

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

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**DOCUMENTS PRODUCED IN DISCOVERY –
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6	AOS_000565	AOS_000565
7	AOS_000578	AOS_000578-595

Population Thresholds

House: 119,186

95% = 113,227

105% = 125,145

Senate: 357,559

95% = 339,680

105% = 375,436

Overview of Analyses

- Without more detailed data at the precinct level we cannot say with certainty that any of the 16 submitted maps meet constitutional muster – particularly the issues of township and municipal borders and political party leanings. However, there were some very solid submissions that could be constitutional with more information provided.
 - *Kennedy Submission* – used Districtr system to build maps – while he did not have precinct level data to be able to perform a full analysis, the districts were compact and seemed at a county-level to satisfy many requirements
 - *Senate Dems (Sykes) Submission* – overall might have issues meeting political party guidelines because only provided 4 years of data, not 10; maps do not drill down to municipal and township boundary lines – Jacobsen argues unconstitutionally split Trumbull county and some other issues
 - *OCRC (Brock) Submission* – the narrative provided with the maps was useful, but without the source data and maps with precinct-level data, we are unable to determine whether it meets the township/muni boundary requirements and the political leanings required by the Constitution
 - *Wise Submission* – used Dave’s Redistricting software – visually appears to have some issues with the 3 H in 1 S rule and does not drill down to precinct level data as many others didn’t; he did also submit an analysis of his map vs Sykes vs OCRC

Points to Remember

We appreciate the public’s input in this very important process.

Looking at all of the maps submitted, unconstitutional elements or inadequate information was provided to get to the level of detail necessary. Elements of the maps submitted were useful and provided valuable insight.

The scorecard we developed does not address all the extra “triggers” that can be put in place to reach a map should a constitutional provision be un-achievable.



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Year	President		US Senate		Governor		Attorney General		Auditor		Secretary of State		Treasurer of State	
Party	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	D
2010	N/A	N/A	2,125,810	1,448,092	1,889,186	1,812,059	1,821,414	1,772,728	1,842,264	1,624,183	1,973,422	1,500,648	2,008,892	1,471,727
2012	2,661,437	2,827,709	2,371,230	2,645,901	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2014	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,922,436	989,201	1,859,810	1,155,890	1,692,740	1,127,830	1,791,212	1,052,719	1,703,418	1,299,230
2016	2,841,005	2,394,164	3,118,567	1,996,908	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2018	N/A	N/A	2,057,559	2,357,508	2,235,825	2,070,046	2,226,368	2,021,194	2,110,073	1,946,544	2,166,125	1,987,916	2,257,955	1,960,075
2020	3,154,834	2,679,165	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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House: 119,186 Senate: 357,559	Meets Criteria	Does Not Meet Criteria	Notes
99 House Districts			
33 Senate Districts			
House Districts Population: no less than 95% nor more than 105% of 119,186			
Senate Districts composed of 3 contiguous House Districts			
Each boundary is single nonintersecting continuous line (districts are contiguous territories)			
Counties with populations greater than a House district allowed will be part of only one adjoining House district			*if population is greater than 2 House districts then can be 3 House districts, and so on
Any county that meets House population must be one whole district			
Where feasible, no county shall be split more than once			
Split the smallest possible number of municipal corporations and townships whose contiguous portions contain a population of more than 50% but less than 100% of one ratio of representation			*keeping "communities" as whole as possible
District boundaries shall use the boundaries of counties, municipalities, and townships as they exist at the time of the Census			
Where it is not feasible to keep political subdivisions whole in a district, not more than one municipal corporation or township may be split per district			
If a county has one House district, then it must be in one Senate district as well			
For senators that have 2 years remaining when maps will be finalized, their district shall keep the same number and contain the largest portion of the population of their current district			*see list
No plan shall be drawn to primarily favor or disfavor a political party			
Statewide proportion of districts shall favor political parties closely to the statewide preferences of the voters of Ohio based on the state and federal partisan general election results during the last 10 years			
Districts shall be compact			

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District	Senator	Term
1	McColley	2022
2	Gavarone	2024
3	Maharath	2022
4	Lang	2024
5	S Huffman	2022
6	Antani	2024
7	Wilson	2022
8	Blessing	2024
9	Thomas	Termed Out 2022
10	Hackett	Termed Out 2024
11	Fedor	2022
12	M Huffman	Termed Out 2024
13	Manning	2022
14	Johnson	2024
15	Craig	2022
16	Kunze	2024
17	Peterson	Termed Out 2022
18	Cirino	2024
19	Brenner	2022
20	Schaffer	2024
21	Williams	Termed Out 2022
22	Romanchuk	2024
23	Antonio	2022
24	Dolan	Termed Out 2024
25	Yuko	Termed Out 2022
26	Reineke	2024
27	Roegner	2022
28	Sykes	Termed Out 2024
29	Schuring	2022
30	Hoagland	Termed Out 2024
31	Hottinger	Termed Out 2022
32	O'Brien	2024
33	Rulli	2022



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Constitution

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Article XI, Section 1 | Ohio Redistricting Commission

Ohio Constitution / Article XI General Assembly Redistricting

Effective: 2021

(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

(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.

No appointed member of the commission shall be a current member of congress.

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,



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shall appoint a member of the commission to serve as a co-chairperson of the commission.

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

(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 purposes of this division and of Section 1 of Article XIX of this constitution, 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.



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(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 and in Sections 1 and 3 of Article XIX of this constitution, 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 or a congressional district plan, whichever is later, 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 and Article XIX of this constitution.



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Article XI, Section 2 | Representation

Ohio Constitution / Article XI General Assembly Redistricting

Effective: 2021

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.



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Article XI, Section 3 | Requirements for drawing House of Representatives districts

Ohio Constitution / Article XI General Assembly Redistricting

Effective: 2021

(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

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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



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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



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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.



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Article XI, Section 4 | Requirements for drawing Senate districts

Ohio Constitution / Article XI General Assembly Redistricting

Effective: 2021

(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.



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



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Article XI, Section 5 | Changes in boundaries of Senate districts

Ohio Constitution / Article XI General Assembly Redistricting

Effective: 2021

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.



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Article XI, Section 6 | Additional district standards

Ohio Constitution / Article XI General Assembly Redistricting

Effective: 2021

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.



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Article XI, Section 7 | Political subdivision boundaries to be used

Ohio Constitution / Article XI General Assembly Redistricting

Effective: 2021

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.



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Article XI, Section 8 | Impasse procedure

Ohio Constitution / Article XI General Assembly Redistricting

Effective: 2021

(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.



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(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

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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.

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Article XI, Section 9 | Jurisdiction of Supreme Court; effect of determination of unconstitutionality

Ohio Constitution / Article XI General Assembly Redistricting

Effective: 2021

(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 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

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or to draw a particular district.

5) 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.



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https://codes.ohio.gov/ohio-constitution/section-11.9

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Article XI, Section 10 | Severability

Ohio Constitution / Article XI General Assembly Redistricting

Effective: 2021

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.

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Senate and House
Republicans

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Senate and House Republicans

House: 119,186 Senate: 357,559	Meets Criteria	Does Not Meet Criteria	Notes
99 House Districts	X		
33 Senate Districts	X		
House Districts Population: no less than 95% nor more than 105% of 119,186	X		
Senate Districts composed of 3 contiguous House Districts	X		
Each boundary is single nonintersecting continuous line (districts are contiguous territories)	X		
Counties with populations greater than a House district allowed will be part of only one adjoining House district	X		*if population is greater than 2 House districts then can be 3 House districts, and so on 13 under 95% have 2 splits
Any county that meets House population must be one whole district	?		↙
Where feasible, no county shall be split more than once	X		seems like done when feasible
Split the smallest possible number of municipal corporations and townships whose contiguous portions contain a population of more than 50% but less than 100% of one ratio of representation	?		*keeping "communities" as whole as possible analysis not completed yet
District boundaries shall use the boundaries of counties, municipalities, and townships as they exist at the time of the Census	X		
Where it is not feasible to keep political subdivisions whole in a district, not more than one municipal corporation or township may be split per district	X		visually appears accurate
If a county has one House district, then it must be in one Senate district as well	X		
For senators that have 2 years remaining when maps will be finalized, their district shall keep the same number and contain the largest portion of the population of their current district	X		*see list
No plan shall be drawn to primarily favor or disfavor a political party	?		
Statewide proportion of districts shall favor political parties closely to the statewide preferences of the voters of Ohio based on the state and federal partisan general election results during the last 10 years	?		only had limited data to check - not 10 years
Districts shall be compact	?		a few (circled) appear to have some narrow connectors

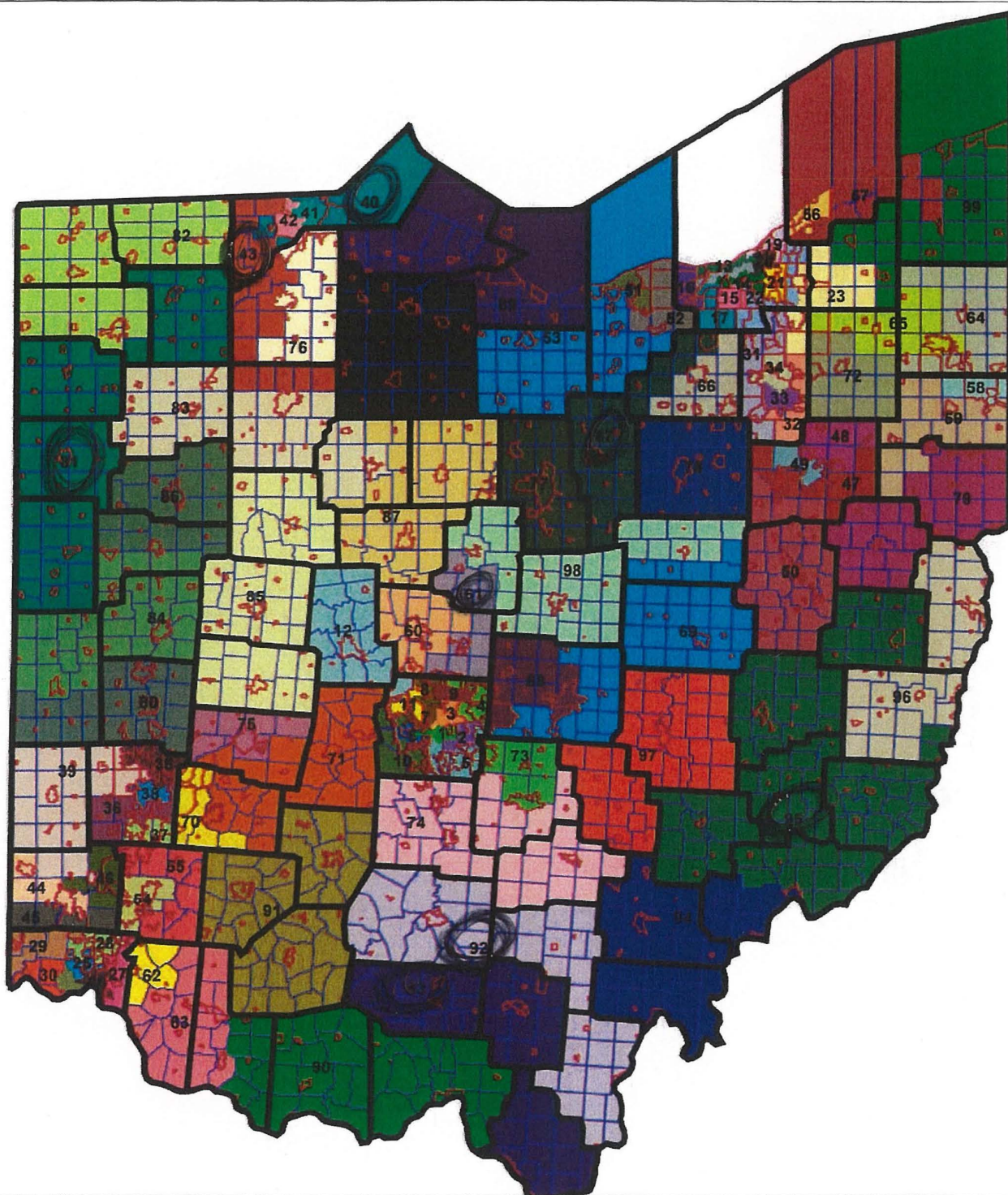
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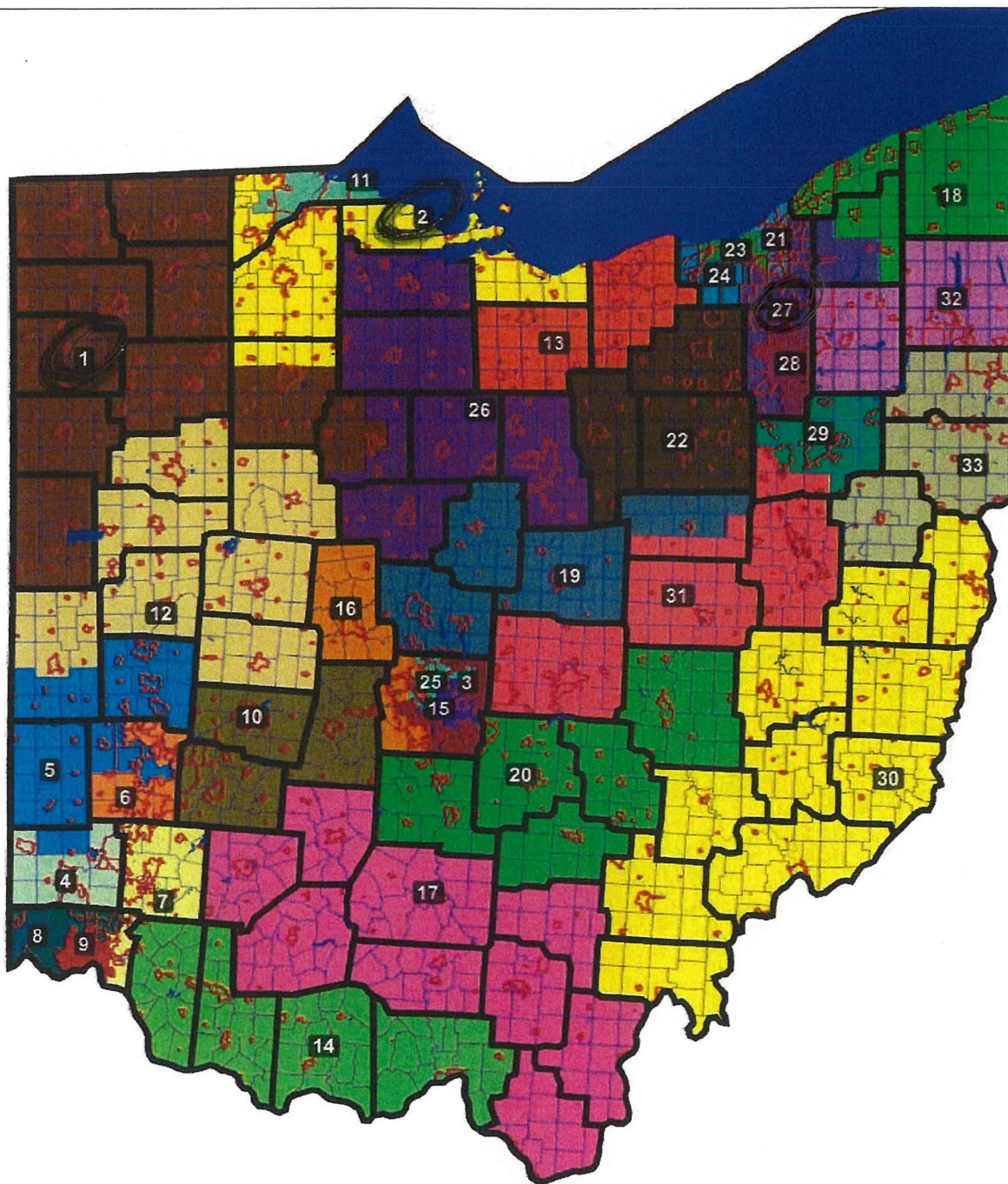
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**PROPOSED GENERAL ASSEMBLY DISTRICT PLAN
AS SUBMITTED ON SEPTEMBER 9, 2021**

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%



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**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%



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**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%



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**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%



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**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	Assigned to Senator Cirino - still has Luke
Senate District 18:	House Districts 56, 57, 99	
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 - Richland now in 26
Senate District 23:	House Districts 13, 14, 18	
Senate District 24:	House Districts 15, 16, 17	Assigned to Senator Dolan - Chagrin Falls now in 27
Senate District 25:	House Districts 7, 8, 9	
Senate District 26:	House Districts 77, 87, 88	Assigned to Senator Reineke - still has Seneca
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 - Ashtabula now in 18
Senate District 33:	House Districts 58, 59, 79	

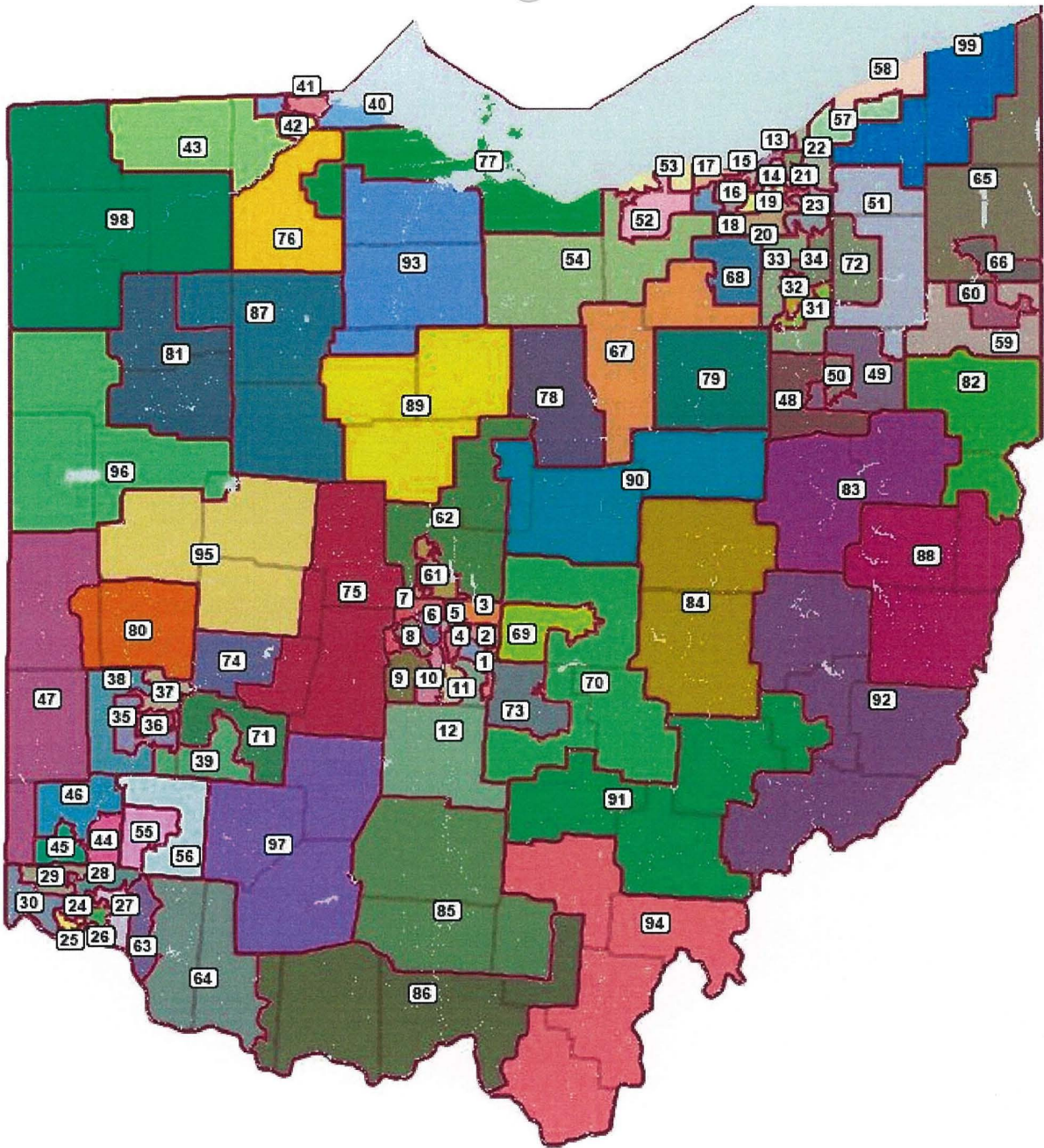
All of the above assignments of Senators are made pursuant to Section 5, Article XI of the Ohio Constitution.

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Sykes
Seate Dens

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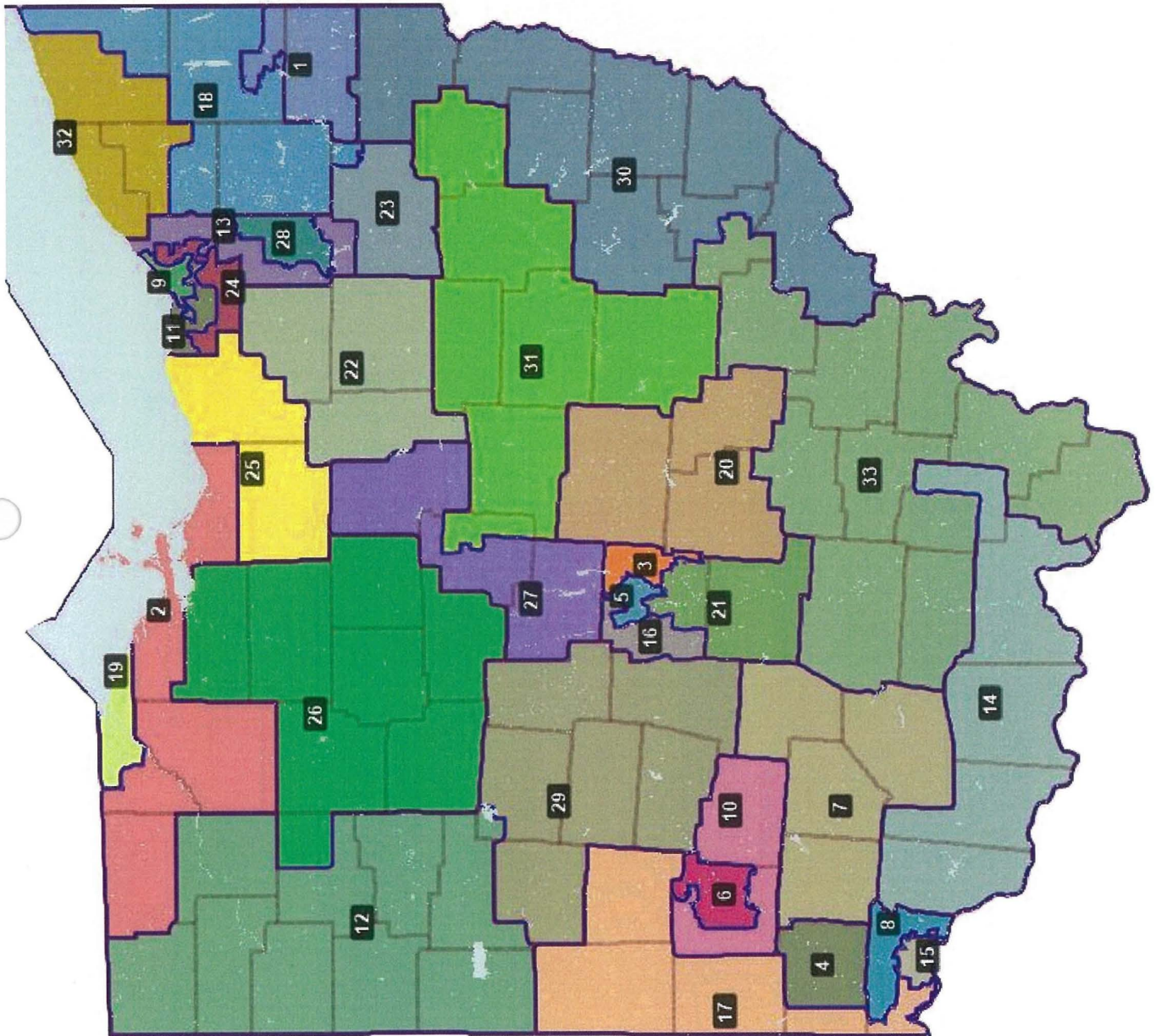
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District	Population	Deviation	18+ BVAP	18+ HVAP	18+ AVAP	BidenPct	TrumpPct	2016-2020DemPct	2016-2020RepPct
93	121,655	2.07%	3.33%	6.06%	0.79%	33.78%	66.22%	36.78%	63.22%
94	122,470	2.76%	2.14%	0.78%	0.45%	24.57%	75.43%	30.16%	69.84%
95	122,123	2.46%	2.61%	1.56%	1.01%	21.50%	78.50%	23.37%	76.63%
96	122,431	2.72%	0.92%	1.91%	0.68%	18.56%	81.44%	19.73%	80.27%
97	114,286	-4.11%	2.43%	1.28%	0.63%	22.01%	77.99%	24.55%	75.45%
98	121,856	2.24%	1.49%	6.10%	0.59%	27.96%	72.04%	30.39%	69.61%
99	122,017	2.38%	2.83%	3.13%	0.77%	36.70%	63.30%	39.55%	60.45%



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District	Populatio	Deviation	18+ BVAP	18+ HVAP	18+ AVAP	BidenPct	TrumpPct	2016-2020DemPct	2016-2020RepPct
1	342,360	-4.25%	14.87%	4.03%	1.10%	50.10%	49.90%	54.36%	45.64%
2	369,897	3.45%	4.67%	4.62%	1.68%	42.78%	57.22%	44.01%	55.99%
3	346,556	-3.08%	28.68%	5.17%	5.44%	65.48%	34.52%	61.88%	38.12%
4	356,883	-0.19%	9.82%	5.42%	4.27%	37.31%	62.69%	35.25%	64.75%
5	342,144	-4.31%	30.08%	5.97%	8.04%	75.74%	24.26%	72.95%	27.05%
6	350,662	-1.93%	29.20%	3.60%	2.41%	58.86%	41.14%	58.18%	41.82%
7	356,623	-0.26%	3.57%	2.18%	5.04%	30.91%	69.09%	29.27%	70.73%
8	357,954	0.11%	20.72%	3.75%	4.85%	54.99%	45.01%	50.32%	49.68%
9	339,984	-4.92%	51.29%	11.30%	3.60%	82.00%	18.00%	84.77%	15.23%
10	354,613	-0.82%	7.53%	2.67%	4.27%	39.75%	60.25%	36.90%	63.10%
11	356,259	-0.36%	9.68%	5.39%	3.57%	58.92%	41.08%	59.08%	40.92%
12	367,190	2.69%	4.50%	3.50%	0.76%	24.27%	75.73%	25.86%	74.14%
13	368,828	3.15%	20.15%	1.86%	4.73%	58.86%	41.14%	58.27%	41.73%
14	367,507	2.78%	2.06%	1.48%	1.08%	28.47%	71.53%	29.73%	70.27%
15	349,553	-2.24%	36.46%	4.13%	3.32%	75.11%	24.89%	72.71%	27.29%
16	342,086	-4.33%	9.51%	7.00%	8.23%	58.24%	41.76%	54.58%	45.42%
17	358,260	0.20%	2.99%	1.48%	2.06%	27.26%	72.74%	26.78%	73.22%
18	347,580	-2.79%	4.66%	1.61%	1.64%	40.68%	59.32%	43.96%	56.04%
19	352,329	-1.46%	23.17%	6.61%	2.22%	62.36%	37.64%	63.67%	36.33%
20	372,848	4.28%	5.85%	1.78%	2.47%	35.79%	64.21%	36.73%	63.27%
21	351,560	-1.68%	18.46%	4.43%	3.22%	57.63%	42.37%	59.00%	41.00%
22	351,811	-1.61%	1.69%	1.89%	1.31%	34.28%	65.72%	35.70%	64.30%
23	348,249	-2.60%	8.24%	2.27%	1.20%	40.60%	59.40%	42.80%	57.20%
24	369,245	3.27%	27.03%	2.77%	3.96%	64.21%	35.79%	64.38%	35.62%
25	371,529	3.91%	7.70%	8.23%	1.41%	45.86%	54.14%	49.03%	50.97%
26	362,619	1.42%	3.32%	4.19%	1.01%	29.62%	70.38%	32.01%	67.99%
27	363,872	1.77%	6.12%	2.25%	5.32%	39.97%	60.03%	38.01%	61.99%
28	370,929	3.74%	18.54%	2.18%	4.57%	59.39%	40.61%	60.09%	39.91%
29	371,153	3.80%	5.95%	2.25%	1.85%	30.45%	69.55%	31.50%	68.50%
30	364,740	2.01%	3.22%	1.12%	0.61%	27.65%	72.35%	33.94%	66.06%
31	360,088	0.71%	2.07%	1.63%	0.56%	26.98%	73.02%	31.81%	68.19%
32	354,620	-0.82%	4.27%	3.51%	1.45%	41.04%	58.96%	42.70%	57.30%
33	358,917	0.38%	4.04%	1.13%	0.92%	31.59%	68.41%	38.36%	61.64%



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Vernon Sykes - Senate Dems

House: 119,186 Senate: 357,559	Meets Criteria	Does Not Meet Criteria	Notes
99 House Districts	X		
33 Senate Districts	X		
House Districts Population: no less than 95% nor more than 105% of 119,186	X		
Senate Districts composed of 3 contiguous House Districts	X		
Each boundary is single nonintersecting continuous line (districts are contiguous territories)	X		
Counties with populations greater than a House district allowed will be part of only one adjoining House district	X		*if population is greater than 2 House districts then can be 3 House districts, and so on
Any county that meets House population must be one whole district	?		
Where feasible, no county shall be split more than once	X		
Split the smallest possible number of municipal corporations and townships whose contiguous portions contain a population of more than 50% but less than 100% of one ratio of representation		?	*keeping "communities" as whole as possible don't have muni and township lines
District boundaries shall use the boundaries of counties, municipalities, and townships as they exist at the time of the Census		?	same as above
Where it is not feasible to keep political subdivisions whole in a district, not more than one municipal corporation or township may be split per district		?	same as above
If a county has one House district, then it must be in one Senate district as well	X		
For senators that have 2 years remaining when maps will be finalized, their district shall keep the same number and contain the largest portion of the population of their current district	?		*see list may have issue with SD10 if Clark has most population
No plan shall be drawn to primarily favor or disfavor a political party	?		
Statewide proportion of districts shall favor political parties closely to the statewide preferences of the voters of Ohio based on the state and federal partisan general election results during the last 10 years	?		only provided 2016-2020 pol data
Districts shall be compact	?		see SD 17 - runs Darke to Hamilton

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District	Population	Deviation	18+ BVAP	18+ HVAP	18+ AVAP	BidenPct	TrumpPct	2016-2020DemPct	2016-2020RepPct
1	114,024	-4.33%	45.27%	7.91%	3.70%	76.30%	23.70%	74.55%	25.45%
2	118,703	-0.41%	24.95%	3.83%	6.46%	61.23%	38.77%	57.25%	42.75%
3	113,829	-4.49%	16.43%	3.87%	6.09%	61.31%	38.69%	56.27%	43.73%
4	114,236	-4.15%	57.13%	6.21%	3.25%	86.65%	13.35%	87.70%	12.30%
5	113,334	-4.91%	30.17%	7.52%	7.95%	75.72%	24.28%	73.89%	26.11%
6	114,574	-3.87%	5.60%	4.31%	12.46%	67.96%	32.04%	62.10%	37.90%
7	113,635	-4.66%	5.70%	3.85%	12.18%	62.11%	37.89%	55.69%	44.31%
8	114,557	-3.88%	7.19%	5.84%	8.82%	59.42%	40.58%	54.96%	45.04%
9	113,894	-4.44%	15.82%	11.43%	3.61%	51.04%	48.96%	52.31%	47.69%
10	113,806	-4.51%	12.18%	5.35%	2.90%	53.94%	46.06%	53.60%	46.40%
11	113,571	-4.71%	14.35%	4.78%	4.93%	71.84%	28.16%	72.15%	27.85%
12	124,183	4.19%	28.53%	3.22%	1.74%	49.91%	50.09%	52.84%	47.16%
13	113,299	-4.94%	55.46%	7.63%	3.52%	82.97%	17.03%	85.02%	14.98%
14	113,239	-4.99%	77.79%	3.10%	3.79%	93.34%	6.66%	94.13%	5.87%
15	113,446	-4.82%	19.95%	23.47%	3.49%	68.17%	31.83%	72.28%	27.72%
16	118,290	-0.75%	8.89%	7.91%	4.31%	57.00%	43.00%	58.90%	41.10%
17	123,088	3.27%	3.98%	3.43%	3.77%	64.21%	35.79%	60.67%	39.33%
18	120,566	1.16%	3.99%	3.34%	4.32%	50.96%	49.04%	50.40%	49.60%
19	114,881	-3.61%	16.75%	4.88%	2.58%	53.67%	46.33%	56.99%	43.01%
20	123,802	3.87%	23.06%	2.36%	3.36%	54.15%	45.85%	54.14%	45.86%
21	124,877	4.77%	53.93%	2.63%	4.22%	88.10%	11.90%	87.08%	12.92%
22	124,439	4.41%	35.21%	2.00%	3.95%	68.98%	31.02%	67.31%	32.69%
23	121,242	1.73%	20.44%	2.07%	7.36%	64.16%	35.84%	63.01%	36.99%
24	115,950	-2.72%	53.32%	3.85%	3.30%	85.22%	14.78%	83.66%	16.34%
25	120,325	0.96%	34.22%	5.27%	3.43%	67.48%	32.52%	66.50%	33.50%
26	113,278	-4.96%	22.78%	3.27%	3.25%	71.48%	28.52%	67.06%	32.94%
27	116,917	-1.90%	8.77%	2.44%	3.53%	51.44%	48.56%	45.30%	54.70%
28	120,629	1.21%	19.71%	3.46%	7.17%	58.24%	41.76%	52.74%	47.26%
29	120,408	1.03%	33.28%	5.29%	3.80%	55.45%	44.55%	53.52%	46.48%
30	123,132	3.31%	3.96%	1.24%	1.55%	29.59%	70.41%	26.53%	73.47%
31	124,746	4.67%	16.55%	1.87%	2.24%	53.37%	46.63%	57.02%	42.98%
32	121,169	1.66%	34.40%	2.93%	6.61%	73.53%	26.47%	74.57%	25.43%
33	123,147	3.32%	4.53%	1.51%	2.94%	44.08%	55.92%	44.58%	55.42%
34	125,014	4.89%	5.09%	1.76%	4.90%	53.84%	46.16%	51.44%	48.56%
35	116,227	-2.48%	20.11%	3.01%	2.40%	55.33%	44.67%	53.48%	46.52%
36	114,161	-4.22%	38.75%	5.16%	2.00%	71.88%	28.12%	72.39%	27.61%
37	120,274	0.91%	28.87%	2.68%	2.82%	53.21%	46.79%	52.67%	47.33%
38	124,965	4.85%	7.67%	2.54%	2.81%	35.71%	64.29%	34.30%	65.70%
39	114,924	-3.58%	8.53%	2.55%	4.70%	41.49%	58.51%	37.50%	62.50%
40	124,943	4.83%	6.95%	6.60%	2.62%	51.91%	48.09%	52.64%	47.36%
41	113,695	-4.61%	29.29%	6.63%	1.20%	66.68%	33.32%	68.59%	31.41%
42	113,691	-4.61%	34.47%	6.59%	2.76%	71.69%	28.31%	72.64%	27.36%
43	121,663	2.08%	4.32%	4.96%	1.59%	40.35%	59.65%	41.03%	58.97%
44	124,374	4.35%	8.43%	5.36%	7.94%	41.21%	58.79%	36.72%	63.28%
45	118,018	-0.98%	12.69%	6.83%	3.06%	38.54%	61.46%	37.09%	62.91%
46	114,491	-3.94%	8.30%	4.02%	1.69%	31.14%	68.86%	31.56%	68.44%

District	Population	Deviation	18+ BVAP	18+ HVAP	18+ AVAP	BidenPct	TrumpPct	2016-2020DemPct	2016-2020RepPct
47	120,154	0.81%	2.00%	1.64%	2.81%	24.75%	75.25%	27.30%	72.70%
48	115,405	-3.17%	4.16%	1.83%	1.73%	37.25%	62.75%	39.36%	60.64%
49	113,789	-4.53%	2.84%	1.55%	0.73%	34.57%	65.43%	37.41%	62.59%
50	119,055	-0.11%	17.54%	3.43%	1.12%	51.85%	48.15%	53.05%	46.95%
51	119,225	0.03%	3.52%	1.40%	0.85%	37.58%	62.42%	39.64%	60.36%
52	123,858	3.92%	9.42%	5.58%	1.73%	51.34%	48.66%	54.64%	45.36%
53	124,221	4.22%	10.90%	15.37%	1.81%	53.31%	46.69%	54.81%	45.19%
54	123,450	3.58%	2.87%	4.08%	0.70%	33.21%	66.79%	37.66%	62.34%
55	122,934	3.14%	5.92%	3.23%	11.94%	40.95%	59.05%	36.21%	63.79%
56	119,403	0.18%	2.27%	1.98%	2.25%	28.21%	71.79%	26.27%	73.73%
57	114,608	-3.84%	6.14%	1.86%	2.01%	43.70%	56.30%	44.46%	55.54%
58	117,995	-1.00%	3.85%	5.55%	1.57%	42.47%	57.53%	43.97%	56.03%
59	114,373	-4.04%	22.88%	5.71%	0.66%	50.57%	49.43%	54.88%	45.12%
60	114,241	-4.15%	7.72%	4.32%	1.57%	47.71%	52.29%	51.66%	48.34%
61	114,080	-4.28%	5.55%	3.22%	11.86%	51.19%	48.81%	45.93%	54.07%
62	124,856	4.76%	2.45%	1.93%	4.10%	38.90%	61.10%	35.55%	64.45%
63	123,334	3.48%	2.29%	2.22%	2.10%	35.88%	64.12%	32.64%	67.36%
64	122,701	2.95%	1.43%	1.30%	0.71%	23.20%	76.80%	24.62%	75.38%
65	113,359	-4.89%	3.18%	1.22%	0.52%	35.30%	64.70%	40.91%	59.09%
66	113,746	-4.56%	14.11%	2.05%	1.06%	52.43%	47.57%	56.99%	43.01%
67	116,797	-2.00%	1.07%	1.42%	1.02%	31.54%	68.46%	33.44%	66.56%
68	118,120	-0.89%	1.93%	2.30%	1.79%	39.19%	60.81%	39.81%	60.19%
69	124,574	4.52%	6.18%	2.05%	4.06%	40.60%	59.40%	40.64%	59.36%
70	123,374	3.51%	1.48%	0.97%	0.50%	24.82%	75.18%	29.01%	70.99%
71	114,724	-3.74%	6.37%	2.93%	5.41%	42.31%	57.69%	39.06%	60.94%
72	114,996	-3.52%	7.24%	2.18%	3.50%	49.57%	50.43%	51.93%	48.07%
73	124,900	4.79%	9.93%	2.31%	2.83%	41.90%	58.10%	40.51%	59.49%
74	123,963	4.01%	10.63%	3.24%	1.03%	39.61%	60.39%	41.12%	58.88%
75	125,067	4.93%	4.48%	1.94%	3.49%	31.05%	68.95%	30.66%	69.34%
76	124,277	4.27%	3.37%	5.31%	2.66%	46.98%	53.02%	47.08%	52.92%
77	123,957	4.00%	6.30%	3.63%	0.79%	41.38%	58.62%	44.13%	55.87%
78	124,936	4.82%	10.09%	1.73%	0.88%	29.84%	70.16%	33.23%	66.77%
79	116,894	-1.92%	2.08%	1.94%	1.11%	31.19%	68.81%	33.21%	66.79%
80	114,974	-3.53%	3.02%	1.55%	1.77%	26.88%	73.12%	26.59%	73.41%
81	122,903	3.12%	11.06%	2.47%	1.00%	26.82%	73.18%	28.01%	71.99%
82	123,379	3.52%	2.67%	1.29%	0.50%	27.16%	72.84%	32.01%	67.99%
83	119,984	0.67%	1.04%	2.63%	0.47%	28.15%	71.85%	34.59%	65.41%
84	123,022	3.22%	4.02%	0.89%	0.59%	28.60%	71.40%	32.92%	67.08%
85	123,089	3.27%	4.93%	0.95%	0.67%	29.15%	70.85%	35.89%	64.11%
86	121,472	1.92%	2.47%	0.90%	0.42%	24.92%	75.08%	31.59%	68.41%
87	119,370	0.15%	1.99%	4.57%	1.60%	27.73%	72.27%	28.14%	71.86%
88	124,727	4.65%	5.27%	1.20%	0.66%	28.93%	71.07%	37.10%	62.90%
89	121,594	2.02%	4.59%	1.98%	0.64%	27.19%	72.81%	31.05%	68.95%
90	117,082	-1.77%	1.05%	1.36%	0.62%	23.74%	76.26%	27.18%	72.82%
91	113,358	-4.89%	5.08%	1.67%	1.67%	42.46%	57.54%	49.57%	50.43%
92	116,634	-2.14%	1.58%	0.84%	0.68%	26.82%	73.18%	32.52%	67.48%

Wise

AOS_000285

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Geoff Wise - used Dave's Redistricting Analysis - Proctor + Gamble on one

House: 119,186 Senate: 357,559	Meets Criteria	Does Not Meet Criteria	Notes
99 House Districts	X		
33 Senate Districts	X		
House Districts Population: no less than 95% nor more than 105% of 119,186		?	data does not go to population detailed level
Senate Districts composed of 3 contiguous House Districts		?	
Each boundary is single nonintersecting continuous line (districts are contiguous territories)	X		
Counties with populations greater than a House district allowed will be part of only one adjoining House district		?	*if population is greater than 2 House districts then can be 3 House districts, and so on
Any county that meets House population must be one whole district		X ?	no county lines
Where feasible, no county shall be split more than once		X ?	no county lines
Split the smallest possible number of municipal corporations and townships whose contiguous portions contain a population of more than 50% but less than 100% of one ratio of representation		?	*keeping "communities" as whole as possible no municipal and township lines
District boundaries shall use the boundaries of counties, municipalities, and townships as they exist at the time of the Census		?	same as above
Where it is not feasible to keep political subdivisions whole in a district, not more than one municipal corporation or township may be split per district		?	same as above
If a county has one House district, then it must be in one Senate district as well		?	no county lines
For senators that have 2 years remaining when maps will be finalized, their district shall keep the same number and contain the largest portion of the population of their current district		X	*see list potentially issue with proposed M. Huffman and Dolan districts
No plan shall be drawn to primarily favor or disfavor a political party		?	claims to have more seats in play than OCRC + Sykes
Statewide proportion of districts shall favor political parties closely to the statewide preferences of the voters of Ohio based on the state and federal partisan general election results during the last 10 years		?	
Districts shall be compact	X		

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AOS_000286



AOS_000287

AOS_000287

8/29/21:

Geoff Wise's Ohio House redistricting map can be found at:

<https://davesredistricting.org/join/2167e2ee-ba01-4ee0-bb29-7080df3b9a9d>

I started from another citizen's "KMS" House map, which looks very pleasing, but doesn't have the fairest seats(votes) curve.

My philosophy here is to get the seats-votes curve to cross closely to the 50% votes = 50 seats for the Republicans, and a smooth curve from there as far as how quickly the GOP picks up seats as its statewide results hover around 55% - 60%. I tried to keep districts compact, but I did modify some boundaries to enhance minority representation in Toledo and to increase the number of competitive districts -- up to 33.

The file names should be self-explanatory; but if not, call me at 513-476-2480 or email at geoffw72@gmail.com. Several of the files can be used as a starting point to import into davesredistricting.org to conduct your analysis.

