

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

PUBLIC RECORDS REQUESTS - APPENDIX OF EXHIBITS
Volume 1 of 6 (pages 1 - 289)

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PUBLIC RECORDS REQUESTS – APPENDIX OF EXHIBITS

Volume 1 of 6 (pages 1 – 289)

Index of Documents

ITEM	FILE NAME	BATES RANGE
1.	PRR_0001	PRR_0001 - PRR_0002
2.	PRR_0003	PRR_0003 - PRR_0004
3.	PRR_0005	PRR_0005 - PRR_0005
4.	PRR_0006	PRR_0006 - PRR_0006
5.	PRR_0007	PRR_0007 - PRR_0007
6.	PRR_0008	PRR_0008 - PRR_0008
7.	PRR_0009	PRR_0009 - PRR_0009
8.	PRR_0010	PRR_0010 - PRR_0010
9.	PRR_0011	PRR_0011 - PRR_0012
10.	PRR_0013	PRR_0013 - PRR_0013
11.	PRR_0014	PRR_0014 - PRR_0015
12.	PRR_0016	PRR_0016 - PRR_0017
13.	PRR_0018	PRR_0018 - PRR_0020
14.	PRR_0021	PRR_0021 - PRR_0021
15.	PRR_0022	PRR_0022 - PRR_0025
16.	PRR_0026	PRR_0026 - PRR_0037
17.	PRR_0038	PRR_0038 - PRR_0038
18.	PRR_0039	PRR_0039 - PRR_0040
19.	PRR_0041	PRR_0041 - PRR_0043
20.	PRR_0044	PRR_0044 - PRR_0045
21.	PRR_0046	PRR_0046 - PRR_0046
22.	PRR_0047	PRR_0047 - PRR_0047
23.	PRR_0048	PRR_0048 - PRR_0048
24.	PRR_0049	PRR_0049 - PRR_0050
25.	PRR_0051	PRR_0051 - PRR_0058
26.	PRR_0059	PRR_0059 - PRR_0065
27.	PRR_0066	PRR_0066 - PRR_0073
28.	PRR_0074	PRR_0074 - PRR_0074
29.	PRR_0075	PRR_0075 - PRR_0076
30.	PRR_0077	PRR_0077 - PRR_0078
31.	PRR_0079	PRR_0079 - PRR_0080
32.	PRR_0081	PRR_0081 - PRR_0081
33.	PRR_0082	PRR_0082 - PRR_0082
34.	PRR_0083	PRR_0083 - PRR_0084

ITEM	FILE NAME	BATES RANGE
35.	PRR_0085	PRR_0085 - PRR_0085
36.	PRR_0086	PRR_0086 - PRR_0086
37.	PRR_0087	PRR_0087 - PRR_0087
38.	PRR_0088	PRR_0088 - PRR_0089
39.	PRR_0090	PRR_0090 - PRR_0092
40.	PRR_0093	PRR_0093 - PRR_0108
41.	PRR_0109	PRR_0109 - PRR_0121
42.	PRR_0122	PRR_0122 - PRR_0122
43.	PRR_0123	PRR_0123 - PRR_0123
44.	PRR_0124	PRR_0124 - PRR_0124
45.	PRR_0125	PRR_0125 - PRR_0125
46.	PRR_0126	PRR_0126 - PRR_0127
47.	PRR_0128	PRR_0128 - PRR_0128
48.	PRR_0129	PRR_0129 - PRR_0129
49.	PRR_0130	PRR_0130 - PRR_0130
50.	PRR_0131	PRR_0131 - PRR_0131
51.	PRR_0132	PRR_0132 - PRR_0132
52.	PRR_0133	PRR_0133 - PRR_0133
53.	PRR_0134	PRR_0134 - PRR_0134
54.	PRR_0135	PRR_0135 - PRR_0135
55.	PRR_0136	PRR_0136 - PRR_0137
56.	PRR_0138	PRR_0138 - PRR_0139
57.	PRR_0140	PRR_0140 - PRR_0141
58.	PRR_0142	PRR_0142 - PRR_0144
59.	PRR_0145	PRR_0145 - PRR_0145
60.	PRR_0146	PRR_0146 - PRR_0146
61.	PRR_0147	PRR_0147 - PRR_0147
62.	PRR_0148	PRR_0148 - PRR_0148
63.	PRR_0149	PRR_0149 - PRR_0155
64.	PRR_0156	PRR_0156 - PRR_0161
65.	PRR_0162	PRR_0162 - PRR_0162
66.	PRR_0163	PRR_0163 - PRR_0167
67.	PRR_0168	PRR_0168 - PRR_0175
68.	PRR_0176	PRR_0176 - PRR_0237
69.	PRR_0238	PRR_0238 - PRR_0238
70.	PRR_0239	PRR_0239 - PRR_0240
71.	PRR_0241	PRR_0241 - PRR_0241
72.	PRR_0242	PRR_0242 - PRR_0243
73.	PRR_0244	PRR_0244 - PRR_0244
74.	PRR_0245	PRR_0245 - PRR_0245

