

**IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF OHIO**

League Of Women Voters Of Ohio, <i>et al.</i> ,	:	
	:	Case No. 2021-1193
Relators,	:	
	:	Original Action Pursuant to
v.	:	Ohio Const., Art. XI
Ohio Redistricting Commission, <i>et al.</i> ,	:	
	:	[Apportionment Case Pursuant
Respondents.	:	to S. Ct. Prac. R. 1403]

Bria Bennett, <i>et al.</i> ,	:	
	:	Case No. 2021-1198
Relators,	:	
	:	Original Action Pursuant to
v.	:	Ohio Const., Art. XI
Ohio Redistricting Commission, <i>et al.</i> ,	:	
	:	[Apportionment Case Pursuant
Respondents.	:	to S. Ct. Prac. R. 1403]

The Ohio Organizing Collaborative, <i>et al.</i> ,	:	
	:	Case No. 2021-1210
Relators,	:	
	:	Original Action Pursuant to
v.	:	Ohio Const., Art. XI
Ohio Redistricting Commission, <i>et al.</i> ,	:	
	:	[Apportionment Case Pursuant
Respondents.	:	to S. Ct. Prac. R. 1403]

**APPENDIX OF EXHIBITS IN SUPPORT OF
COMBINED RESPONSE OF RESPONDENT GOVERNOR MIKE DEWINE TO (A)
PETITIONERS' RENEWED MOTION FOR AN ORDER DIRECTING RESPONDENTS TO
SHOW CAUSE AND MOTION TO SCHEDULE CONTEMPT HEARING; AND (B)
PETITIONERS' OBJECTIONS TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY DISTRICT PLAN ADOPTED ON
MARCH 28, 2022 – VOLUME II**

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Exhibit	Description	Page No.
J	Toledo Blade Editorial (10/4/2015)	APP000281-APP000283
K	Cincinnati.com/The Enquirer Editorial (10/21/2015)	APP000284-APP000285
L	Ohio Bipartisan Redistricting Commission Amendment, Issue 1 (2015)	APP000286-APP000303

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Yes on Issue 1

EXHIBIT

J

exhibitsticker.com

OCT 4, 2015

10:45 AM

The corrupt partisan system that Ohio voters must use to elect their state lawmakers is an assault on representative democracy. Issue 1 on next month's statewide ballot would restore a degree of fairness, accountability, and bipartisanship to the process. It deserves a YES vote.

Ohio long has been considered a swing state in national politics; polls suggest that voters' support is divided fairly evenly between the Republican and Democratic parties. Yet largely because GOP elected officials dominate the state board that draws district maps for the General Assembly, two-thirds of state lawmakers are Republicans.

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This is not just a reflection of recent election results, but also a product of deliberate gerrymandering aimed at maximizing Republican power (Democrats engaged in the same antics when they controlled state government). Ohio's rigged system of legislative districting leads to all sorts of pernicious outcomes.

Legislative gerrymandering promotes ideological extremism and discourages bipartisan compromise, often leading to the enactment of policies that most Ohioans oppose. It depresses political competition and choice, giving voters fewer incentives to participate.

It divides communities and counties — often bizarrely — and makes a mockery of the principle of “one person, one vote.” It unfairly favors incumbents and disenfranchises minority voters. A recent study by the League of Women Voters of Ohio concludes that the way the maps are drawn virtually dictates the outcomes of nearly all legislative elections.

Approval of Issue 1 would amend the Ohio Constitution to replace the five-member state Apportionment Board — four of whose members are

APP-000281

Republicans — with a seven-member redistricting commission that would include greater representation for the minority party. At least two members of each party would be required to approve a set of district maps for the state House and Senate that would remain in effect for 10 years, preventing either party from monopolizing the process.

The new system would be more transparent to voters by requiring public participation in reapportionment. It would create legislative districts that are more geographically compact, politically competitive, and reflective of voters' party preferences. The Ohio Supreme Court could order the commission to draw a new map if the one it produces unfairly favors either party.