I will separately submit a plan to bundle these into Senate districts. My plan there will be to create as many competitive districts as possible while delivering 17 seats to the Republicans as they cross the 50% threshold. I should have that to you within a couple days.

Respectfully,

Geoff Wise, Ph.D.

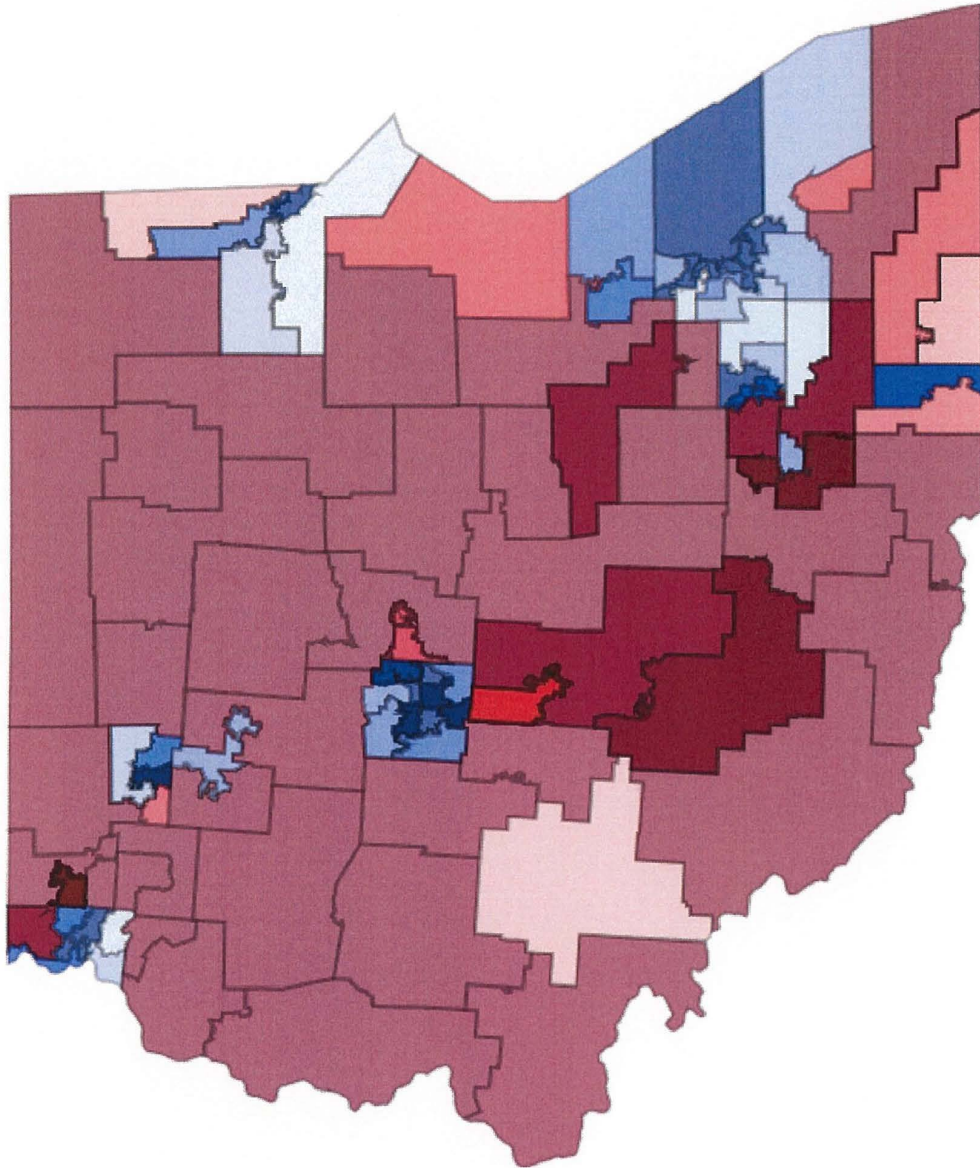
AOS_000288

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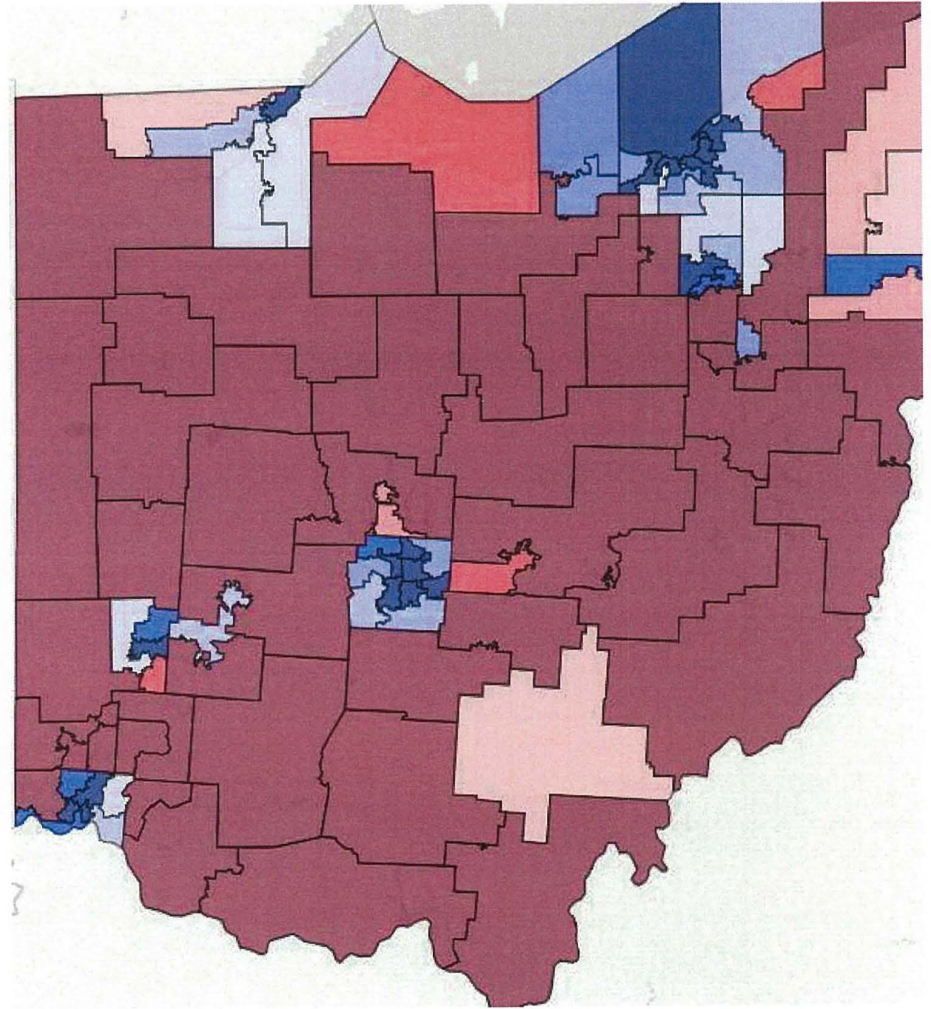
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Geoff's Ohio House map #1 : overall state



AOS_000292

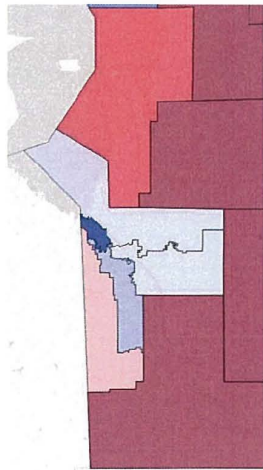
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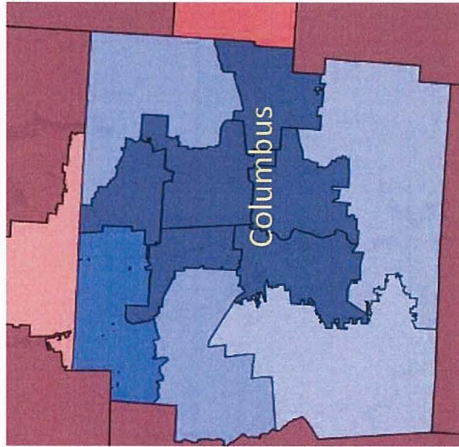
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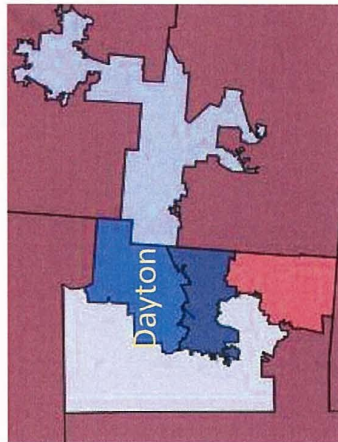
Geoff's Ohio House map #1: zoom-ins



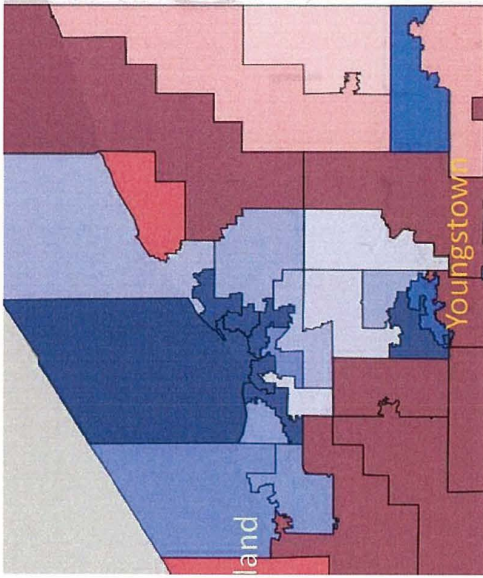
Toledo



Columbus

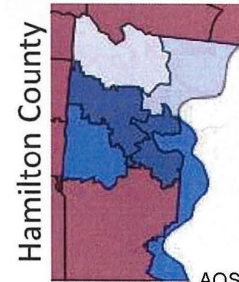


Dayton



Cleveland

Youngstown



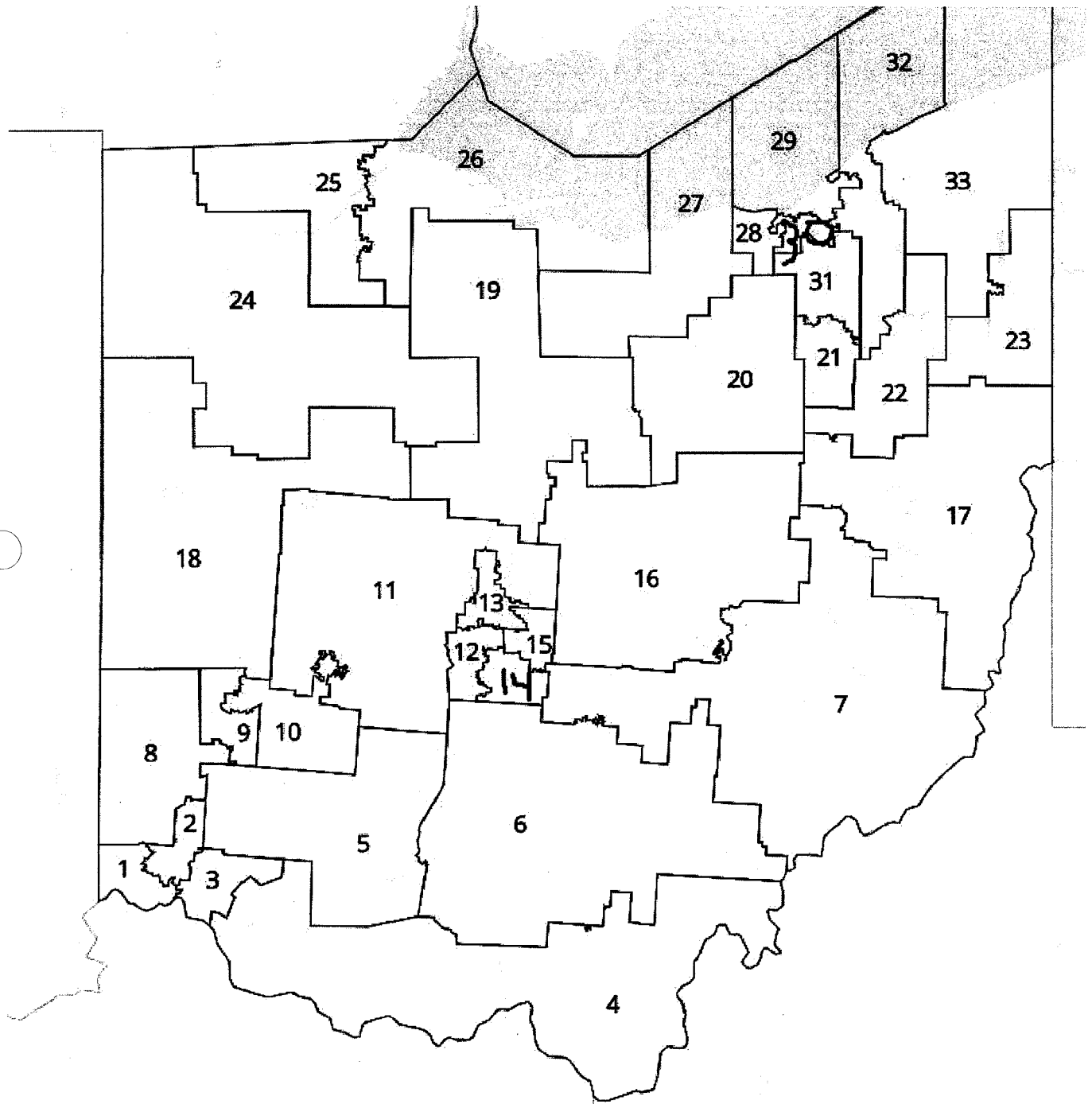
Hamilton County

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AOS_000295

AOS_000295



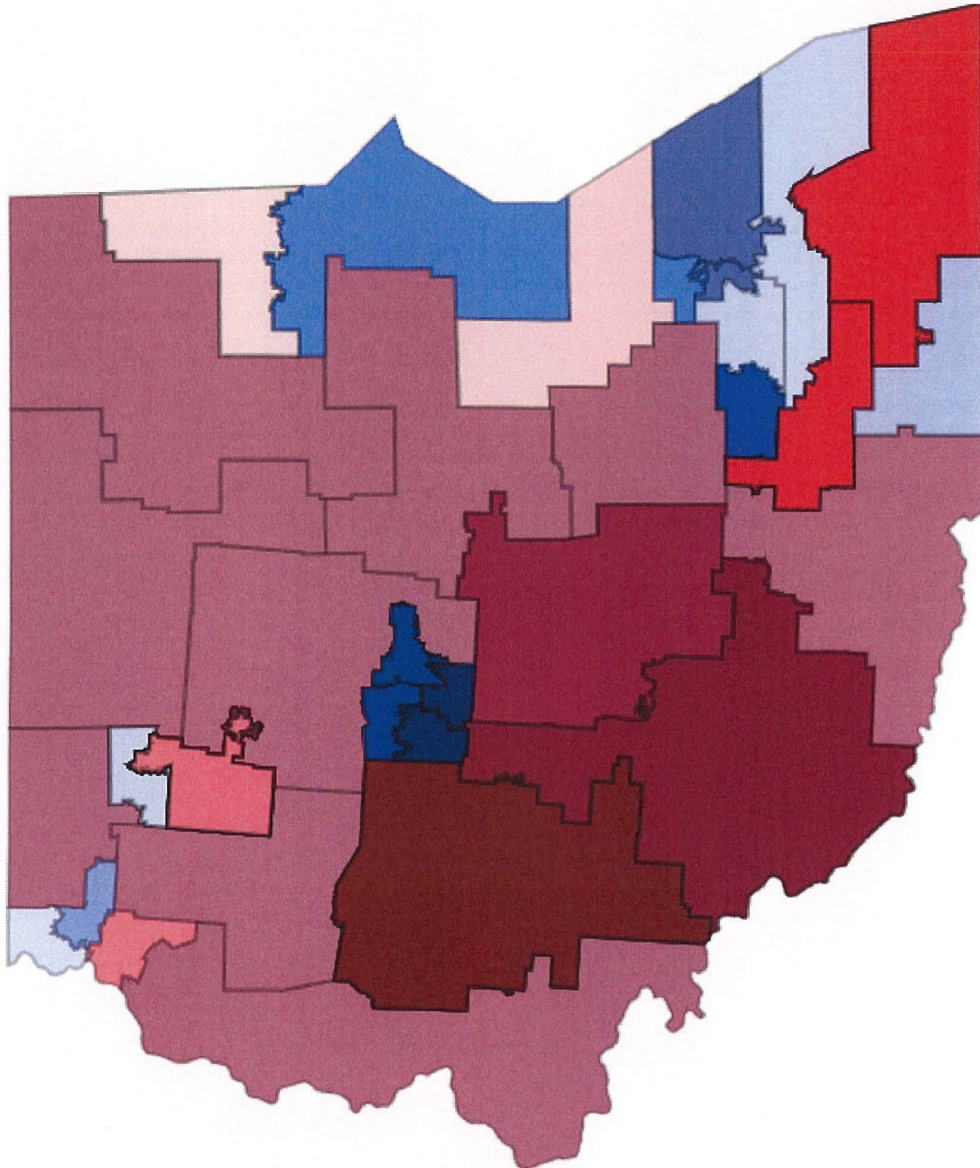
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AOS_000299

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Comparison of OCRC, Sykes, and Wise district plans

Geoff Wise, Ph.D.

Cincinnati, OH

Submitted 9/7/21



AOS_000301

AOS_000301

Background

- Article XI of the Ohio Constitution substantially reforms the 2021 process for drawing Ohio Statehouse boundaries
 - The process is charged to an Ohio Redistricting Commission (ORC) comprised of 7 state leaders, with the intent of bipartisan collaboration that does not favor or disfavor a party
 - Multiple constraints were added to minimize slicing of counties, large municipalities, and communities of color
 - Delay in receipt of US Census data has compressed the time to finalize maps
- The ORC has not produced a map by the 9/1/21 deadline
 - The 8/31/21 public meeting of the ORC failed to even set a timetable for meeting the second-round 9/15 deadline
- Several maps were submitted via the ORC's public input portal by 9/1
 - Of particular note were two maps from:
 - ORC co-chair Vernon Sykes (Democrat)
 - the **Ohio Citizens' Redistricting Commission**, a left-leaning public advocacy group associated with the constitutional reform advocates
 - These maps were guided by Article XI principles, but have some drawbacks



AOS_000303

AOS_000303

Why another map?

- The dynamics of the 8/31/21 ORC meeting suggest we are far from a collaborative bipartisan process to meet the mandated deadline
 - As of 9/5/21, there have been no plans proposed from the Republican members of the ORC
- I have analyzed the Sykes and OCRC maps and determined that they have emphasized proportionality over district competitiveness.
 - They also appear unclear on Senate incumbency
- I am therefore proposing a more competitive map that also strikes a more natural balance between GOP and Dem interests.
- To correct weaknesses in my pre-9/1/21 submission, I have redrawn several districts to increase minority empowerment and minimize big-city splits, and specified Senate incumbency

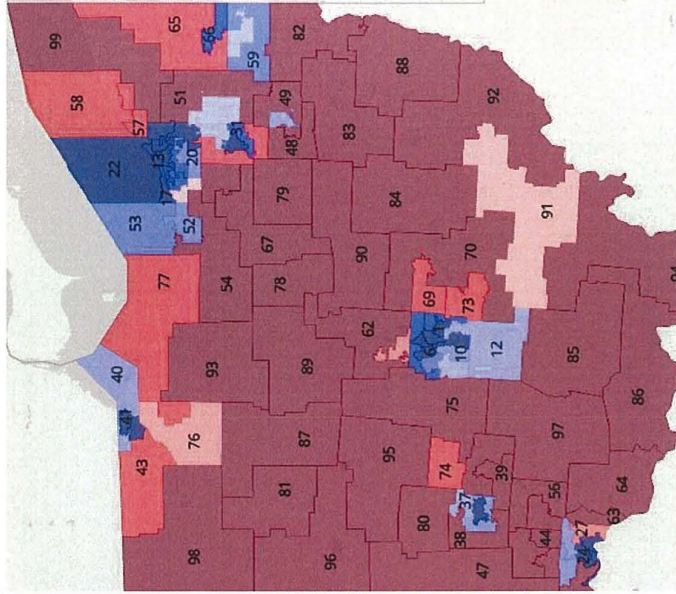
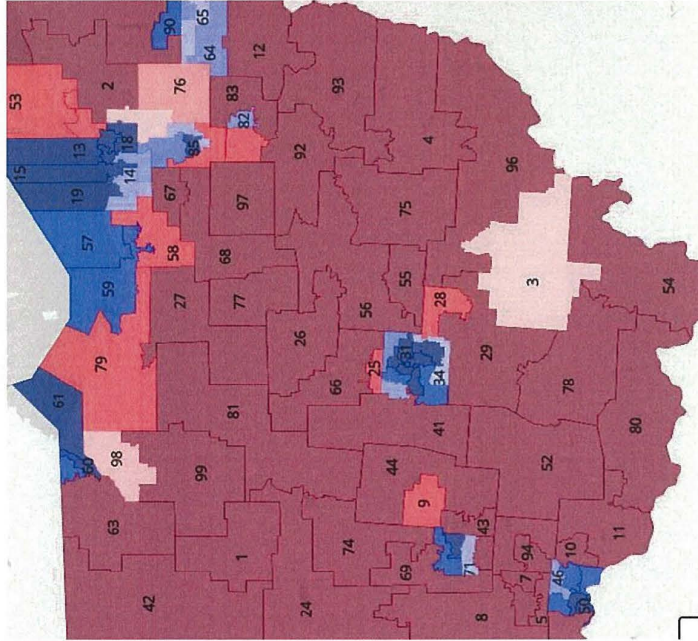
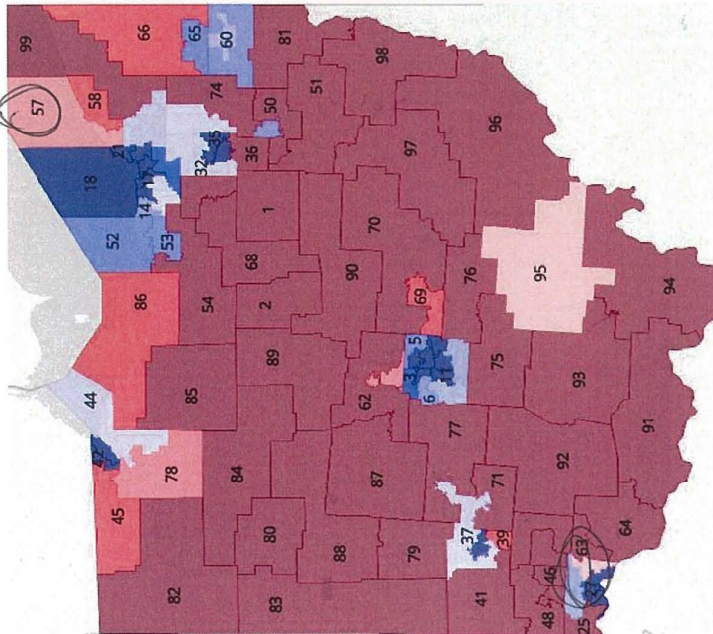
A comparison of my plan to OCRC and Sykes is presented in this document



AOS_000305

AOS_000305

Visual comparison - Statehouse



Wise

OCRC

Sykes

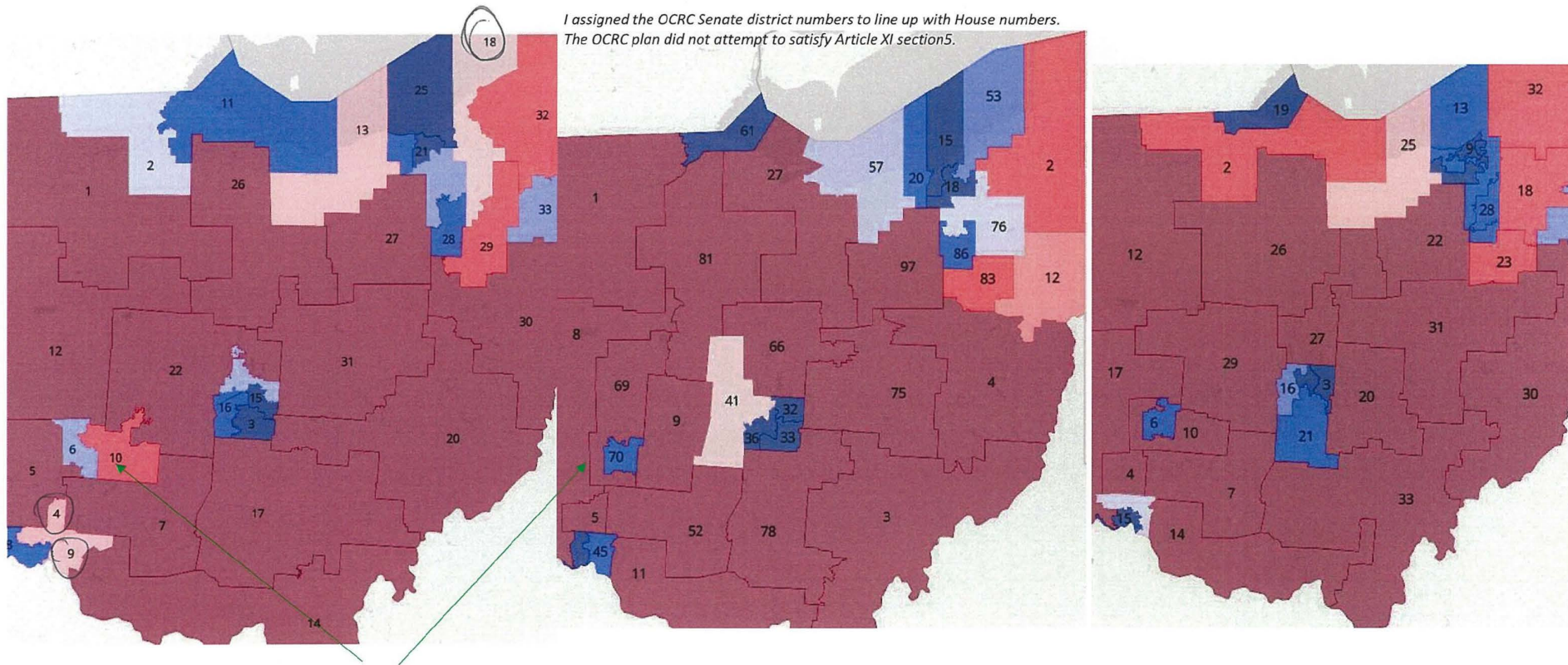
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AOS_000307

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Visual comparison – State senate



See p. 15 for Dayton discussion

Wise

OCRC

Sykes



AOS_000309

AOS_000309

Quantitative analysis methodology

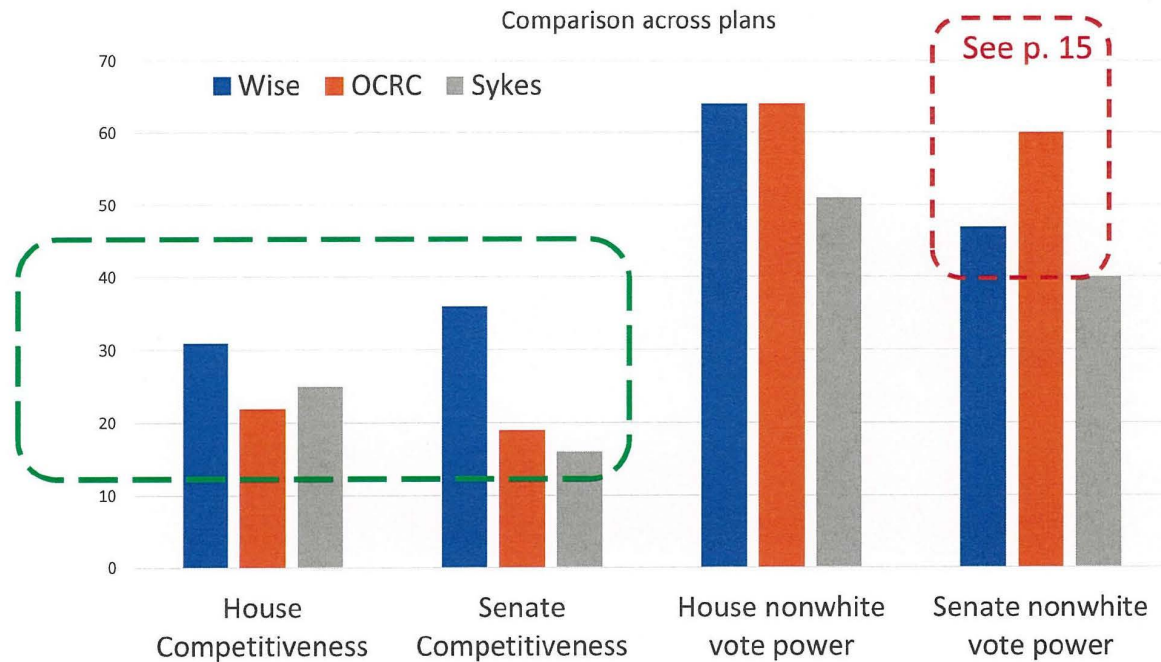
- My maps, tweaked from my 8/31 submission to improve minority representation, were generated in Dave's Redistricting Analysis (DRA), a common platform for re-districting efforts
- To compare key metrics of map quality, the Sykes and OCRC maps were loaded into DRA from the .csv / .txt files posted to redistricting.ohio.gov/public-input
- According to DavesRedistricting.org, DRA uses the 2020 Census for precinct shape and demographics. The anticipated GOP/Dem two-party vote splits are a composite of the 2016 and 2020 presidential elections, the 2016 and 2018 U.S. Senate elections, and the 2018 Governor + Attorney General election.
- I have a personal contact at DRA who would be happy to walk the ORC through any questions on the analysis algorithms.



AOS_000311

AOS_000311

Analysis: competitiveness, minority power



We can significantly increase the number of competitive districts



AOS_000313

AOS_000313

Detail: Competitive districts

Ohio House

	Wise	OCRC	Sykes
>55% Dem	22	28	26
50-55% Dem	23	14	17
<i>Likely DEM</i>	<i>22 - 50</i>	<i>28 - 46</i>	<i>26 - 48</i>
45 – 55%	28	18	22
50-55% GOP	5	4	5
>55% GOP	49	53	51
<i>Likely GOP</i>	<i>49 – 77</i>	<i>53 – 71</i>	<i>51 - 73</i>

Ohio Senate

	Wise	OCRC	Sykes
>55% Dem	9	11	11
50-55% Dem	5	3	3
<i>Likely DEM</i>	<i>5 - 18</i>	<i>11 - 16</i>	<i>11 - 15</i>
45 – 55%	9	5	4
50-55% GOP	4	2	1
>55% GOP	15	17	18
<i>Likely GOP</i>	<i>15 – 24</i>	<i>17 – 21</i>	<i>18 - 22</i>

More seats in play = stronger campaigns & candidates = better government.



AOS_000315

AOS_000315

Analysis – District shape

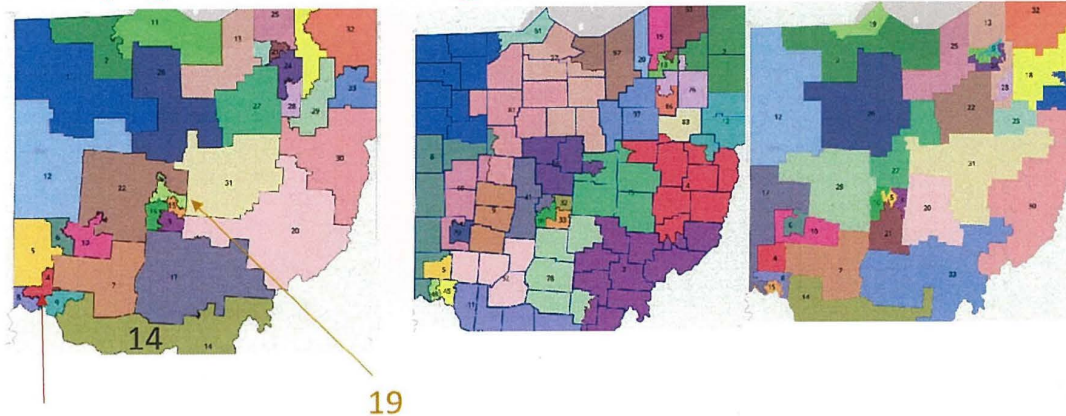
Know It When You See It scores	Wise	OCRC	Sykes
House KIWYSI compactness	56	56	52
Senate KIWYSI compactness	53	62	48

For the Senate, I get dinged for:

19: capturing city of Delaware with a N. Columbus district

4: bundling SE Butler w/ N. Hamilton

14: Keeping S. Ohio river area together



4

19

# of Big City splits	Wise	OCRC	Sykes
Columbus	10	10	11
Cleveland	3	7	3
Cincinnati	3**	4	2
Toledo	2	2	2
Akron	1	3	1
Dayton	1	2	1
Parma	0	0	0
Canton	0	0	0
Youngstown	0	0	0
Lorain	0	0	0
Hamilton	0	0	0

** A tiny piece of Cincinnati was used to foster a competitive GOP district in eastern Hamilton County.

Rural county splits*	Wise	OCRC	Sykes
House	15	21	12
Senate	7	9	6

*Splits are inevitable in urban and suburban⁹ counties



AOS_000317

AOS_000317

Analysis: partisan bias

- **The main focus of map-making is how votes will translate into seats**
 - Often illustrated as a x-y plot of votes → seats (see next 2 pages)
 - Precincts can be “horse-traded” to manipulate this within the politically relevant range
 - To achieve a biased “gerrymandered” result
 - To enforce legal requirements
 - To correct for random fluctuations
 - Making districts more competitive will make the seats more responsive (stronger than proportional) to vote swings
 - Mandating proportionality will
 - Force a “bend” in the votes-seats curve
 - Make it harder for GOP- or Dem-leaning (unbalanced) states to achieve 50% seats at 50% votes
- All three plans have reasonable predicted votes → seats in the politically relevant range
 - Refer back to slide 9 for expected seats table
 - See next two pages for seats-vote curve comparisons



AOS_000319

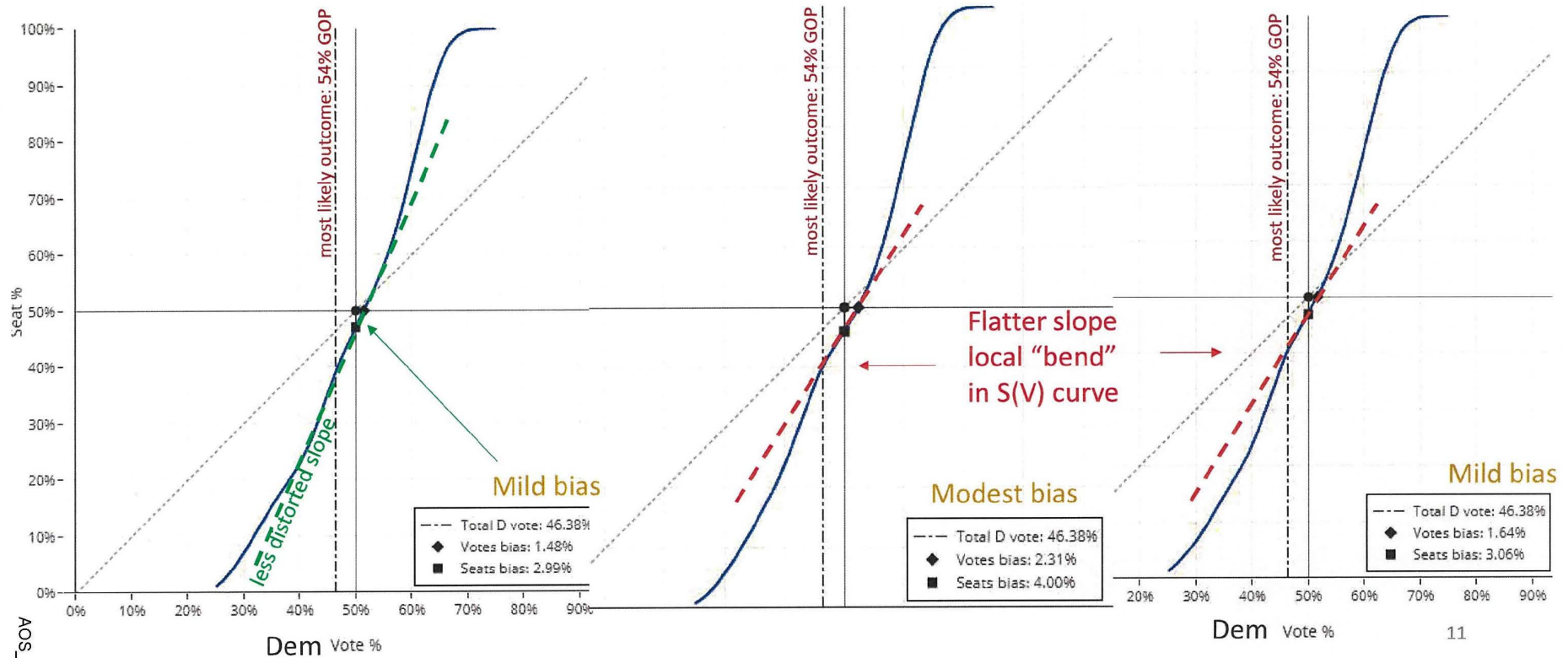
AOS_000319

Analysis: Partisan bias via seats(votes) curves

Seats-Votes Curve: Wise House

Seats-Votes Curve: OCRC's 9/1/21 House "unity" map

Seats-Votes Curve: Sykes_House31Aug21





AOS_000321

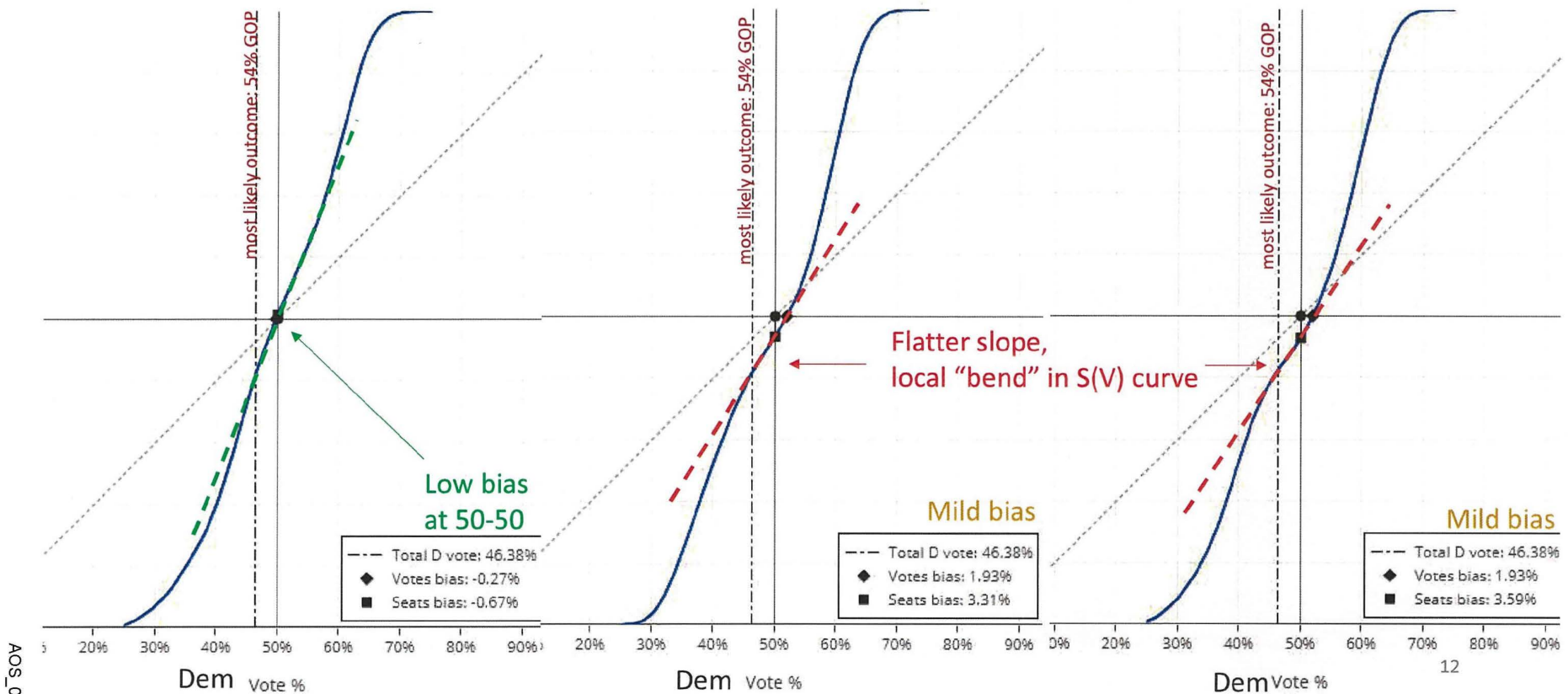
AOS_000321

Analysis: Partisan bias via seats(votes) curves

Seats-Votes Curve: Wise Senate

Seats-Votes Curve: Senate-OCRC

Seats-Votes Curve: Sykes Senate Update Sept 2



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AOS_000323

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Comments on design choices

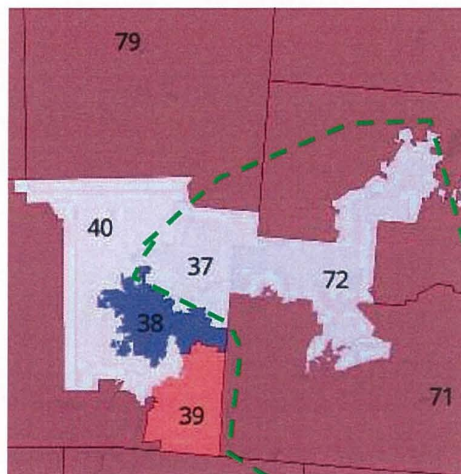
- District-drawing creates tradeoffs among representation, district shape, partisan bias and competitiveness
- Adhering to municipal non-splitting will drive down compactness and the flexibility to tradeoff other considerations
- Increasing the number of competitive seats naturally makes the seats more responsive to votes (greater than proportional)
- Given the “creative” shapes of 2011 districts and the above constraints, it is unrealistic to also solve perfectly for Senate incumbency



AOS_000325

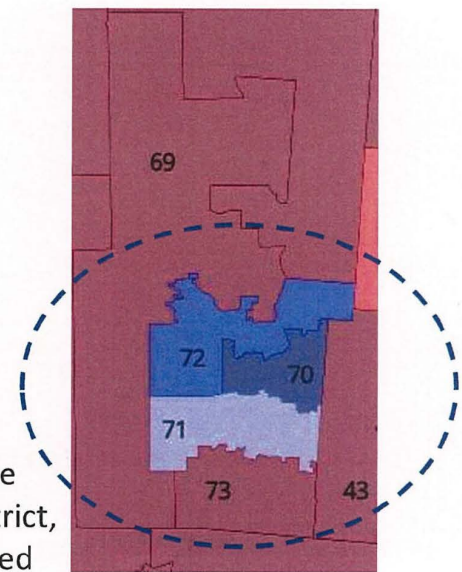
AOS_000325

Why OCRC scores better on Senate representation for nonwhites: Dayton option



Wise

My map pulls district 37 in with 71 & 72 to form a GOP-leaning competitive district. 38+39+40 form a competitive Dem-leaning district with a 32.4% Black population, which is strong but does not qualify as a minority district.



OCRC

OCRC's map combines 70, 71, 72 Dayton-area House districts into one 37.5% Black Dem-heavy Senate district, surrounded by an irregular, elongated GOP-dominated district (69 + 73 + 74)

I decided to split Dayton's 2 Statehouse districts into separate Senate districts to increase competition and compactness. The ORC is welcome to reverse the Senate assignments of 37 and 39 if keeping communities together is higher priority. OCRC's excessive partitioning of Cleveland and Akron may have also been done to boost minority vote power.