ITEM	FILE NAME	BATES RANGE
75.	PRR_0246	PRR_0246 - PRR_0246
76.	PRR_0247	PRR_0247 - PRR_0247
77.	PRR_0248	PRR_0248 - PRR_0248
78.	PRR_0249	PRR_0249 - PRR_0249
79.	PRR_0250	PRR_0250 - PRR_0250
80.	PRR_0251	PRR_0251 - PRR_0251
81.	PRR_0252	PRR_0252 - PRR_0252
82.	PRR_0253	PRR_0253 - PRR_0253
83.	PRR_0254	PRR_0254 - PRR_0254
84.	PRR_0255	PRR_0255 - PRR_0256
85.	PRR_0257	PRR_0257 - PRR_0258
86.	PRR_0259	PRR_0259 - PRR_0261
87.	PRR_0262	PRR_0262 - PRR_0262
88.	PRR_0263	PRR_0263 - PRR_0264
89.	PRR_0265	PRR_0265 - PRR_0266
90.	PRR_0267	PRR_0267 - PRR_0268
91.	PRR_0269	PRR_0269 - PRR_0269
92.	PRR_0270	PRR_0270 - PRR_0274
93.	PRR_0275	PRR_0275 - PRR_0275
94.	PRR_0276	PRR_0276 - PRR_0276
95.	PRR_0277	PRR_0277 - PRR_0278
96.	PRR_0279	PRR_0279 - PRR_0279
97.	PRR_0280	PRR_0280 - PRR_0284
98.	PRR_0285	PRR_0285 - PRR_0286
99.	PRR_0287	PRR_0287 - PRR_0287
100.	PRR_0288	PRR_0288 - PRR_0288
101.	PRR_0289	PRR_0289 - PRR_0289

Redistricting 2021 – Develop the Ohio Common and Unified Redistricting Database

Progress Report: October 2020

Prepared by Robert L. Wiley, Redistricting Project Manager
George Voinovich School of Leadership and Public Affairs (GVS)
Month of October, 2020
Prepared for the Ohio Legislative Services Commission (LSC) November 13, 2020

Project Purpose and Background

This report summarizes activities conducted under the Redistricting 2021 contract between Ohio University and the Ohio Legislative Services Commission (LSC) for the month of October 2020. The scope of work for this project is based on the proposal prepared by Ohio University and submitted to LSC in early 2016. Work on the project has continued according to the defined tasks and subtasks as described in the scope of work within the proposal.

There was no work conducted under the contract during the months of June through September 2020 due to a combination of closure of Ohio University offices because of Corona virus and the absence of data needed for continuing contract tasks. Monthly reports were thus not prepared in order to conserve project budget. Project work during the month of October 2020 included continuing work primarily under Task VI – Project Management and Reporting.

Task VI Activities

Activities under this task included brief meetings to discuss activities in preparation for receipt of the geographic data in early 2021 and the PL 94-171 Census data at a yet to be defined time. Tests were performed in GIS using existing datasets to practice linkage of various data types including geographic and voter party affiliation data. Additionally, an email was sent to the US Census Bureau Redistricting and Voting Rights Chief James Whitehorne on October 19 (following the closure of the 2020 Census) requesting an update on Census Bureau product delivery dates. Chief Whitehorne responded as follows:

"Now that we have completed the data collection period of the Census, we are working to re-establish our schedules for the production of the data. Once the Census has a public apportionment schedule, I will then be working rapidly to re-establish the redistricting schedule. I am hoping to be able to make some statements about the redistricting schedule in the next few weeks".