Issue 1 could and should be stronger. It would not take effect until legislative districts are redrawn to reflect population shifts measured by the 2020 Census. Voters would have to wait until 2022 at the earliest to elect a more-representative legislature. And if the parties can't agree on new maps, that outcome could be delayed until 2026.

Nor does the ballot proposal affect Ohio's congressional delegation, which is gerrymandered even more outrageously than the General Assembly. Republicans hold 12 of the state's 16 seats in the U.S. House. Speaker John Boehner of Ohio has said that lopsided distribution suits him just fine, even though nationwide gerrymandering — and the ideological radicals it helped bring to the House — contributed to his pending departure from Congress.

Ohio would do better to remove altogether the power to draw political districts from elected officials of both parties, and entrust it to a nonpartisan, appointed citizens' commission; such panels are working well in other states. But twice in the past decade, Ohio voters rejected proposals that would have created such an independent commission.

For now, Issue 1 represents the only opportunity voters have to reject the anti-democratic status quo in legislative elections. The ballot proposal has the support of both parties, good-government lobbies, business and labor, interest groups of all ideological stripes, and organizations that represent minority voters.

Issue 1 would start to make the General Assembly more representative of all Ohioans, and less of a game that is fixed by politicians against voters. Vote YES on Issue 1.

First Published October 4, 2015, 12:00am

OPINION | Opinion *This piece expresses the views of its author(s), separate from those of this publication.*

Editorial: Yes on Issue 1 to end politics as usual

Enquirer editorial board

Published 3:24 p.m. ET Oct. 21, 2015

Ohio voters fed up with politics as usual might be tempted to stay home Nov. 3.

That would be unfortunate, because this election offers a rare chance to change politics as usual – and without casting a single vote for a candidate. Ohioans simply need to vote for Issue 1.

Issue 1, placed on the ballot by the General Assembly with strong bipartisan support, would curb gerrymandering. It would create a new process for drawing legislative district lines that would improve the odds of general-election voters having a true choice and of our state lawmakers more accurately reflecting, well, us.

The Buckeye State is closely divided between Republicans and Democrats – depending who turns out in a given election year – but Republicans hold a supermajority in both the Ohio House and Senate. The current system of giving the party in power wide latitude to draw district maps has resulted in politicians picking their constituents instead of the other way around. Most districts are either strongly Republican or strongly Democratic, and the closest voters come to having a choice is in occasional primary races.

After several attempts to change the process over three-plus decades, Republicans and Democrats have come together on a reform that has many supporters and no organized opposition. Among its features:

- It creates a redistricting commission with least two members from the minority party and incentivizes bipartisan cooperation by stipulating if a new map is approved without two minority votes it has to be redrawn in four years instead of 10.
- All meetings of the redistricting commission must be open to the public.
- Mapping criteria include keeping communities together by not splitting cities, townships and counties when possible, and making the political distribution of the districts match the

APP-000284

political preferences of voters statewide.

Issue 1 has been endorsed not only by the state Republican and Democratic parties but also the League of Women Voters, Ohio Chamber of Commerce, Ohio AFL-CIO, the American Civil Liberties Union and others.

It would be naive to think all politics will or even *can* be removed from the process, but Issue 1 is a major improvement.

For too long, the party in power in Ohio – whichever party it happened to be – has taken advantage of the once-a-decade redistricting to draw the lines to its maximum benefit.

Let's make sure 2021 is different. Vote for Issue 1 on Nov. 3 to reform the process and so we can turn our attention to the other half of the gerrymandering problem: how Ohio's congressional lines are drawn.

Issue 1 ballot language

Creates a bipartisan, public process for drawing legislative districts

The proposed amendment would:

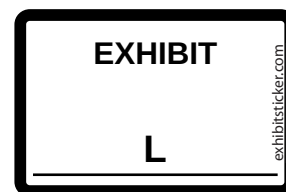
End the partisan process for drawing Ohio House and Senate districts, and replace it with a bipartisan process with the goal of having district boundaries that are more compact and politically competitive.