AOS_000327

AOS_000327

Assigning Senate “incumbency” (Article XI, Section 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.”

The extreme 2011 Senate district shapes create problems for assigning old districts to new ones.
For 11 districts in my plan, the mapping appears straightforward; see next page.
For most other districts, it is less clear-cut but there appears to be a lead choice.

The unavoidable problem is in Cuyahoga County. The 2011 map packed Dems (with addition of a western Lake County House district) into three deep blue Senate districts to create a snaky, near-tossup district 24, making it difficult to map onto compact shapes..

See next page for details and a possible solution.



AOS_000329

AOS_000329

Putting OH Senators in their places

Colored = Wise plan

Black district lines: 2011 map

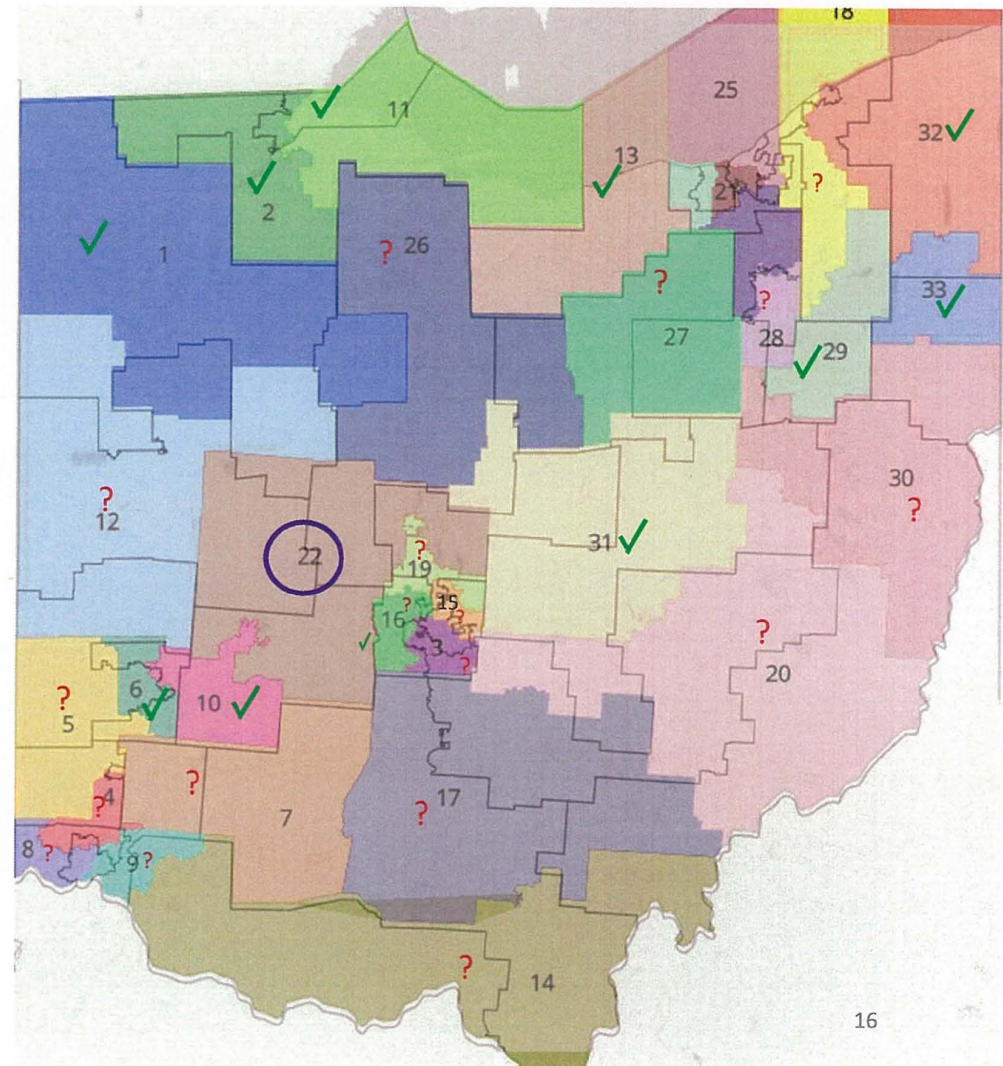
✓ = reasonable 1:1 match

? = imperfect. ? placed in area that seems best overlap

○ = "orphan" seat

Hamilton, Franklin, Lucas, and Montgomery counties can be mapped reasonably well.

See next page for addressing Cuyahoga County and the "orphan" seat.



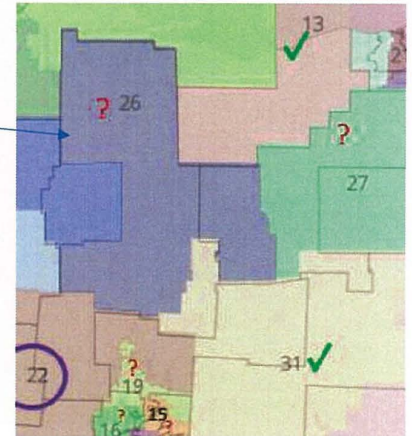


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Fixing incumbency problems from 2011 gerrymandering

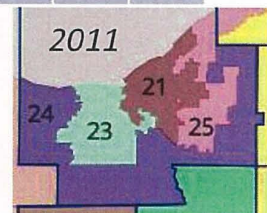
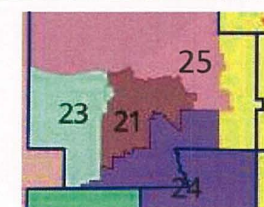
- Unfortunately, both Senate districts 22 and 26 are held by Senators whose terms continue into 2024, with hometowns in the new #26.
 - Reineke (22) in Tiffin
 - Romanchuk (26) in Ontario
- Ideally, one of these Senators (tentatively Reineke) could agree to represent new #22 through 2024.
- Additionally, Sen. Dolan (current snake#24) must find a new home among new #21,23,24,25. The remaining 3 new seats will then open for 2023.
- Current Senators for districts 4, 8, 12, 14, 18, 20, 22, 26, 28, 30 have imperfect but less problematic new assignments
 - see previous page



Wise	11	19	20	28	29	30	31
2011	26	22	27	23	21	25	24

Wise

Cuyahoga
detail





AOS_000333

AOS_000333

Assessing political viability

- Publicly available technology has advanced to the point that an obviously biased map will be detected and rejected.
- Voters will reward a transparent process that is faithful to Article XI. The reverse of this statement is also true.
- Therefore, it is in the ORC's best interest to follow both the spirit and letter of Article XI
 - GOP members of the ORC may believe they will be punished for adopting a plan proposed by Democrats or left-leaning think tanks
 - The best chance for a 10-year map (accepted by both parties) is a GOP-led proposal that is demonstrably fair



AOS_000335

AOS_000335

Files to accompany this submission

- .csv file of precincts → districts for both House and Senate
- Excel file with raw statistical data supporting this analysis

Links to Wise maps on Dave's Redistricting app:

Wise competitive House map:

<https://davesredistricting.org/maps#viewmap::f8133db6-fa78-4c13-8ac6-b49cf9f3ad0d>

Wise competitive Senate map:

<https://davesredistricting.org/maps#viewmap::ee043422-043d-43af-8058-4d64e87847da>

My imports of OCRC and Sykes maps into DRA can be found here:

OCRC House: <https://davesredistricting.org/maps#viewmap::0daeda07-8e6f-4293-ad84-88bd9a833c0f>

OCRC Senate: <https://davesredistricting.org/maps#viewmap::cc92ad13-c129-4c8d-b7c0-9ce46c5d5e6f>

*Sykes House: <https://davesredistricting.org/maps#viewmap::049a4505-0c99-4850-ac35-42f3cb01218b>

*Sykes Senate: <https://davesredistricting.org/maps#viewmap::4eed93ec-eb58-493b-8388-d78a8f625132>

*these are from Sykes version2, posted between 9/1 and 9/5/21, which appear similar to 8/31 version1



AOS_000337

AOS_000337

Approximate time spent on this effort: 68 hours

		Approximate Hours	
	Reading background material (Article XI, public literature on redistricting state-of-the-art)	6	Pre-Census prep work. 26.1 hours Started 8/13/21
	Contacting my House/Senate reps and ORC members to offer my technical assistance – no positive response received	4	
	Capturing my technical assistance as public input to submit to the ORC	8	
	Preparing to speak and attending the 8/24 UC hearing	8	
	Learning to use Dave's Redistricting	0.1	
Started 8/29	Creating House map version 1	10	Census data required: Started 8/25/21 41.5 hours
	Converting House v1 to Senate v1	1	
	Optimizing House for competitiveness, minority splits, etc	14	
	Converting House v2 to Senate v2	0.5	
	Addressing the "Senate incumbency" problem	3	Completed 9/6/21
	Preparing this summary	13	

Respectfully submitted September 7, 2021.

I did not coordinate with any groups or persons in creating these maps or analyses. Any errors are my sole responsibility.

Geoff Wise



AOS_000339

AOS_000339

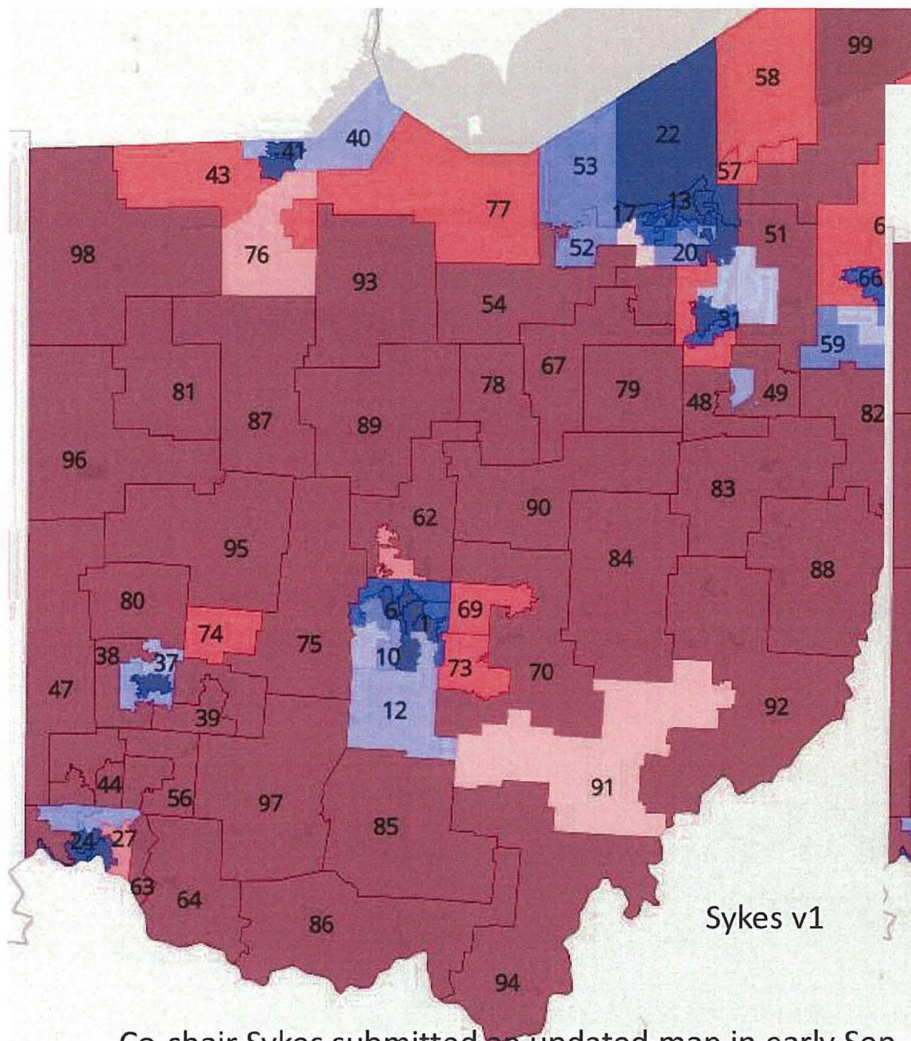
Appendix

- Sykes v1 vs. Sykes v2
- Zoom-ins on urban areas
 - (See earlier for Dayton and Cleveland)

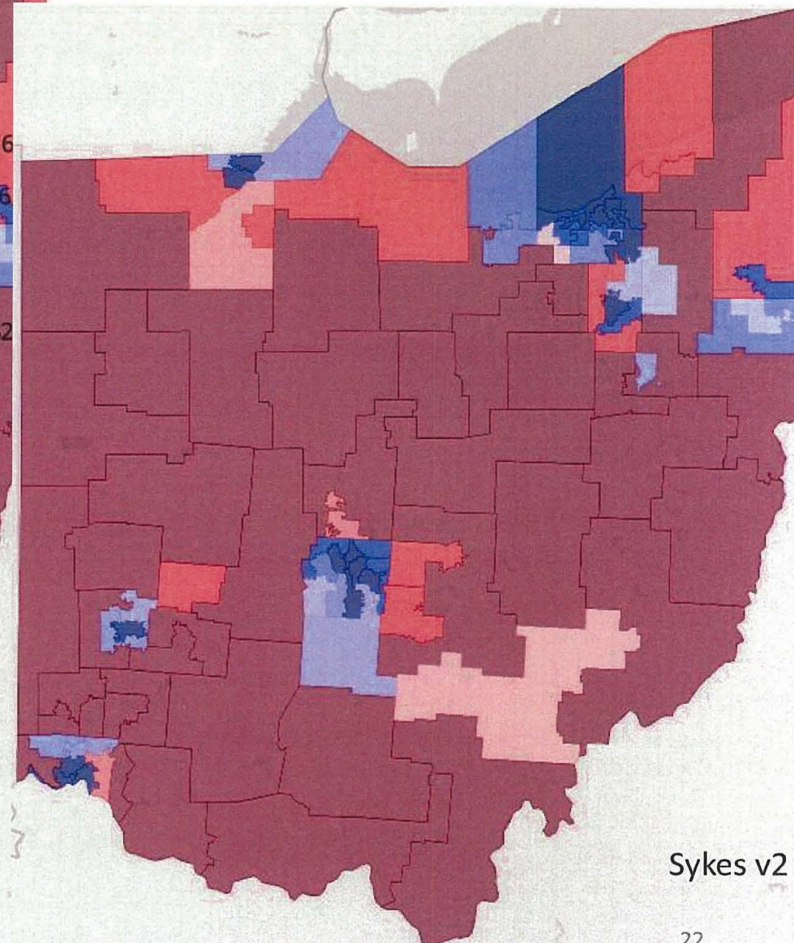


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Sykes v1



Sykes v2

Co-chair Sykes submitted an updated map in early Sep. It appears similar to the 8/31/21 version.

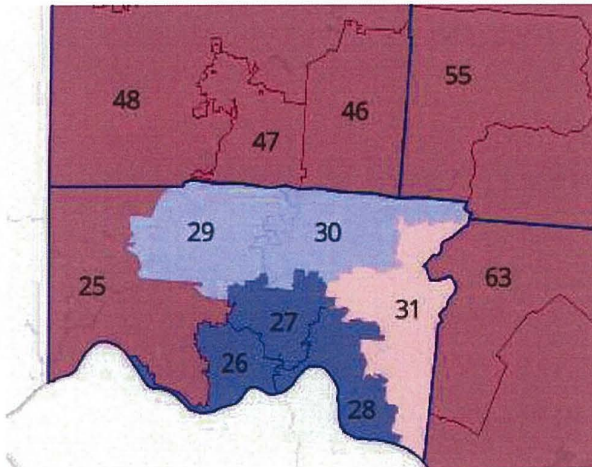


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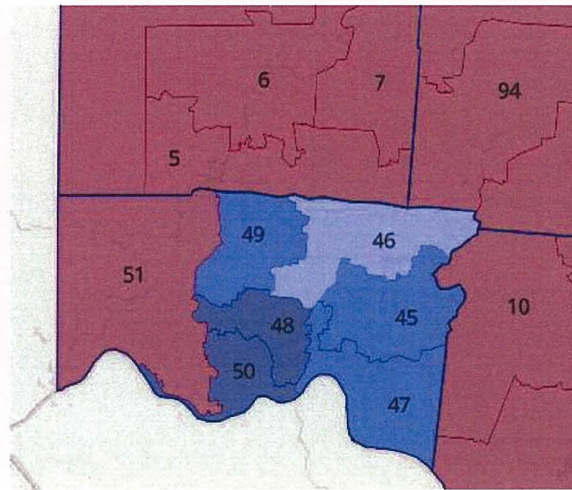
AOS_000343

Urban detail: Hamilton county

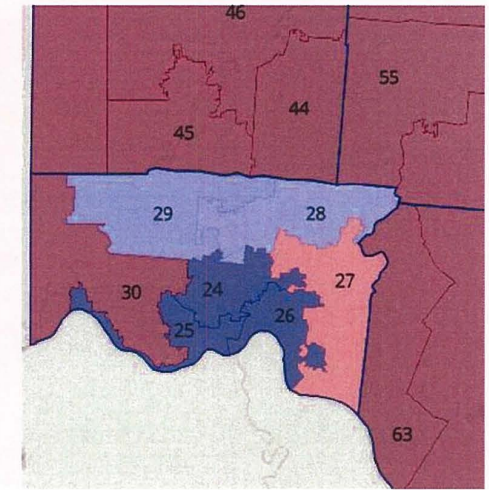
Wise



OCRC



Sykes



Cuyahoga and Montgomery counties are compared on pp. 14 & 17 ²³

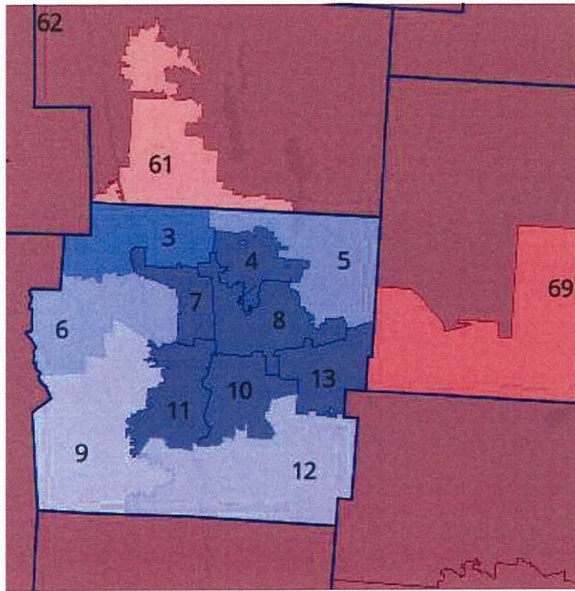


AOS_000345

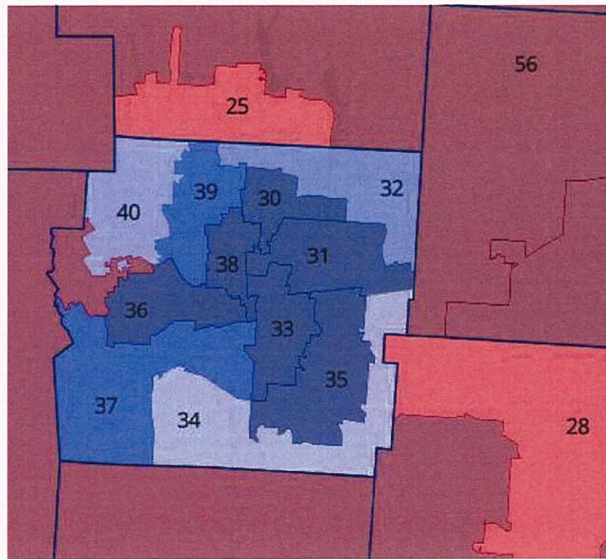
AOS_000345

Urban detail: Franklin county

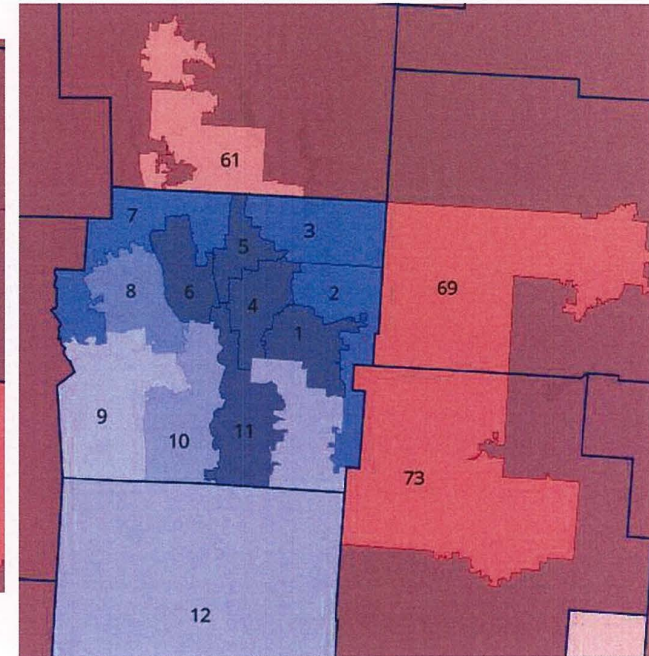
Wise



OCRC



Sykes

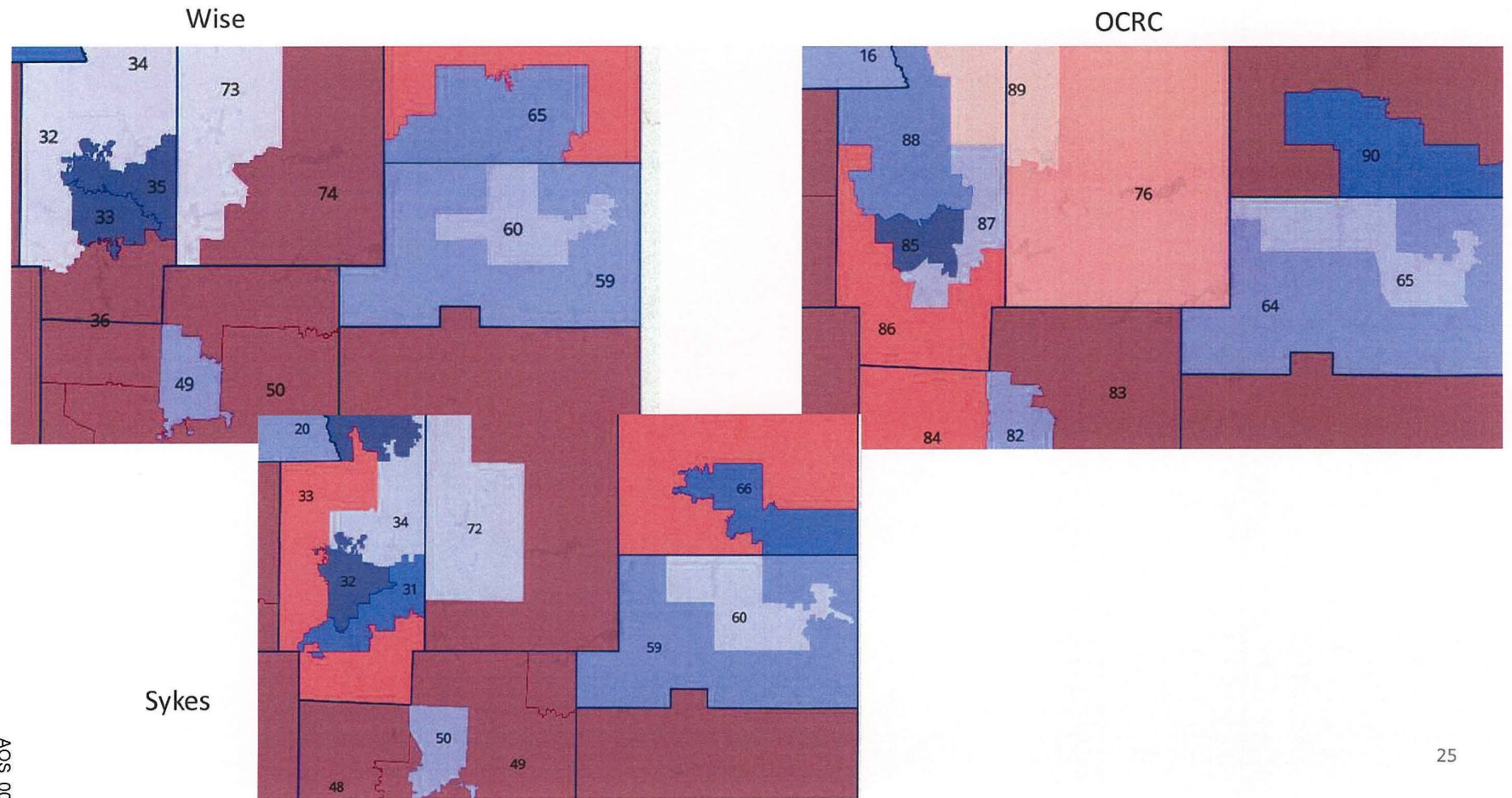




AOS_000347

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Urban detail: Akron-Youngstown



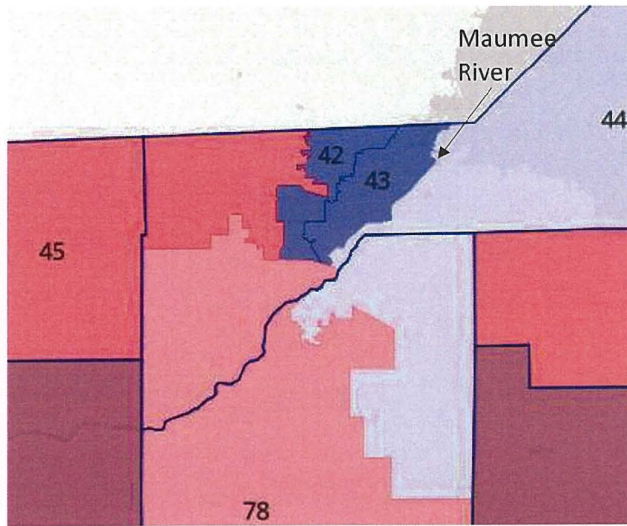


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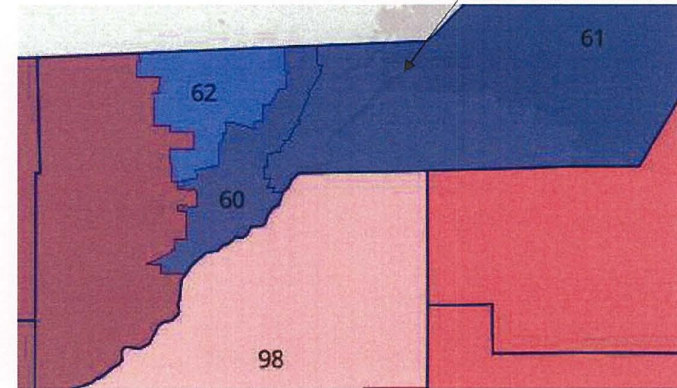
AOS_000349

Urban detail: Toledo area

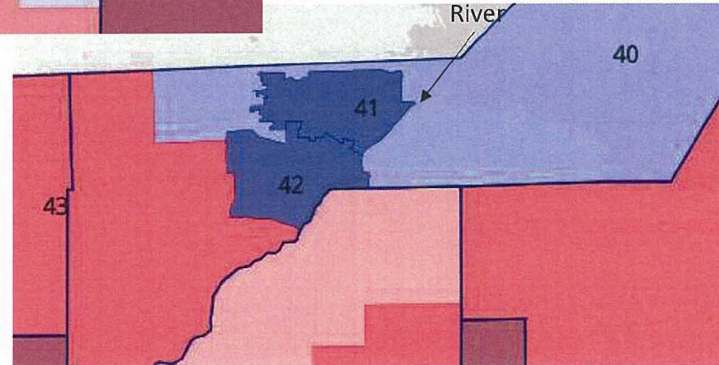
Wise



OCRC
Maumee River



Maumee River



Sykes

AOS_000350

AOS_000350



AOS_000351

AOS_000351

Kuhns

AOS_000352

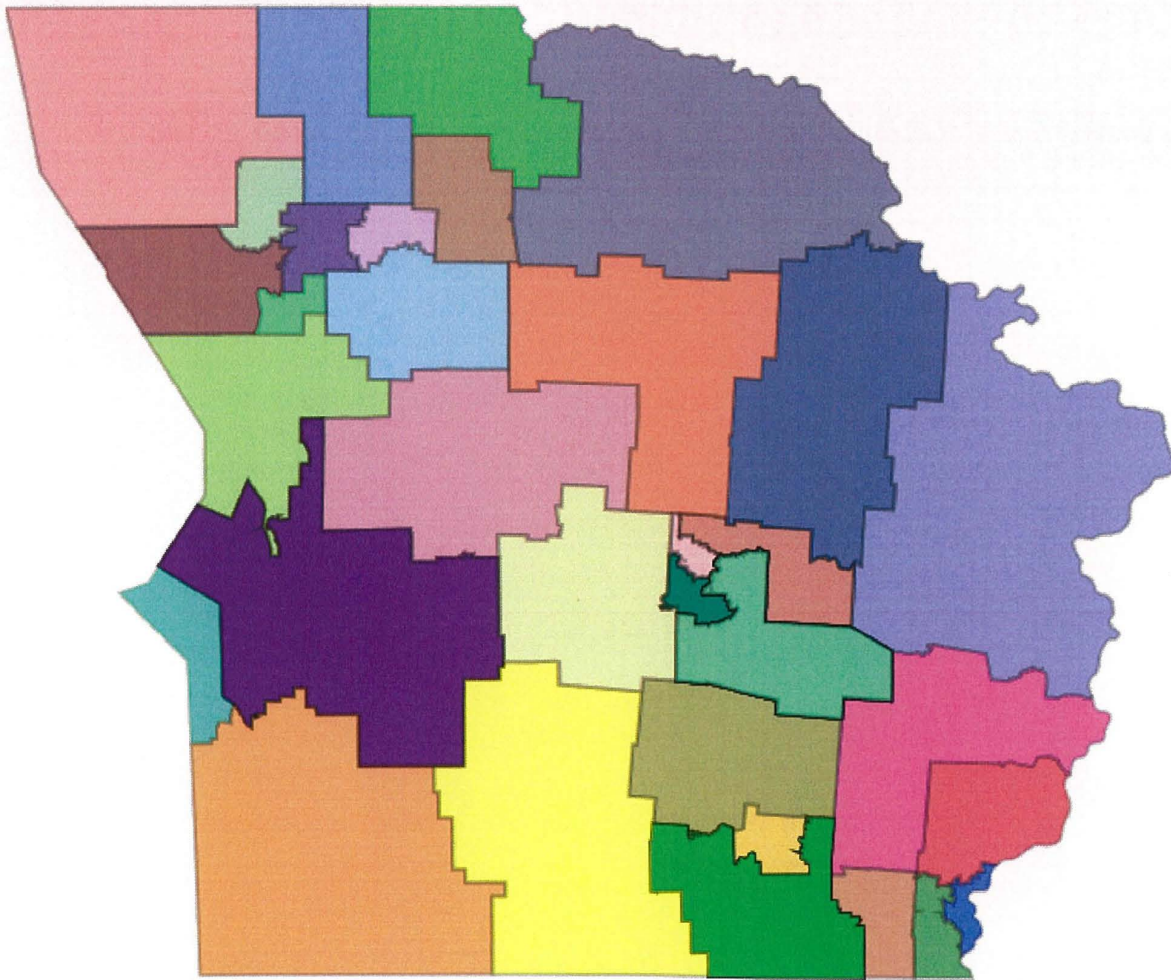
AOS_000352

Matthew Kuhns - Senate map only ; no numbers or lines or data

House: 119,186 Senate: 357,559	Meets Criteria	Does Not Meet Criteria	Notes
99 House Districts	?		PNG unable to open
33 Senate Districts	X		
House Districts Population: no less than 95% nor more than 105% of 119,186		X	
Senate Districts composed of 3 contiguous House Districts	?		House map unable to open
Each boundary is single nonintersecting continuous line (districts are contiguous territories)	X		
Counties with populations greater than a House district allowed will be part of only one adjoining House district		X	*if population is greater than 2 House districts then can be 3 House districts, and so on
Any county that meets House population must be one whole district		X	
Where feasible, no county shall be split more than once		X	
Split the smallest possible number of municipal corporations and townships whose contiguous portions contain a population of more than 50% but less than 100% of one ratio of representation		X	*keeping "communities" as whole as possible
District boundaries shall use the boundaries of counties, municipalities, and townships as they exist at the time of the Census		X	
Where it is not feasible to keep political subdivisions whole in a district, not more than one municipal corporation or township may be split per district		X	
If a county has one House district, then it must be in one Senate district as well		X	
For senators that have 2 years remaining when maps will be finalized, their district shall keep the same number and contain the largest portion of the population of their current district		X	*see list
No plan shall be drawn to primarily favor or disfavor a political party		X	
Statewide proportion of districts shall favor political parties closely to the statewide preferences of the voters of Ohio based on the state and federal partisan general election results during the last 10 years		X	
Districts shall be compact	X		

AOS_000353

AOS_000353



AOS_000354

AOS_000354

Miller

AOS_000355

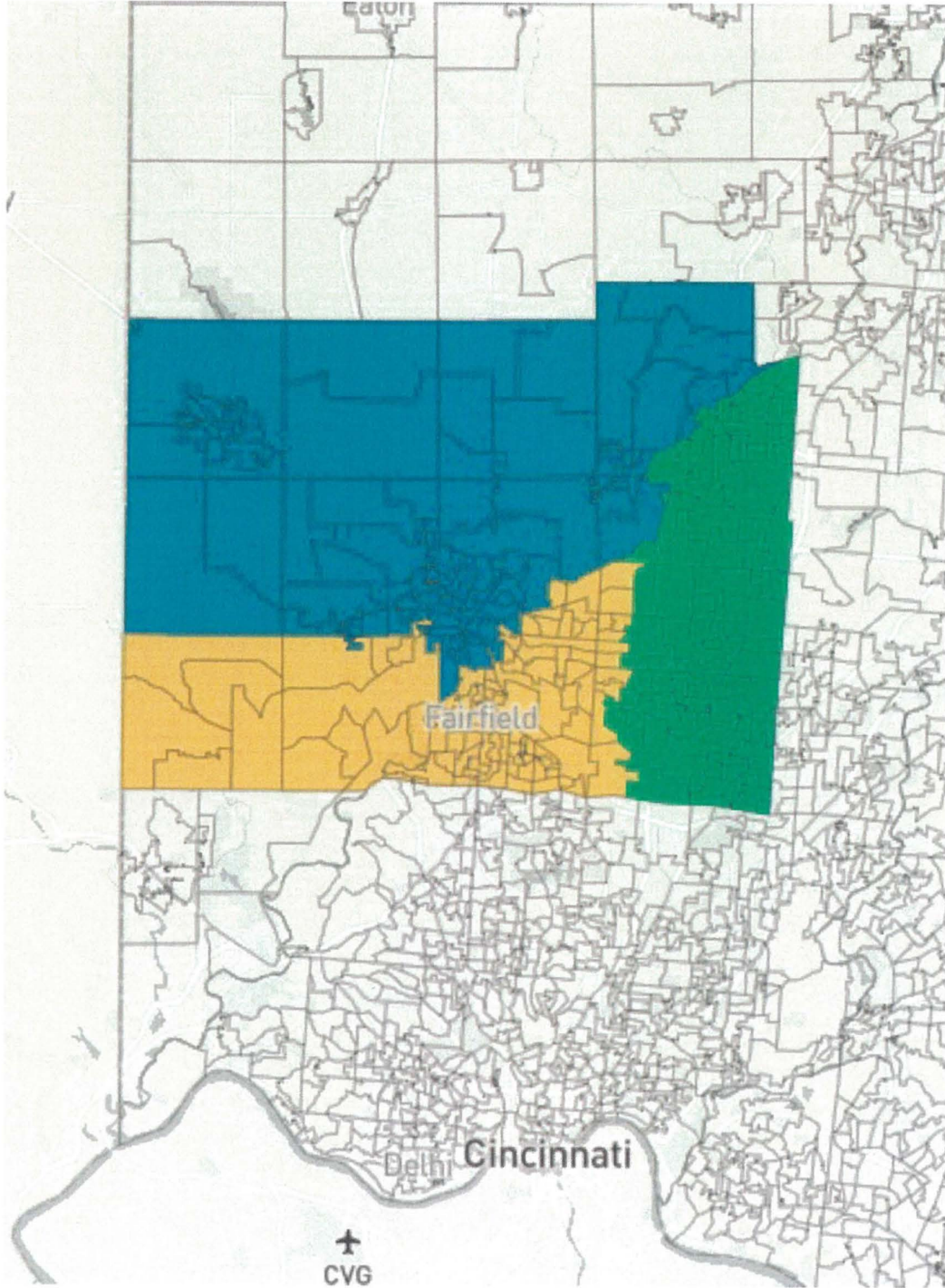
AOS_000355

Dana Miller - Butler county only

House: 119,186 Senate: 357,559	Meets Criteria	Does Not Meet Criteria	Notes
99 House Districts		X	only submitted map for
33 Senate Districts		X	3 H + 1 S district in
House Districts Population: no less than 95% nor more than 105% of 119,186		X	Butler county, but Census
Senate Districts composed of 3 contiguous House Districts		X	population for Butler is 390,357 which
Each boundary is single nonintersecting continuous line (districts are contiguous territories)		X	requires more than one Senate district
Counties with populations greater than a House district allowed will be part of only one adjoining House district		X	*if population is greater than 2 House districts then can be 3 House districts, and so on
Any county that meets House population must be one whole district		X	
Where feasible, no county shall be split more than once		X	
Split the smallest possible number of municipal corporations and townships whose contiguous portions contain a population of more than 50% but less than 100% of one ratio of representation		X	*keeping "communities" as whole as possible
District boundaries shall use the boundaries of counties, municipalities, and townships as they exist at the time of the Census		X	
Where it is not feasible to keep political subdivisions whole in a district, not more than one municipal corporation or township may be split per district		X	
If a county has one House district, then it must be in one Senate district as well		X	
For senators that have 2 years remaining when maps will be finalized, their district shall keep the same number and contain the largest portion of the population of their current district		X	*see list
No plan shall be drawn to primarily favor or disfavor a political party		X	
Statewide proportion of districts shall favor political parties closely to the statewide preferences of the voters of Ohio based on the state and federal partisan general election results during the last 10 years		X	
Districts shall be compact		X	

AOS_000356

AOS_000356



AOS_000357

AOS_000357

Krugler

AOS_000358

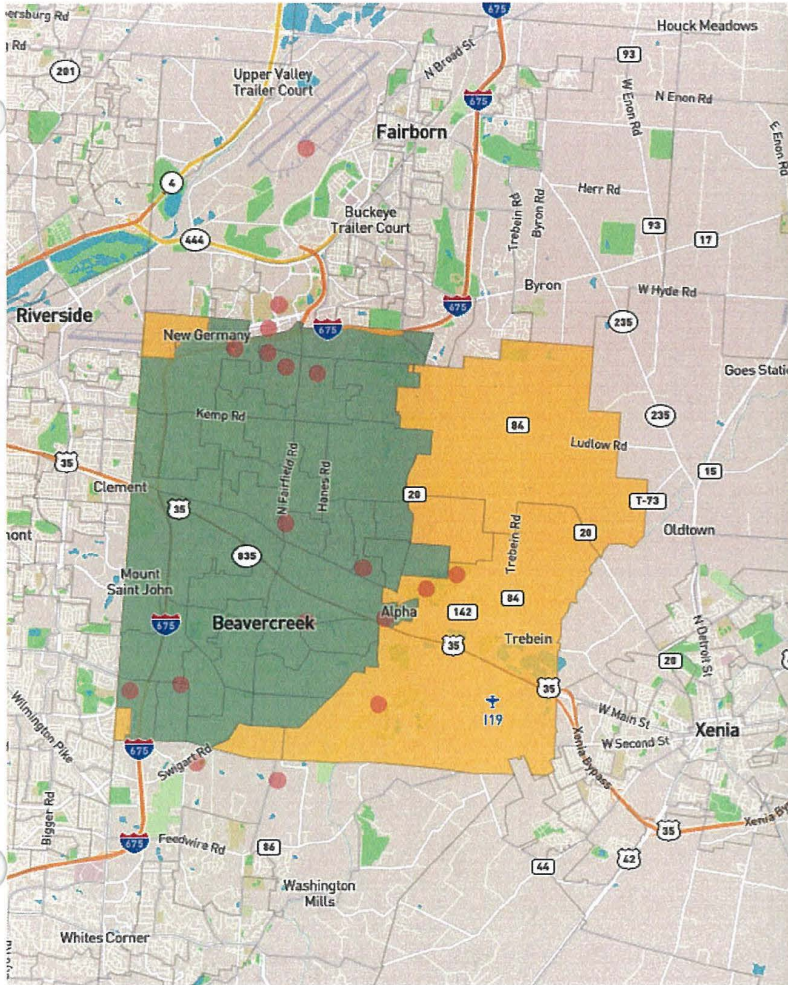
AOS_000358

Matthew Krug - League of Women Voters

House: 119,186 Senate: 357,559	Meets Criteria	Does Not Meet Criteria	Notes
99 House Districts		X	submitted maps of
33 Senate Districts		X	various areas in Montgomery
House Districts Population: no less than 95% nor more than 105% of 119,186		X	and Green counties that do not indicate
Senate Districts composed of 3 contiguous House Districts		X	proposed districts
Each boundary is single nonintersecting continuous line (districts are contiguous territories)		X	
Counties with populations greater than a House district allowed will be part of only one adjoining House district		X	*if population is greater than 2 House districts then can be 3 House districts, and so on
Any county that meets House population must be one whole district		X	
Where feasible, no county shall be split more than once		X	
Split the smallest possible number of municipal corporations and townships whose contiguous portions contain a population of more than 50% but less than 100% of one ratio of representation		X	*keeping "communities" as whole as possible
District boundaries shall use the boundaries of counties, municipalities, and townships as they exist at the time of the Census		X	
Where it is not feasible to keep political subdivisions whole in a district, not more than one municipal corporation or township may be split per district		X	
If a county has one House district, then it must be in one Senate district as well		X	
For senators that have 2 years remaining when maps will be finalized, their district shall keep the same number and contain the largest portion of the population of their current district		X	*see list
No plan shall be drawn to primarily favor or disfavor a political party		X	
Statewide proportion of districts shall favor political parties closely to the statewide preferences of the voters of Ohio based on the state and federal partisan general election results during the last 10 years		X	
Districts shall be compact		X	

AOS_000359

AOS_000359



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Export COI plan as GeoJSON

Export assignment as CSV (these units)

About import/export options

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▼ Important Places



SELECT

Soin Medical Center

PLACE NAME

Soin Medical Center



Large hospital; Part of Kettering Health Network

Communities of Interest

● City of Beavercreek

Beavercreek is the largest city in Greene County, with a population of approximately 47,000. It has grown rapidly in the past 40 years. The economy is dominated by Wright-Patterson Air Force Base and associated defense contractors, resulting in a population that is more affluent and better educated than surrounding areas. The population can be describes as primarily white, with good jobs and conservative views buoyed by strong affiliations with church and/or military communities.

● Beavercreek Township

Beavercreek Township is a mix of rural, suburban, and commercial areas. The bulk of the population and most of the commercial development lie within the bounds of the City of Beavercreek. The eastern third of the township is primarily farmland, interspersed with small residential subdivisions.

Important Places

○ Soin Medical Center

Large hospital; Part of Kettering Health Network

Wright State University

A state university with an enrollment of about 12,000 students. It offers a full range of undergraduate and graduate degree programs, including a medical school.

Wright-Patterson Air Force Base

A large military facility and the region's largest employer. It is a center for research and contracting for the Air Force.