On November 9, 2020, an email was received from the Census Bureau concerning the delivery time for geographic support products, stating in part:

"The 2020 Census P.L. 94-171 geographic support products will be mailed to official recipients (governors, state legislative leaders of both parties, chairs of sitting redistricting commissions, etc.) starting January 22, 2021. These deliveries will continue through February 28, 2021, by which time all states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico will have their data in hand. The geographic support products will be delivered on DVD and will come as three separate disc types,

There may be more than one disc for each disc type depending on the size of the files. The disc types are:

- *Disc Type 1: (P.L. 94-171) TIGER/Line Shapefiles*
- *Disc Type 2: (P.L. 94-171) Map Suite (.pdf format)*
 - *County Block maps*
 - *VTD/SLD Reference maps*
 - *Census Tract Reference maps*
 - *School District Reference maps*
- *Disc Type 3: (P.L. 94-171) Block Assignment Files and associated Name Look-up Tables & (P.L. 94-171) Block Relationship Files (crosswalk between 2010 and 2020 census blocks)"*

There was no new information relating to the timing for release of PL 94-171 population data.

Projected Activities Going Forward

The issue of linkage of voter party affiliation with PL 94-171 block data was discussed in the May 2020 monthly report and with Frank Strigari during a teleconference on May 22, 2020 to identify the precise data that would be used to identify such affiliation from the Secretary of State's Voter Database. The voter database includes 20 years of voter participation records in both elections and primaries. The only indication of party affiliation is from the primary voting records. 2018 was the last full and uninhibited primary before the pandemic. Use of the 2020 primary may underrepresent Republican voters due to the far greater participation by the Democratic Party to select it's presidential candidate.

The ability to link voter characteristics to Census Blocks is based on geocoding of the addresses used in the voter database. The most current addresses are assumed to be the addresses existing in the records for the 2020 general election. People move. There is likely to be error and uncertainty in linkage of the 2018 primary with 2020 voter addresses. Such errors increase with time. People move, change their address, and register in other precincts. It is recommended that discussions be held with the Redistricting Committees for each party to identify the most usable data for linkage of party affiliation with Census Block geography, and of the problems, errors and uncertainties associated with each option.

In addition, the GVS will prepare and submit to LSC for approval a contract modification to extend the completion dates for contract Tasks IV and V, based on a time period linked to receipt of the PL 94-171 population data from the Census Bureau.

Over the next few months, we will continue to practice using test datasets of the PL 94-171 data for 2018 provided by the Census Bureau and voter data from the 2019 and 2020 Secretary of State voter database to identify the best methods to parse and incorporate population data to blocks and voting districts.

From: [Wiley, Robert](#)
To: [Finney, Michael](#)
Subject: FW: Redistricting 2021 progress for September 2020
Date: Tuesday, October 13, 2020 11:54:35 AM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)

FYI

Sent from [Mail](#) for Windows 10

From: Wendy.Zhan@lsc.ohio.gov
Sent: Tuesday, October 13, 2020 11:44 AM
To: [Wiley, Robert](#)
Subject: RE: Redistricting 2021 progress for September 2020

Thanks, Rob. I think it may be helpful if you keep the Co-Chairs informed of your proposed contract modification..

Wendy

From: Wiley, Robert <wileyr1@ohio.edu>
Sent: Tuesday, October 13, 2020 9:51 AM
To: Wendy Zhan <Wendy.Zhan@lsc.ohio.gov>
Subject: Redistricting 2021 progress for September 2020

Dear Ms. Zhan

There was no activity on this project for the month of September 2020. We expect to start ramping up for final project efforts during November 2020 once the election is over and the returns are posted by the Secretary of State. We will also prepare a short modification to the contract to resolve final product delivery times associated with the delays proposed by the US Census Bureau due to the virus-related delays in data processing.

Robert L. Wiley



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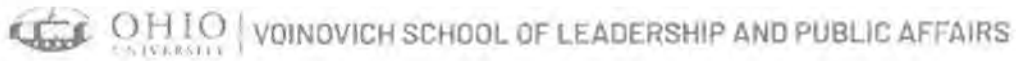
Sent from Mail for Windows 10

From: [Wiley, Robert](#)
To: Wendy.Zhan@lsc.ohio.gov
Cc: [Finney, Michael](#)
Subject: August 2020 Monthly Report on Redistricting 2021 Contract Progress
Date: Thursday, September 03, 2020 10:01:48 AM
Attachments: [E3FFC2E59C584E7F8F2853752164782E.png](#)

Ms. Zhan:

Similar to July, 2020, there was no activity under the contract during the month of August 2020.