Ensure a transparent process by requiring public meetings, public display of maps, and a public letter explaining any plan the Commission adopts by a simple majority vote.

Establish the bipartisan Ohio Redistricting Commission, composed of 7 members including the Governor, the Auditor of State, the Secretary of State, and 4 members appointed by the majority and minority leaders of the General Assembly.

Require a bipartisan majority vote of 4 members in order to adopt any final district plan, and prevent deadlock by limiting the length of time any plan adopted without bipartisan support is effective.

If passed, the amendment will become effective immediately.



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Ohio Bipartisan Redistricting Commission Amendment, Issue 1 (2015)

TEXT OF MEASURE BACKGROUND SUPPORT OPPOSITION MEDIA EDITORIALS POLLS

PATH TO THE BALLOT OHIO PROFILE

The Ohio Bipartisan Redistricting Commission Amendment, Issue 1 was on the November 3, 2015, ballot in Ohio as a legislatively referred constitutional amendment, where it was approved.^{[1][2]}

Voting yes would have increased minority party representation on Ohio's redistricting commission and established new requirements for district boundaries.

Voting no would have left current laws and the redistricting processes unchanged.

Ohio Issue 1



Type Amendment
Origin Ohio
Legislature
Topic Redistricting
Status Approved ✓

Election results

Ohio Issue 1		
Result	Votes	Percentage

Ohio 2015
ballot

APP-000286

✔ Yes	2126822	71.47%
No	849043	28.53%

Issue 1 -
Redistricting
Issue 2 -
Monopolies
Issue 3 - Marijuana

Election results via: Ohio Secretary of State

All 2015 U.S.
measures

Introduction

The amendment created a new, bipartisan commission to draw legislative districts that are compact and do not favor one political party or another. The amendment takes effect in 2021 when the next redistricting will occur. Issue 1 is the fourth citizen initiative to attempt to change the redistricting process in the last 30 years.

Who draws the boundaries?

The former system allowed a partisan five-member board that included the governor, state auditor, secretary of state and two members selected by the legislative leaders of the two major parties to draw legislative districts.

The amendment's system created a seven-member Ohio Redistricting Commission. The members are the governor, state auditor, secretary of state, one person appointed by the speaker of the House of Representatives, one person appointed by the legislative leader of the largest political party in the House of which the speaker is not a member, one person appointed by the president of the Ohio Senate and one person appointed by the legislative leader of the largest political party in the Senate of which the president is not a member. The new commission requires two members from the minority party or 29 percent of the commission seats, versus a single member under the former system.^[1]

How are boundaries drawn differently?

To approve a redistricting plan for 10 years, at least two members from each major political party have to agree to the plan. If the commission fails to pass a plan by a bipartisan vote, members must pass a plan by a simple majority vote of any four members, but this plan only lasts four years.

All legislative districts are required to be compact and made of "contiguous territory, and the boundary of each district to be a single nonintersecting continuous line." The amendment forbids district plans from favoring or disfavoring either political party.

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Text of measure

Ballot title

The official ballot text was as follows:^[3]

Issue 1

“

Creates a bipartisan, public process for drawing legislative districts

Proposed Constitutional Amendment

Proposed by Joint Resolution of the General Assembly

To enact new Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of Article XI and to repeal Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 of Article XI of the Constitution of the State of Ohio.

A majority yes vote is necessary for the amendment to pass.

The proposed amendment would:

- End the partisan process for drawing Ohio House and Senate districts, and replace it with a bipartisan process with the goal of having district boundaries that are more compact and politically competitive.
- Ensure a transparent process by requiring public meetings, public displays of maps, and a public letter explaining any plan the Commission adopts by a simple majority vote.
- Establish the bipartisan Ohio Redistricting Commission, composed of 7 members including the Governor, the Auditor of State, the Secretary of State, and 4 members appointed by the majority and minority leaders of the General Assembly.
- Require a bipartisan majority of 4 members in order to adopt any final district plan, and prevent deadlock by limiting the length of time any plan adopted without bipartisan support is effective.