Fairfield Commons

Large shopping mall

○ Clark State Community College

Community college satellite campus

"Beltway Bandits"

Offices of multiple defense contractors

The Greene Town Center

upscale shopping center

Beavercreek High School

Central high school serving the entire township

Rotary Park

72-acre, community park featuring a playground & treehouse structures, sports fields & green space.

Beavercreek Wetlands

A 76-acre natural wetland area with walking trails

The Narrows Nature Reserve

A natural area with hiking trails and a canoe launch along the Little Miami River

Creekside Bike Trail

Paved bike trail along beaver Creek - connects to Little Miami Scenic Trail in Xenia and Mad River trail in Dayton

St. Luke Catholic Church

Large Catholic parish with parochial school

Hindu Temple of Dayton

Hindu temple located in Beavercreek, Ohio. It serves the Hindu community of the Greater Dayton Area.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter - Day Saints - Beavercreek Ward

Mormon congregation

First Baptist Church of Kettering

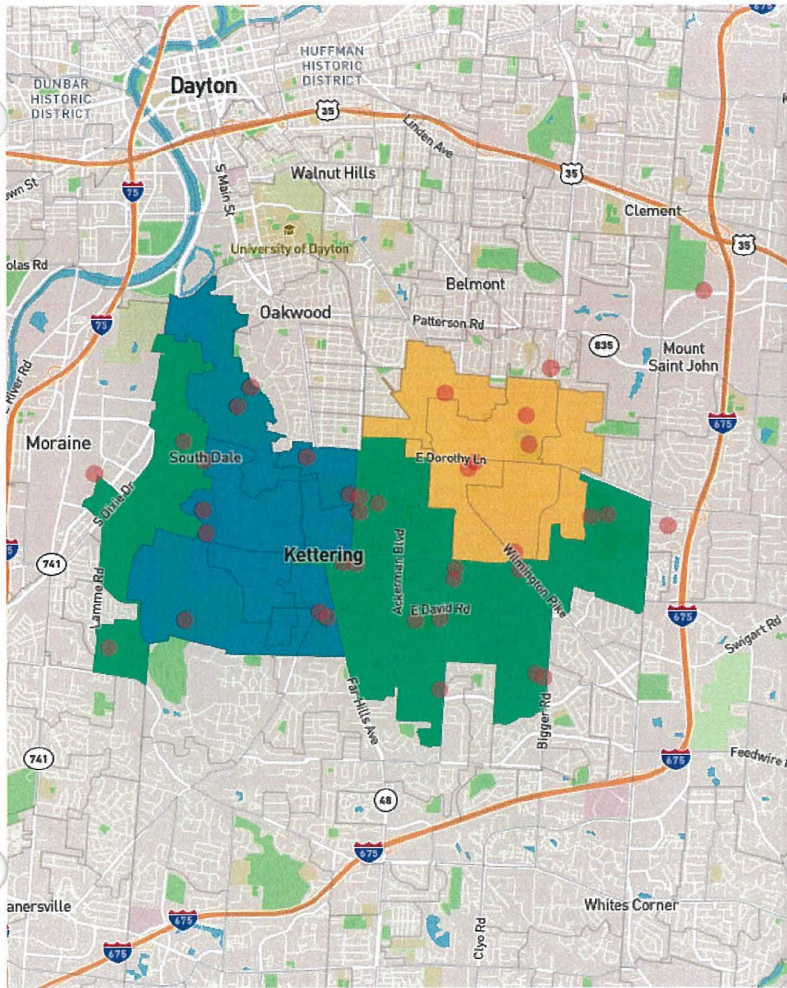
Large Baptist church attended by many Beavercreek residents

Masjid Al Huda - Islamic Society of Greater Dayton

Sunni mosque

The Vineyard Church

Large evangelical church


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[Export COI plan as SHP](#)
[Export COI plan as GeoJSON](#)
[Export assignment as CSV \(these units\)](#)
[About import/export options](#)

These details are updated automatically

▼ Important Places



SELECT

Fraze Pavilion

PLACE NAME

Fraze Pavilion



Popular open-air concert venue with weekly widely-attended concerts. Attached to Lincoln Park (formally Civic Commons), a long, grassy expanse with trails and trees. Part of the 'civic heart' of Kettering, along with the government buildings nearby.

Communities of Interest

● West Kettering

An upper middle income community of higher education residents. Housing is predominantly single-family homes with few multi-unit buildings. The neighborhood is stable in the sense that many residents are long-term, and resident change-over happens in waves. Many families reside here due to the proximity to Dayton, and the high quality of schools and affordable housing.

● North-east Kettering

A lower-income community with fewer single-family units and many rentals and apartment buildings, leading to higher resident turn-over. Residents are historically Appalachian in origin. Many families reside here due to the proximity to Dayton, and the high quality of schools and affordable housing.

● South-east (and West) Kettering

In terms of income and housing stock, SE Kettering is intermediate, between the other two adjacent neighborhoods. Many families reside here due to the proximity to Dayton, and the high quality of schools and affordable housing.

Important Places

Fraze Pavilion

Popular open-air concert venue with weekly widely-attended concerts. Attached to Lincoln Park (formally Civic Commons), a long, grassy expanse with trails and trees. Part of the 'civic heart' of Kettering, along with the government buildings nearby.

Kettering rec center

The citizens' recreational center, offers swimming, ice skating, water park, an athletic gym. Co-located with a senior center. Many classes are offered for a wide variety of ages and interests (travel, cooking, yoga, safety training and certifications, etc.).

Rosewood Art Center

Kettering Children's Choir is located here. Art classes offered for local residents.

Delco park

The largest and most popular park in Kettering. Home to the 4th of July celebration, athletic fields, picnic shelters, playgrounds, etc.

Dayton community golf course

Owned by Dayton, but located in Kettering, popular site for golfing and winter sledding.

Hills and Dales

A MetroPark that wraps around the community golf course. Wooded trails, picnic shelters, and a small pond are popular attractions for families.

South Dale School

!!!Rosalie: please add a description!!!

Kettering medical center

Largest employer in the city, and head-quarters of the Kettering Health Network. Kettering college is attached to the medical center (nursing degrees, physicians assistants, radiology, etc.)

The Greene shopping center

Large open-air shopping mall with many shops, cinema, and restaurants. Also houses several apartment complexes.

Miami valley research park

High technology research and manufacturing center spanning Montgomery and Greene counties. Site contains major employers including Kodak Digital printing, Reynolds and Reynolds, Community Blood and Tissue Center, and several defense contractors associated with Wright Patterson AFB.

NCR country club

Fuyao Glass America

Automotive glass manufacturing center on the site of the old GM plant. Featured in "American Factory," a documentary film by Higher Ground. Major site of local employment.

Habitat environmental center

Their mission is to provide comprehensive environmental education, build leadership skills, and to foster stewardship, appreciation and a sense of responsibility for the natural world through ongoing programs, classes, camps, and speakers for the residents of Kettering.

Polen Farm

A beautiful and historic 19th century farmhouse and barn situated on 15 picturesque acres is a favorite with area residents for weddings, receptions, meetings, luncheons, small conferences, retreats, reunions and other social affairs.

Kennedy Park

Attached to Polen Farm, features tennis courts and other outdoor activities.

Kettering business park

The Kettering Business Park is home to nearly 2,500 employees. Companies like Synchrony Financial and Alternate Solutions Health Network, after investing tens of millions of dollars in their facilities, are thriving. Kettering Health Network opened their multi-million-dollar operations command center in January 2019. Amazon opened a major distribution center in the business park in 2019. Kettering Municipal courts serving the cities of Kettering, Moraine, Centerville and Washington Township.

David's cemetery

A large historic cemetery and local landmark.

Kettering Fairmont high school

Local public high school with a community fitness center attached.

Archbishop Alter High School

Private Catholic high school. Very important to the neighborhood, brings people in from the entire area.

Temple Beth Or

Important, large local synagogue and home of the Jewish Community Center. Hosts many programs and activities for the local community.

St Albert the Great

Large Catholic Parish with an associated elementary school.

Ascension Catholic Church and School

Large Catholic parish and anchor of the community, with an associated elementary school.

Christ United Methodist Church

!!! Anyone knowledgeable: please describe!!!

Methodist church

David's United Church of Christ

Known as a very welcoming and inclusive congregation, the church is associated to David's cemetery.

Tenneco

Automotive parts manufacturing facility and major employer (over 800) of good paying manufacturing jobs.

Kettering Gov't Center

Location of many government agencies and services (many of which are shared with neighboring Oakwood).

South YMCA Kettering

A community recreation and activity center, attached to many athletic fields.

Meijer and assoc. shops

Large shopping center including groceries, many other shops and nearby amenities, including the Post Office.

Dayton metro library Wilmington-Stroop Branch

Important local library and community center.

Eudora micro-brewery

Large brewery-restaurant - emblematic of a growing craft brewery trend. Large-format eating and drinking area.

Kettering First Church of God

!!!Anyone knowledgeable: Help!!!

Harrigan's Tavern

Local bar popular with the Boomer set.

Marshall Rd Church of God

!!!Anyone knowledgeable: Help!!!

Kettering Seventh-day Adventist

Tied closely to the Kettering Medical Center. The Church makes its space available to the community for a wide range of uses.

Kroger Grocery

Wright-Patterson AF Base

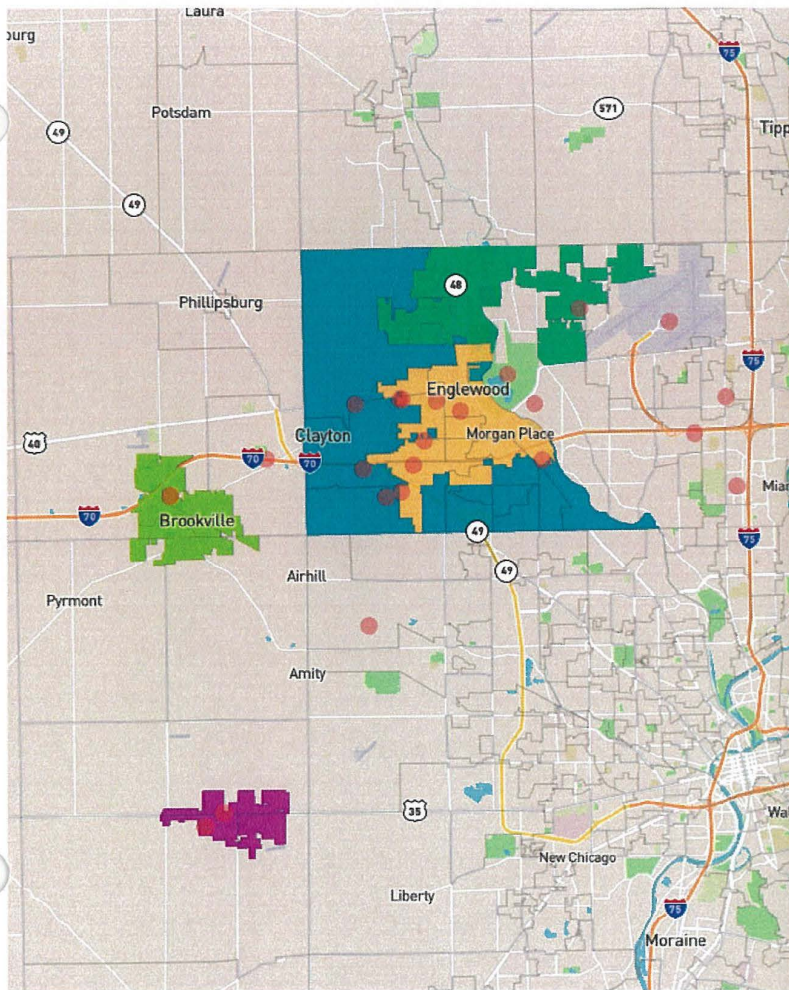
Extremely important regional employer and significant driver of the local economy. It is the largest single-site employer in the state of Ohio. It is the Headquarters of the Air Force Materiel Command, and major tenant organizations including AF Life Cycle Management Center, AF Research Laboratories, National Air and Space Intelligence Center, Air Force Institute of Technology, School of Aerospace Medicine. Directly employs over 22,000 highly educated and well paid civilian and military personnel. Indirectly supports many additional thousand contractor personnel in the surrounding region. It is also the site of the National Museum of the US Air Force, the oldest and largest military aviation museum in the world that attracts over 1 million visitors to the region annually and is a major driver of the local tourism industry.

Kettering Behavioral Medicine Center

Center for addressing mental and behavioral health issues, and part of the Kettering Health Network.

Town and Country shopping center

A shopping center at the main intersection in Kettering (Stroop and Far Hills). The commercial heart of Kettering, this complex houses restaurants and shops.

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▼ Important Places



SELECT

Northmont Library

PLACE NAME

Northmont Library



Describe this point

Communities of Interest

● Clayton

Clayton has beautiful, rural properties, great schools, stores and restaurants nearby and easy access to the highway, the airport, and commercial centers. The community is family-centered with many opportunities for kids activities - sports, scouts, recreation centers and libraries.

● Englewood

A diverse rural and suburban community that supports local schools, Metroparks, and libraries.

● Union

● Brookville

A homogeneous middle-class community. Residents value good schools and the feel of a small town with proximity to the amenities of a larger community.

● New Lebanon

Important Places

Northmont Library

Northmont Middle - High School

Golden Gate Park

Brookville park with organized sports activities, picnic areas, a community theater, Castle Playground

Centennial Park

Englewood park with picnic area, Playground, Baseball / Softball fields, Tennis Courts, Bike and hiking Trails, splash pad, fishing

Kleptz YMCA

Gym, fitness center, and swimming pool, located one mile east of Northmont High School, offers group exercise classes, personal training, swimming lessons, childcare and other fitness and community building programs.

New Lebanon Library

Don Rusk Park

I-70

Main highway, used for commuting, accessing shopping , etc.

WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB

NOT IN COMMUNITY, BUT MAJOR EMPLOYER

Miami Valley Hospital North

Major medical facility serving the entire area

I-70

Major highway – connects residents to jobs, shopping, etc.

Airport Industrial Park

Industrial complex with several large distribution facilities; major employer

Dayton International Airport

Regional commercial airport with passenger and freight flights; major employer

Sinclair Community College Englewood center

Community College satellite campus

St Paul Catholic Church

Catholic parish serving community

Salem Church of God

Large evangelical church and elementary school

York Commons (Miller Lane)

Major restaurant center, frequent destination for community residents

Englewood Metropark

Large county park with 1,900 acres of lakes, woods, wetlands and meadows along the Stillwater River. Offers picnic and camping areas, hiking trails, bridle trails, boat access, fishing

Aullwood Audubon Center

Environmental education and sustainable agriculture center, operated by the National Audubon Society

Miami Valley Career Technology Center

Regional vocational education center offers career technical programs for high school juniors and seniors and Adult Education programs.

Caterpillar

Heavy Machinery assembly and distribution center

Hematite

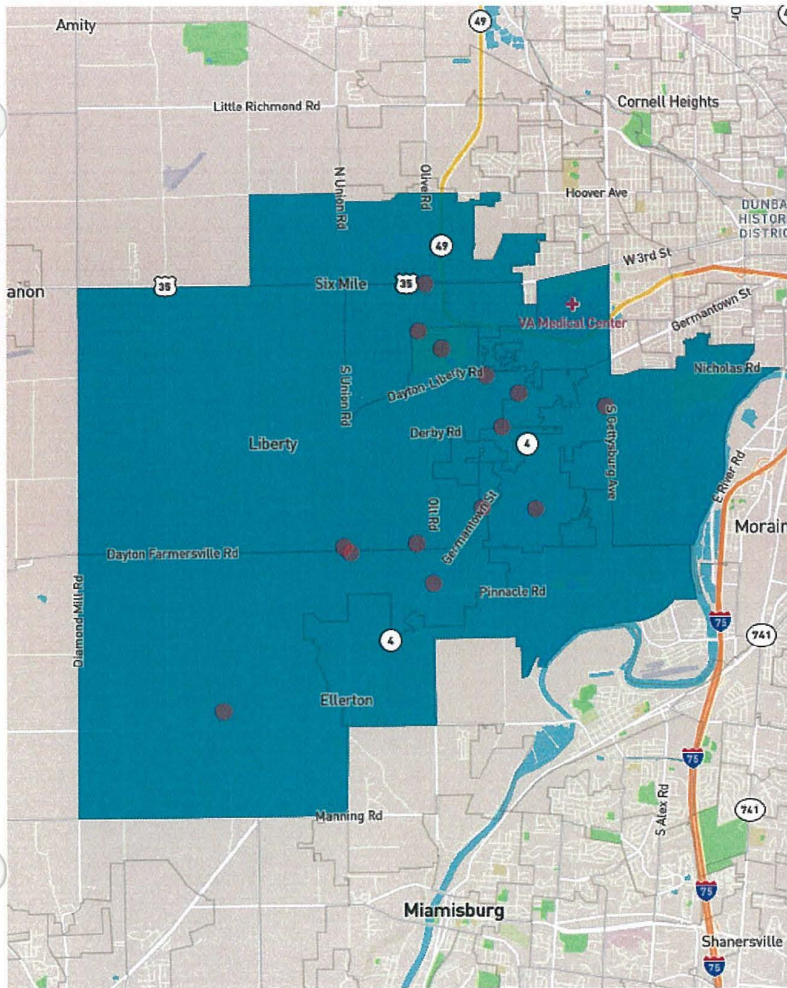
Light Manufacturing facility

Christian Life Center

Large evangelical church

Youth Sports Associations

Important community organizations involving many participants at various locations, including Union Community Park, Englewood Soccer Complex, Randolph Stadium



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▼ Important Places



SELECT

Jefferson Twp Admin. b...

PLACE NAME

Jefferson Twp Admin. building



Location of this mapping session
Township trustees meetings are held
here.

Communities of Interest

Jefferson Twp

Jefferson Township (JT) is a community of about 6710 residents, of which 55% are African American and 38% are Caucasian. The median age is 44, and the median household income is \$47,292.

Community members described JT as a diverse area full of neighborly, friendly, and supportive people. Many residents have lived in JT for the long-term and share a strong loyalty to the community. Residents appreciated the quiet, peace, serenity, and beauty of the surroundings. JT does face a number of significant issues, however, including a general deterioration of the community, unresponsive government, dog nuisances, unkempt properties (often of first-time home-owners who do not have the experience to properly care for a home), a large number of rental properties with non-local owners, potholes that go unrepaired for long periods of time, an increase in traffic volume, abandoned automobiles, feral animals, unfavorable parking regulations, and poor zoning enforcement. Residents also lamented the lack of local police, resulting in poor enforcement of violations that they may not allow in their own neighborhood.

The community has a need for additional resources, including childcare support, infrastructure (roads) improvements, recreational opportunities for children (closed parks, basketball courts with rims removed, and no swimming pools in the entire west side area), improved internet infrastructure, and a community meeting room. Participants believe that funds are available, but that there is a need for motivated organized citizens to advocate for public resources.

Important Places

Jefferson Twp Admin. building

Location of this mapping session
Township trustees meetings are held here.

Arthur Fischer Park

Significant location due to the location of the Montgomery County Fair, but no revenue is gained and no jobs are created for Jefferson Twp residents. Administration of the fairgrounds is unfriendly to the local residents.

Learning Tree Farm

Educational farm for children

Jefferson Twp highschool

Blairwood Elementary School

Mount Carmel Missionary Baptist Church

Lower Miami Church of the Bretheren

Opossum Creek Reserve

Recreation location with fishing and disc golf

Food town grocery store

Tom's Maze

☐ Corn maze and pumpkin patch.

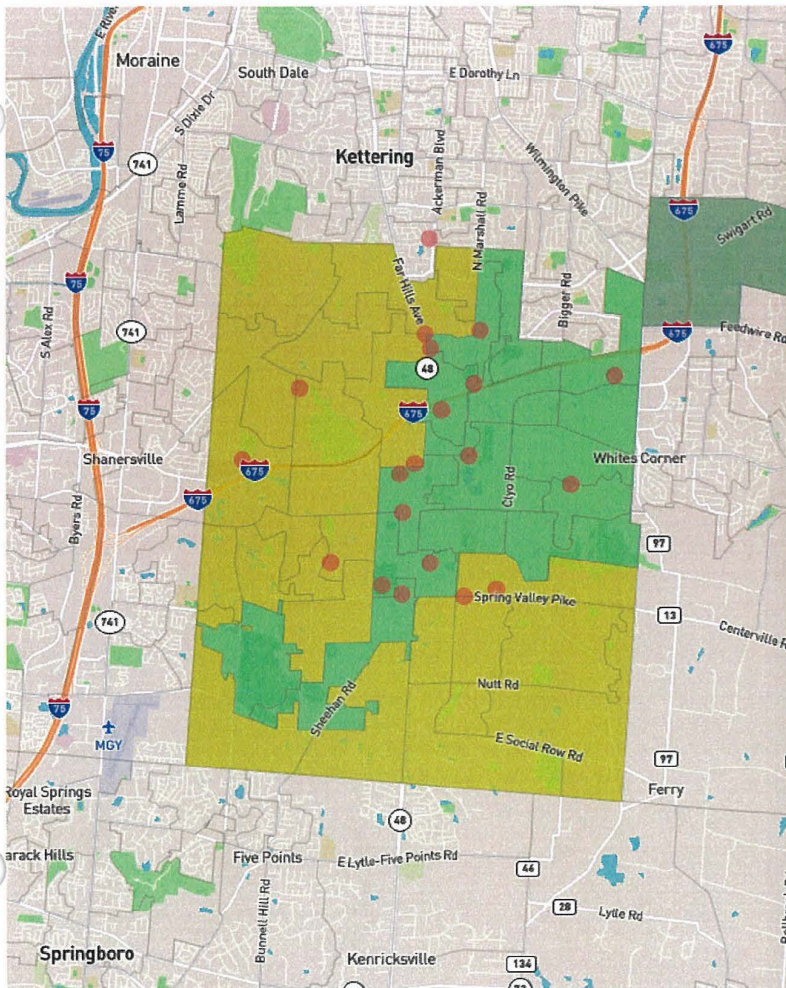
Napoleon night club

St. Peter's house of restoration

Pauls's lawn care

Monday Correctional Institute

Local prison, employs a significant number of Jefferson Township residents.



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▼ Important Places



SELECT

Centerville historical Mus...

PLACE NAME

Centerville historical Museum



The Centerville Historical Society was founded in 1966. The Society later changed its name to the Centerville Washington Township Historical Society to include the unincorporated area to tell the complete story of our

Communities of Interest

● Cornerstone

Cornerstone comprises the small part of Centerville that lies within Greene County. Because it is in a different county, it will likely be considered a separate entity for redistricting purposes. Currently, the area is entirely commercial, but multifamily housing is under development.

● Centerville AND Washington Twp

Centerville and Washington Twp. are interconnected communities occupying the southeast part of Montgomery County. They share a common school system, park district, and library system, which are highly valued by the residents. Centerville is incorporated as a city, with its own government and taxing authority, police force, public works department, and planning and zoning functions. Washington Twp. provides these services for the residents of the unincorporated parts of the township through a separate governing body and taxing authority. In addition, the township provides fire protection and EMS for both Centerville and the unincorporated areas, as well as maintaining recreation facilities and programs and a senior center that serve all residents of the township.

The two communities share very similar demographics. They are upper middle-class suburban communities, primarily residential with some commercial development, professional offices, and a small amount of light industry. Diversity is limited, but there is an engaged Asian community. There are numerous senior living facilities, and a relatively large population of senior citizens.

● Centerville proper

Centerville and Washington Twp. are interconnected communities occupying the southeast part of Montgomery County. They share a common school system, park district, and library system, which are highly valued by the residents. Centerville is incorporated as a city, with its own government and taxing authority, police force, public works department, and planning and zoning functions.

● Washington Township

Centerville and Washington Twp. are interconnected communities occupying the southeast part of Montgomery County. They share a common school system, park district, and library system, which are highly valued by the residents. Washington Twp. provides these services for the residents of the unincorporated parts of the township through a separate governing body and taxing authority. In addition, the township provides fire protection and EMS for both Centerville and the unincorporated areas, as well as maintaining recreation facilities and programs and a senior center that serve all residents of the township.

Important Places

Centerville historical Museum

The Centerville Historical Society was founded in 1966. The Society later changed its name to the Centerville Washington Township Historical Society to include the unincorporated area to tell the complete story of our community and fulfill the mission of the organization. In 2016 the Society changed its name to Centerville-Washington History. Centerville-Washington History maintains and operates three different museums and a Research Center in the Centerville community. Their offices are located at 89 West Franklin Street in Centerville.

Centerville High School

3. Centerville High School is a comprehensive public high school serving about 2,700 students in grades 9-12 who reside in Centerville-Washington Township. CHS offers a rigorous curriculum with the purpose of preparing students for college and careers, as well as co-curricular programs. With combined efforts of home and community, the mission of the high school is to graduate responsible and motivated citizens prepared for post-high school education and careers.

Grant Nature Park

Stubbs Park

6. Leonard E. Stubbs Memorial Park and the Centerville Community Amphitheater is located west of State Route 48 along the north side of W. Spring Valley Rd. next to the Centerville Police Building. Stubbs Park provides numerous amenities to the public including state-of-the-art playground equipment, walking trails, a disc golf course and an inline skating rink.

St Rt 48 and Whipp Rd

7. The intersection of State Route 48 and Whipp Road hosts a variety of businesses and amenities: the Washington Square Shopping Center at 6177 Far Hills Avenue which includes Dorothy Lane Market and Up and Running specialty store and others; CVS Drugstore and various gasoline stations.

Primary Village South

Centerville City School District primary school serving the southern part of the district. Enrollment of approximately 700 students includes preschool, kindergarten and first grade.

Chevy Chase

Chevy Chase Park is a family low income housing apartment complex subsidized by the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development. It includes 232 two and three bedroom units with rent subsidies available for qualifying families.

Miami Valley Hospital South

Miami Valley Hospital South is a satellite campus of Miami Valley Hospital, operated by Premier Health, It offers emergency care, a wide range of outpatient services, and limited inpatient care.

Church of the Incarnation School

Church of Incarnation and School: The Roman Catholic parish serving Centerville and Washington Township. The parish school serves over 800 students from preschool through 8th grade.

Fairhaven Church

A large church located in northern Centerville, with other campuses in Beavercreek, Clayton, and Springboro. It is affiliated with the Christian & Missionary Alliance (C&MA) denomination.

Pleasant Hill Swim Club – Centerville

Neighborhood non profit, membership owned Swim and Tennis Clubs throughout Centerville/Washington Township serve as social, community, and recreational centers for friends and families of all ages. Swim Clubs predominantly draw their membership from surrounding neighborhoods.

Black Oak Swim Club – Centerville

Neighborhood non profit, membership owned Swim and Tennis Clubs throughout Centerville/Washington Township serve as social, community, and recreational centers for friends and families of all ages. Swim Clubs predominantly draw their membership from surrounding neighborhoods.

Dunsinane – Centerville

Neighborhood non profit, membership owned Swim and Tennis Clubs throughout Centerville/Washington Township serve as social, community, and recreational centers for friends and families of all ages. Swim Clubs predominantly draw their membership from surrounding neighborhoods.

Dunsinane draws its membership from both Centerville and Washington Township neighborhoods.

Club Marinole -Kettering

Neighborhood non profit, membership owned Swim and Tennis Clubs throughout Centerville/Washington Township serve as social, community, and recreational centers for friends and families of all ages. Swim Clubs predominantly draw their membership from surrounding neighborhoods.

Although in south Kettering, Marinole draws a significant portion of its membership from northeast Centerville neighborhoods including Red Coach.

Woodhaven Swim and Tennis Club -Centerville

Neighborhood non profit, membership owned Swim and Tennis Clubs throughout Centerville/Washington Township serve as social, community, and recreational centers for friends and families of all ages. Swim Clubs predominantly draw their membership from surrounding neighborhoods.

Woodhaven draws its main membership from both Centerville and Washington Township.

Primary Village North

Centerville City School District primary school serving the northern part of the district. Enrollment of approximately 600 students includes preschool, kindergarten and first grade.

Cross Pointe Shopping Center

Cross Pointe Shopping Center is an open-air shopping area with 38 stores

Centerville Library

Washington-Centerville Public Library is a school district library serving the citizens of Centerville and Washington Township. It is located eight miles southeast of Dayton. The system has two facilities; this is one.

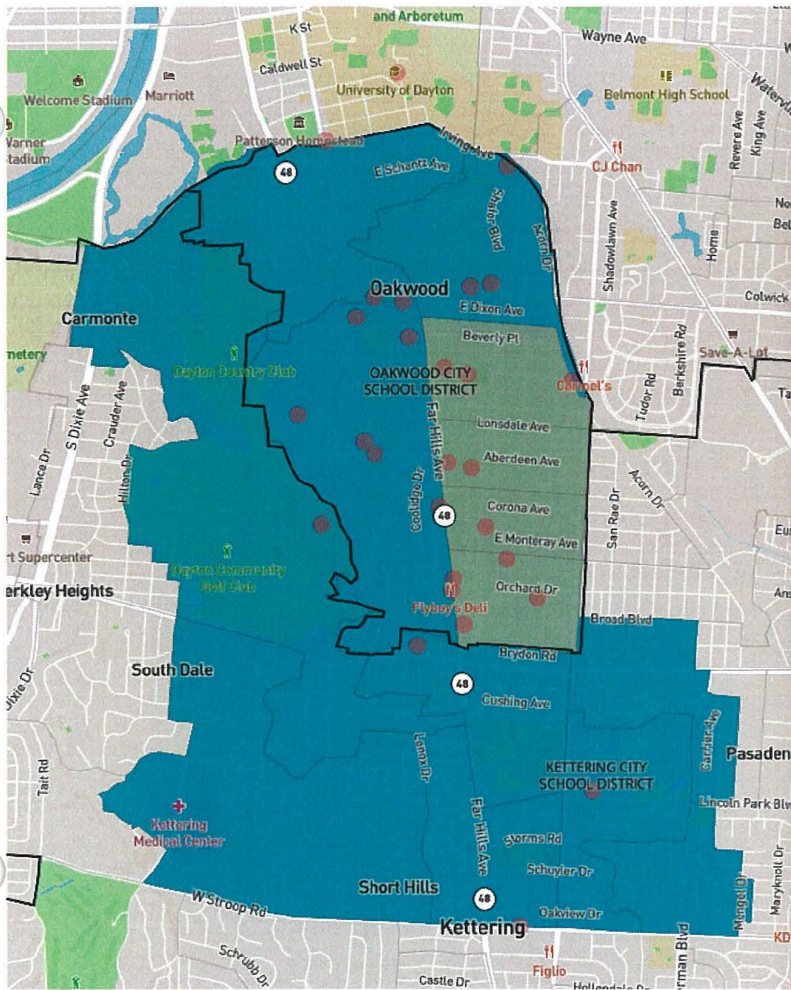
Woodbourne Library

Washington-Centerville Public Library is a school district library serving the citizens of Centerville and Washington Township. It is located eight miles southeast of Dayton. The system has two facilities; this is one.

Centerville Washington Park District

5. Centerville-Washington Park District was founded in 1959. The park district operates eight community parks, nine nature parks and 34 neighborhood parks encompassing 1,030 acres in Centerville and Washington

Township. Each of the 51 parks has varying amenities including a spray ground, a dog park, a skatepark and an archery range; top-notch sports fields; hiking trails and nature preserves; and more, all within the boundaries of one suburban Ohio community of 56,000 people.

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Communities of Interest

● Oakwood and surrounding region

Oakwood is a community of (to generalize) largely white, prosperous, and highly-educated residents*. Compared to its neighboring communities Oakwood skews toward young families, with school-age children outnumbering retirees 2-to-1. Oakwood has a mix of well-cared-for and unique WWII-vintage homes and ample tree coverage. The relatively high density, rectilinear street layout, sidewalks, and a dedicated commercial district (anchored by a grocery store) results in a high degree of walkability and bikeability. Some of the neighboring regions to the south and west of Oakwood-proper share a similar 'feel,' and there is frequent mutual cross-community use of parks and recreation resources, as well as some public services.

Oakwood residents place a very high value on quality education, and the school district has an excellent reputation. The schools are supported by very high property taxes, and in general the city government operates on a high-tax / high-service model. Three major positive features of Oakwood are the school district, walkability, and safety. The Oakwood register is the local weekly newspaper which enjoys high readership.

Oakwood residents identified a number of challenges in the community. Over the last several decades the demographics of the city have been trending away from its roots as a dominant White Christian community, and recent events have highlighted racial bias in police enforcement and scrutiny of citizens. This has activated both a negative opinion of Oakwood in parts of the surrounding communities, as well as a growing awareness of and concern about social disparities among the residents, many of whom are seeking changes in some of the traditional characteristics of the city. High taxes, high home values, few multi-family units, and resistance to new housing developments shut out lower-income families, and limit the socioeconomic and racial diversity of the city. Finally, despite being an inner-ring suburb and having many residents that commute to several common locations (U Dayton, WPAFB), Oakwood's public transit is relatively sparse and infrequent.

● South East Oakwood


The south-east section of Oakwood is somewhat distinct from the surrounding parts of the city, in that the houses tend to be more modest with smaller lots and all blocks are composed of straight streets with sidewalks and , resulting in greater walkability. This is also the approximate boundary between the two elementary schools' territories, which was named as a defining feature of social life in Oakwood, especially for young families. Otherwise, the description provided for the broader Oakwood community also applies here.

Important Places

Wright Memorial Public Library

A beautiful Tudor building with stained glass windows, and original wood work, the building is a registered historic landmark. Serves the community with traditional and digital library and information services.

Oakwood High School

 The city's only high school, serving approximately 650 students. Consistently ranked among the best high schools in the state of Ohio.


Shoppes of Oakwood

This business corridor serves as the city's downtown, with multiple clothing shops, toy stores, florists, cafes, restaurants, and other service businesses. One of Oakwood's two bus lines runs along route 48 directly through this area.

Dorothy Lane Market

The only grocery store in Oakwood proper, DLM sells staple grocery necessities, prepared foods, and higher-end food products. DLM is an important amenity in Oakwood, and contributes to the walkability of the community.

Orchardly Park

 Popular park for child and adult use, with a playground, spray park, basketball and tennis courts, a giant sand box, and grassy areas. Families from throughout Oakwood as well as many families from the surrounding community make ample use of this park.


Smith Garden

Fully enclosed formal flower garden; occupies less than one acre that was donated to the city. The garden is a popular spot for photography, weddings, and general passing of time.

Oakwood Community Center

The OCC hosts many community events and classes of all kinds, has community meeting rooms, hosts blood drives, CPR training, and so on. The OCC is attached to the city's public swimming pool.

University of Dayton

 The UD is an important place of employment for staff and faculty, and of enrollment for students, many of whom in both groups live in Oakwood.

Pine Club

A formal steak house that many locals associate with Oakwood, even if it is not in the city proper. It is a popular restaurant with a good reputation.

Graeters Ice Cream

Local branch of the Cincinnati-based chain, and very popular spot for a treat throughout the year.

Chabad Center of Greater Dayton

Local site for disseminating traditional Judaism by the Chabad movement; attracts a stringently-observant Jewish community.

Shafor Park

A whole-block suburban park with open grassy areas, a playground, basketball court, and more. Multiple whole-community gatherings are held here throughout the year, such as "that day in May", the ice cream social, etc.

Houk Stream

A small wood with hiking trails and a stream running through; connects to an area adjacent to Hills and Dales in Kettering.

Elizabeth Gardens

Small wooded park with a trail, incorporated in between the back yards of the surrounding large private properties.

Kettering connector bike path

A recreational trail that connects Kettering, Oakwood, and UD to points north including UD, downtown Dayton, WPAFB, and many other destinations throughout the state.

Oakwood dog park

Highly-used, contributes to the dog-friendliness of the community.

Oakwood Government center

The center of city government administrative offices and services.

Fraze Pavilion

Situated in Lincoln Park in neighboring Kettering, 'the Frazee' has a stage and terraced seating to host large outdoor live concerts throughout the good weather seasons.

Town and Country Shopping Center

One of several shopping centers in the general area. Many restaurants, grocery stores, business offices, and other amenities and services are found here. This is an important location to Oakwood community even if it is not in Oakwood.

Hills and Dales Metro Park

In neighboring Kettering, but adjoining Oakwood, Hills and Dales has 63 acres of urban woodlands with multiple hiking trails, sledding hills, a stream, a pond, pavilions, and other attractive features that are a year-round draw for Oakwood residents. The park is attached to the Dayton Community Golf Club.

Hummon Stadium

Site of the high school athletic fields, and open to the public when no games and practices are occurring.

St Paul's Episcopal Church**Oakwood United Methodist Church****Concordia Lutheran Church****Loy Park**

Small wooded park with a trail, incorporated in between the back yards of the surrounding large private properties.

Lange School

Actually in Kettering, the Lange School is Oakwood's only kindergarten.

Smith Elementary School

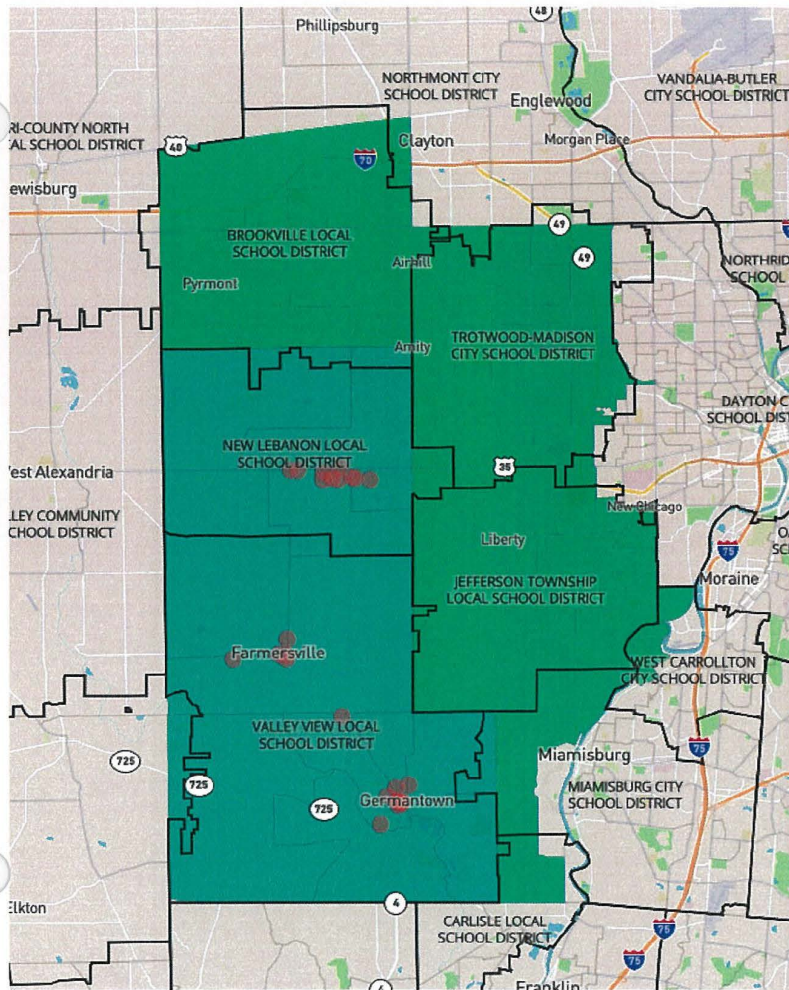
One of Oakwood's two elementary schools; part of the city's excellent public school district.

Harman Elementary School

One of Oakwood's two elementary schools; part of the city's excellent public school district.

Wright Patterson Air Force Base

The largest single-site of employment in the state of Ohio. Many Oakwood residents are employed here, or by a business or organization whose prosperity is closely tied to the activities at the base.



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mouse over marker for info; edit below

SELECT

Farmersville pool and co...

PLACE NAME

Farmersville pool and commun



Families use the recreation center for family and community events. The center has sports facilities as well, which are valued widely in the community.

Communities of Interest

● Valley View and New Lebanon Community

This community is bound together by a shared school system and related concerns. Participating residents *feel strongly* that this community needs common representation.

More granular municipality-level community descriptions are provided below:

CITIZEN INPUT FOR GERMANTOWN:

"[I love the] volunteer involvement of our citizens, groups, and organizations. From the Lions and Rotary Clubs to the churches, businesses and business owners, student groups at our schools, and individual citizens Germantown is always ready to help out and lend a helping hand at all times. [I also love] the community unity, camaraderie, and volunteerism within the City.

"Germantown has many places and items in our town that makes us a special place such as the annual Pretzel Festival, the Homer Kern lions, the historic Covered Bridge, and the history of Germantown being the hub of tobacco and whiskey trade in the 1800's."

Germantown issues and concerns include aging infrastructure (dating from 1920s) and historical structures, a need to allow for controlled new residential construction, a need for new commercial growth, and a need for a occupant to make productive use of the primary and intermediate school buildings soon to be vacated since those Valley View schools are moving out of the city.

"Our local concerns in Germantown currently are road repairs, which are badly needed, and school funding. Everyone has been taxed to death because the state keeps cutting the monies to locals and so the locals have to keep asking for monies from their citizens.

"Valley View is starting to build a whole new school complex. It took many years to get the levy passed. The state is giving them 60% but we still are short budget wise. The newest school is the high school which opened in 1968. The community has been torn apart because of this levy. "

CITIZEN INPUT FOR NEW LEBANON:

One thing I love about our community is the good schools and good grocery store. People caring to know one another makes us a special place. Our main issues/concerns are in having the resources to maintain and improve our parks, roads a schools since we don't have a large tax base. "Back in the day" a lot of folks here worked for GM, etc., but those jobs aren't around anymore. We had more farmers too.

"I see us a "bedroom community" of Dayton. I believe, and I could be dead wrong, that a large number of people in our community still travel to outlying area for employment. I know the school is a big employer too."

CITIZEN INPUT FOR FARMERSVILLE:

"Farmersville is a small rural town with wide open spaces and yet is close enough to more developed cities for residents to have access to the arts, concerts, fine dining, and other services not available in our town.

"I love the rural setting. I like the open spaces and

the small town – one main street with small businesses.

"It's a small town where many people have stayed long term. There are family owned farms, small shops and no big business. Farmersville is out in the country but close enough to Dayton and it's larger suburbs to enjoy the amenities that city life offers and still return home to the corn/soy bean fields and the horses, cows and quiet."

Issues and concerns: "Internet access in this area is spotty at best – slow speeds and regular drops in service. At this time there are only a couple of internet service providers if you live outside of town. Small tax base from business so Valley View school has an income tax."

● Bedroom Community West

This community* was defined to capture the broader region of people with jobs in or closer to Dayton, but who want the greater space and quieter surroundings of a suburban / rural setting. The region is broader than, but also includes, the Valley View & New Lebanon community, and the color shown there is the superposition of both colors.

*We do not mean to include portions of Miamisburg, Carlisle, or West Carrollton; however districtR lacks the resolution (whole voting precincts only) to exclude those areas. Similarly, we do not mean to exclude border-portions of Brookville, Trotwood, or Jefferson Twp school districts, but encountered the same limitation in map resolution there as well.

○ Important Places

Farmersville pool and community center

Families use the recreation center for family and community events. The center has sports facilities as well, which are valued widely in the community.

Dixie Elementary School

Dixie Middle School

Dixie High School

○ Valley View High School

The high school serves students from both Farmersville and Germantown. The site is also a shared community meeting place and resource.

Kercher community park / Weber park

This park features tennis courts, disc golf, baseball diamonds, and more. It is a well used, well maintained community park. A bike trail passes nearby to the park, and offers nice views of the Tobacco barn. Kayaking also occurs in the nearby creek, and is well used when the water level allows.

Barker field

This is the site for high school football, soccer, and junior high football games, track meets, and select soccer team competitions.

Veterans Memorial Park

This military memorial park has a train caboose, a depot, an old tall-house, and a basketball court. The local swimming pool is adjacent. It is also the site of the Pretzel Festival at the end of September, as well as other community events.

Police, EMS, and fire stations

City Town Hall

This was formerly called municipal building. It hosts the City Manager, and the taxes and utilities offices. City council meetings and community meetings are held here.