Robert Wiley



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From: Wendy.Zhan@lsc.ohio.gov
To: [Wiley, Robert](#)
Cc: [Finney, Michael](#)
Subject: RE: July activity for the Redistricting 2021 project
Date: Thursday, August 13, 2020 10:27:41 AM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)

Thank you.

From: Wiley, Robert <wileyrl@ohio.edu>
Sent: Thursday, August 13, 2020 10:17 AM
To: Wendy Zhan <Wendy.Zhan@lsc.ohio.gov>
Cc: Finney, Michael <finney@ohio.edu>
Subject: July activity for the Redistricting 2021 project

Wendy

There was no activity under this contact during the month of July 2020. I suggest that this email satisfy the monthly reporting requirement when there is no activity, rather than spend project hours to prepare a proforma no-action report.

Rob Wiley



OHIO
UNIVERSITY

VOINOVICH SCHOOL OF LEADERSHIP AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

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Sent from [Mail](#) for Windows 10

From: [Cutright, Shawn](#)
To: Wendy.Zhan@isc.ohio.gov; Kristin.Rhee@isc.ohio.gov
Subject: Ohio University - UT19915 - Reference 7
Date: Friday, October 23, 2020 11:54:59 AM
Attachments: [Ohio University - UT19915 - Reference 7.pdf](#)
[Redistricting 2021 Email Progress Report September 2020.pdf](#)
[Redistricting 2021 Email Progress Report August 2020.pdf](#)
[Redistricting 2021 Email Progress Report July 2020.pdf](#)

Please find attached invoice and accompanying reports.

Best regards,



OHIO UNIVERSITY

Finance/The Office of the Controller/Grants & Contract Accounting Department

C Shawn Cutright, Accountant

West Union Street Office Center (WUSOC) Suite 214 • 1 Ohio University • Athens OH 45701-2979

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From: Wendy.Zhan@lsc.ohio.gov
To: Christine.Morrison@ohiohouse.gov; [Barron, John](#)
Cc: Paul.Disanitis@ohiohouse.gov; [Strigari, Frank](#); [Connolly, Liz](#)
Subject: FW: Release Schedule Updates for the Apportionment Counts and the Redistricting Data Summary File
Date: Thursday, January 28, 2021 1:13:08 PM
Attachments: [8BB07863947C4ACE962983B994A2FA0A.png](#)

Hi all. Please let me know how you would like to proceed with the below request. Thanks!

Wendy

From: Wiley, Robert <wileyr1@ohio.edu>
Sent: Thursday, January 28, 2021 1:00 PM
To: Wendy Zhan <Wendy.Zhan@lsc.ohio.gov>
Cc: Finney, Michael <finney@ohio.edu>
Subject: FW: Release Schedule Updates for the Apportionment Counts and the Redistricting Data Summary File

Ms. Zhan

Here is a pertinent communication just received from the US Census Bureau. We had been separately notified that the final geography files were available from the US Census website and we are downloading them. The actual Census data that we will link with the geography files for creation of the common unified database used for redistricting will now not be available until after July 31, 2021. It is time to consider a modification of the delivery date for the database proposed in our contract.

We had originally assumed a receipt date for the apportionment data as April 1, 2021, and a delivery date to LSC of the database 60 days later (May 31, 2021). If we hold to that 60 day interval and the 2020 apportionment data is received by August 1, 2021, the new delivery date would be September 29, 2021. This will impinge deeply into the redistricting map preparation schedule as it continues to exist (as far as I know). If there has been a legislative or administration solution, please let me know. Revision of the contract delivery schedule to accommodate the new realities might be resolved by changing the language in our contract schedule table to say something like, "Task IV – within no more than 60 days after receipt of 2020 Census Redistricting Data Summary File from the US Census Bureau". We might be able to do this sooner but I cannot commit to this for the university at this moment. Please confer with any concerned parties within the legislature or identified redistricting committee members. Please let me know how they may wish to proceed.