”

If passed, the amendment will become effective immediately.^[4]

Constitutional changes

See also: Article XI, Ohio Constitution

The amendment added 10 new sections to Article XI of the Ohio Constitution. The full text can be read below:^[1]

Amendment to Article XI of the Ohio Constitution

[show]

Background

See also: Redistricting in Ohio

Former system

See also: Ohio's state legislative redistricting process

The Ohio Apportionment Board was responsible for state legislative redistricting. The board was composed of five members: the Governor, State Auditor, Secretary of State and two members selected by the legislative leaders of the two major parties. The Ohio Apportionment Board was not bipartisan. In 2011, four of the committee's five members were Republicans.^[5]

Criticism of former system



Former House
Minority Leader
Armond Budish (D-
8) served as the only
Democrat on the
Ohio Apportionment
Board during 2011's
redistricting.

In the past, legislators disagreed on district lines and some have claimed maps created under the former system were a result of gerrymandering.

On September 28, 2011, the Ohio Apportionment Board approved the state's legislative redistricting plan for elections between 2012 and 2020. The *Dayton Daily News*' analysis found that less than half of the state's house districts and senate districts were considered competitive, which means the district leans no more than five percentage points toward either party. Twenty of the 99 house districts and seven of the state's 33 senate districts were competitive. The analysis also found that 51 of the house districts and 17 of the senate districts favored the GOP by five points or more.^[6]

The board's only Democrat, Armond Budish (D-8), opposed the new maps, calling them a "blatant, hyper-partisan gerrymander." He said the map "quarantined" Democrats in one-third of Ohio's legislative districts.^[7] Then-House Speaker William Batchelder (R-69) defended the maps, arguing that they were a fair revision of the previous plan. He also noted that the board doubled the number of districts where blacks are in the majority.^[6]

Previous measures

There have been three citizen initiatives focused on changing the redistricting system in Ohio in the past 30 years:^[8]

- A 1981 measure, defeated with 58 percent of voters against it, that would have moved redistricting authority from the Ohio General Assembly to a state redistricting commission
- A 2005 measure, defeated with 69 percent of voters against it, that would have created a redistricting commission
- A 2012 measure, defeated with 63 percent of voters against it, that proposed a 12-person citizen commission to draw district maps

Congressional districts

The amendment did not change how districts are drawn for the United States House of Representatives. The *Cincinnati Enquirer* editorial board, disagreeing with the measure's limits, argued the amendment "only addressed half the problem."^[9] While there was a legislative push for congressional redistricting reform, proponents backed off after *Arizona State Legislature v. Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission* was sent to the United States Supreme Court.^[10] Critics, like the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, believe Speaker of the House John Boehner (R-8) pressured state lawmakers to change course after commenting on reform efforts. Boehner contended, "I frankly don't think it needs to be fixed," and later added, "For 40 years the Democrat Party had the pencil in their hands, and for the last 20 years we've had the pencil. When you've got the pencil in your hand, you're going to use it to the best of your advantage."^[11] Boehner's office stated his intentions were to encourage legislators to wait until after *Arizona State Legislature v. Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission* is resolved. Richard Gunther, a political science professor at Ohio State University who is involved in redistricting reform, said, "The actual argument I heard when I was engaged in negotiations was there was a tremendous amount of pressure from John Boehner not to go into this. Boehner is perfectly happy with the existing process, and he should be because it is outrageously disproportionate."

Support



The campaign that supported the amendment was led by Fair Districts for Ohio.^[12]

The measure was sponsored by Rep. Matt Huffman (R-4), who also co-chairs Fair Districts for Ohio with Rep. Vernon Sykes (D-34).