Dupps Manufacturing buildings

This manufacturing site produces rendering equipment which is sold for use in processing offal and animal byproducts.

Germantown public library

This is a Carnegie Library - it is in the district to serve the Valley View school district.

Germantown historical society

Currently the home of the historical society, the building was formerly a Carnegie Library. It stores historical documents and artifacts of Germantown.

Camp Miami

Former site of the 16-acre Miami Military Institute (MMI), a military college located in Germantown, Ohio, which operated between 1894 and 1933.

Don Rusk Park

Baseball, softball and disc golf are played in this general outdoor recreational area.

New Lebanon Library

The public library features a community room for meetings. It is well used by the local schools.

New Lebanon Village Office

Central municipal government building; also hosts the police department. Village council meetings are also held here, and the fire department is close by.

Mills Park

A well-used recreation area popular with area students, the park also has tennis courts, a community garden, and more.

First Baptist Church of New Lebanon

Locally known as "The Church," the large First Baptist church is very involved in the community. For example, it provides meals to teachers during professional development activities, and also provides programming for children regardless of church membership status.

Farmersville 1st Baptist Church

This church is very involved in the community, and conducts lots of outreach to local children, including providing food.

Farmersville United Methodist Church

Farmersville United Church of Christ

St Andrews Lutheran Church


Local churches, including St Andrews, often provide meals to students outside of school, and act as a general resource center for food, clothing, and other supplies.

New Lebanon Methodist Church

This church is known for a high degree of community outreach. It collects and donates clothing and food items, and operates a 'clothing closet.'

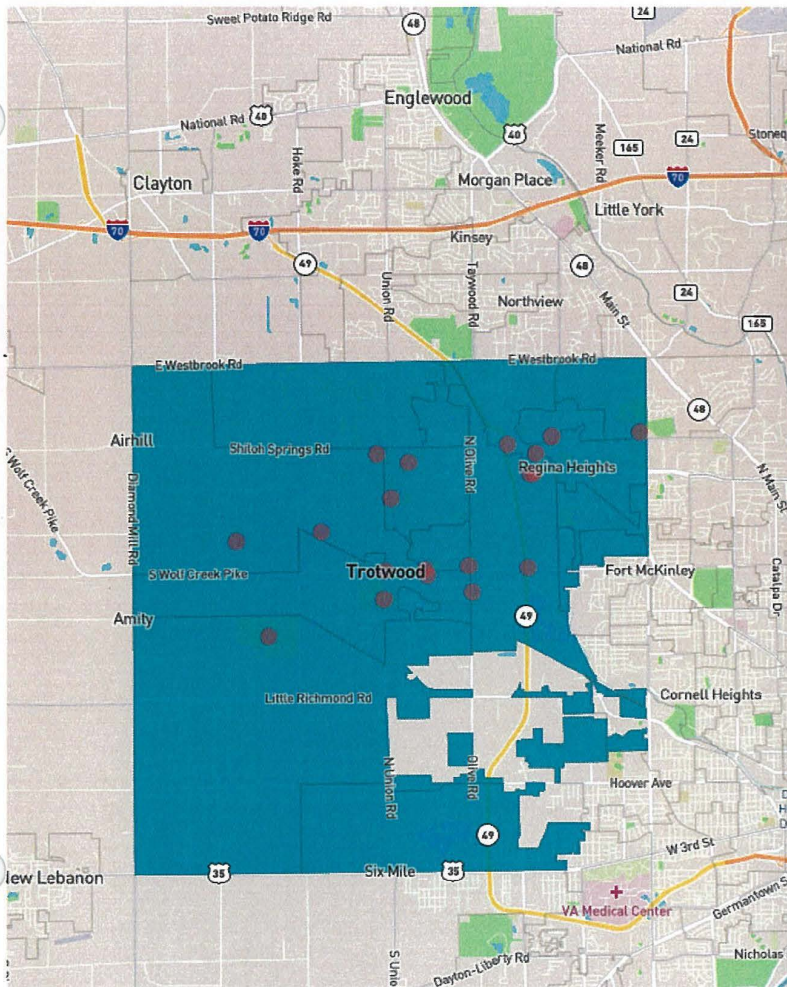
St Johns United Church of Christ (Germantown)

The church operates a food pantry, child care center and pre-school.



New Lebanon Church of Christ

Also serves as a polling place and hosts other community outreach events.



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SELECT

Sycamore State Park

PLACE NAME

Sycamore State Park



Large, beautiful, and underutilized park. Part of both Trotwood and Perry twp.

Communities of Interest

● Trotwood

Trotwood sees itself as a very friendly and close-knit community whose demographics are a of broad cross-section of the area as a whole: urban, suburban, and rural residents both African American and white. Residents described a well-kept and moderately dense community with a good relationship with law enforcement and a reasonably responsive local government.

Trotwood participants described several problematic issues that they would like their state and federal representation to address. Participants felt strongly that because they share a district with Preble county in their state Senate and House, their needs were neglected in favor of those of the rural majority in their district. They believe that if they were to be included with more urban or suburban areas, that would be a more natural fit and result in more effective representation. Other topics of concern were a need for commercial development of locally-owned businesses; the community needs a grocery store with fresh foods; that the school district's reputation did not adequately represent the true quality of the education provided which could dissuade new residents; voting accessibility; deteriorating roads; gun violence; areas of blight; inconsistent code enforcement; school funding disparities; lack of a community center; too-permissive laws regarding nuisances (e.g. fireworks); and infrastructure reliability (mainly water and electricity delivery).

Important Places

Sycamore State Park

Large, beautiful, and underutilized park. Part of both Trotwood and Perry twp.

Salem Ave Corridor

Epicenter of Trotwood. A central node for local traffic. Lacking in commercial development, with an important mall having closed recently.

Main Street of Downtown

Important business district, government center, city offices, library, etc.

Government center

Trotwood City Hall

Wolf Creek bike trail depot

The Wolf Creek trail connecting here runs from city of Dayton all the way to Verona.

Trotwood-Madison school complex

Combined location for Pre-K, 1st & 2nd grain, Jr high, Sr high.

Trotwood community and cultural arts center

Located here: City council meetings, the Central State Extension, and the agricultural program. The center is currently expanding in footprint and mission. The site also hosts a lake that is stocked for recreational fishing.

Industrial Park

Important source of employment, including Stratacache. The park is currently recruiting for other businesses to locate here. Government activity is ongoing to promote expansion.

Phillips Temple

Christian Methodist Episcopal church

Ethan's temple

Seventh-day adventist

St. Margaret's Church

Episcopal church

United Theological Seminary

An important United Methodist seminary

Flyght Academy sports complex

An all ages sports complex serving the community and beyond to include surrounding cities.

RTA hub

Hub for local public transit

Greyhound bus station

Hara Arena site

The site of the former Hara Arena.

Five Rivers Metro Park (Future site)

The site is being developed as a new wetlands, as an expansion of the metro parks system.

Trotwood YMCA branch

Iams Homestead

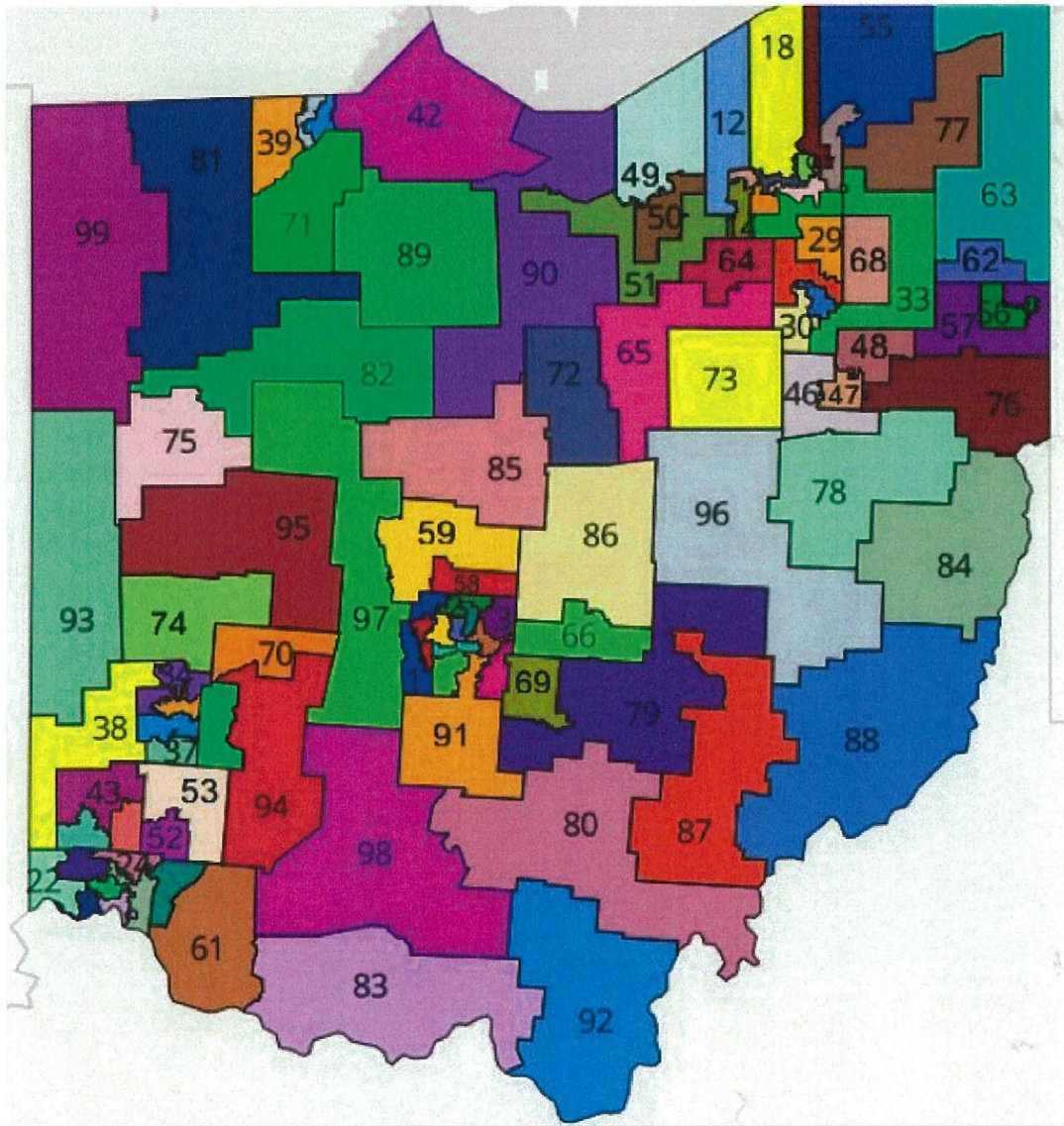
Location of the Trotwood historical society

Tim Clarke

House: 119,186 Senate: 357,559	Meets Criteria	Does Not Meet Criteria	Notes
99 House Districts	X		
33 Senate Districts	X		
House Districts Population: no less than 95% nor more than 105% of 119,186		?	no population data provided
Senate Districts composed of 3 contiguous House Districts	X		
Each boundary is single nonintersecting continuous line (districts are contiguous territories)	X		
Counties with populations greater than a House district allowed will be part of only one adjoining House district		?	*if population is greater than 2 House districts then can be 3 House districts, and so on
Any county that meets House population must be one whole district		X	no county lines
Where feasible, no county shall be split more than once		X	same as above
Split the smallest possible number of municipal corporations and townships whose contiguous portions contain a population of more than 50% but less than 100% of one ratio of representation		X	*keeping "communities" as whole as possible no municipal or township lines
District boundaries shall use the boundaries of counties, municipalities, and townships as they exist at the time of the Census		X	same as above
Where it is not feasible to keep political subdivisions whole in a district, not more than one municipal corporation or township may be split per district		X	same as above
If a county has one House district, then it must be in one Senate district as well		X	no county lines
For senators that have 2 years remaining when maps will be finalized, their district shall keep the same number and contain the largest portion of the population of their current district	?		*see list looks ok but need boundary lines for counties to confirm
No plan shall be drawn to primarily favor or disfavor a political party		?	need data
Statewide proportion of districts shall favor political parties closely to the statewide preferences of the voters of Ohio based on the state and federal partisan general election results during the last 10 years		?	need data
Districts shall be compact	X		

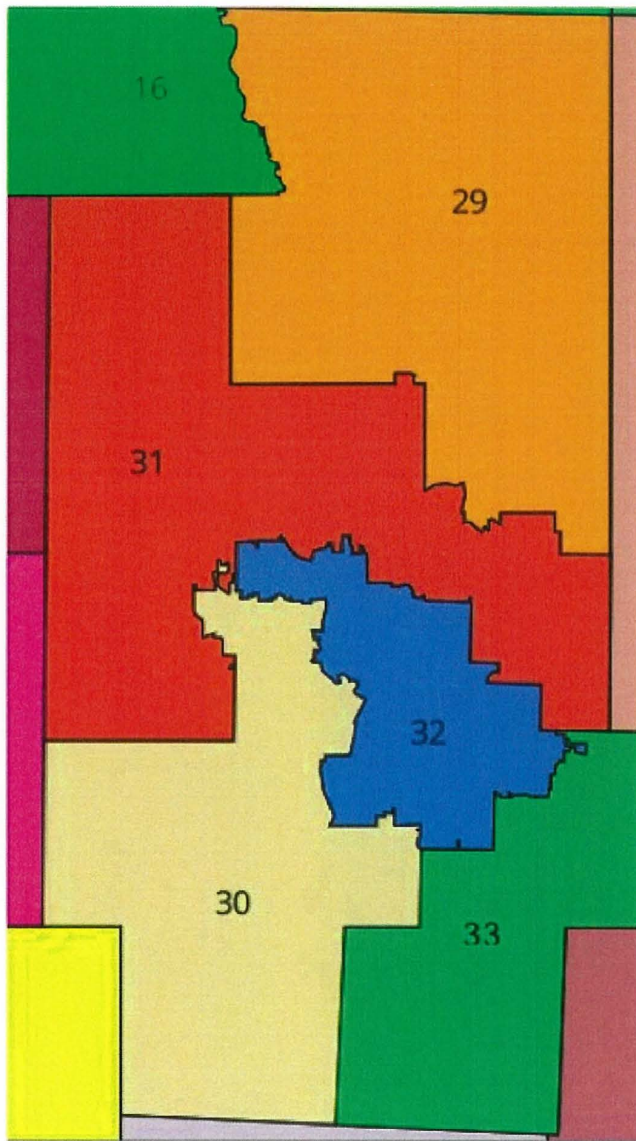
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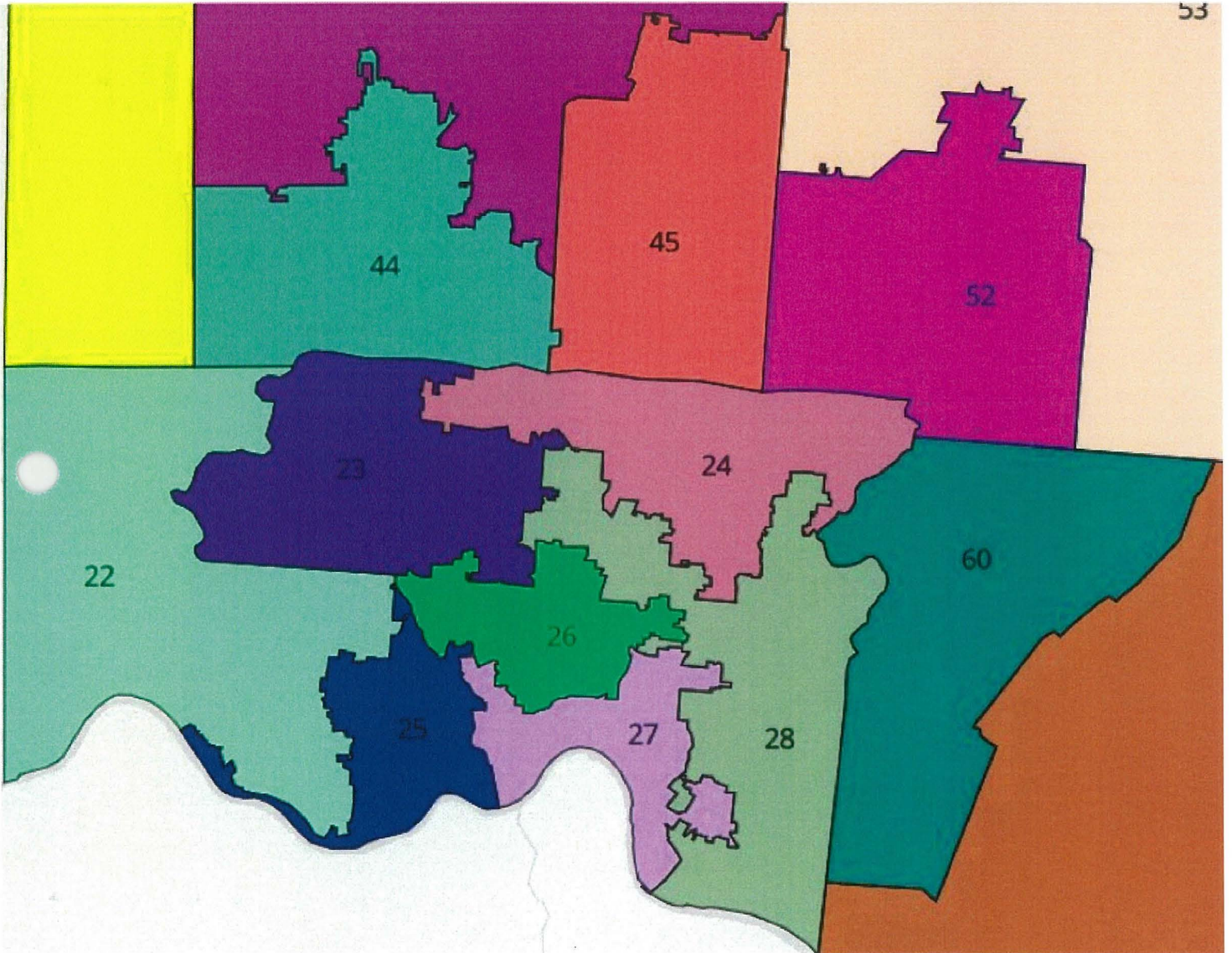
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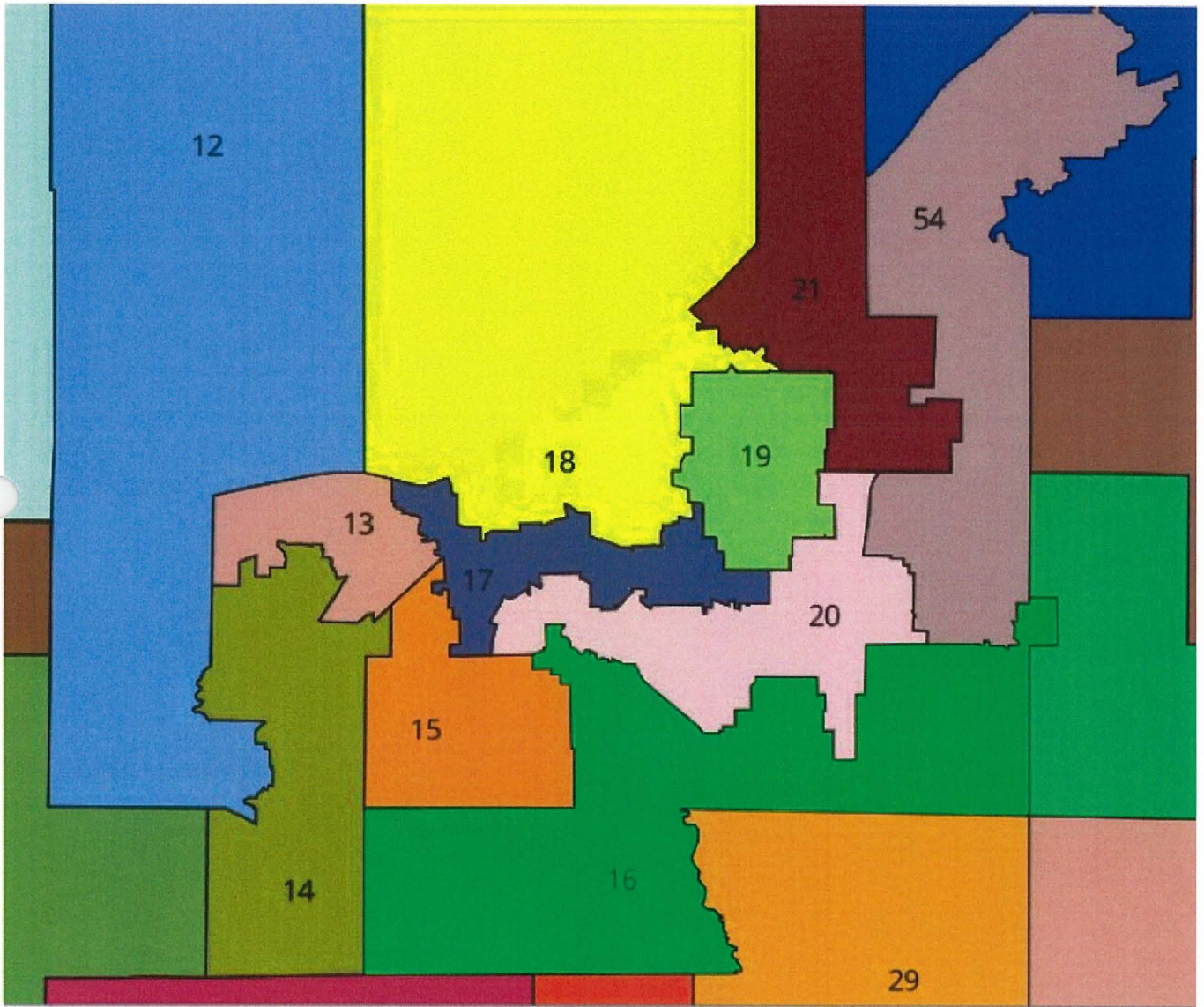
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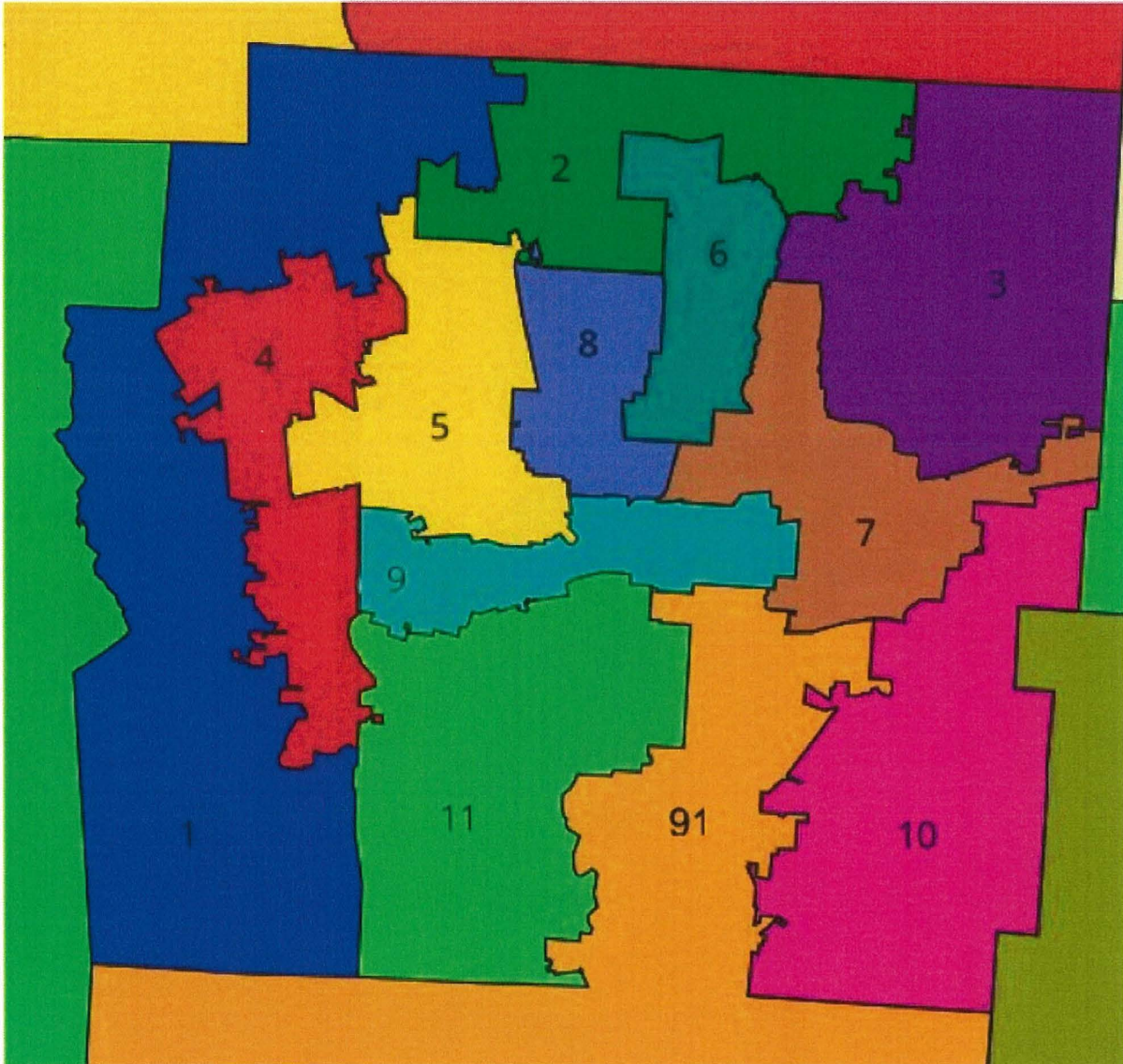
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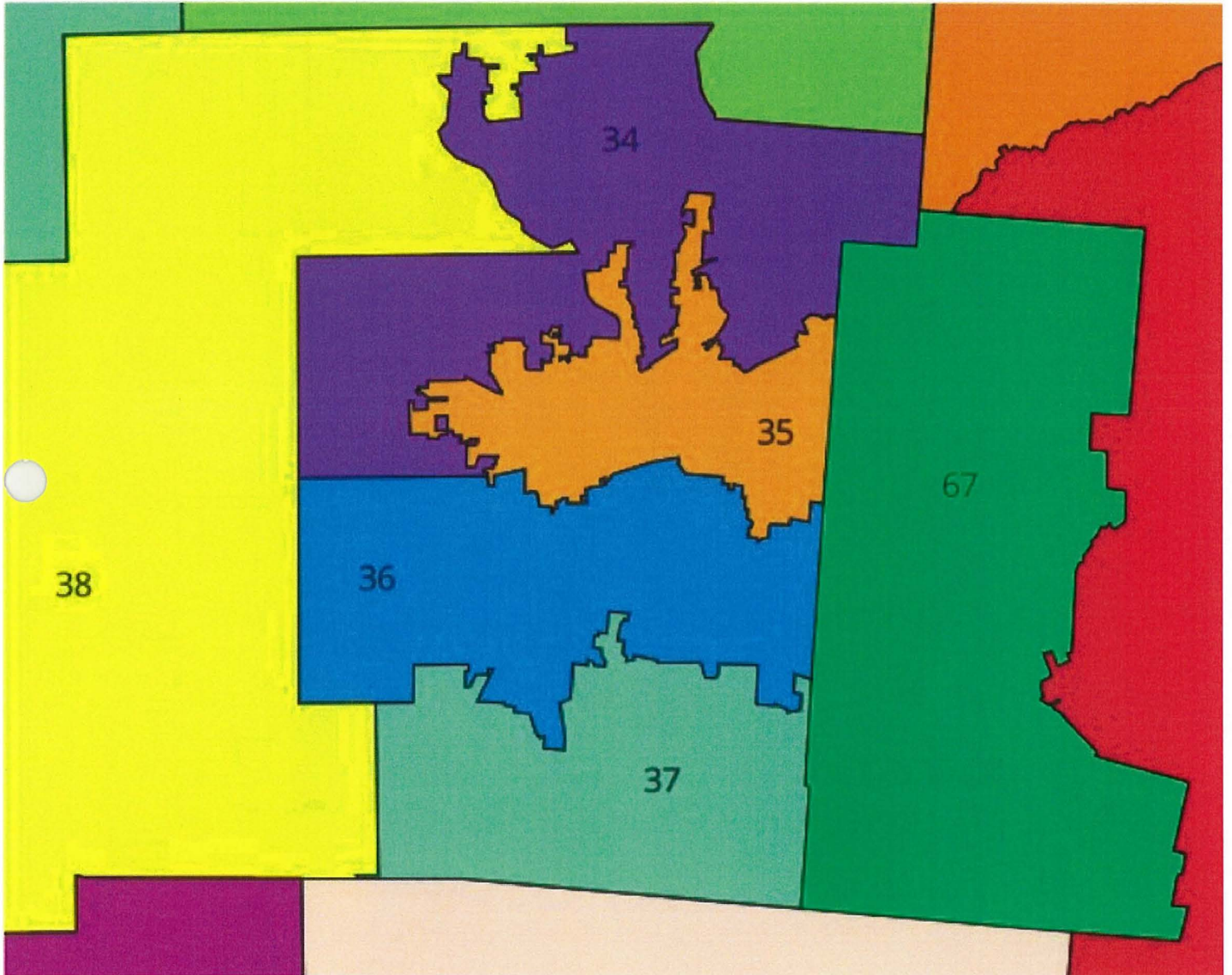
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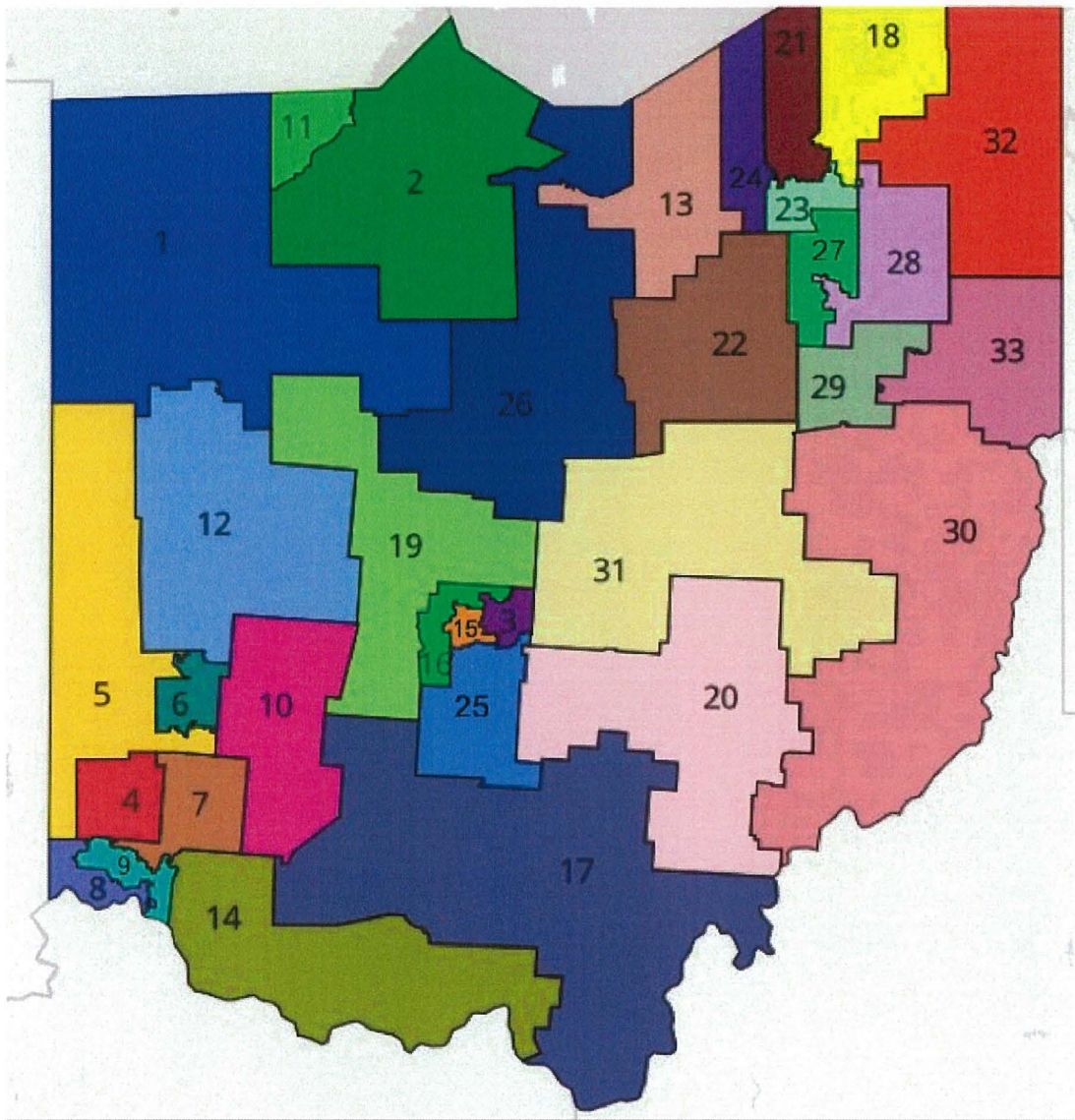
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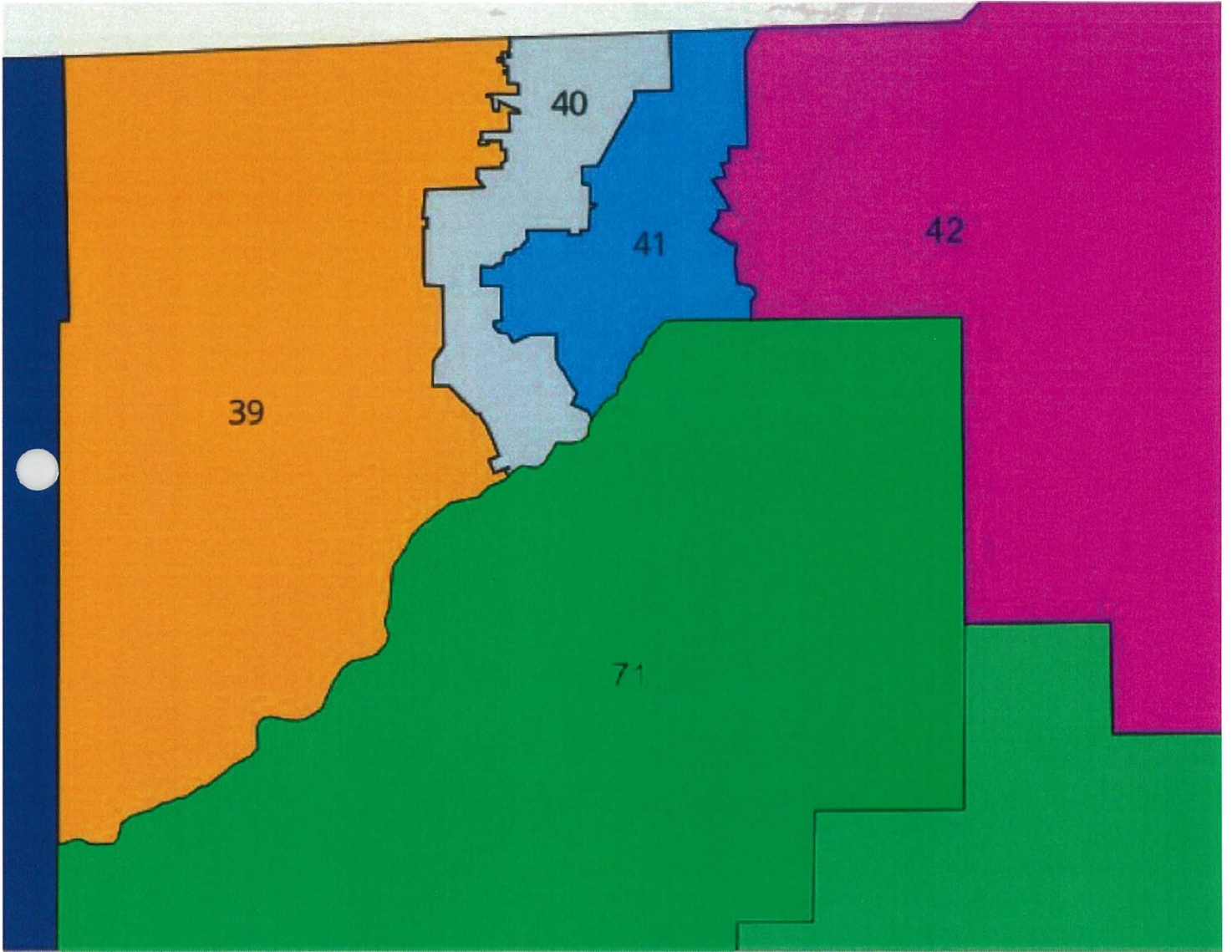
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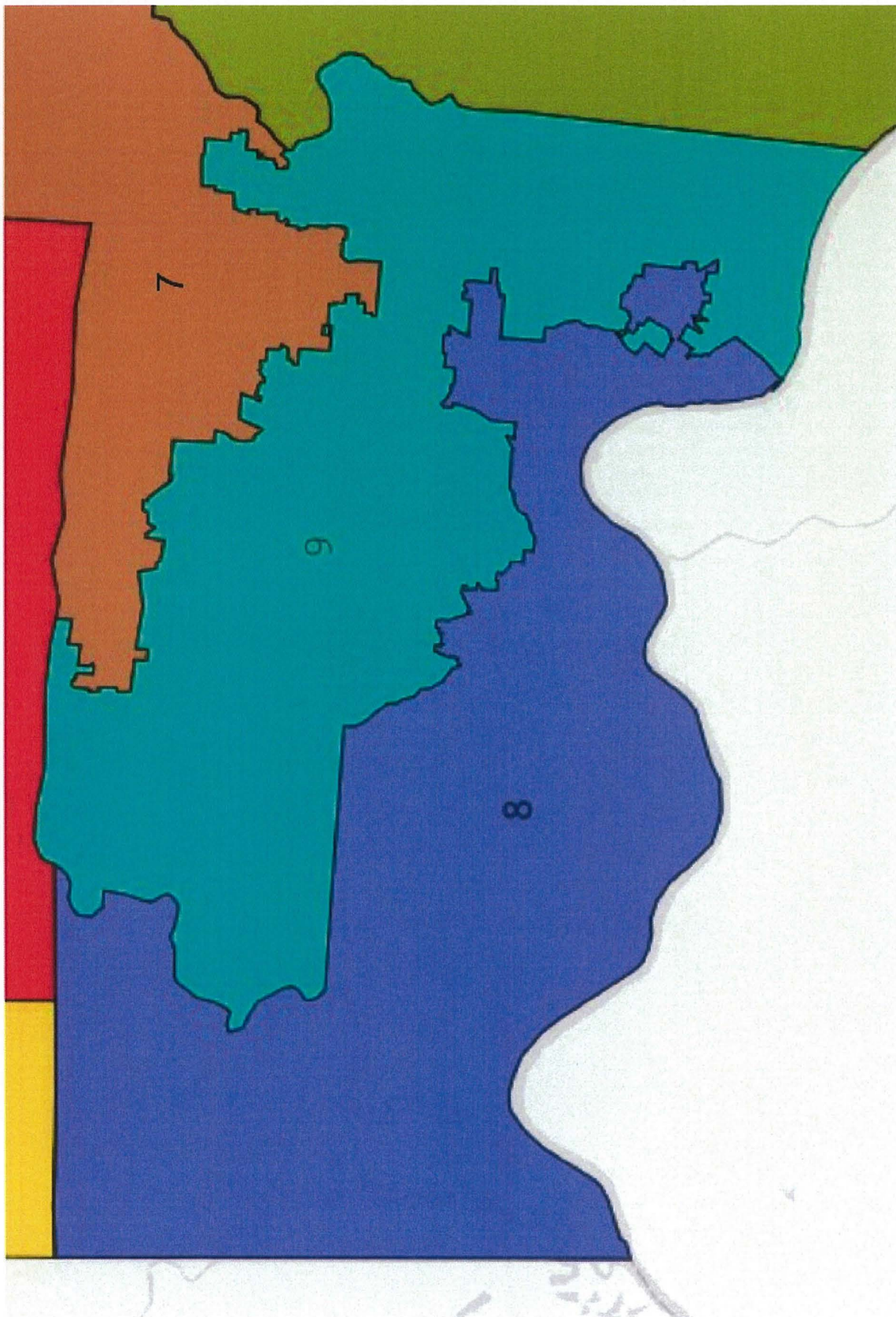
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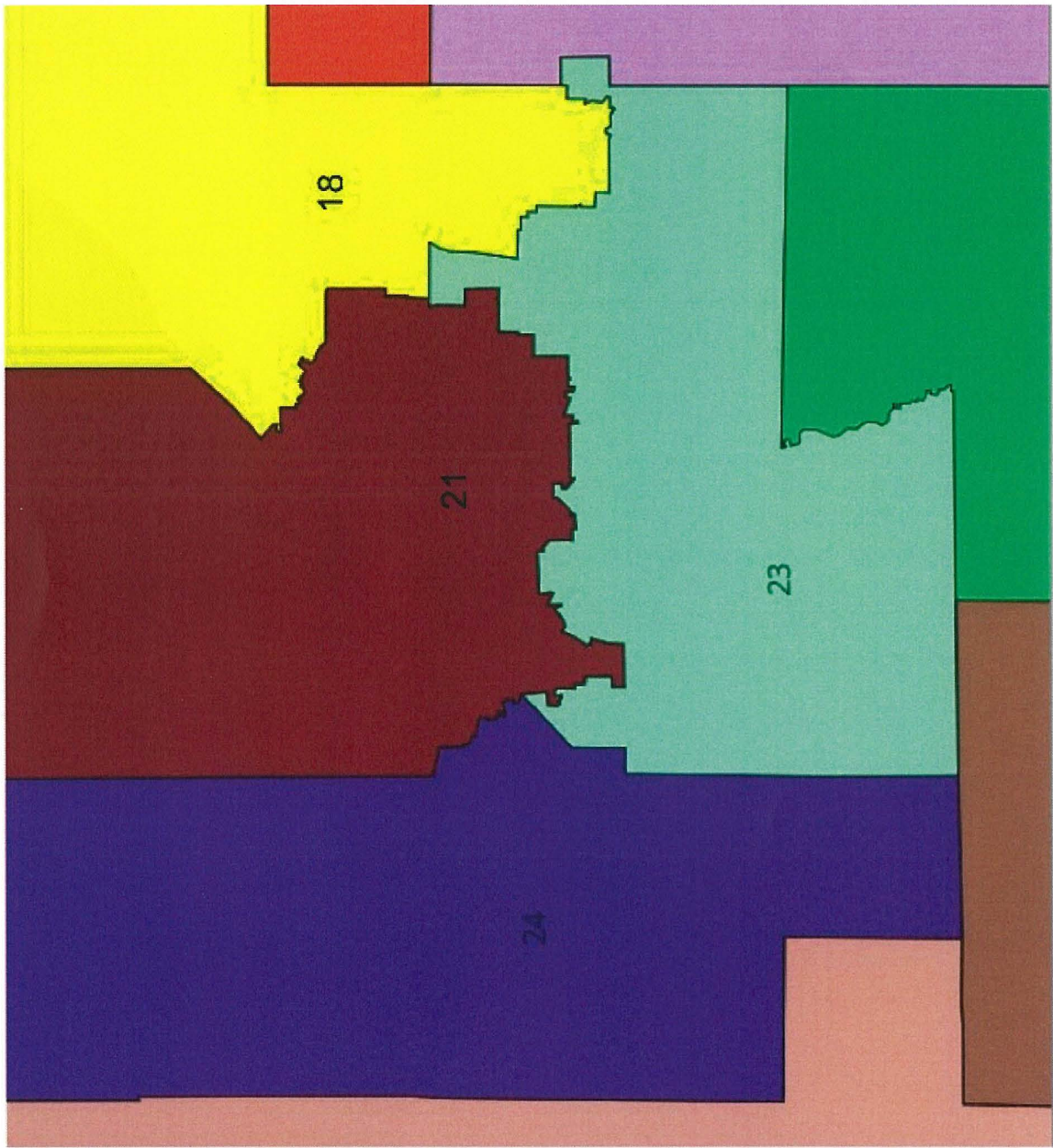
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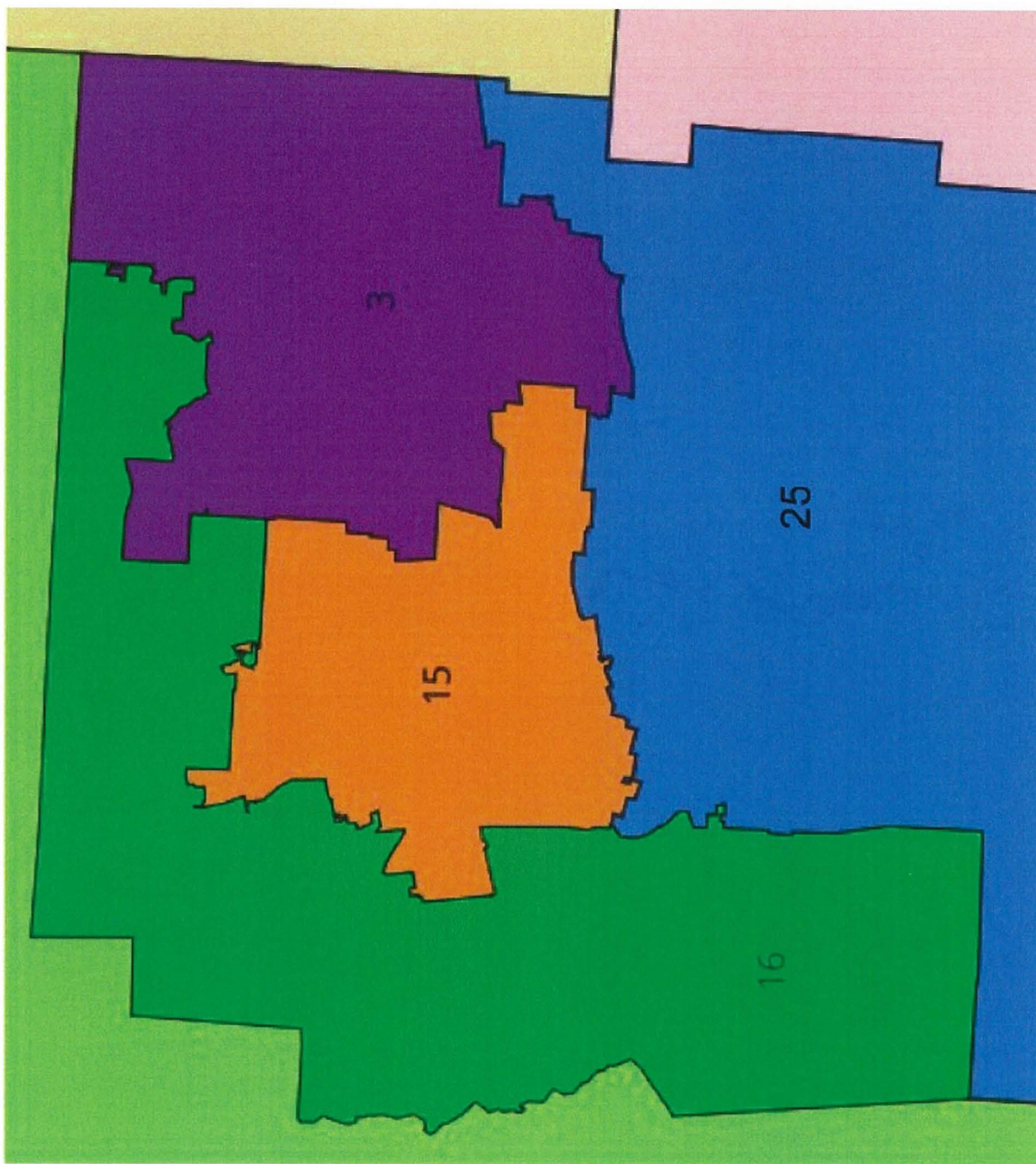
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Kennedy

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Gary Kennedy

House: 119,186 Senate: 357,559	Meets Criteria	Does Not Meet Criteria	Notes
99 House Districts	X		
33 Senate Districts	X		
House Districts Population: no less than 95% nor more than 105% of 119,186	X		on link provided, can verify populations
Senate Districts composed of 3 contiguous House Districts	X		
Each boundary is single nonintersecting continuous line (districts are contiguous territories)	X		
Counties with populations greater than a House district allowed will be part of only one adjoining House district		X see note	*if population is greater than 2 House districts then can be 3 House districts, and so on
Any county that meets House population must be one whole district	X		
Where feasible, no county shall be split more than once	X		
Split the smallest possible number of municipal corporations and townships whose contiguous portions contain a population of more than 50% but less than 100% of one ratio of representation		?	*keeping "communities" as whole as possible don't have enough information
District boundaries shall use the boundaries of counties, municipalities, and townships as they exist at the time of the Census		?	same as above
Where it is not feasible to keep political subdivisions whole in a district, not more than one municipal corporation or township may be split per district		?	same as above
If a county has one House district, then it must be in one Senate district as well	X		
For senators that have 2 years remaining when maps will be finalized, their district shall keep the same number and contain the largest portion of the population of their current district		X	*see list numbers do not satisfy this requirement
No plan shall be drawn to primarily favor or disfavor a political party		?	no political data given
Statewide proportion of districts shall favor political parties closely to the statewide preferences of the voters of Ohio based on the state and federal partisan general election results during the last 10 years		?	same as above
Districts shall be compact	X		

* unconstitutional - Cuyahoga has 9 whole districts + 3 that bleed into other counties, but based on population Cuyahoga needs 10 whole House districts

Description of my proposed Ohio General Assembly maps

The maps were created using the Districtr system at districtr.org, a product of the MGGG Redistricting Lab of Tufts University (mggg.org). My Ohio House district plan can be viewed at <https://districtr.org/plan/41134> and the Senate district plan can be viewed at <https://districtr.org/plan/41493>.