Robert L. Wiley



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Sent from Mail for Windows 10

From: [DIR Redistricting Data Office \(CENSUS/DIR\)](#)

Sent: Thursday, January 28, 2021 10:25 AM

To: [DIR Redistricting Data Office \(CENSUS/DIR\)](#)

Subject: Release Schedule Updates for the Apportionment Counts and the Redistricting Data Summary File

Good Morning,

To ensure awareness by you and your state, we want to share the following updates regarding the delivery of the 2020 Census Apportionment Counts to the President and delivery of the 2020 Census Redistricting Data Summary File to the official state recipients, as discussed during yesterday's National Conference of State Legislatures briefing.

The Apportionment Counts will be delivered to the President by April 30, 2021.

The Redistricting Data will be delivered to official state recipients after July 31, 2021. We continue to work on the redistricting data schedule and will provide more precise delivery dates within the coming weeks.

Please direct any questions to the Census Redistricting & Voting Rights Data Office at (301) 763-4039 or rdv@census.gov.

Redistricting & Voting Rights Data Office/ADDC/HQ

U.S. Census Bureau

O: 301-763-4039 | M: 202-263-9144

census.gov/2020censusbureau/2020census.gov

From: Wendy.Zhan@isc.ohio.gov
To: [Baron, John](#); [Connolly, Liz](#); [Strigari, Frank](#)
Subject: FW: Redistricting 2021 October 2020 monthly report
Date: Monday, November 16, 2020 9:26:42 AM
Attachments: [A276D076511946CFAE60A7CD49BA0F19.png](#)
[Redistricting 2021 Progress Report -October 2020.pdf](#)

As noted in the second last paragraph of the report, OU is still contemplating about the contract modification.

From: Wiley, Robert <wileyrl1@ohio.edu>
Sent: Monday, November 16, 2020 7:25 AM
To: Wendy Zhan <Wendy.Zhan@isc.ohio.gov>
Cc: Finney, Michael <finney@ohio.edu>
Subject: Redistricting 2021 October 2020 monthly report

Dear Ms. Zhan

Please find attached the referenced monthly report. Activities will be picking up as data begins to arrive from the Census Bureau and the Secretary of States office. Let me know if you have any questions.

Robert L. Wiley



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Progress Report

Progress Report: October 2020

Prepared by Robert L. Wiley, Redistricting Project Manager
George Voinovich School of Leadership and Public Affairs (GVS)
Month of October, 2020

Prepared for the Ohio Legislative Services Commission (LSC) November 13, 2020

Project Purpose and Background

This report summarizes activities conducted under the Redistricting 2021 contract between Ohio University and the Ohio Legislative Services Commission (LSC) for the month of October 2020. The scope of work for this project is based on the proposal prepared by Ohio University and submitted to LSC in early 2016. Work on the project has continued according to the defined tasks and subtasks as described in the scope of work within the proposal.

There was no work conducted under the contract during the months of June through September 2020 due to a combination of closure of Ohio University offices because of Corona virus and the absence of data needed for continuing contract tasks. Monthly reports were thus not prepared in order to conserve project budget. Project work during the month of October 2020 included continuing work primarily under Task VI – Project Management and Reporting.

Task VI Activities

Activities under this task included brief meetings to discuss activities in preparation for receipt of the geographic data in early 2021 and the PL 94-171 Census data at a yet to be defined time. Tests were performed in GIS using existing datasets to practice linkage of various data types including geographic and voter party affiliation data. Additionally, an email was sent to the US Census Bureau Redistricting and Voting Rights Chief James Whitehorne on October 19 (following the closure of the 2020 Census) requesting an update on Census Bureau product delivery dates. Chief Whitehorne responded as follows:

"Now that we have completed the data collection period of the Census, we are working to re-establish our schedules for the production of the data. Once the Census has a public apportionment schedule, I will then be working rapidly to re-establish the redistricting schedule. I am hoping to be able to make some statements about the redistricting schedule in the next few weeks".

On November 9, 2020, an email was received from the Census Bureau concerning the delivery time for geographic support products, stating in part:

"The 2020 Census P.L. 94-171 geographic support products will be mailed to official recipients (governors, state legislative leaders of both parties, chairs of sitting redistricting commissions, etc.) starting January 22, 2021. These deliveries will continue through February 28, 2021, by which time all states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico will have their data in hand. The geographic support products will be delivered on DVD and will come as three separate disc types.