Supporters

- Ohio Republican Party^[13]
- League of Women Voters of Ohio^[14]
- Common Cause Ohio^[15]
- Ohio Democratic Party^[16]
- Ohio Secretary of State Jon Husted^[17]
- Ohio Consumer Lenders Association^[18]
- A. Philip Randolph Institute
- AAUW of Ohio
- ACLU Ohio
- Amalgamated Transit Union Local 697
- America Votes
- Applied Information Resources
- Associated Builders and Contractors of Ohio
- Buckeye Forest Council
- Butler County Democratic Party
- CASE Ohio
- Catholic Bishops of Ohio
- Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce
- Clermont County Democratic Party
- Cleveland Partnership
- Clintonville for Change
- Coalition of Democratic and Progressive Organizations of Central Ohio
- Coalition on Homelessness and Housing in Ohio
- College Democrats at Ohio State
- College Democrats of Ohio
- Columbus Chapter Alumnae of Delta Sigma Theta
- Communications Workers of America District 4
- County Commissioners Association of Ohio
- Dayton Area Chamber of Commerce
- Delaware County Democratic Party
- Democratic Voices
- Erie County Democratic Party
- Equality Ohio
- Fair Elections Legal Network
- Faith for Common Good
- Faith in Public Life
- Food and Water Watch
- Franklin County Democratic Party
- Franklin County Democratic Women's Club
- Fraternal Order of Police of Ohio
- Geauga County Democratic Party
- Independent Lines Advocacy
- Innovation Ohio
- Lakewood Democratic Club
- League of Women Voters of Ashtabula County
- League of Women Voters of the

Cincinnati Area	• NARAL Pro-Choice Ohio	Merchants	• Ohio Religious Coalition for Reproductive Choice
• League of Women Voters of Greater Cleveland	• Northeast Ohio Alliance for Hope	• Ohio Commissioners Association	• Ohio Society of CPA's
• League of Women Voters of Greater Cleveland, Rocky River Chapter	• Northeast Ohio Coalition for the Homeless	• Ohio Democratic County Chairs Association	• Ohio State Bar Association
• League of Women Voters of Greater Cleveland, Shaker Heights Chapter	• Northeast Ohio Voter Advocates	• Ohio Democratic Women's Caucus	• Ohio State Medical Association's Political Action Committee (OSMAPAC)
• League of Women Voters of Kent	• Nuns on the Bus Ohio	• Ohio Education Association	• Ohio Student Association
• League of Women Voters of Metropolitan Columbus	• Ohio AFL-CIO	• Ohio Environmental Council	• Ohio Township Association
• Lucas County Democratic Party	• Ohio Agribusiness Association	• Ohio Farm Bureau	• Ohio Unity Coalition
• Miami Voter Protection Coalition	• Ohio Association of REALTORS	• Ohio Farmers Union	• Ohio University College Democrats
• Mom's Clean Air Force of Ohio	• Ohio Cattlemen's Association	• Ohio Green Party	• Ohio Voice
	• Ohio Chamber of Commerce	• Ohio Legislative Black Caucus	• Ohio Voter Fund
	• Ohio Chemistry Technology Council	• Ohio Manufacturers' Association	• Ohio Voter Rights Coalition
	• Ohio Coalition Against Gun Violence	• Ohio Organizing Collaborative	• One Ohio Now
	• Ohio Council of Churches	• Ohio Progressive Army	• Ottawa County Democrats
	• Ohio Council of Retail	• Ohio Progressive Talk	• ProgressOhio
			• Region V of the Black

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Trade Unionists | Progressive Democrats | • Unitarian Universalist Justice Ohio | • Woman's City Club of Greater Cleveland |
| • Richland County Democratic Party | • Toledo Regional Chamber of Commerce | • Upper Arlington Progressive Action | • Wood County Board of Commissioners |
| • Sandusky County Democratic Party | • United Auto Workers Region 2B | • URGE: Unite for Reproductive & Gender Equity | • Wood County Democratic party |
| • Shelby Area Democratic Club | • United Food and Commercial Workers Local 75 | • Warren County Democratic Party | • Worthington Area Democratic Club |
| • Stonewall Democrats of Central Ohio | • United Food and Commercial Workers Local 1059 | • Westerville Progressive Alliance | • Youngstown Chamber of Commerce |
| • Summit County | | | |