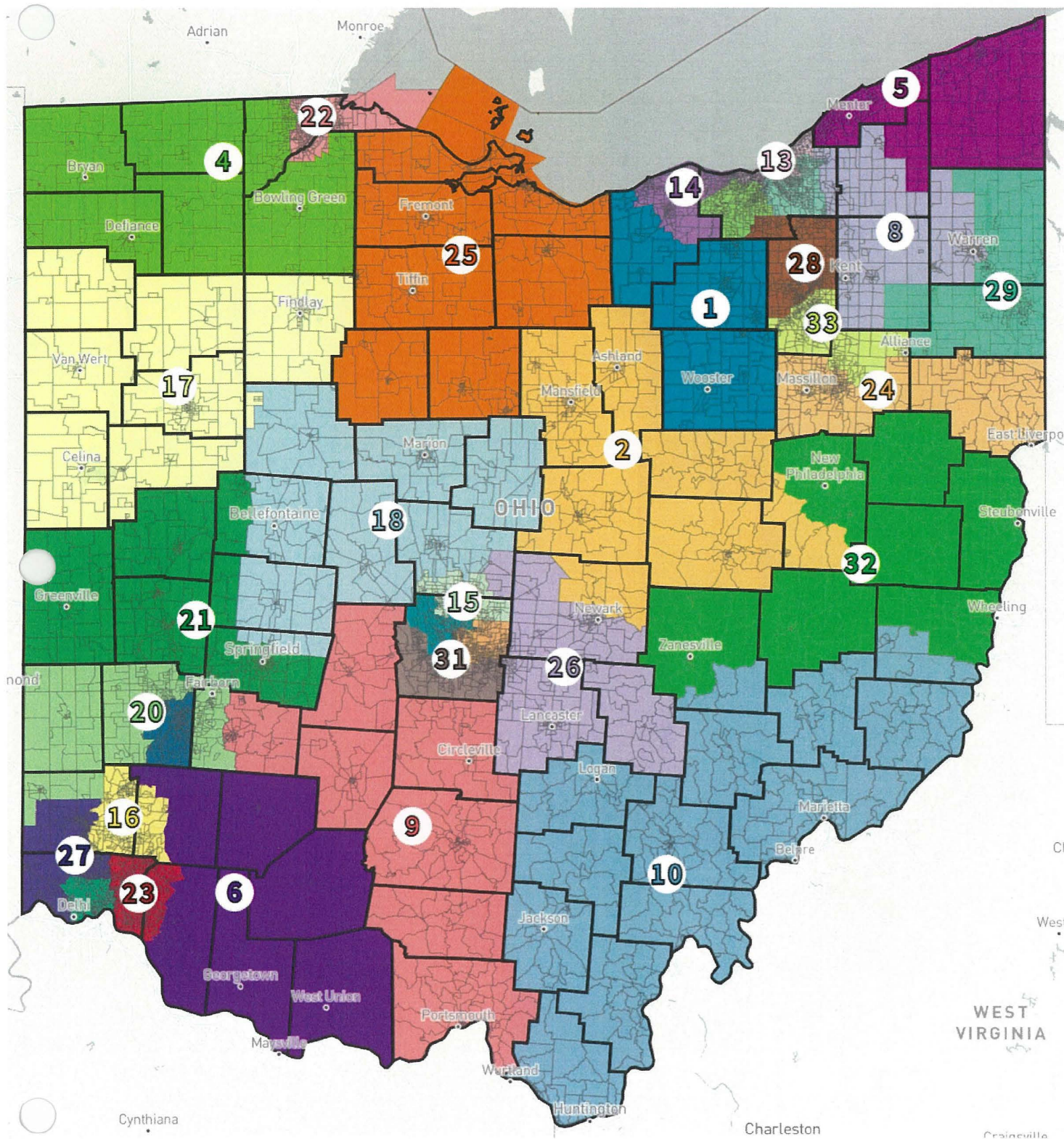
They use the data of the 2020 US census for the more than 9000 block groups in Ohio. Each block group was assigned to one of 99 House districts. The plan aimed to respect county lines insofar as possible, to create compact and natural districts, and to balance the populations of the districts.

Following the requirements of the Ohio Constitution, two counties — Richland and Wayne — qualified as single House districts. The greatest upward deviation of from the ideal population of 119,186 is for Richland County, which has 4.82% more people. The greatest downward deviation is for district 28 of the plan, consisting of two intact adjacent counties (Sandusky and Seneca), which together contain 4.38% fewer people than the ideal. Note that these 7 districts consist of unbroken counties: Districts 1, 2, 4, 7, 25, 28, and 29. The following counties consist of districts which are not broken across county lines: Franklin, Hamilton, Lake, Richland, and Wayne.

The Senate map was created from the House map by consolidating three adjacent House districts to create each Senate district. Again care was taken to create compact districts, and to avoid crossing county lines, insofar as this was feasible.

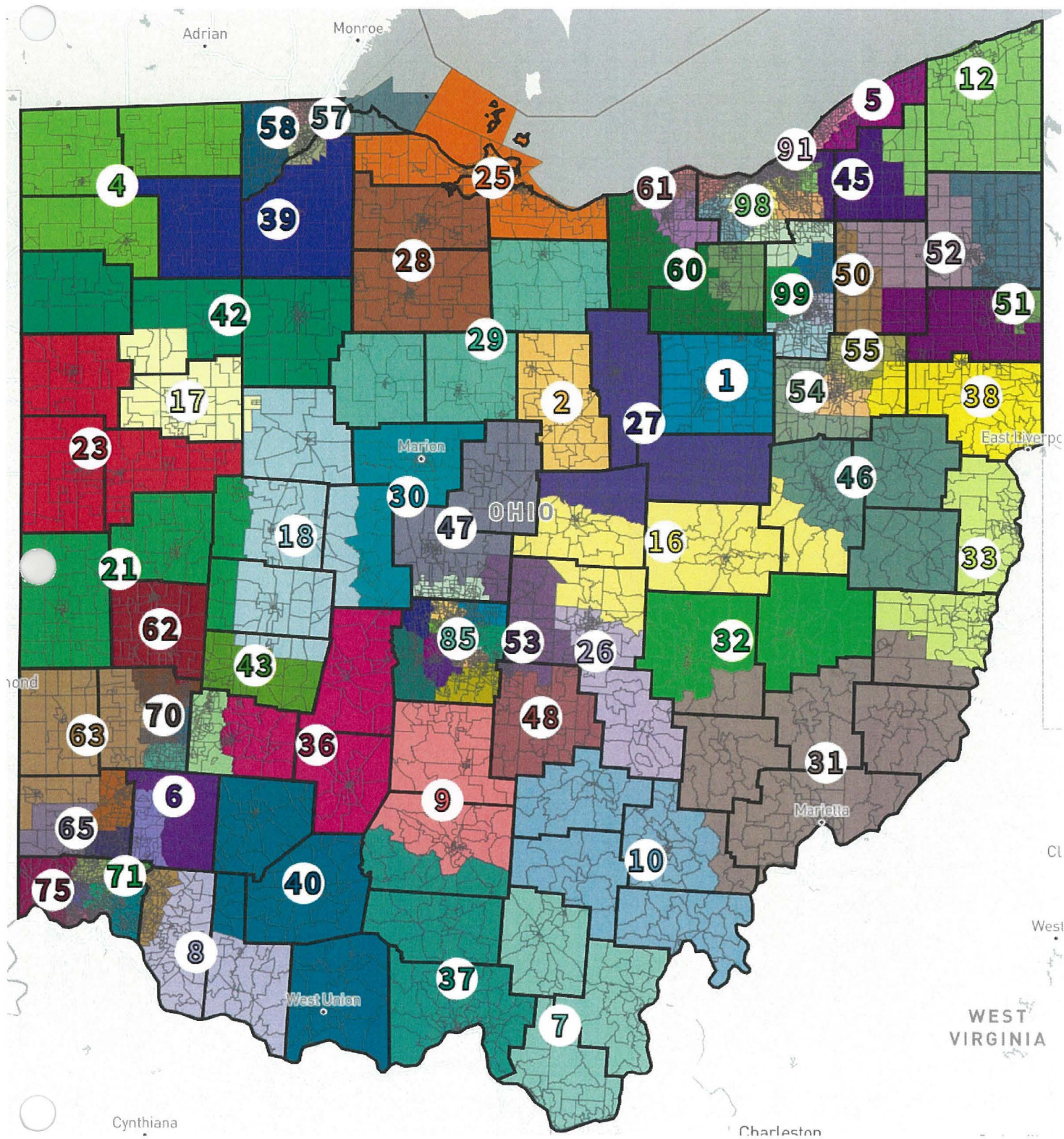
Gary Kennedy

segreclass@gmail.com



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Mapes, Lw

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Jenniter ~~Mapes~~ - League of Women Voters Kent

House: 119,186 Senate: 357,559	Meets Criteria	Does Not Meet Criteria	Notes
99 House Districts			unable to open any files
33 Senate Districts			CP6, DBF, PRJ,
House Districts Population: no less than 95% nor more than 105% of 119,186			SBN, SBX, SHP -GIS
Senate Districts composed of 3 contiguous House Districts			
Each boundary is single nonintersecting continuous line (districts are contiguous territories)			
Counties with populations greater than a House district allowed will be part of only one adjoining House district			*if population is greater than 2 House districts then can be 3 House districts, and so on
Any county that meets House population must be one whole district			
Where feasible, no county shall be split more than once			
Split the smallest possible number of municipal corporations and townships whose contiguous portions contain a population of more than 50% but less than 100% of one ratio of representation			*keeping "communities" as whole as possible
District boundaries shall use the boundaries of counties, municipalities, and townships as they exist at the time of the Census			
Where it is not feasible to keep political subdivisions whole in a district, not more than one municipal corporation or township may be split per district			
If a county has one House district, then it must be in one Senate district as well			
For senators that have 2 years remaining when maps will be finalized, their district shall keep the same number and contain the largest portion of the population of their current district			*see list
No plan shall be drawn to primarily favor or disfavor a political party			
Statewide proportion of districts shall favor political parties closely to the statewide preferences of the voters of Ohio based on the state and federal partisan general election results during the last 10 years			
Districts shall be compact			

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Simmons -
Mortimer

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House: 119,186 Senate: 357,559	Meets Criteria	Does Not Meet Criteria	Notes
99 House Districts			unable to open any
33 Senate Districts			files CP6, DBF, PRT,
House Districts Population: no less than 95% nor more than 105% of 119,186			SDN, SBX, SHP - GIS
Senate Districts composed of 3 contiguous House Districts			
Each boundary is single nonintersecting continuous line (districts are contiguous territories)			
Counties with populations greater than a House district allowed will be part of only one adjoining House district			*if population is greater than 2 House districts then can be 3 House districts, and so on
Any county that meets House population must be one whole district			
Where feasible, no county shall be split more than once			
Split the smallest possible number of municipal corporations and townships whose contiguous portions contain a population of more than 50% but less than 100% of one ratio of representation			*keeping "communities" as whole as possible
District boundaries shall use the boundaries of counties, municipalities, and townships as they exist at the time of the Census			
Where it is not feasible to keep political subdivisions whole in a district, not more than one municipal corporation or township may be split per district			
If a county has one House district, then it must be in one Senate district as well			
For senators that have 2 years remaining when maps will be finalized, their district shall keep the same number and contain the largest portion of the population of their current district			*see list
No plan shall be drawn to primarily favor or disfavor a political party			
Statewide proportion of districts shall favor political parties closely to the statewide preferences of the voters of Ohio based on the state and federal partisan general election results during the last 10 years			
Districts shall be compact			

Tuck-
Macalla

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House: 119,186 Senate: 357,559	Meets Criteria	Does Not Meet Criteria	Notes
99 House Districts			CSV data files
33 Senate Districts			no maps submitted
House Districts Population: no less than 95% nor more than 105% of 119,186			
Senate Districts composed of 3 contiguous House Districts			
Each boundary is single nonintersecting continuous line (districts are contiguous territories)			
Counties with populations greater than a House district allowed will be part of only one adjoining House district			*if population is greater than 2 House districts then can be 3 House districts, and so on
Any county that meets House population must be one whole district			
Where feasible, no county shall be split more than once			
Split the smallest possible number of municipal corporations and townships whose contiguous portions contain a population of more than 50% but less than 100% of one ratio of representation			*keeping "communities" as whole as possible
District boundaries shall use the boundaries of counties, municipalities, and townships as they exist at the time of the Census			
Where it is not feasible to keep political subdivisions whole in a district, not more than one municipal corporation or township may be split per district			
If a county has one House district, then it must be in one Senate district as well			
For senators that have 2 years remaining when maps will be finalized, their district shall keep the same number and contain the largest portion of the population of their current district			*see list
No plan shall be drawn to primarily favor or disfavor a political party			
Statewide proportion of districts shall favor political parties closely to the statewide preferences of the voters of Ohio based on the state and federal partisan general election results during the last 10 years			
Districts shall be compact			

Brock
OCRC

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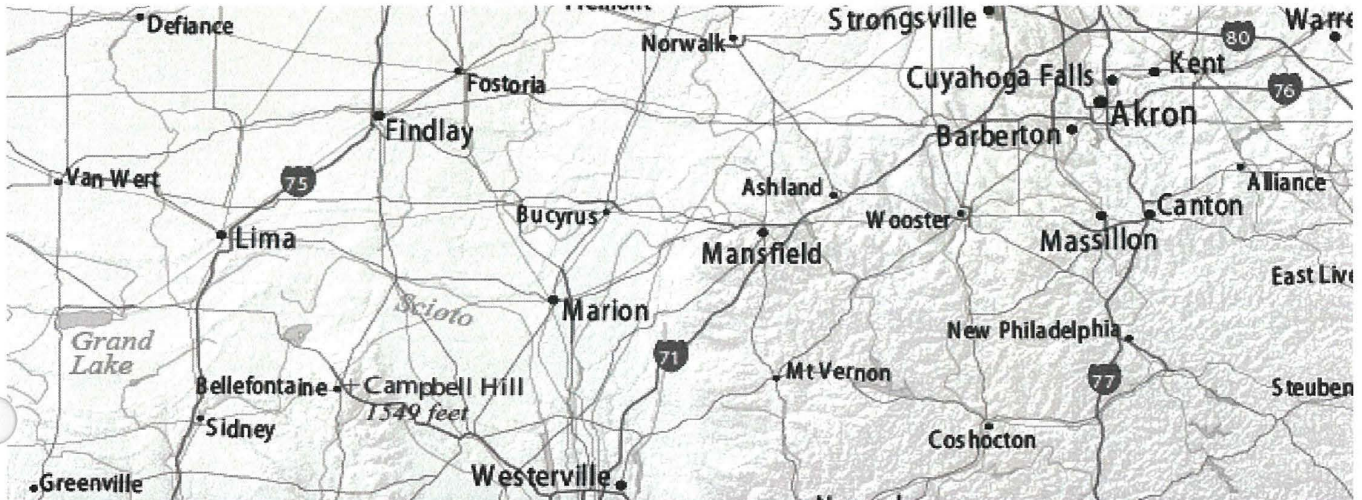
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Jeniece Brock - Ohio Citizens Redistricting Commission

House: 119,186 Senate: 357,559	Meets Criteria	Does Not Meet Criteria	Notes
99 House Districts	X		
33 Senate Districts	X		
House Districts Population: no less than 95% nor more than 105% of 119,186	?		data provided with submission appears to meet criteria
Senate Districts composed of 3 contiguous House Districts	X		
Each boundary is single nonintersecting continuous line (districts are contiguous territories)	X		
Counties with populations greater than a House district allowed will be part of only one adjoining House district	?		*if population is greater than 2 House districts then can be 3 House districts, and so on
Any county that meets House population must be one whole district	?		no county lines provided, though they claim in report to meet these requirements
Where feasible, no county shall be split more than once	?		
Split the smallest possible number of municipal corporations and townships whose contiguous portions contain a population of more than 50% but less than 100% of one ratio of representation		?	*keeping "communities" as whole as possible no municipal or township lines
District boundaries shall use the boundaries of counties, municipalities, and townships as they exist at the time of the Census		X	no lines or mention in report
Where it is not feasible to keep political subdivisions whole in a district, not more than one municipal corporation or township may be split per district		?	see above
If a county has one House district, then it must be in one Senate district as well	?		no county lines but report claims compliance
For senators that have 2 years remaining when maps will be finalized, their district shall keep the same number and contain the largest portion of the population of their current district		?	*see list did not number the Senate districts
No plan shall be drawn to primarily favor or disfavor a political party		?	not enough data,
Statewide proportion of districts shall favor political parties closely to the statewide preferences of the voters of Ohio based on the state and federal partisan general election results during the last 10 years	?	X	include 2012 to 2020 data; need back to 2010
Districts shall be compact		X	one district runs from north of Celina to Cincinnati

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OFFICIAL REPORT TO THE OHIO REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

AUGUST 2021

E-Mail: info@comissionocrc.org
Web: www.ohredistrict.org

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ABOUT

THE OHIO CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

The Ohio Citizens Redistricting Commission (OCRC) is sponsored by the Ohio Organizing Collaborative (OOC), Ohio State Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and the A. Philip Randolph Institute (APRI) of Ohio. The OCRC worked in partnership with the Kirwan Institute for the Study of Race and Ethnicity at The Ohio State University, More Equitable Democracy, Skylight and MGGG Redistricting Lab at Tufts University.

RESEARCH PARTNERS



COMMUNITY SPONSORS

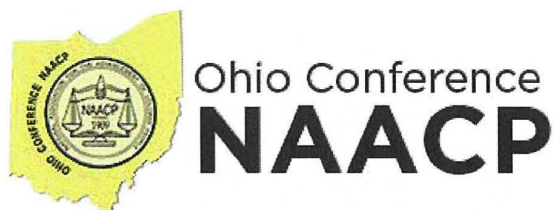




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ABOUT THE COMMISSION

OVERVIEW

The Ohio Citizens Redistricting Commission (OCRC) is an independent, diverse, non-partisan commission made up of 16 volunteer members, including interested citizens, academics, community leaders, current and former elected officials, attorneys, and more. Members were deliberately chosen to reflect the diversity of Ohio, and include persons of color, persons of all ages and backgrounds, persons from the LGBTQ community, and persons from different regions of the state.

GOALS OF THE COMMISSION

The OCRC has three main goals:

- *Model a thorough and robust engagement process for developing legislative districts, including reaching out specifically to minority and underrepresented communities,*
- *Develop and demonstrate citizen-derived principles of redistricting, and*
- *Draw “unity maps”, meaning maps based on constitutional requirements, citizen-derived principles of redistricting, and an aggregation of a wide variety of preferences that came out of public input.*

PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

The OCRC developed this report summarizing how these goals were achieved to submit as public testimony to the Ohio Redistricting Commission.

COMMISSION MEMBERS

Some members of the Commission helped to write the constitutional amendment that Ohio voters approved in 2015 and that spells out the criteria upon which the Commission’s unity maps are based. Commission members were invited to apply by representatives of the OCRC sponsor organizations the Ohio Organizing Collaborative, Ohio State Conference of the NAACP, and APRI of Ohio. The following members were selected and serve on the commission.

OHIO CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION MEMBERS



Alan Bannister
Vice President, Remington
Road Group, Former Director,
Manager, & Executive Assistant
for 5 Toledo Mayors



Amina Barhumi
Outreach Director, Council of
American-Islamic Relations
(CAIR) Ohio



Jeremy Blake
Newark City Councilman,
Equality Ohio Board Member



Jeniece Brock
OCRC Vice Chair
Health Scientist, Policy and
Advocacy Director, Ohio
Organizing Collaborative



Dr. Ellen Greene Bush
Clinical Psychologist,
Citizen Leader of
American Promise Ohio



Akii Butler
Student Organizer
Ohio Student Association



Kathleen Clyde
OCRC Co-Chair
Former Ohio House
Representative, former Candidate
for Secretary of State



Samuel Gresham Jr.
Chair
Common Cause Ohio

OHIO CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION MEMBERS



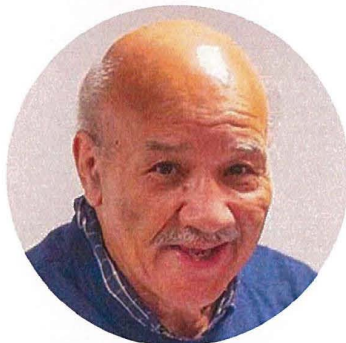
Dr. Richard Gunther
Professor Emeritus
Ohio State University



Gregory Moore
OCRC Co-Chair
President & CEO Promise for
Democracy, Executive Director
of the Ohio Voter Fund



Dr. Lis Regula
Lecturer
University of Dayton



Tom Roberts
President, NAACP Ohio State
Conference, Former Ohio State
Senator



Katy Shanahan
Ohio State Director
All On The Line



Barbara A. Sykes
President & CEO
Ohio Legislative Black Caucus
Foundation



Chris Tavenor
Staff Attorney,
Ohio Environmental Council
Law Center



André Washington
President of APRI Ohio Chapter,
Field Rep & Special Projects Coord.
Ohio Association of Public School
Employees, Central OH Region

COMMISSION PARTNERS



The OCRC partnered with the Kirwan Institute for the Study of Race and Ethnicity at The Ohio State University and MGGG Redistricting Lab at Tufts University for data collection, analysis, and community mapping, with More Equitable Democracy for district mapping and analysis, and with Skylight for web-based community engagement. The following individuals participated in this work:

Mapping & Data Analysis Team Members

- **Dr. Ranthony Edmonds**, Department of Mathematics, Ohio State -- Data Analysis
- **Dr. Matthew Kahle**, Department of Mathematics, Ohio State -- Data Analysis
- **Dr. Vladimir Kogan**, Political Science, Ohio State -- Politics/Policy
- **Michael Outrich**, Kirwan Institute, Ohio State -- Ohio Community Mapping
- **Dr. Glennon Sweeney**, Kirwan Institute, Ohio State -- Ohio Community Mapping
- **Dr. Moon Duchin**, MGGG Redistricting Lab, Tufts University -- Project Manager
- **Elizabeth Kopecky**, MGGG Redistricting Lab, Tufts University -- Project Manager
- **Derrick Smith**, Applied Statistics, Ohio Organizing Collaborative -- Data Analysis
- **Colin Cole**, More Equitable Democracy -- District Mapping and Analysis
- **Bill Baugh**, More Equitable Democracy -- District Mapping and Analysis
- **Louis Libert**, Skylight -- Digital Designer & User Experience Lead

COMMISSION PROCESS AND TIMELINE

Commission Announced

On Wednesday, May 12, 2021, the formation and membership of the OCRC was announced to the general public via statewide media release and on social media. The public was encouraged to become involved in the work of the OCRC and to watch for further updates and developments.

Public Engagement and Hearings

Public hearings were held virtually throughout the state with a quorum of OCRC members present to give an overview of the amendments to the Ohio Constitution for 2021 regarding the redistricting process, to encourage attendees to participate in the community mapping project, and to receive feedback about what they would like to see happen in the 2021 redistricting process as it relates to their communities or region of the state. The OCRC was also interested to hear how communities, and particularly minority and underrepresented communities, have been impacted in the last decade under gerrymandered districts, and to hear feedback about what specifically witnesses would recommend moving forward to have better political and community representation.

Each public hearing featured a few guest speakers, like a prominent local elected official or community leader, and then the meeting was opened up for citizen witnesses to testify. **A total of 494 Ohio citizens registered to attend these public hearings.** Many of these citizens came representing large subgroups and/or membership lists of other citizens. Recordings of all public hearings can be viewed on our OCRC website at www.ohredistrict.org/past-hearings.

The OCRC held all public hearings after business hours to optimize accessibility, and virtually to ensure safe participation. Hearings were held on the following dates and times:

- May 13, 2021 at 6pm for an organizational meeting and redistricting briefing.
- May 27, 2021 at 6pm for Northwest Ohio (Toledo and Lima).
- June 10, 2021 at 6pm for Greater Cleveland (Cleveland, Lorain, Euclid, Parma).
- June 24, 2021 at 6pm for Northeast Ohio (Akron, Canton, Youngstown).
- July 8, 2021 at 6pm for Southeast Ohio (Athens, Portsmouth, East Liverpool, Chillicothe).
- July 22, 2021 at 6pm for Southwest Ohio (Cincinnati, Dayton).
- August 12, 2021 at 6pm for Central Ohio (Columbus, Marion, Mansfield, Newark, Lancaster).
- August 26, 2021 at 5:30pm for a presentation on our proposed unity maps and to receive feedback and questions.
- August 27, 2021 at 5:30pm for a presentation on our proposed unity maps and to receive feedback and questions.

Commission Work Sessions and Work Groups

The first organizational meeting of the commission took place on May 13, 2021 at 6pm. Members received a briefing about the commission's objectives and about the guidelines laid out in the Ohio Constitution for drawing state legislative and congressional districts.

Commission work sessions took place virtually via Zoom on the following dates:

- May 27, 2021 following the completion of the public hearing.
- June 10, 2021 following the completion of the public hearing.
- June 24, 2021 following the completion of the public hearing.
- July 8, 2021 following the completion of the public hearing.
- July 22, 2021 following the completion of the public hearing.
- July 29, 2021 to discuss and adopt mapping criteria framework.
- August 12, 2021 following the completion of the public hearing.
- August 20, 2021 to discuss draft unity maps.
- August 22, 2021 to discuss draft unity maps. The OCRC voted unanimously to propose draft unity maps to the public.
- August 29, 2021 to discuss proposed unity maps, feedback on proposed maps, and the draft report to be submitted to the Ohio Redistricting Commission. The OCRC voted unanimously to adopt the final commission report and unity maps.

Commission officers met weekly on Mondays beginning on May 3rd.

The OCRC established four workgroups to facilitate the work of the commission and report back to the full commission. All workgroups met as needed and workgroup leads would report in at full commission work sessions. The working groups are:



Public Relations

Purpose: To represent the goals of the commission with the media, and to guide the commission's public communications.

Members: Alan Bannister (Lead), Amina Barhumi, Jeremy Blake and Chris Tavenor



Minority Representation

Purpose: To ensure that communities of color are treated fairly in the redistricting process and can meaningfully influence elections under the maps enacted.

Members: Barbara Sykes (Lead), Jeniece Brock, Greg Moore, Tom Roberts, and Katy Shanahan



Mapping Criteria

Purpose: To develop community driven principles and priorities for mapping and to ensure unity maps represent the input of community members and commissioners.

Members: Dr. Richard Gunther (Lead), Kathleen Clyde, Sam Gresham, Greg Moore and Katy Shanahan.



Community Engagement

Community Engagement & Outreach: To engage at the grassroots level in communities around the state and to ensure input from diverse communities.

Members: Dr. Ellen Greene Bush (Lead), Akii Butler, Dr. Lis Regula, and Andre Washington.

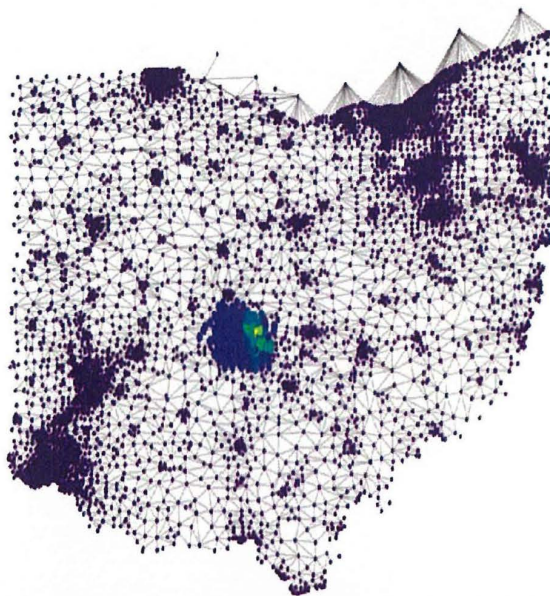
Community Mapping Project

The MGGG Redistricting Lab built a project team based at The Ohio State University and supported by a network of grassroots organizations to collect and synthesize Community of Interest (COI) input for the OCRC. One of the major guiding principles of this team was to ensure that narratives, needs, and concerns from a diverse range of Ohioans were included in the process. They emphasized concerted outreach to minority and underrepresented communities in their approach.

This team used Districtr, a free community web tool developed by MGGG to enable users to create both COI regions and “points of interest” paired with narratives about community issues and needs. **There were 2,350 submissions received through the Districtr portal.**

Prioritizing Communities of Interest is generally considered to be essential to drawing fair districts, but in practice, it is prohibitively difficult to implement without local community knowledge. This community mapping project collected spatialized testimony from the public, which featured not only narrative descriptions of the communities, but mapping describing their geography.

Districtr users could work remotely or join video conference-based workshops led by members of our outreach partner organizations. The Commission received public input in many modalities: collection at in-person meetings when possible, in virtual public meetings, submitted through Districtr.org, OCRC website and email or even via social media.



OCRC DistrictR Community of Interest heat map clusters from East Columbus, Reynoldsburg, Gahanna and Westerville prepared by MGGG.

Proposed Unity Maps Introduced to the Public

On August 25, the OCRC released proposed unity maps for the Ohio House and Ohio Senate via statewide media and social media for public comment and input. The unity maps were based on constitutional requirements, citizen-derived principles of redistricting, and an aggregation of a wide variety of preferences that came out of public input. These unity maps incorporated the 2020 Census data released two weeks earlier on August 12. Input was requested at two scheduled public hearings or via email to the commission.

Final Report and Unity Maps Submitted to Ohio Redistricting Commission

The OCRC submitted their final report and unity maps to the Ohio Redistricting Commission on September 1, 2021.



OHIO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNITY MAP

OHIO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNITY MAP

The OCRC adopted this Ohio House of Representatives Unity Map based on constitutional requirements, citizen-derived principles of redistricting, and an aggregation of a wide variety of preferences that came out of public input. There are also additional considerations that the OCRC used to better understand how best to deliver real pathways to representation through new district lines for all of Ohio's communities.

EQUAL POPULATION

Under Article XI, Section 3(A) of the Ohio Constitution, the population of Ohio house and senate districts cannot vary more than $\pm 5\%$ of what is called a 'ratio of representation,' which is calculated by taking the whole population of the state and dividing it by the number of districts in the house. Districts must be drawn using the whole population of the state as determined by the most recent census – that is, every person who lives in Ohio must be used to determine the size of each district, not just adults, voters, or citizens. The 2020 Census whole population of Ohio is 11,808,848. Thus each of Ohio's 99 house districts must contain between 113,317 and 125,245 persons.

See Exhibit A for a listing of the population of each district on the proposed map. All districts have between 113,317 and 125,245 persons as required by the Ohio Constitution.

REPRESENTATIONAL FAIRNESS

Article XI, Section 6 of the Ohio Constitution states that, "No General Assembly district plan shall be drawn primarily to favor or disfavor a political party." Further, "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."

In the five general elections that have taken place over the past decade, Republican candidates for President, U.S. Senator, Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Attorney General and Treasurer have received 54.3% of the votes cast by Ohio voters, while Democratic candidates for those offices have received 45.7% of the votes cast. To ensure that one political party is not unduly favored over another, the partisan make-up of Ohio's districts should mirror the partisan make-up of Ohio's voters.

Exhibit C contains a memo from OCRC member Dr. Richard Gunther displaying these calculations using official results from the Ohio Secretary of State from 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020.

Our proposed map has 55 districts (55.56% of the districts) that lean over 50% Republican and 44 districts (44.44% of districts) that lean over 50% Democratic.

This 56% Republican/44% Democratic ratio closely aligns with the 54%/46% representational fairness ratio required by the Ohio Constitution.

KEEPING COMMUNITIES TOGETHER

State house districts were drawn to protect Ohio's communities by keeping them together as much as practically possible and in line with the constitutional requirements to minimize the splitting of counties, townships, and cities. These requirements are as follows:

- Proceeding in succession from the largest to the smallest, each county must be drawn with as many whole districts within county boundaries as can be drawn. Any remaining fraction of the county's population must be part of only one adjoining house district. [Ohio Constitution Article XI, Section 3(C)(1)]
 - Franklin, Cuyahoga, Hamilton, Summit, Montgomery, Lucas, Butler, Stark, Lorain, Mahoning, Lake, Warren, Clermont, Trumbull, Delaware, Medina, Licking, Greene, Portage, Fairfield, Clark, and Wood counties trigger this requirement. Our proposed map complies with this requirement.
- Counties with a population between 113,317 and 125,245 must be drawn as whole house districts and cannot be split apart. [Ohio Constitution Article XI, Section 3(C)(2)]
 - Richland and Wayne counties trigger this requirement. Our proposed map complies with this requirement.
- The remaining portions of the state must be joined together in house districts and, where possible, counties should not be split more than once when drawing house districts. [Ohio Constitution Article XI, Section 3(C)(3)]
 - Our proposed map complies with this requirement.
- If a municipality or township has territory in more than one county, the portion of that municipality or township shall be considered a separate municipality or township for the purposes of these sections. [Ohio Constitution, Article XI, Section 3(D)(1)(b).]
 - Our proposed map adopts this assumption where applicable.
- If a municipality or township within one county has a population of more than one house district, the split portions are considered separately and not splits. [Ohio Constitution, Article XI, Section 3(D)(1)(c).]
 - Columbus, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Dayton, and Akron trigger this requirement. Our map minimizes these splits and complies with this requirement.
- House districts must be drawn by splitting as few cities and townships whose contiguous portions have a population of 59,641 to 119,281. [3(D)(2)]
 - The cities of Parma, Canton, Youngstown, Lorain, and Hamilton trigger this requirement. Our proposed map does not split any of these cities and therefore complies with the requirement.

- If the above splitting rules cannot be met when drawing a house district by including whole cities or townships, the district cannot split more than one city or township. [3(D)(3)]
 - Our proposed map complies with this requirement.

Using qualitative community of interest data collected by the OCRC and compiled by MGGG, the number of communities of interest kept together within district boundaries were maximized.

ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

INCUMBENCY PROTECTION

Incumbency protection as a criterion for state legislative districts, formerly Article XI, Section 7, was removed from the Ohio Constitution by overwhelming majorities in both houses of the legislature and ratified by over 70 percent of the voters in 2015. The removal of that criterion was an important priority to reformers for any agreement on state legislative redistricting, since preservation of the previous district boundaries was tantamount to making inevitable the preservation of the previous gerrymander.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION

Districts were reviewed to understand the extent to which minority voters can meaningfully influence elections. Following county and political subdivision split rules allowed communities of color to be drawn into compact districts and at the same time avoided packing and cracking. Minority vote dilution by packing or cracking was avoided. Packing is when minority voters are artificially concentrated into a small number of districts so that their overall electoral influence is weakened. Cracking splits minority communities and spreads minority voters thinly into many districts in which they have little or no electoral influence.

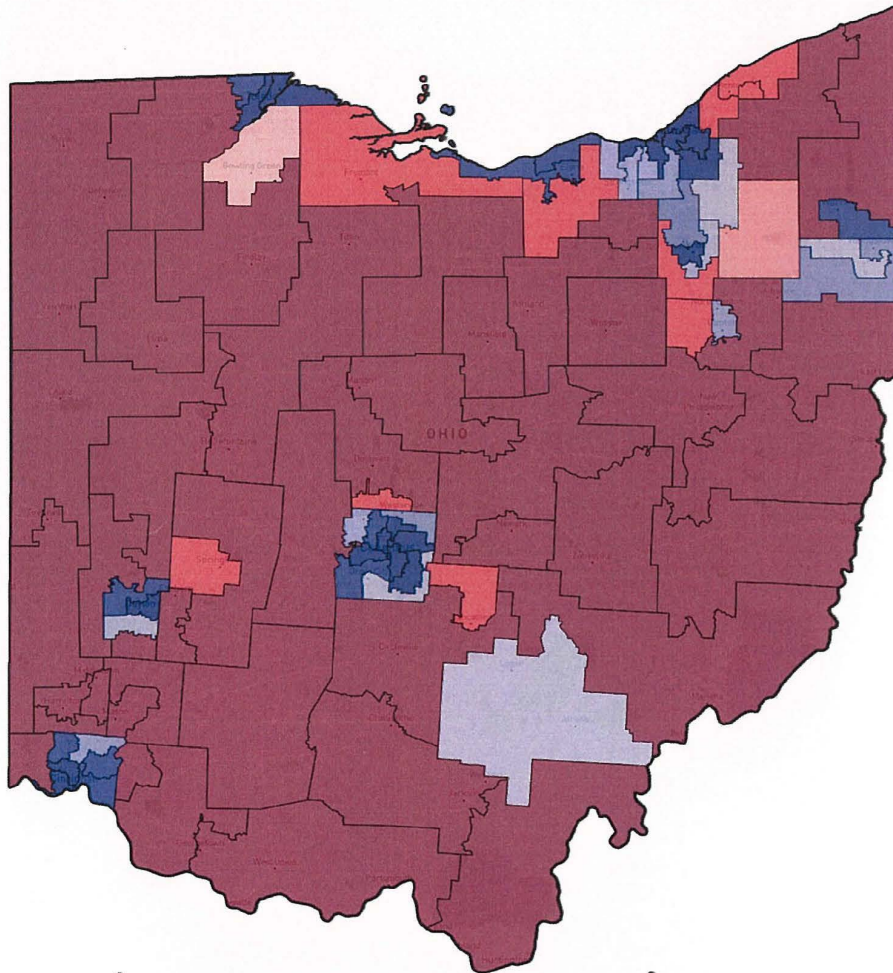
The Commission reviewed proposed maps to ensure that minority voters were fairly represented. The proposed map has 15 districts with a substantial opportunity for Black voters to be represented electorally. Exhibit B provides Black Voting Age Population (BVAP) numbers for those 15 districts and shows their location on relevant maps.



