-minority district be drawn to remedy minority vote dilution if (1) the racial or language minority group is “sufficiently numerous and compact to form a majority in a single-member district,” (2) the minority group is “politically cohesive,” meaning its members tend to vote similarly, and (3) the “majority votes sufficiently as a bloc to enable it . . . usually to defeat the minority’s preferred candidate.”

⁷ *Voinovich v. Quilter*, 507 U.S. 146 (1993); *Bush v. Vera*, 517 U.S. 952 (1996); *Shaw v. Hunt*, 517 U.S. 899 (1996); and *Alabama Legislative Black Caucus v. Alabama*, 135 S.Ct. 1257 (2015).

⁸ National Conference of State Legislatures, *NCSL’s Redistricting Webpages*.

- *Shaw v. Reno*, 509 U.S. 630 (1993) – Held that districts violate the Equal Protection Clause if they cannot be explained on grounds other than race.
- *Miller v. Johnson*, 515 U.S. 900 (1995) – Specified that a district is unconstitutionally racially gerrymandered if race is the “predominant” factor in drawing its lines.
- *Bush v. Vera*, 517 U.S. 952 (1996) – Found that if race was the predominant factor in drawing a district, the district cannot be justified by the VRA unless there is a strong basis in evidence that drawing the district was reasonably necessary to avoid denying or abridging equal voting rights.

Partisan gerrymandering

- *Rucho v. Common Cause*, 139 S.Ct. 2484 (2019) – Found that partisan gerrymandering represents a political question on which the federal courts cannot rule because there is no credible way to define and measure fairness in the political context.

Pursuant to the 2020 U.S. Census, the population of Ohio as of April 1, 2020 was 11,799,448.
The target population for each district is therefore 119,186.

Statistical Information – Proposed Ohio House Districts

House District	Population	Deviation
1	115,498	-3.09%
2	117,559	-1.37%
3	114,104	-4.26%
4	114,500	-3.93%
5	116,735	-2.06%
6	115,517	-3.08%
7	115,170	-3.37%
8	115,189	-3.35%
9	120,997	1.52%
10	113,326	-4.92%
11	114,236	-4.15%
12	113,760	-4.55%
13	124,554	4.50%
14	125,064	4.93%
15	125,088	4.95%
16	121,879	2.26%
17	124,819	4.73%
18	123,226	3.39%
19	124,679	4.61%
20	125,098	4.96%
21	122,023	2.38%
22	124,633	4.57%
23	122,775	3.01%
24	123,469	3.59%
25	123,568	3.68%
26	124,802	4.71%
27	116,286	-2.43%
28	114,050	-4.31%
29	114,653	-3.80%
30	113,811	-4.51%
31	124,467	4.43%
32	122,679	2.93%
33	123,791	3.86%

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PROPOSED GENERAL ASSEMBLY DISTRICT PLAN (AS AMENDED)
SEPTEMBER 15, 2021

34	121,807	2.20%
35	121,171	1.67%
36	114,991	-3.52%
37	125,125	4.98%
38	122,075	2.42%
39	116,366	-2.37%
40	113,280	-4.96%
41	113,996	-4.35%
42	115,350	-3.22%
43	115,804	-2.84%
44	123,473	3.60%
45	123,472	3.60%
46	121,992	2.35%
47	115,745	-2.89%
48	113,975	-4.37%
49	124,555	4.50%
50	113,841	-4.48%
51	125,115	4.97%
52	124,642	4.58%
53	121,772	2.17%
54	121,704	2.11%
55	120,633	1.21%
56	124,454	4.42%
57	124,671	4.60%
58	116,292	-2.43%
59	123,105	3.29%
60	113,964	-4.38%
61	113,860	-4.47%
62	124,425	4.40%
63	113,544	-4.73%
64	124,731	4.65%
65	117,025	-1.81%
66	116,342	-2.39%
67	118,575	-0.51%
68	115,385	-3.19%
69	114,369	-4.04%
70	116,643	-2.13%
71	115,026	-3.49%

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PROPOSED GENERAL ASSEMBLY DISTRICT PLAN (AS AMENDED)
SEPTEMBER 15, 2021

72	122,012	2.37%
73	123,971	4.01%
74	121,539	1.97%
75	116,122	-2.57%
76	116,323	-2.40%
77	124,936	4.82%
78	116,894	-1.92%
79	117,815	-1.15%
80	124,211	4.22%
81	113,487	-4.78%
82	122,541	2.81%
83	113,996	-4.35%
84	118,816	-0.31%
85	115,560	-3.04%
86	114,486	-3.94%
87	113,433	-4.83%
88	113,965	-4.38%
89	115,986	-2.68%
90	115,793	-2.85%
91	114,286	-4.11%
92	119,113	-0.06%
93	117,981	-1.01%
94	122,131	2.47%
95	124,027	4.06%
96	124,223	4.23%
97	121,818	2.21%
98	113,571	-4.71%
99	125,112	4.97%