Arguments in favor



Rep. Matt Huffman

Rep. Matt Huffman stated:^[8]

“ I don't know ultimately that the maps that we'll see at first glance... will look different, but they will be, in fact, be the product of a much better process, a much clearer process, and one that I think the public will be able to follow and understand.^[4] ”

Ann Henkener of the League of Women Voters of Ohio argued:^[19]

“ When our current gerrymandered district map took effect, we heard from many voters who were upset or confused by their communities being split into different districts. This proposal requires map-makers to keep cities and counties together rather than splitting them up. This should help voters understand who their representative is because the boundaries will make more sense.^[4] ”



Rep. Mike Curtin

Rep. Mike Curtin (D-17) said:^[20]

“ In this historic moment, we have the chance to take a badly gerrymandered state and make it right.^[4] ”

Curt Steiner, CEO of Steiner Public Relations in Columbus, Ohio, said:^[20]

“ The provisions in Issue 1 are long overdue,” Steiner said. “The system we have now is inherently partisan, with one party controlling the outcomes. ... If this passes, the result will be legislative districts that are more competitive and fair. It won’t be perfect. Perfect isn’t possible. A number of districts still will be lopsided, but there will be noticeable improvement overall.^[4] ”



Rep. John Rogers

Rep. John Rogers (D-60) stated:^[20]

“ This issue recognizes a problem created in drawing the districts and addresses that problem. In competitive districts, all voices are heard.”^[4]

Pat Crowley, an Ohio Consumer Lenders Association spokesman, said:^[18]

“ The Issue 1 reform process is strongly supported by both Republicans and Democrats; it creates a much fairer way to draw districts and elect representation for the Ohio Legislature. We support the concept of having better balanced representation in the General Assembly.”^[4]

Lieutenant Governor Mary Taylor said:^[21]

“ Thanks to bipartisan support and strong leadership, voters have an opportunity to strengthen Ohio’s redistricting process this November by supporting State Issue 1.”^[4]

The League of Women Voters of Ohio said in a release:^[22]

“ LWVO’s board voted earlier this year to formally endorse the Fair Districts for Ohio redistricting reform proposal that will appear as Issue 1 on the November 2015 ballot. The group has been a staunch supporter of the need for redistricting reform in Ohio and have been advocating for such reform for the last 40 years. They said they are pleased the Ohio General Assembly came together to approve a bipartisan measure to improve how the state draws legislative districts and support its approval by the voters.”^[4]

Campaign contributions

Supporters of Issue 1 had raised over \$270,000 as of October 28, 2015.^[23]

Committee information:

Committee	Amount raised	Amount spent
Fair Districts for Ohio	\$279,441	\$183,924.83
Total	\$279,441	\$183,924.83

Donors who contributed \$15,000 or more to the campaign include:

Top contributors:

Donor	Amount
The Wholesale Beer & Wine Association of Ohio	\$50,000

Ohio Education Association PCEE	\$25,000
Ohio Education Association	\$25,000
Political Education Patterns	\$15,000

Opposition

Arguments against

The Ohio Secretary of State released official arguments for and against the issue, with the following arguments against:^[24]

“ The current process for drawing new legislative districts is adequate and has served Ohio well for many years. The gerrymandering that resulted from partisan control is not a bad process, because it leads to one-party control over government and voters can know who to hold responsible. Competitive districts are not a virtue, because politicians have to spend so much time campaigning for reelection and are not able to do as much legislative work.