PROPOSED STATE LEGISLATIVE UNITY MAPS

OHIO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The following map meets all of the relevant constitutional requirements. Those requirements include provisions that dictate how or if a political subdivision (including counties, townships, and municipalities) is allowed to be split apart and that require representational fairness in the proportion of seats likely to go to each major political party based on statewide state and federal partisan elections in the last decade.



Key	
Dark Blue	Likely Democratic (60% +)
Light Blue	Lean Democratic (53-59%)
Pale Blue	Democratic Tossup (50-52%)
Pale Red	Republican Tossup (50-52%)
Light Red	Lean Republican (53-59%)
Dark Red	Likely Republican (60%+)

OHIO STATE SENATE UNITY MAP

OHIO SENATE UNITY MAP

The OCRC adopted this Ohio Senate Unity Map based on constitutional requirements, citizen-derived principles of redistricting, and an aggregation of a wide variety of preferences that came out of public input. There are also additional considerations that the OCRC used to better understand how best to deliver real pathways to representation through new district lines for all of Ohio's communities.

EQUAL POPULATION

Under Article XI, Section 3(A) of the Ohio Constitution, the population of Ohio House and Senate districts cannot vary more than $\pm 5\%$ of what is called a 'ratio of representation,' which is calculated by taking the whole population of the state and dividing it by the number of districts in the senate. Districts must be drawn using the whole population of the state as determined by the most recent census – that is, every person who lives in Ohio must be used to determine the size of each district, not just adults, voters, or citizens. The 2020 Census whole population of Ohio is 11,808,848. Thus each of Ohio's 33 senate districts must contain between 339,951 and 375,735 persons.

See Exhibit A for a listing of the population of each district on the proposed map. All districts have between 339,951 and 375,735 persons as required by the Ohio Constitution.

REPRESENTATIONAL FAIRNESS

Article XI, Section 6 of the Ohio Constitution states that, "No General Assembly district plan shall be drawn primarily to favor or disfavor a political party." Further, "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."

In the five general elections that have taken place over the past decade, Republican candidates for President, U.S. Senator, Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Attorney General and Treasurer have received 54.3% of the votes cast by Ohio voters, while Democratic candidates for those offices have received 45.7% of the votes cast. To ensure that one political party is not unduly favored over another, the partisan make-up of Ohio's districts should mirror the partisan make-up of Ohio's voters.

Exhibit C contains a memo from OCRC member Dr. Richard Gunther displaying these calculations using official results from the Ohio Secretary of State from 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020.

Our proposed map has 18 districts (54.54% of the districts) that lean over 50% Republican and 14 districts (45.46% of districts) that lean over 50% Democratic.

This 55% Republican/45% Democratic ratio closely aligns with the 54%/46% representational fairness ratio required by the Ohio Constitution.

KEEPING COMMUNITIES TOGETHER

State senate districts were drawn to protect Ohio's communities by keeping them together as much as practically possible and in line with the constitutional requirements to minimize the splitting of counties, townships, and cities. These requirements are as follows:

- Senate districts shall be composed of three contiguous house of representatives districts. [Ohio Constitution Article XI, Section 4(A)]
 - Our proposed map complies with this requirement.
- Each county must be drawn with as many whole senate districts within county boundaries as can be drawn. Any remaining fraction of the county's population that exceeds 375,735 must be part of only one adjoining senate district. [Ohio Constitution Article XI, Section 4(B)(1)]
 - Franklin, Cuyahoga, Hamilton, Summit, Montgomery, Lucas, Butler, and Stark counties trigger this requirement. These counties in our proposed map all have at least one senate district wholly within the county and only one adjoining district with the remainder of the population in that county. Therefore our map complies with this constitutional requirement.
- Counties not large enough to contain one whole senate district but that have at least one house district shall be part of only one senate district [Ohio Constitution Article XI, Section 4(B)(2)]
 - Lorain, Mahoning, Lake, Warren, Clermont, Trumbull, Delaware, Medina, Licking, Greene, Portage, Fairfield, Clark, Wood, and Richland counties trigger this requirement. These counties in our proposed map are each contained within one senate district. Therefore our map complies with the constitutional requirement.

Using qualitative community of interest data collected by the OCRC and compiled by MGGG, the number of communities of interest kept together within district boundaries were maximized.

ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

INCUMBENCY PROTECTION

Incumbency protection as a criterion for state legislative districts, formerly Article XI, Section 7, was removed from the Ohio Constitution by overwhelming majorities in both houses of the legislature and ratified by over 70 percent of the voters in 2015. The removal of that criterion was an important priority to reformers for any agreement on state legislative redistricting, since preservation of the previous district boundaries was tantamount to making inevitable the preservation of the previous gerrymander.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION

Districts were reviewed to understand the extent to which minority voters can meaningfully influence elections. Following county and political subdivision split rules allowed communities of color to be drawn into compact districts and at the same time avoided packing and cracking. Minority vote dilution by packing or cracking was avoided. Packing is when minority voters are artificially concentrated into a small number of districts so that their overall electoral influence is weakened. Cracking splits minority communities and spreads minority voters thinly into many districts in which they have little or no electoral influence.

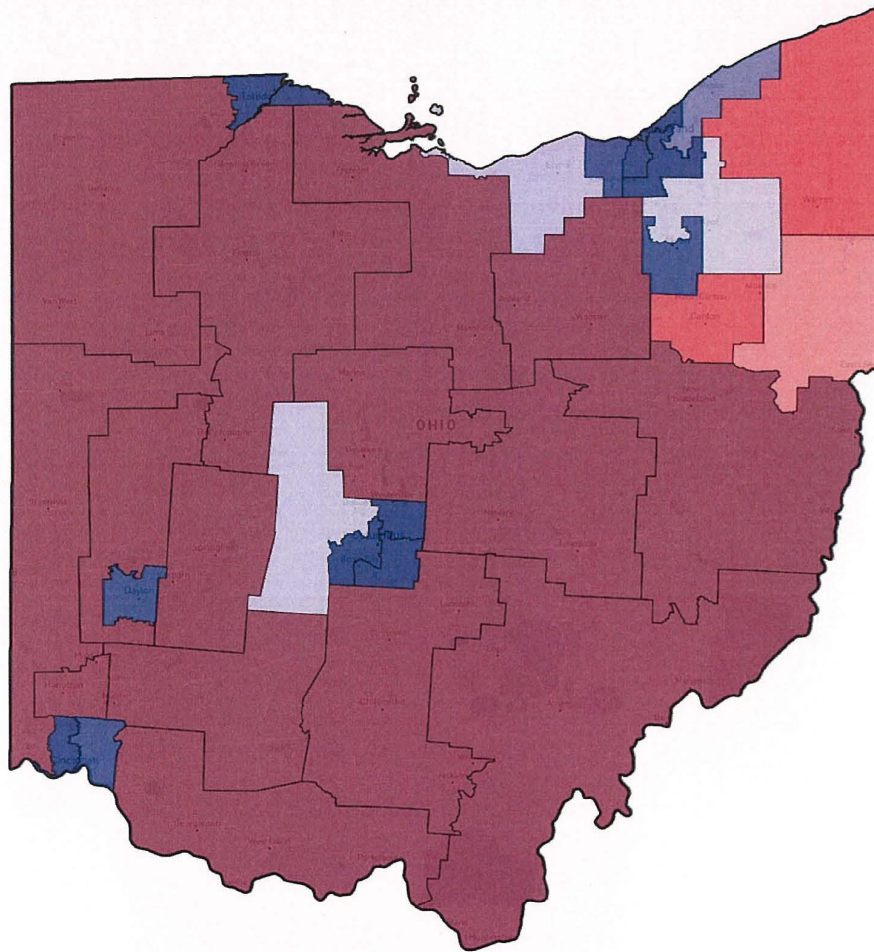
The Commission reviewed proposed maps to ensure that minority voters were fairly represented. The proposed map has six districts where Black voters have a substantial opportunity to be represented electorally. Exhibit B provides Black Voting Age Population (BVAP) numbers for those 6 districts and shows their location on relevant maps.



PROPOSED STATE LEGISLATIVE UNITY MAPS

OHIO STATE SENATE

The following map meets all of the relevant constitutional requirements. Those requirements include provisions that dictate how or if a political subdivision (including counties, townships, and municipalities) is allowed to be split apart and that require representational fairness in the proportion of seats likely to go to each major political party based on statewide state and federal partisan elections in the last decade.



Key	
Dark Blue	Likely Democratic (60% +)
Light Blue	Lean Democratic (53-59%)
Pale Blue	Democratic Tossup (50-52%)
Pale Red	Republican Tossup (50-52%)
Light Red	Lean Republican (53-59%)
Dark Red	Likely Republican (60%+)

EXHIBIT A: POPULATION COUNTS

OHIO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNITY MAP DISTRICTS

House District Population Counts					
District Region	Total Population	Deviation	District Region	Total Population	Deviation
Allen_Putnam_VanWert	122,106	2.4%	Highland_Clinton_Fayette	114,286	-4.1%
Ashtabula_Gauga	125,022	4.9%	Lake_A	124,908	4.8%
Athens_Perry_Hocking	113,391	-4.9%	Lawrence_Jackson_Gallia	116,593	-2.2%
Belmont_Guernsey_Noble	115,375	-3.2%	Licking_A	113,494	-4.8%
Butler_A	113,579	-4.7%	Licking_Knox_Holmes	114,070	-4.3%
Butler_B	113,453	-4.8%	Lorain_A	123,543	3.7%
Butler_C	115,685	-2.9%	Lorain_B	113,276	-5.0%
Butler_Darke_Prebler	117,398	-1.5%	Lorain_Erie	123,988	4.0%
Clark_A	113,562	-4.7%	Lucas_A	123,848	3.9%
Clermont_A	122,488	2.8%	Lucas_B	125,100	5.0%
Clermont_Brown	114,614	-3.8%	Lucas_C	125,085	4.9%
Columbiana_Carroll	115,728	-2.9%	Lucas_Fulton_Henry	122,840	3.1%
Cuyahoga_A	124,826	4.7%	Mahoning_A	113,818	-4.5%
Cuyahoga_B	125,140	5.0%	Mahoning_B	114,796	-3.7%
Cuyahoga_C	124,968	4.9%	Marion_Knox_Morrow	113,629	-4.7%
Cuyahoga_D	125,024	4.9%	Medina_A	120,308	0.9%
Cuyahoga_E	124,611	4.6%	Medina_Ashland	114,609	-3.8%
Cuyahoga_F	124,637	4.6%	Miami_Shelby_Logan	114,538	-3.9%
Cuyahoga_G	124,790	4.7%	Montgomery_A	121,041	1.6%
Cuyahoga_H	124,936	4.8%	Montgomery_B	114,535	-3.9%
Cuyahoga_I	124,466	4.4%	Montgomery_C	120,078	0.7%
Cuyahoga_J	124,364	4.3%	Montgomery_D	122,332	2.6%
Cuyahoga_Lake	124,750	4.7%	Montgomery_Miami	114,430	-4.0%
Darke_Auglaize_Mercer	121,417	1.9%	Muskingum_Coshocton	113,586	-4.7%
Delaware_A	114,457	-4.0%	Portage_A	124,923	4.8%
Delaware_Marion	113,840	-4.5%	Richland_A	124,936	4.8%
Erie_Sandusky_Ottawa	113,928	-4.4%	Ross_Jackson_Pike	116,665	-2.1%
Fairfield_A	116,348	-2.4%	Sandusky_Huron_Crawford	113,701	-4.6%
Fairfield_Ross_Pickaway	114,358	-4.1%	Scioto_Brown_Adams	116,660	-2.1%
Franklin_A	116,195	-2.5%	Seneca_Logan_Hardin	121,281	1.8%
Franklin_B	117,795	-1.2%	Stark_A	119,639	0.4%
Franklin_C	114,715	-3.8%	Stark_B	123,441	3.6%
Franklin_D	113,852	-4.5%	Stark_C	124,655	4.6%
Franklin_E	124,669	4.6%	Summit_A	117,262	-1.6%
Franklin_F	115,611	-3.0%	Summit_B	122,161	2.5%
Franklin_G	116,226	-2.5%	Summit_C	113,869	-4.5%
Franklin_H	122,253	2.6%	Summit_D	123,343	3.5%
Franklin_I	117,162	-1.7%	Summit_Portage_Gauga	124,037	4.1%
Franklin_J	124,414	4.4%	Trumbull_A	121,935	2.3%
Franklin_K	124,449	4.4%	Trumbull_Ashtabula	124,615	4.6%
Franklin_Union_Madison	123,074	3.3%	Tuscarawas_Holmes	121,163	1.7%
Fulton_Defiance_Williams	122,667	2.9%	Tuscarawas_Jefferson_Guernsey	113,824	-4.5%
Greene_A	113,413	-4.8%	Warren_A	123,512	3.6%
Greene_Clark_Champaign	115,706	-2.9%	Warren_B	118,825	-0.3%
Hamilton_A	124,421	4.4%	Washington_Perry_Noble	113,769	-4.5%
Hamilton_B	124,842	4.7%	Wayne_A	116,894	-1.9%
Hamilton_C	121,704	2.1%	Wood_A	113,541	-4.7%
Hamilton_D	115,205	-3.3%	Wood_Hancock_Putnam	123,965	4.0%
Hamilton_E	116,284	-2.4%			
Hamilton_F	113,410	-4.8%			
Hamilton_G	114,773	-3.7%			

EXHIBIT A: POPULATION COUNTS

OHIO STATE SENATE UNITY MAP DISTRICTS

District Region	Total Population	Deviation
Athens_Washington_Lawrence	343,753	-3.9%
Butler_A	342,717	-4.2%
Clermont_Scioto_Brown	353,762	-1.1%
Cuyahoga_A	374,934	4.9%
Cuyahoga_B	374,272	4.7%
Cuyahoga_C	374,192	4.7%
Cuyahoga_Lake	374,022	4.6%
Delaware_Marion_Knox	341,926	-4.4%
Fairfield_Ross_Pickaway	347,371	-2.8%
Franklin_A	348,705	-2.5%
Franklin_B	354,132	-1.0%
Franklin_C	355,641	-0.5%
Franklin_Union_Madison	371,937	4.0%
Greene_Clark_Champaign	342,681	-4.2%
Hamilton_A	370,967	3.7%
Hamilton_B	344,899	-3.5%
Hamilton_Butler_Darke	353,588	-1.1%
Licking_Muskingum_Knox	341,150	-4.6%
Lorain_Erie	360,807	0.9%
Lucas_A	374,033	4.6%
Lucas_Allen_Fulton	367,613	2.8%
Mahoning_Columbiana_Carroll	344,342	-3.7%
Medina_Wayne_Ashland	351,811	-1.6%
Montgomery_A	355,654	-0.5%
Montgomery_Miami_Shelby	351,300	-1.8%
Richland_Erie_Sandusky	352,565	-1.4%
Stark_A	367,735	2.8%
Stark_Tuscarawas_Belmont	350,362	-2.0%
Summit_A	353,292	-1.2%
Summit_Portage_Geauga	372,303	4.1%
Trumbull_Ashtabula_Gauga	371,572	3.9%
Warren_Highland_Clinton	356,623	-0.3%
Wood_Hancock_Seneca	358,787	0.3%

EXHIBIT B: MINORITY REPRESENTATION OHIO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNITY MAP DISTRICTS

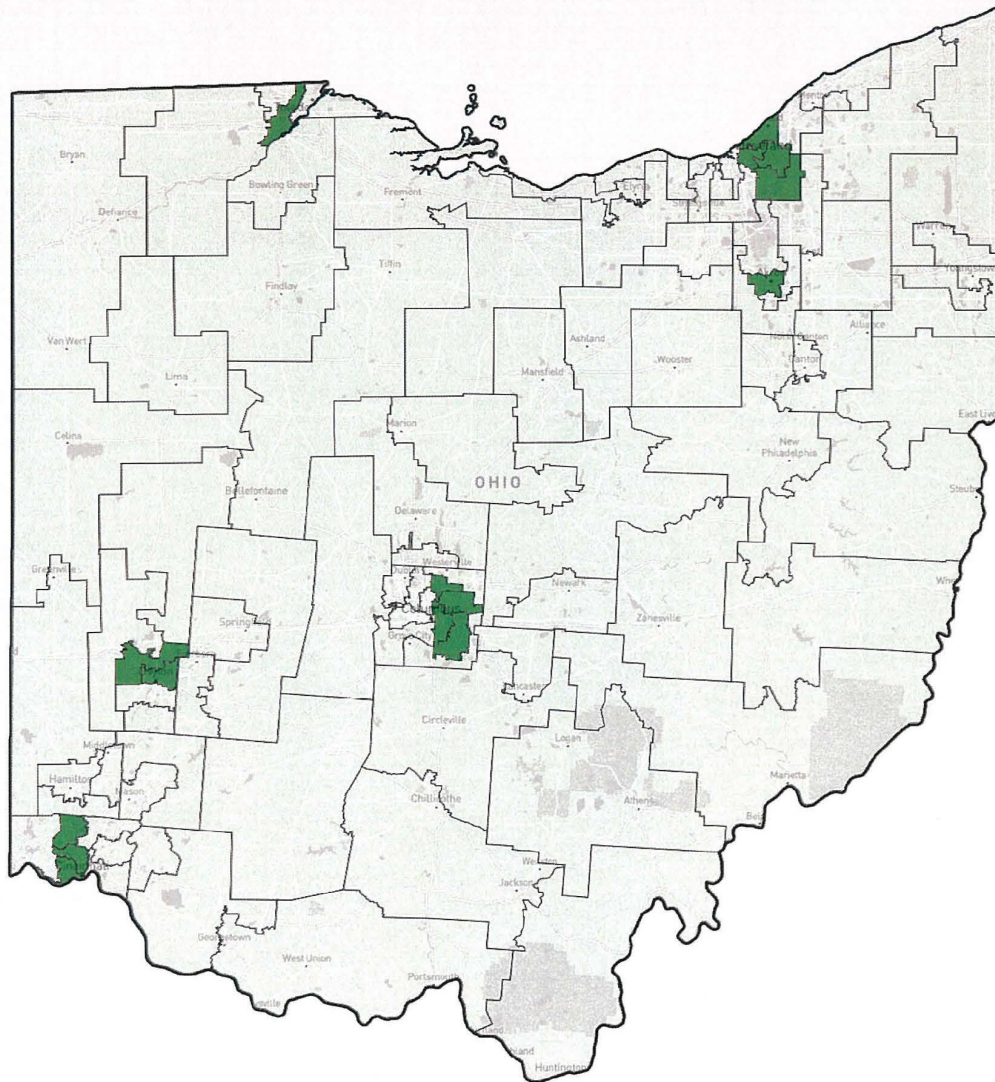
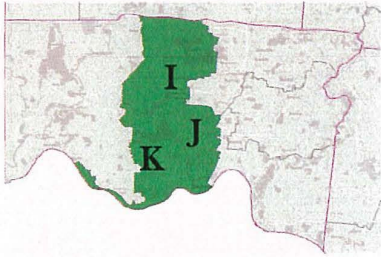


EXHIBIT B: MINORITY REPRESENTATION **OHIO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNITY MAP DISTRICTS**

Hamilton County

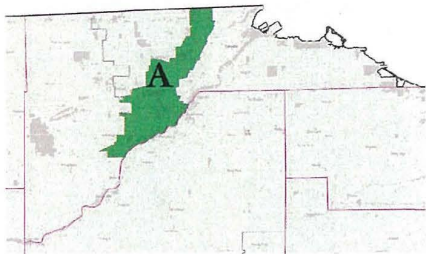


House Minority Representation		
Letter	BVAP	POC Total Population
A	30.02%	43.77%
B	73.19%	79.70%
C	28.19%	40.24%
D	59.75%	68.50%
E	65.99%	77.18%
F	37.54%	46.93%
G	33.82%	47.63%
H	41.86%	58.75%
I	37.03%	51.78%
J	38.87%	53.18%
K	38.40%	53.56%
L	39.39%	63.14%
M	39.36%	56.75%
N	45.84%	61.81%
O	50.22%	61.98%

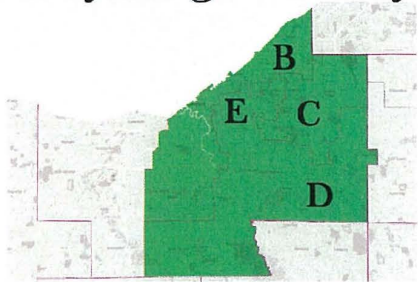
Franklin County



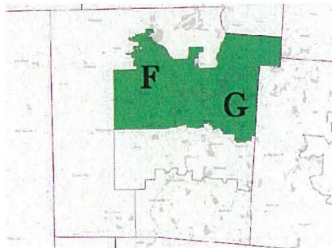
Lucas County



Cuyahoga County



Montgomery County



Summit County

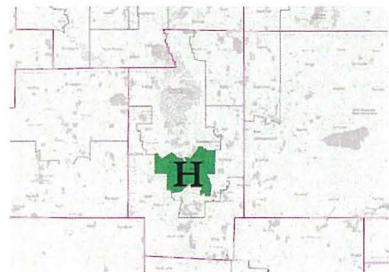


EXHIBIT B: MINORITY REPRESENTATION OHIO STATE SENATE UNITY MAP DISTRICTS

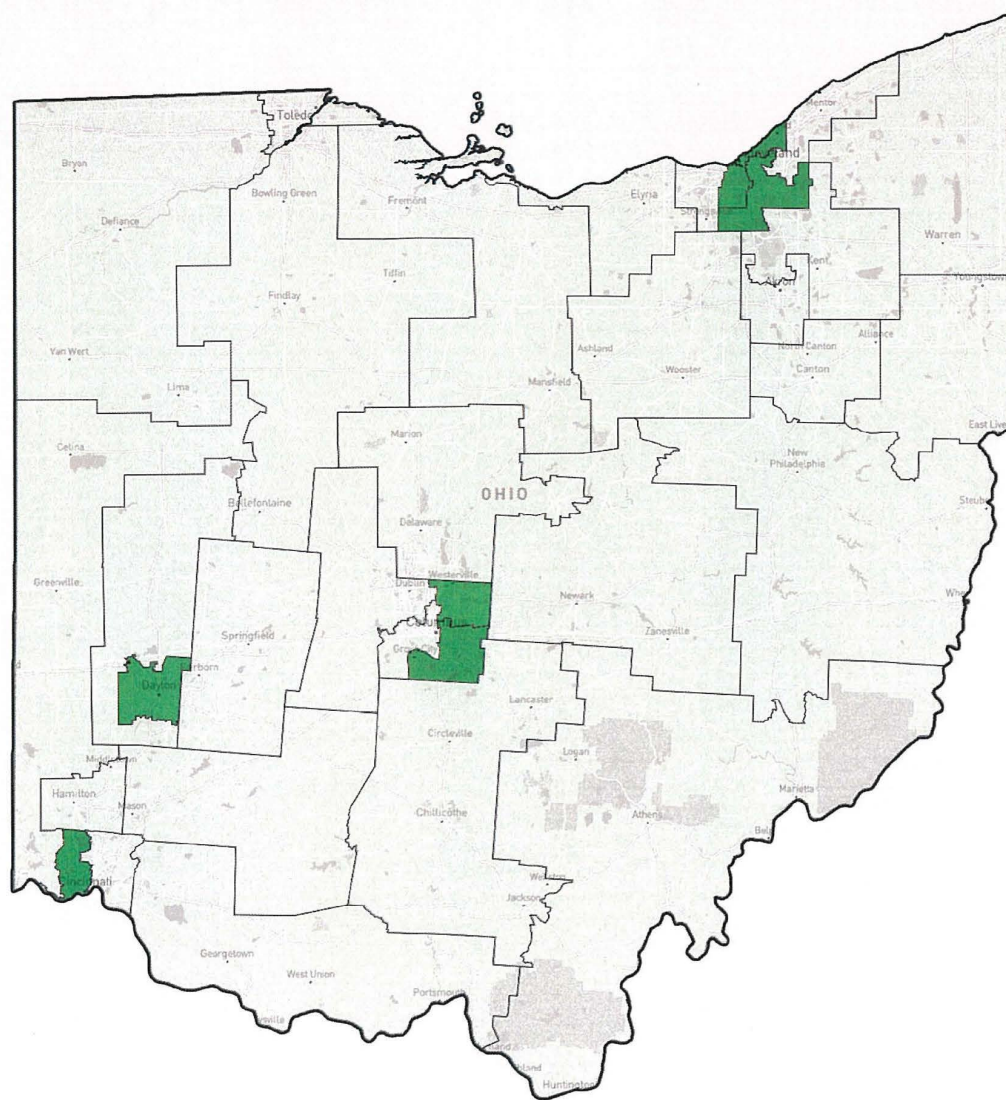
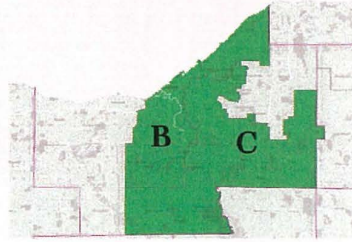


EXHIBIT B: MINORITY REPRESENTATION OHIO STATE SENATE UNITY MAP DISTRICTS

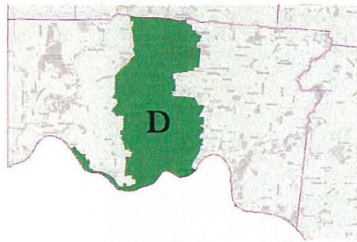
Montgomery County



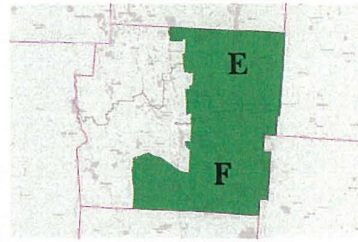
Cuyahoga County



Hamilton County



Franklin County



Senate Minority Representation

Letter	BVAP	POC Total Population
A	29.27%	40.87%
B	32.70%	50.19%
C	49.76%	60.24%
D	38.11%	52.83%
E	29.93%	49.41%
F	39.05%	53.19%

EXHIBIT C: REPRESENTATIONAL FAIRNESS MEMO

Oral Presentation of Article XI, Section 6(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."

How Section 6(B) is Intended to Work

The first step is to calculate the statewide preferences of the voters of Ohio as reflected in ballots cast for the candidates of each major party for President, United States Senator, Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Auditor and Treasurer over the past decade. That calculation (based on the official election results as published by the Ohio Secretary of State) is presented in the following table.

Votes for Statewide Offices over the Past Decade

Democratic Candidates	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020
President	2,697,260		2,394,164		2,679,165
Senator	2,645,901		1,996,908		
Governor		1,009,359		2,067,847	
Sec of State		1,074,475		2,049,944	
Attorney General		1,178,426		2,084,593	
Auditor		1,149,305		2,006,204	
Treasurer		1,323,325		2,022,016	

GRAND TOTAL of votes cast for Democratic candidates 2012-2020: **28,378,892**

Republican Candidates	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020
President	2,593,779		2,841,005		3,154,834
Senator	2,371,230		3,118,567		
Governor		1,944,848		2,231,917	
Sec. of State		1,811,020		2,210,356	
Attorney General		1,882,048		2,272,440	
Auditor		1,149,305		2,152,769	
Treasurer		1,724,060		2,304,444	

GRAND TOTAL of votes cast for Republican candidates 2012-2020: **33,759,622**

Democratic share of votes cast for statewide offices $(28,378,892 \div 62,141,514) = 45.7\%$

Republican share of votes cast for statewide offices $(33,762,622 \div 62,141,514) = 54.3\%$

EXHIBIT C: REPRESENTATIONAL FAIRNESS MEMO

Thus, the grand total of votes for Republican and Democratic candidates for statewide offices over the past decade indicates that Ohio voters supported Republican candidates over Democratic candidates by a margin of 54.3% vs. 45.7%.

Accordingly, for the map to be representationally fair, that is, not gerrymandered, the share of Ohio House of Representatives districts whose voters lean toward Republican candidates should be as close to 54.3% as possible, while 45.7% of these districts should lean toward Democratic candidates.

The second step is to create a partisan index for each of the districts that have been drawn based on the same statewide election results. This involves aggregating those same data for each of the districts in the map. This step determines the likely partisan lean in each district.

This seems like a lot of work, but computer programs used to draw district maps can easily accomplish this task.

Then simply count the number of districts that lean toward one party or the other.

After this has been done, it will be easily possible to determine which maps most closely correspond to the partisan preferences of Ohio's voters over the previous decade.

Using these data, the goal should be to create a map in which 54% of the districts have a pro-Republican partisan index and 45.7% have a pro-Democratic partisan index based on the last decade's election results.

Note that Section 6(B) of Article XI does not imply that each individual district should internally mirror this statewide ratio, which cannot occur because of how Republican and Democratic voters are unevenly distributed across the state.

Instead, it is the *statewide* share of districts leaning toward one party or another (based upon previous voting behavior over the previous decade) that should correspond to this statewide pattern of partisan preferences.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



Thank you to all of our partners, contributors and every fellow Ohioan who lifted their voice in this process. Democracy is a practice that requires all of us.

SPECIAL THANKS:

Cathy Duval, Molly Shack, Prentiss Haney, Maki Somosot, Colleen Craig, Derrick Smith, Shaquiena Davis, Misha Barnes, Hannah Tyler, Carrie Coisman, Whitney Siddiqi and our partners at the Redistricting Data Hub: Louis Libert, John O'Neill, Andy Feldman, Jamie Atlas, Josh Cohen, Tim Lim, and George Cheung

"Nothing can stop the power of a committed and determined people to make a difference in our society."

Congressman John Lewis

Flanagan

AOS_000454

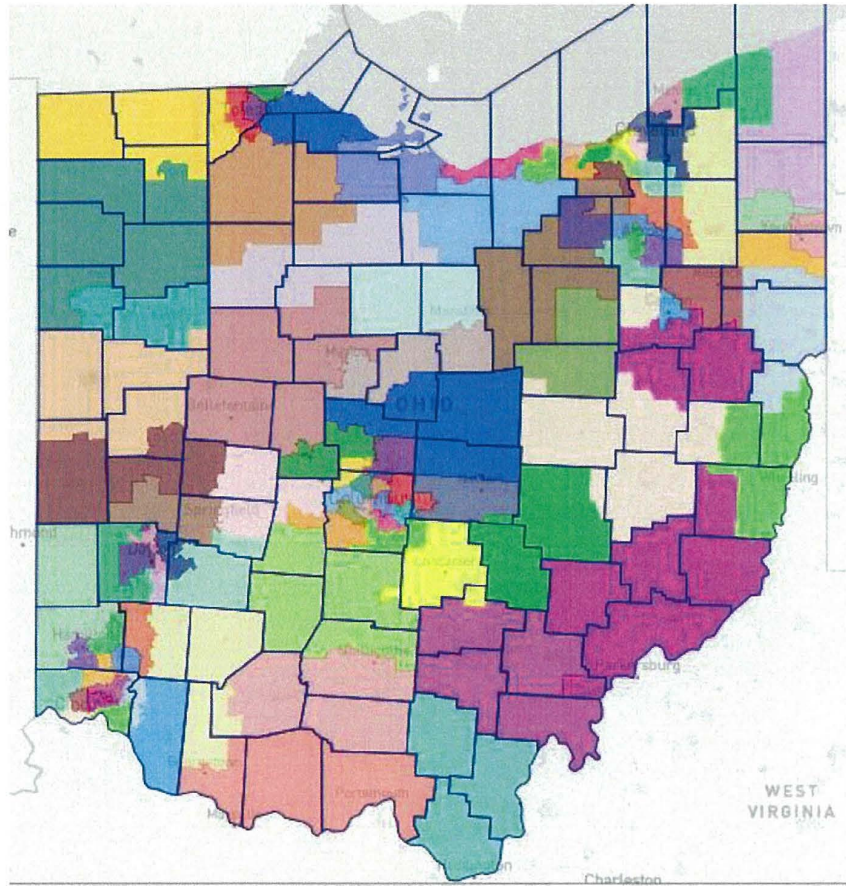
AOS_000454

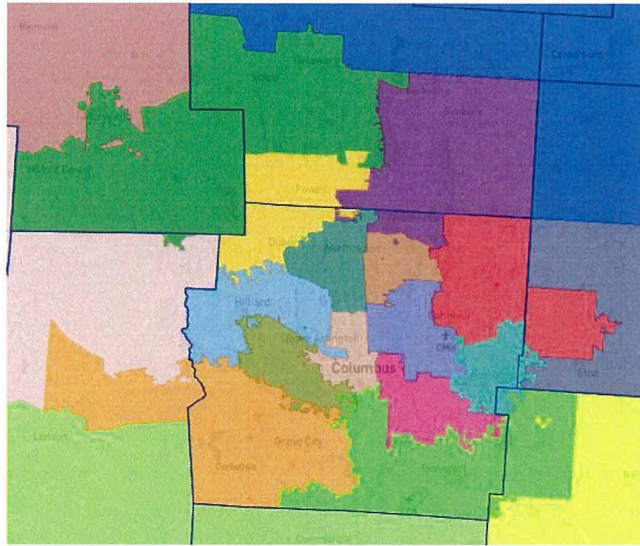
Colin Flanagan - House only

House: 119,186 Senate: 357,559	Meets Criteria	Does Not Meet Criteria	Notes
99 House Districts	X		
33 Senate Districts		X	no Senate map
House Districts Population: no less than 95% nor more than 105% of 119,186		?	no population data
Senate Districts composed of 3 contiguous House Districts		X	no Senate map
Each boundary is single nonintersecting continuous line (districts are contiguous territories)	X		
Counties with populations greater than a House district allowed will be part of only one adjoining House district		?	*if population is greater than 2 House districts then can be 3 House districts, and so on
Any county that meets House population must be one whole district		?	no population data
Where feasible, no county shall be split more than once	?		without population hard to judge
Split the smallest possible number of municipal corporations and townships whose contiguous portions contain a population of more than 50% but less than 100% of one ratio of representation		X	*keeping "communities" as whole as possible no municipal and township lines
District boundaries shall use the boundaries of counties, municipalities, and townships as they exist at the time of the Census		X	same as above
Where it is not feasible to keep political subdivisions whole in a district, not more than one municipal corporation or township may be split per district		X	see above
If a county has one House district, then it must be in one Senate district as well		X	no Senate map
For senators that have 2 years remaining when maps will be finalized, their district shall keep the same number and contain the largest portion of the population of their current district		X	*see list no Senate map
No plan shall be drawn to primarily favor or disfavor a political party		?	not enough data
Statewide proportion of districts shall favor political parties closely to the statewide preferences of the voters of Ohio based on the state and federal partisan general election results during the last 10 years		?	only showed "top of the ticket" data to 2016
Districts shall be compact	X		

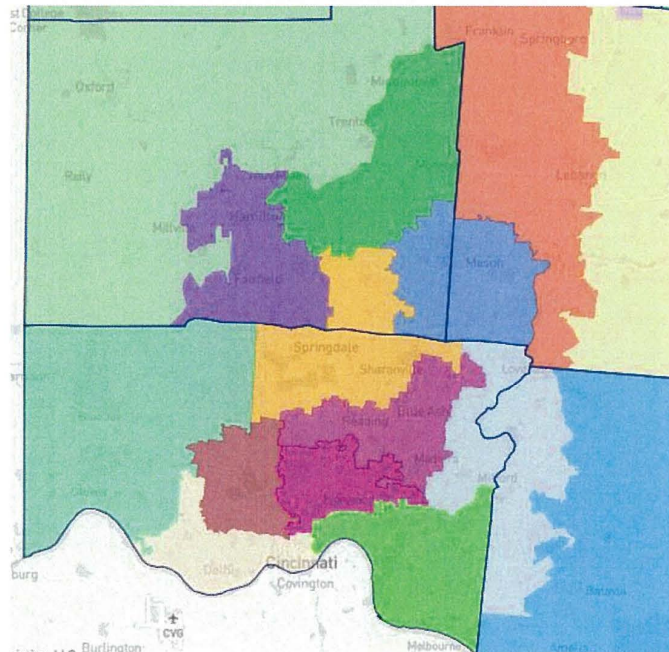
* unconstitutional - Franklin bleeds 6 districts w/ only 7 whole - needs at least 9/10 whole

AOS_000455

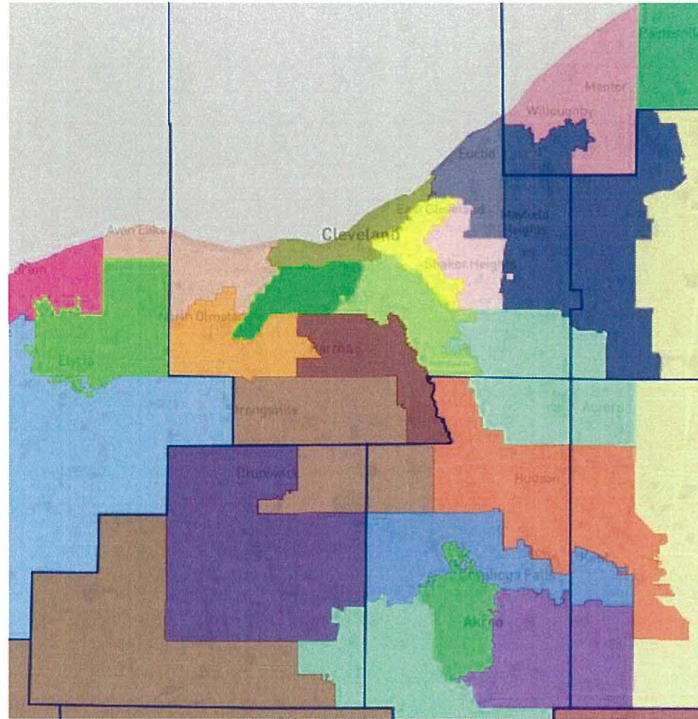




Columbus Area Inset of Proposed State House Map



Cincinnati Area Inset of Proposed State House Map



Cleveland Area Inset of Proposed State House Map

This proposed map creates 10 minority-majority districts, and an additional 5 districts which are at least 40% minority.

In 2016, former President Donald Trump carried 54 districts with over 55% of the vote, while Hillary Clinton carried 25 by the same number. This left 20 districts in the competitive 45-55% range for either candidate with them breaking for an additional 8 Democratic seats and 12 Republican seats. With Hillary Clinton winning 43% of the vote in Ohio, this gives Democrats 37% of the seats.

In the 2018 Senate race, Senator Sherrod Brown carried 41 districts with over 55% of the vote, while former Representative Jim Renacci carried 37 by the same number. This left 21 districts in the competitive 45-55% range for either candidate with them breaking for an additional 11 Democratic seats and 10 Republican seats. With Senator Brown winning 53% of the vote, this would give Democrats 52% of the seats.

In 2020, former President Donald Trump carried 54 districts with 55% of the vote, while President Joe Biden carried 28 by the same number. This left 17 districts in the competitive 45-55% range for either candidate with them breaking for an additional 12 Democratic seats and 5 Republican seats. With President Biden winning 45% of the vote in Ohio, this would give Democrats 40% of the seats.

Obviously, individual candidates do not fare exactly the same as the tops of their ticket, which could work either favorably or unfavorably for either party if this map was adopted. Any map which is adopted, however, will undeniably give Republicans a competitive advantage because their candidates will enjoy an incumbency advantage from this past decade's extreme gerrymander and one-party rule.