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PROPOSED GENERAL ASSEMBLY DISTRICT PLAN (AS AMENDED)
SEPTEMBER 15, 2021

Statistical Information – Proposed Ohio Senate Districts

Senate District	Population	Deviation
1	350,024	-2.11%
2	348,113	-2.64%
3	346,752	-3.02%
4	368,937	3.18%
5	361,748	1.17%
6	362,191	1.30%
7	358,623	0.30%
8	342,514	-4.21%
9	371,839	3.99%
10	347,791	-2.73%
11	342,626	-4.18%
12	348,862	-2.43%
13	371,529	3.91%
14	353,762	-1.06%
15	347,161	-2.91%
16	341,322	-4.54%
17	351,380	-1.73%
18	374,237	4.66%
19	341,395	-4.52%
20	367,328	2.73%
21	371,335	3.85%
22	351,811	-1.61%
23	372,878	4.28%
24	372,031	4.05%
25	351,356	-1.73%
26	352,334	-1.46%
27	372,061	4.06%
28	368,277	3.00%
29	354,275	-0.92%
30	370,381	3.59%
31	343,595	-3.91%
32	363,768	1.74%
33	357,212	-0.10%

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PROPOSED GENERAL ASSEMBLY DISTRICT PLAN (AS AMENDED)
SEPTEMBER 15, 2021

Ohio's 33 Senate districts are comprised of the following Ohio House districts.

Senate District 1:	House Districts 81, 82, 83	
Senate District 2:	House Districts 43, 76, 89	
Senate District 3:	House Districts 4, 5, 6	
Senate District 4:	House Districts 44, 45, 46	
Senate District 5:	House Districts 35, 39, 80	
Senate District 6:	House Districts 36, 37, 38	
Senate District 7:	House Districts 27, 54, 55	
Senate District 8:	House Districts 28, 29, 30	
Senate District 9:	House Districts 24, 25, 26	
Senate District 10:	House Districts 70, 71, 75	
Senate District 11:	House Districts 40, 41, 42	
Senate District 12:	House Districts 84, 85, 86	
Senate District 13:	House Districts 51, 52, 53	
Senate District 14:	House Districts 62, 63, 90	
Senate District 15:	House Districts 1, 2, 3	
Senate District 16:	House Districts 10, 11, 12	
Senate District 17:	House Districts 91, 92, 93	
Senate District 18:	House Districts 56, 57, 99	Assigned to Senator Cirino
Senate District 19:	House Districts 60, 61, 98	
Senate District 20:	House Districts 73, 74, 97	
Senate District 21:	House Districts 19, 21, 22	
Senate District 22:	House Districts 66, 67, 78	Assigned to Senator Romanchuk
Senate District 23:	House Districts 13, 18, 20	
Senate District 24:	House Districts 14, 15, 16	Assigned to Senator Dolan
Senate District 25:	House Districts 7, 8, 9	
Senate District 26:	House Districts 77, 87, 88	Assigned to Senator Reineke
Senate District 27:	House Districts 17, 23, 31	
Senate District 28:	House Districts 32, 33, 34	
Senate District 29:	House Districts 47, 48, 49	
Senate District 30:	House Districts 94, 95, 96	
Senate District 31:	House Districts 50, 68, 69	
Senate District 32:	House Districts 64, 65, 72	Assigned to Senator O'Brien
Senate District 33:	House Districts 58, 59, 79	

All of the above assignments of Senators are made pursuant to Section 5, Article XI of the Ohio Constitution.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Freda J. Levenson, hereby certify that on October 22, 2021, I caused a true and correct copy of the following documents to be served by email upon the counsel listed below:

- 1. Affidavit of Freda J. Levenson**
- 2. Evidence of Relators, Documents Produced in Discovery, Volume 1 of 13**
- 3. Evidence of Relators, Documents Produced in Discovery, Volume 2 of 13**
- 4. Evidence of Relators, Documents Produced in Discovery, Volume 3 of 13**
- 5. Evidence of Relators, Documents Produced in Discovery, Volume 4 of 13**
- 6. Evidence of Relators, Documents Produced in Discovery, Volume 5 of 13**
- 7. Evidence of Relators, Documents Produced in Discovery, Volume 6 of 13**
- 8. Evidence of Relators, Documents Produced in Discovery, Volume 7 of 13**
- 9. Evidence of Relators, Documents Produced in Discovery, Volume 8 of 13**
- 10. Evidence of Relators, Documents Produced in Discovery, Volume 9 of 13**
- 11. Evidence of Relators, Documents Produced in Discovery, Volume 10 of 13**
- 12. Evidence of Relators, Documents Produced in Discovery, Volume 11 of 13**
- 13. Evidence of Relators, Documents Produced in Discovery, Volume 12 of 13**
- 14. Evidence of Relators, Documents Produced in Discovery, Volume 13 of 13**

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