Even when the apportionment board is controlled by a single party, it is still representative of the people's will since the members of the board, most of whom are statewide officials, were elected by popular vote. The board has been controlled exclusively by both of the major parties, so neither side of the political spectrum can be seen as having a long-term hold on redistricting. Historically, their control doesn't last forever.

The current process can be trusted to maintain fair district lines; a "no" vote maintains the status quo.^[4]

”

Media editorials

Support

The *Akron Beacon Journal* editorial board wrote:^[25]

“ All that should not obscure the strong likelihood that the amendment would create powerful incentives for bipartisan compromise on the creation of compact, competitive Ohio House and Senate districts. In the long run, legislators from safe districts become insulated from many voters, their attention focused on winning primary elections that draw hard-core partisans.^[4] ”

The *The Columbus Dispatch* editorial board said:^[26]

“ Districts that overwhelmingly favor one party or the other don’t only disenfranchise minority-party voters; they lead to lousy legislatures. Elections effectively are decided in the partisan primary, by candidates who know they’ll have no need to appeal to voters of the opposite party. This tends to stock the Statehouse not with thoughtful problem-solvers but ideologues. Issue 1 could change that, by creating districts in which candidates have to earn votes by appealing to a broader spectrum of voters, rather than competing to outpander partisan rivals.^[4] ”

The *Cincinnati Enquirer* editorial board argued:^[27]

“ It would be naive to think all politics will or even can be removed from the process, but Issue 1 is a major improvement.
For too long, the party in power in Ohio – whichever party it happened to be – has taken advantage of the once-a-decade redistricting to draw the lines to its maximum benefit.
Let’s make sure 2021 is different. Vote for Issue 1 on Nov. 3 to reform the process and so we can turn our attention to the other half of the gerrymandering problem: how Ohio’s congressional lines are drawn.^[4] ”

Oppose

Ballotpedia has not yet found media editorials opposing the measure. If you are aware of an editorial, please email it to editor@ballotpedia.org.

Polls

The University of Akron Buckeye Poll below conducted between September and October 2015 found that 55 percent of registered voters were generally supportive of Issue 1, 16 percent opposed the issue and 29 percent were undecided.

Ohio Issue 1 Poll	[hide]

Poll	Favor	"Good Idea"	Undecided	"Bad Idea"	Oppose	Margin of error	Sample size
University of Akron Buckeye Poll 9/1/2015 - 10/1/2015	11%	44%	29%	11%	5%	+/-3	1,074
<i>Note: The polls above may not reflect all polls that have been conducted in this race. Those displayed are a random sampling chosen by Ballotpedia staff. If you would like to nominate another poll for inclusion in the table, send an email to editor@ballotpedia.org.</i>							

A Bowling Green State University poll found that 54 percent of voters supported the measure.

Ohio Issue1 Poll (Bowling Green State University)						[hide]
Poll	Support	Oppose	Undecided	Margin of error	Sample size	
Bowling Green State University Poll October 16-17, 2015	54%	13.9%	32.2%	+/-3.5	782	
<i>Note: The polls above may not reflect all polls that have been conducted in this race. Those displayed are a random sampling chosen by Ballotpedia staff. If you would like to nominate another poll for inclusion in the table, send an email to editor@ballotpedia.org.</i>						

Path to the ballot

See also: Amending the Ohio Constitution

According to Article XVI of the Ohio Constitution, a 60 percent vote in both chambers of the legislature is required in order to place a legislatively referred constitutional amendment on a ballot.