There may be more than one disc for each disc type depending on the size of the files. The disc types are:

- *Disc Type 1: (P.L. 94-171) TIGER/Line Shapefiles*
- *Disc Type 2: (P.L. 94-171) Map Suite (.pdf format)*
 - *County Block maps*
 - *VTD/SLD Reference maps*
 - *Census Tract Reference maps*
 - *School District Reference maps*
- *Disc Type 3: (P.L. 94-171) Block Assignment Files and associated Name Look-up Tables & (P.L. 94-171) Block Relationship Files (crosswalk between 2010 and 2020 census blocks)"*

There was no new information relating to the timing for release of PL 94-171 population data.

Projected Activities Going Forward

The issue of linkage of voter party affiliation with PL 94-171 block data was discussed in the May 2020 monthly report and with Frank Strigari during a teleconference on May 22, 2020 to identify the precise data that would be used to identify such affiliation from the Secretary of State's Voter Database. The voter database includes 20 years of voter participation records in both elections and primaries. The only indication of party affiliation is from the primary voting records. 2018 was the last full and uninhibited primary before the pandemic. Use of the 2020 primary may underrepresent Republican voters due to the far greater participation by the Democratic Party to select its presidential candidate.

The ability to link voter characteristics to Census Blocks is based on geocoding of the addresses used in the voter database. The most current addresses are assumed to be the addresses existing in the records for the 2020 general election. People move. There is likely to be error and uncertainty in linkage of the 2018 primary with 2020 voter addresses. Such errors increase with time. People move, change their address, and register in other precincts. It is recommended that discussions be held with the Redistricting Committees for each party to identify the most usable data for linkage of party affiliation with Census Block geography, and of the problems, errors and uncertainties associated with each option.

In addition, the GVS will prepare and submit to LSC for approval a contract modification to extend the completion dates for contract Tasks IV and V, based on a time period linked to receipt of the PL 94-171 population data from the Census Bureau.

Over the next few months, we will continue to practice using test datasets of the PL 94-171 data for 2018 provided by the Census Bureau and voter data from the 2019 and 2020 Secretary of State voter database to identify the best methods to parse and incorporate population data to blocks and voting districts.

From: DIR Redistricting Data Office (CENSUS/DIR)
Subject: 2020 Redistricting Program: Issue in the Just Delivered 2020 P.L. TIGER/Line Face Shapefile
Date: Monday, January 25, 2021 9:03:25 AM

Good Morning,

We recently sent the geographic support products for the Public Law 94-171 data to your state.

This mailing included several disks include the TIGER/Line Shapefiles. The (P.L. 94-171) TIGER/Line Shapefiles are one of the geographic support products included in the recent mailout. A processing error occurred in the generation of the county-based faces shapefiles included on the shapefile disk(s) you received. The faces shapefiles should have a single record for each face polygon in the county. Each face is identified in the TFID field; however, the county-based faces shapefiles we initially generated contained four identical records for each face.

This error has been corrected and we will be mailing a CD containing the corrected faces shapefile later this week. We will also be posting the updated data to the website on Tuesday January 26th and this data will include the updated face shapefiles.

<https://www.census.gov/geographies/mapping-files/time-series/geo/tiger-line-file.html>

We apologize for this inconvenience. Please let us know if you have any questions or concerns.

With Apologies and Kind Regards,

James Whitehorne

Redistricting & Voting Rights Data Office/ADDC/HQ
U.S. Census Bureau
O: 301-763-4039 | M: 202-263-9144
[census.gov](https://www.census.gov) | @uscensusbureau | 2020census.gov

DiRossi, Ray

From: DiRossi, Ray
Sent: Tuesday, October 13, 2020 12:04 PM
To: 'Wendy.Zhan@lsc.ohio.gov'
Subject: RE: Redistricting 2021 progress for September 2020

Wendy
perfect timing

I have the June monthly report... sounds like that is the latest one?