S-1
Cahuna Fair

AOS_000460

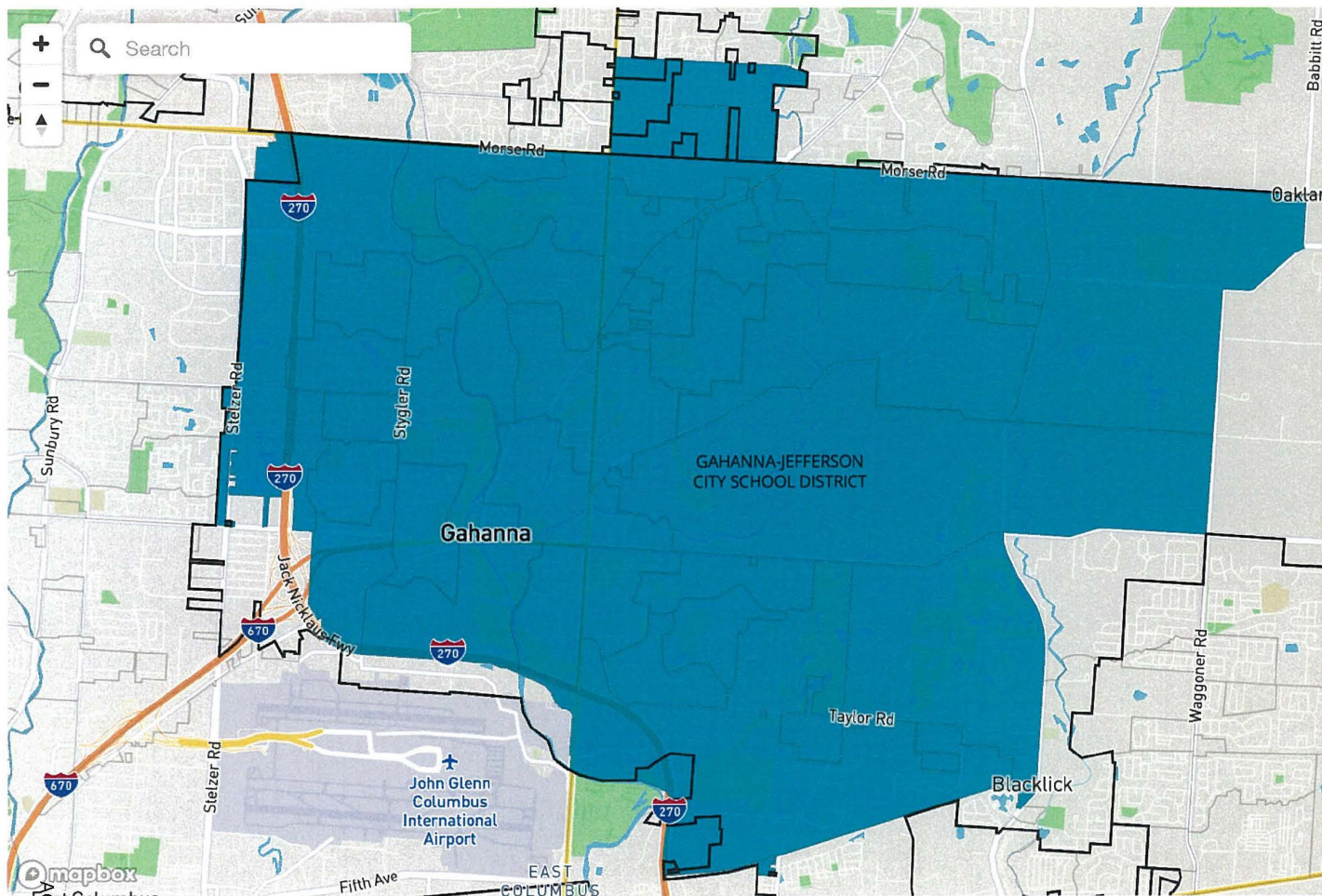
AOS_000460

Melissa Sull - Gahanna Fair Districts Citizens

House: 119,186 Senate: 357,559	Meets Criteria	Does Not Meet Criteria	Notes
99 House Districts			<i>only Gahanna school</i>
33 Senate Districts			<i>district map submitted</i>
House Districts Population: no less than 95% nor more than 105% of 119,186			<i>so not able to evaluate on these criteria</i>
Senate Districts composed of 3 contiguous House Districts			
Each boundary is single nonintersecting continuous line (districts are contiguous territories)			
Counties with populations greater than a House district allowed will be part of only one adjoining House district			*if population is greater than 2 House districts then can be 3 House districts, and so on
Any county that meets House population must be one whole district			
Where feasible, no county shall be split more than once			
Split the smallest possible number of municipal corporations and townships whose contiguous portions contain a population of more than 50% but less than 100% of one ratio of representation			*keeping "communities" as whole as possible
District boundaries shall use the boundaries of counties, municipalities, and townships as they exist at the time of the Census			
Where it is not feasible to keep political subdivisions whole in a district, not more than one municipal corporation or township may be split per district			
If a county has one House district, then it must be in one Senate district as well			
For senators that have 2 years remaining when maps will be finalized, their district shall keep the same number and contain the largest portion of the population of their current district			*see list
No plan shall be drawn to primarily favor or disfavor a political party			
Statewide proportion of districts shall favor political parties closely to the statewide preferences of the voters of Ohio based on the state and federal partisan general election results during the last 10 years			
Districts shall be compact			

AOS_000461

AOS_000461



Saved



Drawing

Data Layers

Evaluation

Communities

- ☒ Show my communities
- ☐ Show community numbers

▼ Boundaries

- ☒ School Districts
- ☐ US House
- ☐ State Senate
- ☐ State House
- ☐ Show County Boundaries

Demographics

- Population by Race
- Coalition Builder

Statewide Elections

ELECTION: 2016 Presidential Election

Democratic Republican

AOS_000462

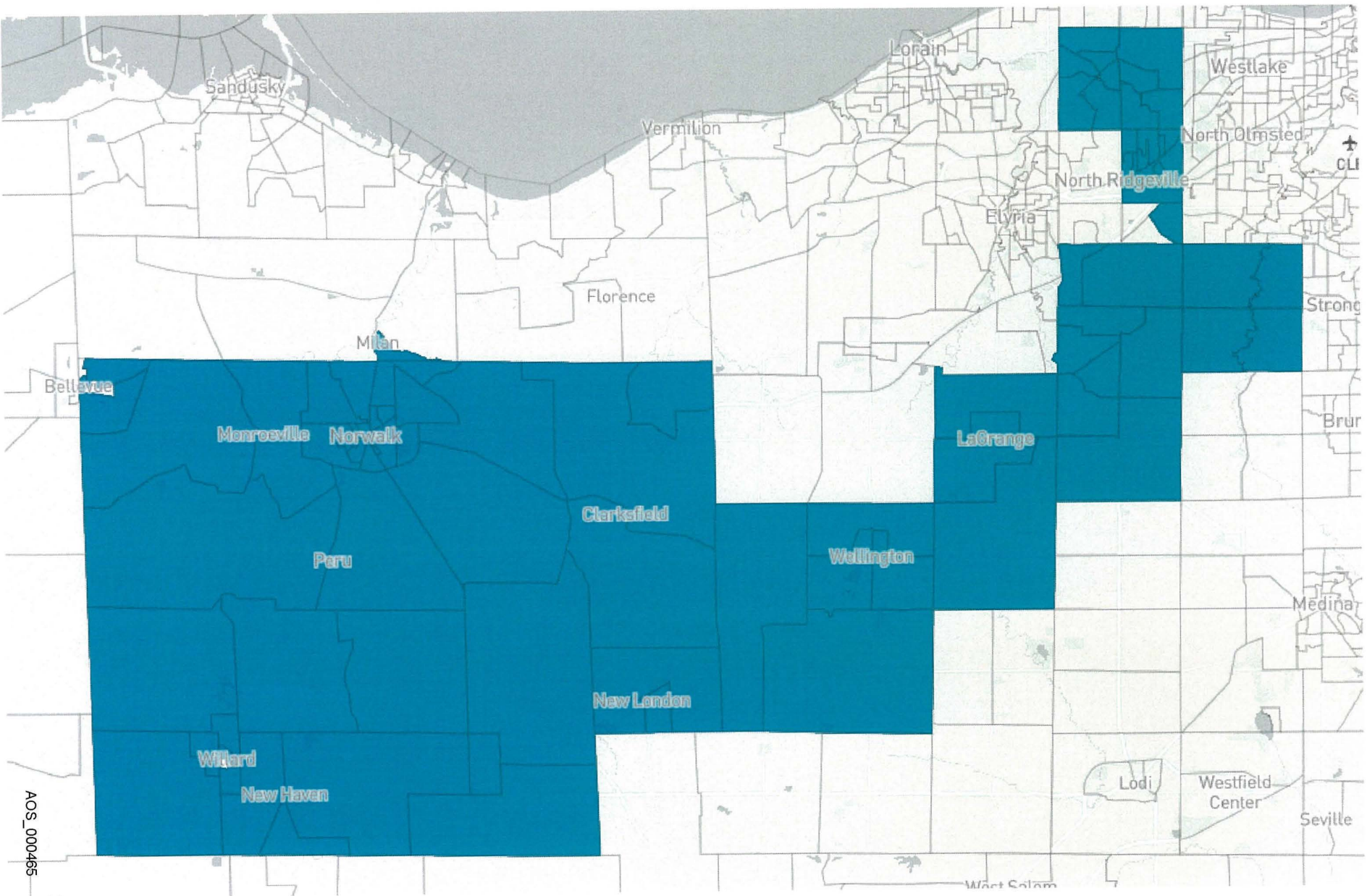
AOS_000462

Barna

AOS_000463

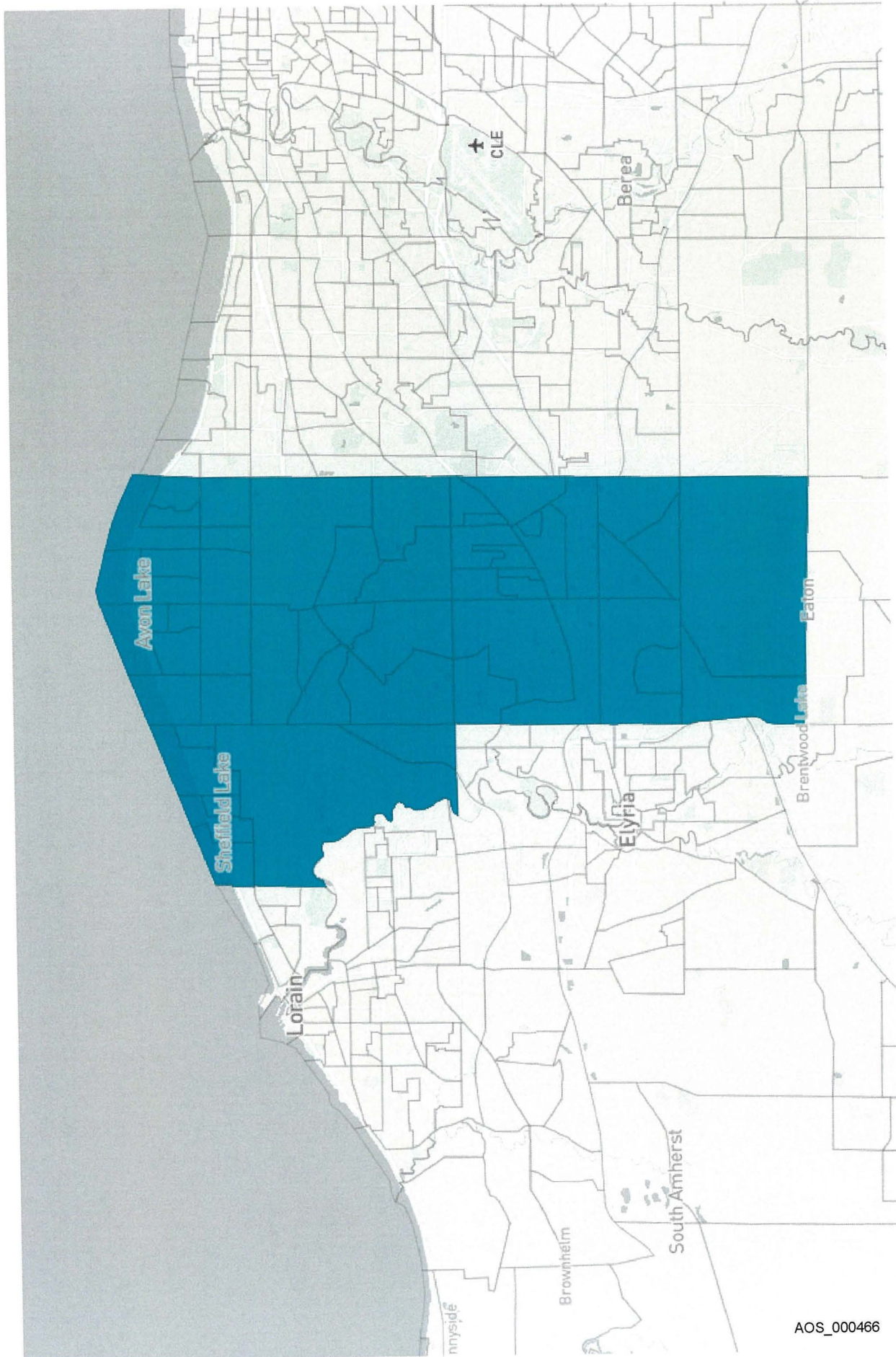
AOS_000463

House: 119,186 Senate: 357,559	Meets Criteria	Does Not Meet Criteria	Notes
99 House Districts			maps provided with
33 Senate Districts			no context and only
House Districts Population: no less than 95% nor more than 105% of 119,186			highlighting selected
Senate Districts composed of 3 contiguous House Districts			areas in Avon Lake,
Each boundary is single nonintersecting continuous line (districts are contiguous territories)			Sheffield Lake, LaGrange, Wellington, Norwalk, Willard, etc.
Counties with populations greater than a House district allowed will be part of only one adjoining House district			*if population is greater than 2 House districts then can be 3 House districts, and so on
Any county that meets House population must be one whole district			
Where feasible, no county shall be split more than once			
Split the smallest possible number of municipal corporations and townships whose contiguous portions contain a population of more than 50% but less than 100% of one ratio of representation			*keeping "communities" as whole as possible
District boundaries shall use the boundaries of counties, municipalities, and townships as they exist at the time of the Census			
Where it is not feasible to keep political subdivisions whole in a district, not more than one municipal corporation or township may be split per district			
If a county has one House district, then it must be in one Senate district as well			
For senators that have 2 years remaining when maps will be finalized, their district shall keep the same number and contain the largest portion of the population of their current district			*see list
No plan shall be drawn to primarily favor or disfavor a political party			
Statewide proportion of districts shall favor political parties closely to the statewide preferences of the voters of Ohio based on the state and federal partisan general election results during the last 10 years			
Districts shall be compact			



AOS_000465

AOS_000465



AOS_000466

AOS_000466

Karch

AOS_000467

AOS_000467

Lauren Karch

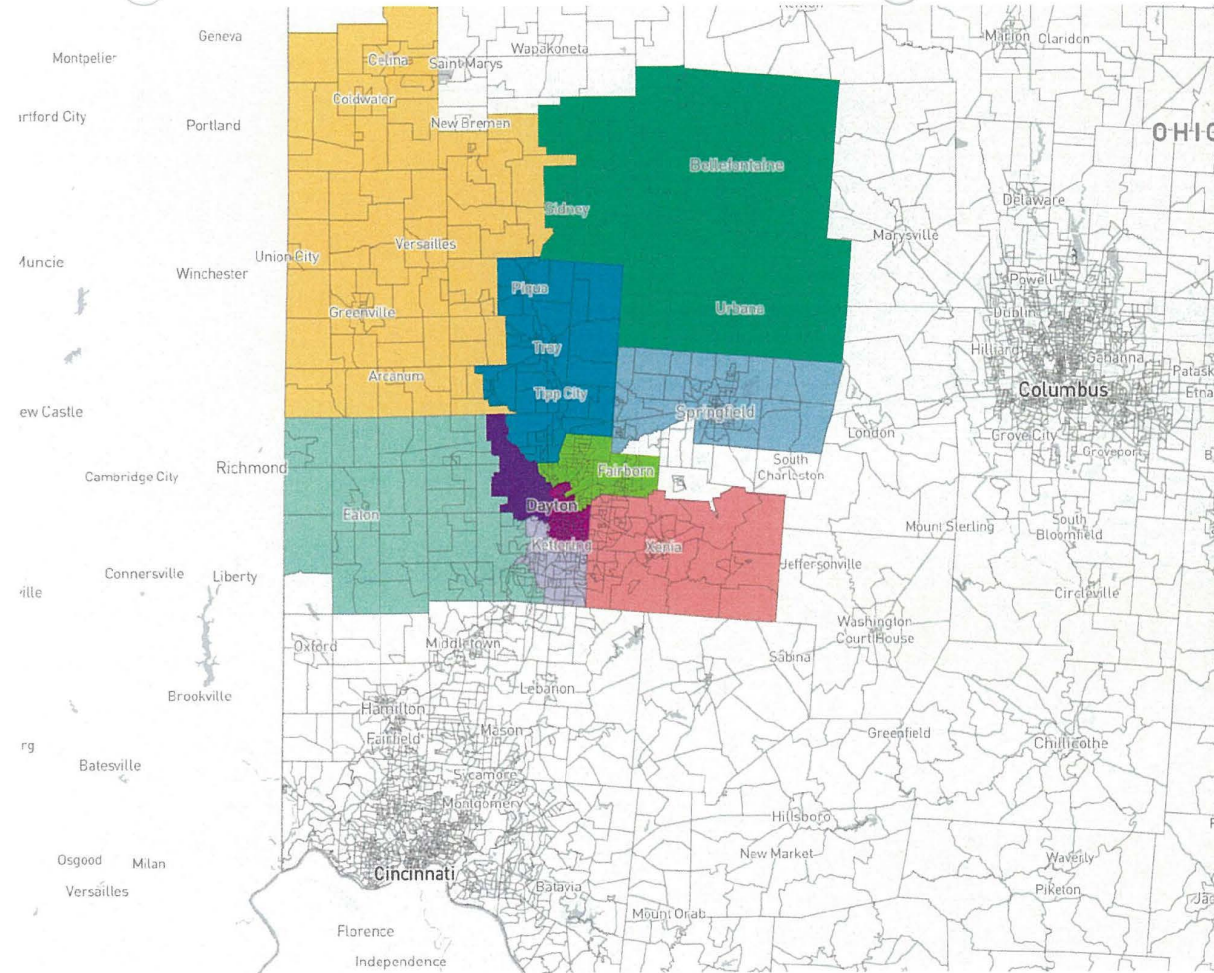
House: 119,186 Senate: 357,559	Meets Criteria	Does Not Meet Criteria	Notes
99 House Districts		X	only map for limited
33 Senate Districts		X	territory in SW Ohio
House Districts Population: no less than 95% nor more than 105% of 119,186	X		
Senate Districts composed of 3 contiguous House Districts		X	does not cover Senate districts
Each boundary is single nonintersecting continuous line (districts are contiguous territories)	X		
Counties with populations greater than a House district allowed will be part of only one adjoining House district		?	*if population is greater than 2 House districts then can be 3 House districts, and so on
Any county that meets House population must be one whole district		?	no county lines
Where feasible, no county shall be split more than once		?	
Split the smallest possible number of municipal corporations and townships whose contiguous portions contain a population of more than 50% but less than 100% of one ratio of representation		X	*keeping "communities" as whole as possible no township lines
District boundaries shall use the boundaries of counties, municipalities, and townships as they exist at the time of the Census	X		cites Census data as source
Where it is not feasible to keep political subdivisions whole in a district, not more than one municipal corporation or township may be split per district		?	see above points
If a county has one House district, then it must be in one Senate district as well		X	no Senate districts
For senators that have 2 years remaining when maps will be finalized, their district shall keep the same number and contain the largest portion of the population of their current district		X	*see list no Senate districts
No plan shall be drawn to primarily favor or disfavor a political party		?	no political data
Statewide proportion of districts shall favor political parties closely to the statewide preferences of the voters of Ohio based on the state and federal partisan general election results during the last 10 years		?	provided
Districts shall be compact	X		

AOS_000468

AOS_000468

8/24/2021

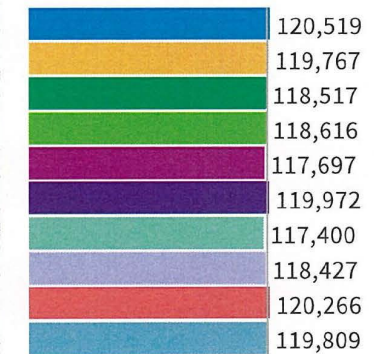
District



Population Data Layers Evaluation

Population Balance

Uses 2020 Decennial Census data.



Ideal: 119,186.34

UNASSIGNED POPULATION: 10,608,458

MAX. POPULATION DEVIATION: 1.5%

AOS_000469

AOS_000469

<https://districtr.org/plan/38807>

Hendrich,
S-stainable
Westerville

AOS_000470

AOS_000470

Luanne Hendricks - Sustainable Westerville

House: 119,186 Senate: 357,559	Meets Criteria	Does Not Meet Criteria	Notes
99 House Districts		X	only limited map to
33 Senate Districts		X	Westerville SD
House Districts Population: no less than 95% nor more than 105% of 119,186		?	no population data
Senate Districts composed of 3 contiguous House Districts		X	no Senate districts
Each boundary is single nonintersecting continuous line (districts are contiguous territories)	X		
Counties with populations greater than a House district allowed will be part of only one adjoining House district			*if population is greater than 2 House districts then can be 3 House districts, and so on
Any county that meets House population must be one whole district			
Where feasible, no county shall be split more than once			no county lines
Split the smallest possible number of municipal corporations and townships whose contiguous portions contain a population of more than 50% but less than 100% of one ratio of representation			*keeping "communities" as whole as possible no township and municipal lines
District boundaries shall use the boundaries of counties, municipalities, and townships as they exist at the time of the Census			and not clear what map is showing
Where it is not feasible to keep political subdivisions whole in a district, not more than one municipal corporation or township may be split per district			
If a county has one House district, then it must be in one Senate district as well			
For senators that have 2 years remaining when maps will be finalized, their district shall keep the same number and contain the largest portion of the population of their current district			*see list
No plan shall be drawn to primarily favor or disfavor a political party			
Statewide proportion of districts shall favor political parties closely to the statewide preferences of the voters of Ohio based on the state and federal partisan general election results during the last 10 years			
Districts shall be compact			

AOS_000471

AOS_000471

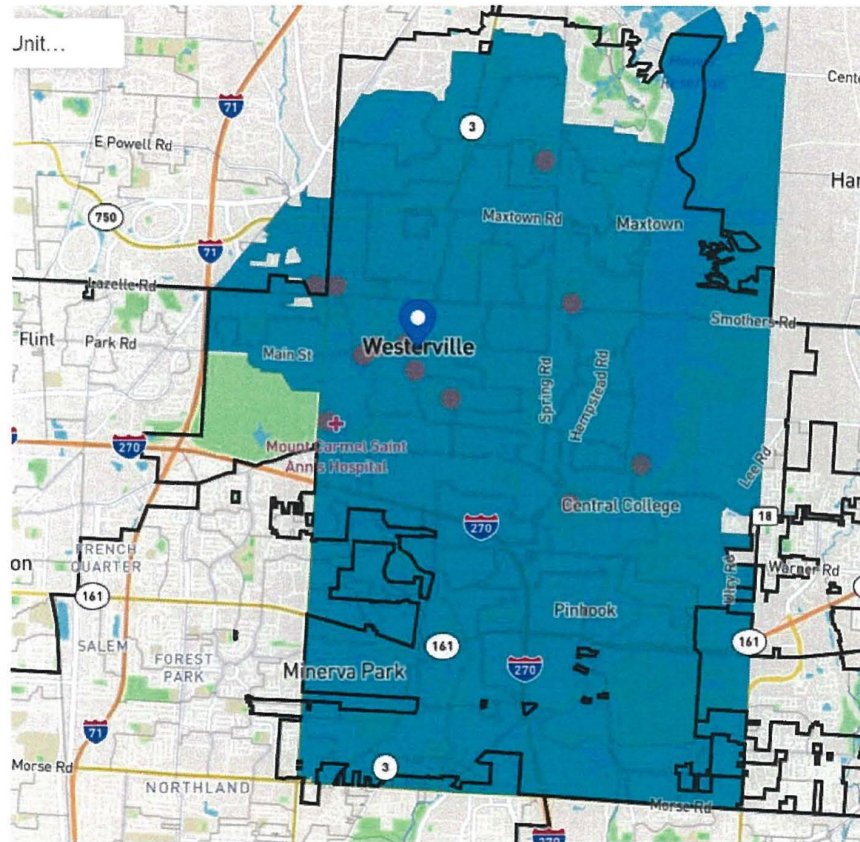
**Map Supplement to Written Testimony for
Ohio Redistricting Commission Hearing
Zanesville, 8/25/2021, 9:30am-12:30pm**

**Submitted by Luanne Hendricks
1008 Bluesail Drive, Westerville, OH 43081
lrhendricks@gmail.com
614-517-9280**

**On behalf of Sustainable Westerville
sustainablewesterville.org**

August 20, 2021

School District Lines

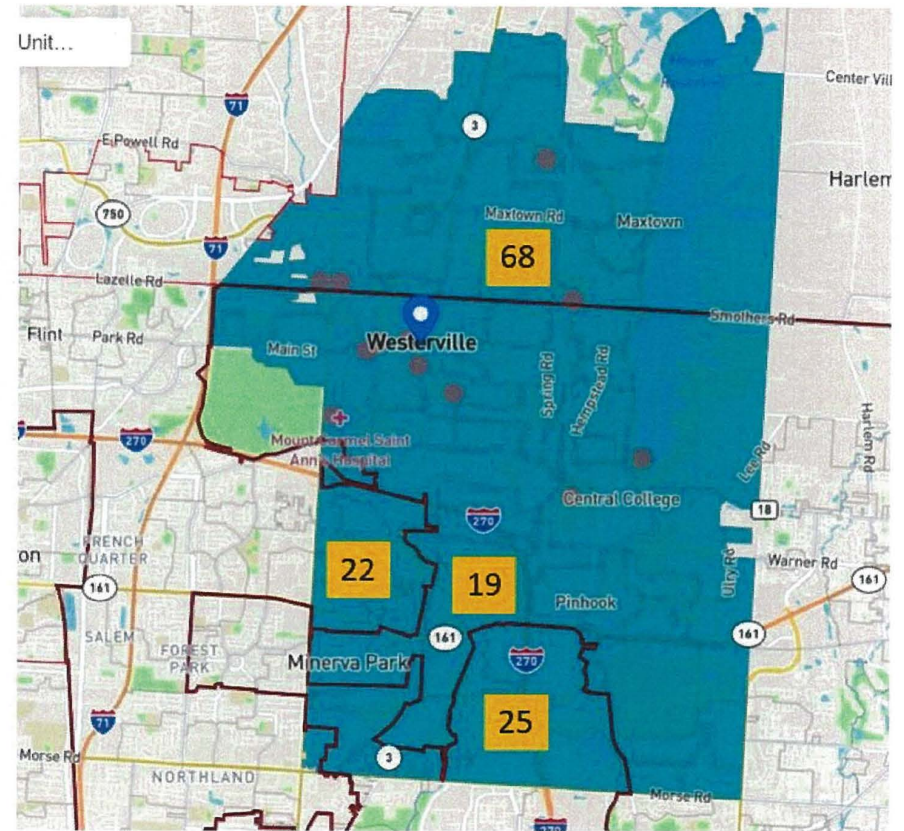


Sustainable Westerville's Community Map in blue covers the approximate Westerville School District lines. (Drawn in Districtr using precincts which don't conform to school district lines.)

AOS_000473

AOS_000473

Ohio House and Senate District Lines



Ohio House District numbers shown in Orange Boxes

Map URL: <https://districtr.org/COI/38038>

Ohio House and Senate Districts covering the Westerville City School District Community of Interest

House District	Senate District	County
19 - Lightbody	3 - Maharath	Franklin
22 - Leland	19 - Brenner	Franklin
25 - Jarrells	15 - Craig	Franklin
68 - Carfagna	19 - Brenner	Delaware

The Sustainable Westerville community group drew a community of interest map using Districtr software. Sustainable Westerville considers their community to be the Westerville City School District.

Our community of interest is currently divided by the 4 Ohio House and 3 Senate districts shown above.

Communities of Interest - Description from District of our Community Map

● Westerville City School District

This map was created by eight members of Sustainable Westerville, and encompasses the Greater Westerville Area which is approximately the Westerville City School District. This is the area that Sustainable Westerville considers their community. The community shares many things including the Westerville Library. What brings people together is the schools. But many students in the southern portion do not identify with the Uptown and Uptown events such as 4th Friday. There is considerable diversity in SES (socioeconomic status). Higher income in northern areas. Many churches and places of worship.

Policy Concerns: Affordable housing (truly affordable). Representation of all constituents in this area. Equity. Sustainability. Diversity. Inclusion. Access to resources and facilities, programming. Not a lot of diversity in Uptown. Officials need to listen to students. Policing. Physical barriers to green space such as highways. Bike trails under highways don't feel safe and get flooded. Access to grocery stores below Rt. 270 in southwest corner. Food insecurity. Public transportation issues - maintaining bike paths.

What we love about our community - diversity is improving. Can see the past - still have a few old barns (Everal Barn). Parks are dotted throughout - Inniswood, City Parks, Hoover. Best of small town.

Outdoor recreation, bike trails. School district. Easy access to health care and necessary services. Restaurants. (But a question is: does everyone in our community feel these things are accessible to them.)

Re: Council Manager system:

On January 1, 1916, Westerville became the first village in Ohio to adopt a Council Manager form of government. following a July 31, 1915 poll in which Westerville voters decisively voted by a nearly two to one margin in favor of such.

Re: City Charter: (from the City's web page)

In 1964, Westerville Residents adopted a Home Rule Charter, which gives the municipal government greater local control and flexibility than the statutory form. Ohio statute governs only on matters which Westerville's Charter does not address.

Sustainable Westerville is a group of local citizens who are interested in working together on initiatives that improve the spaces in which we live, work, learn, and play. We advocate for the three legs of sustainability: social, economic, and environmental. Find us at sustainablewesterville.org and @sustainablewesterville on Instagram and Facebook. This map shows the approximate area of Westerville City School District.

Important Places

Uptown

Captures essence of what is unique about Westerville. Still has historical buildings. Where all municipal government buildings are located. History is evident - Temperance Movement, Hanby House, Underground Railroad. Place to bring family who have never been to Westerville. Otterbein Campus can be considered part of the Uptown

Alum Creek Park North

"Choo Choo Park" Popular park. Ampitheatre. Basketball courts

Hoover Dam - Reservoir Park

Draws people from all over including people from Columbus. Columbus water supply from the reservoir.

Inniswood Metro Gardens

Popular botanical garden and nature preserve.

Westerville Central HS

Theatre productions. Sporting events made available. Parking cones out for practicing parallel parking. Westerville Library uses Central for big author events.

Westerville North High School

Community resource similar to Westerville Central HS

<https://districtr.org/COI/38038>

Westerville South HS

Description similar to Westerville Central HS

Westerville Public Library

Community center and resource. Museum. Serves the Westerville CSD.

Westerville Community Center

Recreation, classes, pool, meeting areas.

Hanby House

The Hanby House, a national historic site, is the former home of composer, educator and pastor Benjamin R. Hanby. He is best known as the composer of "Darling Nelly Gray" and "Up on the Housetop". Benjamin Hanby and his father Bishop William Hanby were both abolitionists active in the Underground Railroad. The Hanby House, relocated from its original location at the corner of Grove and Main Streets is perhaps the best physical reminder of Westerville's historical connection to the Underground Railroad.

Westerville Sports Complex

The sports fields, basketball courts and walking trails at the Westerville Sports Complex are exceedingly popular and are used extensively by a very large and diverse collection of residents from all areas of the Westerville School District and beyond

Mt. Carmel St. Ann's Hospital

8/21/2021

District

Following intense efforts by Westerville City officials, St. Ann's hospital relocated to Westerville in 1984, becoming Westerville's first and only full fledged hospital. It has been serving the Westerville community ever since.

AOS_000478

AOS_000478

To: "Tracy Horgan" <sales@caliper.com>
Subject: RE: [External]Re: MTR for OH Auditor
Date: Thu, 23 Sep 2021 16:26:43 -0000
Importance: Normal

Tracy –

Our Finance Department processed the invoice this morning, so hopefully y'all will have received payment soon. Will the downloads be emailed to me or how do they get delivered?

Thanks!

Emily

From: Tracy Horgan <sales@caliper.com>
Sent: Wednesday, September 22, 2021 1:39 PM
To: Emily Redman <EERedman@ohioauditor.gov>
Subject: [External]Re: MTR for OH Auditor

*** Auditor of State Security Notice *** This e-mail is from an external source. Think before you click links or open attachments.

Hello, Emily,

Thank you for your reply. We typically process orders and send downloads within 24-48 hours of receiving payment.

Please let us know if we can be of further assistance.

Tracy Horgan
Director, Redistricting Services | Caliper Corporation

1172 Beacon St, Ste 300 • Newton MA 02461 USA
Direct: 617-431-4155 • Main: 617-527-4700
sales@caliper.com • www.redistricting.com
Maptitude for Redistricting is the ultimate tool for effective redistricting

-----Original Message-----

From: "Emily Redman" <EERedman@ohioauditor.gov>
Reply-To: "Emily Redman" <EERedman@ohioauditor.gov>
Date: Wed, 22 Sep 2021 16:13:34 +0000
To: "Tracy Horgan" <sales@caliper.com>
Subject: RE: [External]Re: [External]Re: [External]Re: [External]Re: (Case CC325585) [External]MTR for OH Auditor

>Thanks, Tracy. Once we pay, can we immediately download the software or how does delivery work? And is there any training available?

>

>

>

>Emily

>

>

>

>From: Tracy Horgan <sales@caliper.com>

>Sent: Wednesday, September 22, 2021 11:58 AM

>To: Emily Redman <EERedman@ohioauditor.gov>

>Subject: [External]Re: [External]Re: [External]Re: [External]Re: (Case CC325585) [External]MTR for OH Auditor

>

>

>

>*** Auditor of State Security Notice *** This e-mail is from an external source. Think before you click links or open attachments.

>

>Hello, Emily,

>

>Thank you for your reply. I have attached your quote.

>

>Please let us know if we can be of further assistance.

>

>Tracy Horgan

>

>Director, Redistricting Services | Caliper Corporation

>

>|||||

>

>1172 Beacon St, Ste 300 • Newton MA 02461 USA

>

>Direct: 617-431-4155 • Main: 617-527-4700

>

>sales@caliper.com • www.redistricting.com

>

>Maptitude for Redistricting is the ultimate tool for effective redistricting

ALO

L/FP 1 AB

V 11

Ed R

Gov D

Lib 1 1

Jeffrey Spence

Retired Drinker Ohio Valley Regional
Commission

Lack of Competition / Keep the whole
— split Ross County

Ted Glasgow

Retired 3rd Gen Bricklayer
Glen Athens County Resident

"People Represented by People
With Similar Interests"

Rio Grande 9/25

Carolyn Loxley

Norse Farmer Jackson/Pedicular Hwy
Circleville Am
Independent / Lib Social / Cons Fiscal

~~Barbara~~

Barlow Headman

Ross County
Divided

Educator / Organic Farmer
Passionate about Voting Rights

Time To Make this work →

Do long term Plan

Michael Alcorn

Blacklick

"Community of Interest"

10% Talking Point

Poll Worker 2020 Elections FC Board

Wp. Towns Cities Counties Boundary When Pass

2:16

LTE

Delete All

EK

Cancel

Emily >

iMessage

Sat, Sep 11, 5:11 PM

Sorry, I can't talk right now.

Nothing urgent. Just an update.



Sat, Sep 11, 7:36 PM

Just sent you the slides.
Jess is going to have them
printed for you tomorrow in
the car too.

Mon, Sep 13, 2:09 PM

Both maps imported to your
Dave's

Wednesday 10:45 AM



AOS_000578

2:34

5G

< 107

EK SW

2 People >

iMessage

Sun, Sep 12, 4:01 PM

Sheila Willamowski

SW

Hello! Are you close?

Emily Kaylor

EK

Auditor is running 15-20 minutes late

Sheila Willamowski

SW

Okay. We started about 8 mins ago. Leader Sykes just arrived as well.

Emily Kaylor

EK

Thanks



AOS_000579

11:22



Alex >



New contact photo available

[Update Contact](#)



Allie is already gone. Half way there

Mon, Sep 13, 6:20 PM

How goes it

It's a snails pace. The NW OH and Montgomery issues are resolved

Do you have something I can look at

No

Wed, Sep 15, 2:00 PM

Come to speakers

On my way

Wed, Sep 15, 6:00 PM



AOS_000580

11:23



Alex >



New contact photo available

[Update Contact](#)



No

Wed, Sep 15, 2:00 PM

Come to speakers

On my way

Wed, Sep 15, 6:00 PM

Minority sent a map to Emily and I that incorporated the suggestions you and the Sec made yesterday evening. They didn't do what you asked them to do (interests, etc), they just adjusted their map.

Call with MW at 7:30

Huffman wants to talk



iMessage



Done

2 of 2

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.

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.



2:32

LTE

< 109



Ray >

iMessage

Sun, Sep 12, 7:41 PM

What are the red green maps mean again?

It shows which counties in the state le. The red ones

They have some type of additional criteria that it gets so many house districts or so many senate districts within the boundaries of the county. or in the case of Richland and Wayne County red means it is a single county house district

So I thought del county couldn't have been split outside ? Why is del red?

Trying to reconcile why certain maps are not valid



iMessage



2:33

LTE

< 109

RD

Ray >

So I thought del county
couldn't have been split
outside ? Why is del red?

Trying to reconcile why
certain maps are not valid

Delaware County must have
one whole contain house
district within its boundaries
and the remainder of
Delaware County can only
go into one adjoining house
district and additionally
Delaware County must in its
entirety be contained within
one Senate District

How did groups draw
Franklin districts solely
within county ... one map
takes and combines
Delaware and Union

Franklin county can be
drawn to be 11 for house



iMessage



AOS_000584

2:33

5G

< 109

RD

Ray >

Franklin county can be drawn to be 11 for house district but for the Senate District pairing it would have to pair with one adjoining house district some where.

We took Franklin and Union population together and created 12 house districts

Senate Democrats took Franklin and Pickaway population together and created 12 house districts

Ok so why didn't we draw house district

How far off is Union from stand-alone

Union county is 62,784 people which is only .52 house ratios



2:33

5G

< 109

RD

Ray >

Union county is 62,784 people which is only .52 house ratios

Are you 10-2

Really...

Really Union can add to 60k left over fc to create a whole new district

So if you combine the populations of Franklin and Union County you get enough people to be 11.64 house districts

If on average you draw them 3% light from the ideal population target you can make those 11.64 house districts. Be 12 house districts and then you make 4 senate districts



2:34

5G

< 109

RD

Ray >

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4 senate districts

Ok

Mon, Sep 13, 11:09 AM



Can I call you later?

Delivered



AOS_000587

Mayr Hullman

iMessage
Tue, Nov 10, 1:36 PM

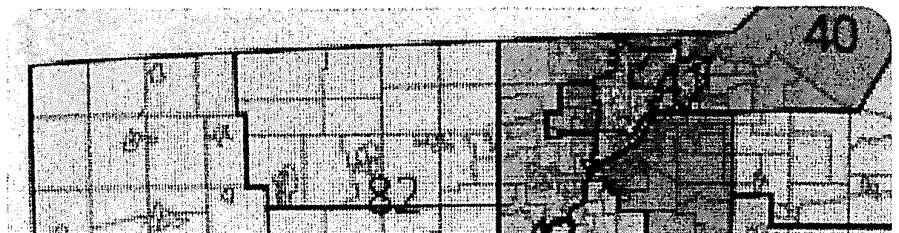
Fri, Sep 10, 2:00 PM

Can I call you later?

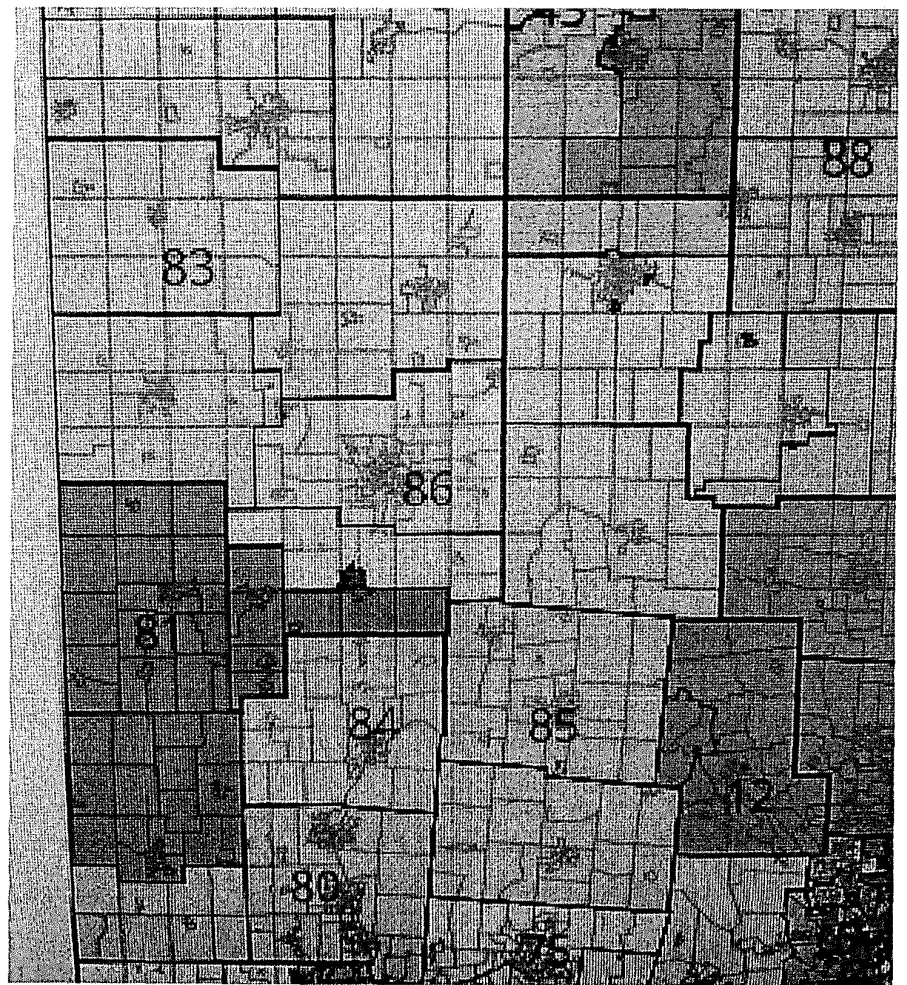
Yes when you get a chance thanks

Sent with Siri

Fri, Sep 10, 3:14 PM



AOS_000588



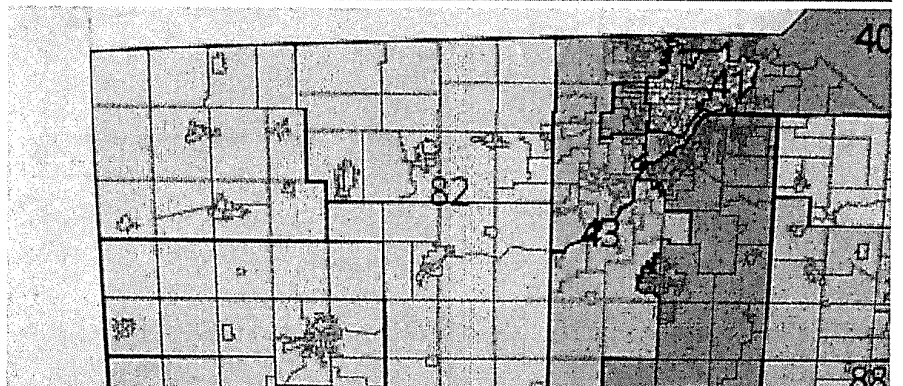
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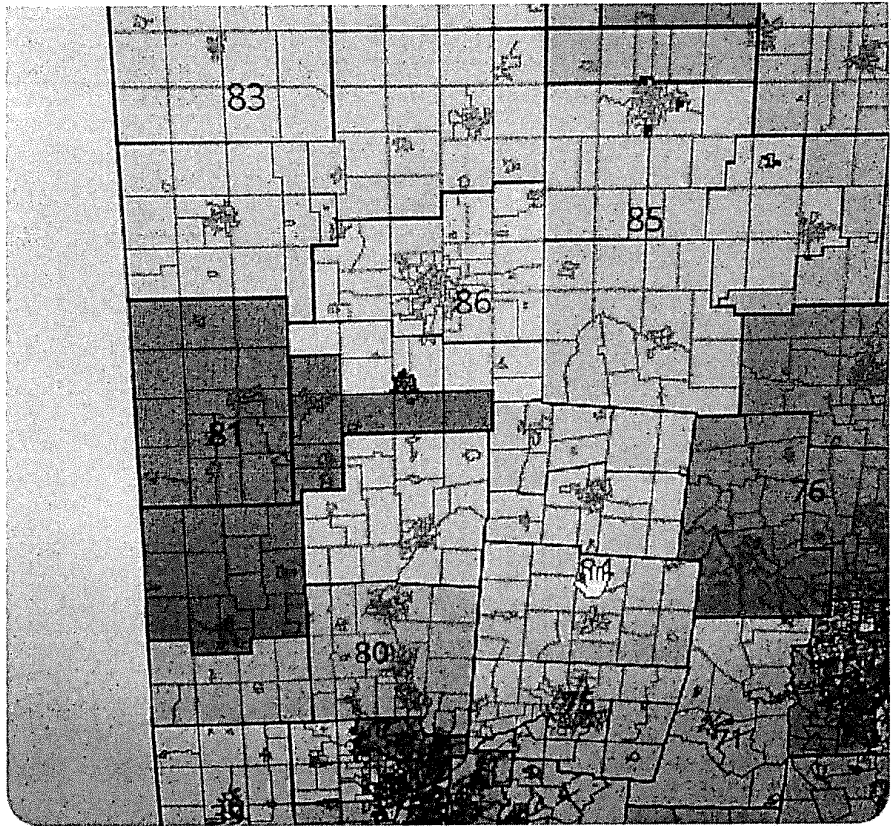
District Population Deviation

79		117,815	-1,371
80		124,211	5,025
81		119,608	-5,578
82		113,487	-5,699
83		119,464	278
84		48,230	-70,956
85		190,105	70,919
86		113,992	-5,194
87		48,074	-71,112
88		113,965	-5,221
89		115,986	-3,200

90		115,793	-3,393
91		114,286	-4,900
92		119,113	-73
93		117,981	-1,205
District Details			

79		117,815	-1,371
80		124,211	5,025
81		113,608	-5,578
82		113,487	-5,699
83		119,464	278
84		116,632	-2,534
85		121,683	2,497
86		113,992	-5,194
87		113,433	-5,753
88		113,965	-5,221
89		115,986	-3,200
90		115,793	-3,393
91		114,286	-4,900
92		119,113	-73





Ignore prior

Look at second photos not first

Delivered

Mon, Sep 13, 8:48 PM

Give me a call when you hit the road

Sent with Siri

AOS_000591

Mark Rommelt

Will I see you today?

I'm in Medina all day. You?

Redistricting hearings in Mansfield at OSU at 230-3
until ???

No, I wasn't invited not to mention don't want to get asked
any questions. Have fun and if you need anything, let me
know.

Fri, Sep 10, 3:28 PM

Keeping you in the loop. Have a good weekend.

2:29

LTE

< 113



Niraj >

iMessage

Tue, Sep 14, 8:54 PM

Do you have a moment to chat?

Wed, Sep 15, 10:31 AM

E

Greene Co proposa...

What's your email and I'll send? Greene county proposal. I would get Greene county HD 1, Montgomery county HD 1 and HD 2. Dem senate district would be HD 3,4,5. Dem house districts are HD 3 and HD 4. You'd have to assign me to the dem senate district and Hackett



iMessage



AOS_000593

2:31

5G



Kristina >

iMessage

Tue, Sep 14, 1:21 PM

Is it true that a
disproportionate number of
conservative women in the
House had their districts
damaged as well?
Disappointing

No idea my guess

Delivered



Search



AOS_000594

2:31

5G



Jon >

iMessage

Wed, Sep 15, 8:01 AM

When you have a moment
please give me a call to
discuss how your
conversations with the
Democrats went last night.



AOS_000595

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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