The Ohio Senate approved the final version of HJR 12 on December 11, 2014, with 28 senators voting in favor and one against. The Ohio House of Representatives approved the final version of HJR 12 on December 17, 2014, with 82 representatives voting in favor and eight against.^[28]

Senate vote

December 11, 2014, Senate vote

Ohio HJR 12 Senate Vote		
Result	Votes	Percentage
 Yes	28	96.55%

No	1	3.45%
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House vote

December 17, 2014, House vote

Ohio HJR 12 House Vote		
Result	Votes	Percentage
✔ Yes	82	91.11%
No	8	8.89%

Votes against

Between the Ohio House of Representatives and Ohio Senate, a total of nine legislators voted against referring the amendment to the ballot. These legislators were:^[28]

- Sen. Bill Seitz (R-8)
- Rep. John Becker (R-65)
- Rep. Ron Hood (R-78)
- Rep. Bill Patmon (D-10)
- Rep. Wes Retherford (R-51)
- Rep. Kristina Roegner (R-37)
- Rep. Andrew Thompson (R-95)
- Former Rep. John Adams (R-85)
- Former Rep. Matt Lynch (R-76)

State profile



Presidential voting pattern

See also: Presidential voting trends in Ohio

Demographic data for Ohio

	Ohio	U.S.
Total population:	11,605,090	316,515,021
Land area (sq mi):	40,861	3,531,905
<i>Race and ethnicity**</i>		
White:	82.4%	73.6%
Black/African American:	12.2%	12.6%

Ohio voted Republican in four out of the six presidential elections between 2000 and 2020.

Pivot Counties (2016)

Ballotpedia identified 206 counties that voted for Donald Trump (R) in 2016 after voting for Barack Obama (D) in 2008 and 2012. Collectively, Trump won these Pivot Counties by more than 580,000 votes. Of these 206 counties, nine are located in Ohio, accounting for 4.37 percent of the total pivot counties.^[29]

Asian:	1.9%	5.1%
Native American:	0.2%	0.8%
Pacific Islander:	0%	0.2%
Two or more:	2.5%	3%
Hispanic/Latino:	3.4%	17.1%

Education

High school graduation rate:	89.1%	86.7%
College graduation rate:	26.1%	29.8%

Income

Median household income:	\$49,429	\$53,889
Persons below poverty level:	19.6%	11.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, "American Community Survey" (5-year estimates 2010-2015)

[Click here for more information on the 2020 census](#) and [here for more on its impact on the redistricting process in Ohio.](#)

***Note: Percentages for race and ethnicity may add up to more than 100 percent because respondents may report more than one race and the Hispanic/Latino ethnicity may be selected in conjunction with any race. Read more about race and ethnicity in the census here.*

Pivot Counties (2020)

In 2020, Ballotpedia re-examined the 206 Pivot Counties to view their voting patterns following that year's presidential election. Ballotpedia defined those won by Trump as *Retained Pivot Counties* and those won by Joe Biden (D) as *Boomerang Pivot Counties*. Nationwide, there were 181 Retained Pivot Counties and 25 Boomerang Pivot Counties. Ohio had eight Retained Pivot Counties and one Boomerang Pivot County, accounting for 4.42 and 4.00 percent of all Retained and Boomerang Pivot Counties, respectively.

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- Elections in Ohio
- United States congressional delegations from Ohio
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See also

- [2015 ballot measures](#)
- [Ohio 2015 ballot measures](#)
- [Ohio Legislature](#)
- [Redistricting in Ohio](#)

BP [Suggest a link](#)

External links

Basic information

- [House Joint Resolution 12](#)
- [State Issues Report - General Election - November 3, 2015](#)
- [The League of Women Voters of Ohio Voters' Guide 2015](#)

Support

- [Fair Districts for Ohio](#)
- [Fair Districts for Ohio Facebook](#)
- [Fair Districts for Ohio Twitter](#)

Additional reading

- *The Columbus Dispatch*, "Redistricting plan awaits Ohio voters," December 18, 2014

Footnotes

1. *Ohio Secretary of State*, "House Joint Resolution Number 12," accessed April 21, 2015
2. *Ohio Legislative Service Commission* HJR 12 Final Analysis , " accessed April 21, 2015
3. *Ohio Secretary of State*, "Issue 1," accessed August 19, 2015
4. *Note: This text is quoted verbatim from the original source. Any inconsistencies are attributable to the original source.*

Only the first few references on this page are shown above. [Click to show more.](#)

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