Can you send me April and May 2020 reports if they did one for those months?

want to get up to speed on some of the data issues that we might face

Ray

From: Wendy.Zhan@lsc.ohio.gov <Wendy.Zhan@lsc.ohio.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, October 13, 2020 11:55 AM
To: Barron, John <John.Barron@ohiosenate.gov>; Connolly, Liz <Liz.Connolly@ohiosenate.gov>; Strigari, Frank <Frank.Strigari@ohiosenate.gov>; DiRossi, Ray <Ray.DiRossi@ohiosenate.gov>
Subject: FW: Redistricting 2021 progress for September 2020

Hello. The latest update from OU is shown below. There were no activities in July and August either. It looks like they're going to ask for some sort of contract modification (the last sentence of the email).

Just FYI. Including the carry-over, the total appropriation for FY21 is \$4,837,520 for the redistricting line item (035407) and \$4,073,639 for the litigation line item (\$4,073,639).

Wendy

From: Wiley, Robert <wiley1@ohio.edu>
Sent: Tuesday, October 13, 2020 9:51 AM
To: Wendy Zhan <Wendy.Zhan@lsc.ohio.gov>
Subject: Redistricting 2021 progress for September 2020

Dear Ms. Zhan

There was no activity on this project for the month of September 2020. We expect to start ramping up for final project efforts during November 2020 once the election is over and the returns are posted by the Secretary of State. We will also prepare a short modification to the contract to resolve final product delivery times associated with the delays proposed by the US Census Bureau due to the virus-related delays in data processing.

Robert L. Wiley



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DiRossi, Ray

From: Barron, John
Sent: Thursday, January 28, 2021 2:18 PM
To: Strigari, Frank; DiRossi, Ray
Subject: Re: US House data not ready until April, states' data after July

Ha. Can we have a fourth option?

From: Frank Strigari <Frank.Strigari@ohiosenate.gov>
Date: Thursday, January 28, 2021 at 12:38 PM
To: "DiRossi, Ray" <Ray.DiRossi@ohiosenate.gov>, "Barron, John" <John.Barron@ohiosenate.gov>
Subject: RE: US House data not ready until April, states' data after July

Frank

FRANK M. STRIGARI
Chief Legal Counsel
Ohio Senate
Statehouse, 1 Capitol Square
Columbus, Ohio 43215
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From: DiRossi, Ray <Ray.DiRossi@ohiosenate.gov>
Sent: Thursday, January 28, 2021 12:28 PM
To: Barron, John <John.Barron@ohiosenate.gov>; Strigari, Frank <Frank.Strigari@ohiosenate.gov>
Subject: US House data not ready until April, states' data after July

AP: US House data not ready until April, states' data after July

<https://apnews.com/article/donald-trump-joe-biden-coronavirus-pandemic-census-2020-5ada2303a7b918c029c7dcdd8860ce98>

Sounds like some states took action ahead of the delay to make provisions if the data was delayed

DiRossi, Ray

From: DiRossi, Ray
Sent: Thursday, January 28, 2021 2:55 PM
To: Connolly, Liz
Subject: RE: Release Schedule Updates for the Apportionment Counts and the Redistricting Data Summary File

get ready to dust off Article XI Section 3 (A)
and Article XIX Section 2 A(2)

From: Connolly, Liz <Liz.Connolly@ohiosenate.gov>
Sent: Thursday, January 28, 2021 1:34 PM
To: DiRossi, Ray <Ray.DiRossi@ohiosenate.gov>
Subject: FW: Release Schedule Updates for the Apportionment Counts and the Redistricting Data Summary File

Liz Connolly | Deputy Chief of Staff
Ohio Senate
Statehouse, 1 Capitol Square | Columbus, Ohio 43215
(614)466-5221
liz.connolly@ohiosenate.gov

From: Wendy.Zhan@lsc.ohio.gov [mailto:Wendy.Zhan@lsc.ohio.gov]
Sent: Thursday, January 28, 2021 1:13 PM
To: Christine.Morrison@ohiohouse.gov; Barron, John
Cc: Paul.Disantis@ohiohouse.gov; Strigari, Frank; Connolly, Liz
Subject: FW: Release Schedule Updates for the Apportionment Counts and the Redistricting Data Summary File

Hi all. Please let me know how you would like to proceed with the below request. Thanks!

Wendy

From: Wiley, Robert <wiley1@ohio.edu>
Sent: Thursday, January 28, 2021 1:00 PM
To: Wendy Zhan <Wendy.Zhan@lsc.ohio.gov>
Cc: Finney, Michael <finney@ohio.edu>
Subject: FW: Release Schedule Updates for the Apportionment Counts and the Redistricting Data Summary File

Ms. Zhan

Here is a pertinent communication just received from the US Census Bureau. We had been separately notified that the final geography files were available from the US Census website and we are downloading them. The actual Census data that we will link with the geography files for creation of the common unified database used for redistricting will now not be available until after July 31, 2021. It is time to consider a modification or the delivery date for the database proposed in our contract.

We had originally assumed a receipt date for the apportionment data as April 1, 2021, and a delivery date to LSC of the database 60 days later (May 31, 2021). If we hold to that 60 day interval and the 2020 apportionment data is received by August 1, 2021, the new delivery date would be September 29, 2021. This will impinge deeply into the redistricting map preparation schedule as it continues to exist (as far as I know). If there has been a legislative or administration solution, please let me know. Revision of the contract delivery schedule to accommodate the new realities might be resolved by changing the language in our contract schedule table to say something like, "Task IV – within no more than 60 days after receipt of 2020 Census Redistricting Data Summary File from the US Census Bureau". We might be able to do this sooner but I cannot commit to this for the university at this moment. Please confer with any concerned parties within the legislature or identified redistricting committee members. Please let me know how they may wish to proceed.

Robert L. Wiley



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M: (740)-590-6900
wileyrl@ohio.edu

Sent from Mail for Windows 10

From: DIR Redistricting Data Office (CENSUS/DIR)

Sent: Thursday, January 28, 2021 10:25 AM

To: DIR Redistricting Data Office (CENSUS/DIR)

Subject: Release Schedule Updates for the Apportionment Counts and the Redistricting Data Summary File

Good Morning,

To ensure awareness by you and your state, we want to share the following updates regarding the delivery of the 2020 Census Apportionment Counts to the President and delivery of the 2020 Census Redistricting Data Summary File to the official state recipients, as discussed during yesterday's National Conference of State Legislatures briefing.

The Apportionment Counts will be delivered to the President by April 30, 2021.

The Redistricting Data will be delivered to official state recipients after July 31, 2021. We continue to work on the redistricting data schedule and will provide more precise delivery dates within the coming weeks.

Please direct any questions to the Census Redistricting & Voting Rights Data Office at (301) 763-4039 or rdo@census.gov.

Redistricting & Voting Rights Data Office/ADDC/HQ

U.S. Census Bureau

O: 301-763-4039 | M: 202-263-9144

census.gov|@uscensusbureau|2020census.gov

2021 10-year look back	Candidate	Democrat	Republican	Candidate	%	%
2020 Presidential	Biden	2,679,165	3,150,829	Trump	45.9%	54.1%
2016 Presidential	Clinton	2,394,164	2,841,145	Trump	45.7%	54.3%
2012 Presidential	Romney	2,827,709	2,661,439	Obama	51.5%	48.5%
2018 US Senate	Brown	2,355,923	2,053,963	Renacci	53.4%	46.6%
2016 US Senate	Strickland	1,996,908	3,118,567	Portman	39.0%	61.0%
2012 US Senate	Brown	2,762,766	2,435,744	Mandel	53.1%	46.9%
2010 US Senate	Fisher			Portman		
2018 Governor	Cordray	2,067,847	2,231,717	DeWine	48.1%	51.9%
2018 Auditor	Space	2,006,204	2,157,789	Faber	48.2%	51.8%
2018 SOS	Clyde	2,049,944	2,110,206	LaRose	48.1%	51.9%
2018 Treasurer	Richardson	2,022,016	2,104,944	Sprague	46.7%	53.3%
2018 Attorney General	Dettelbach	2,084,593	2,272,600	Yost	47.8%	52.2%
2014 Governor	Fitzgerald	1,009,359	1,341,348	Kasich	34.2%	65.8%
2014 Auditor	Carney	1,149,305	1,243,911	Yost	40.2%	59.8%
2014 SOS	Turner	1,074,475	1,311,000	Husted	37.2%	62.8%
2014 Treasurer	Pillich	1,323,325	1,728,060	Mandel	43.4%	56.6%
2014 Attorney General	Pepper	1,178,426	1,800,000	DeWine	38.5%	61.5%
2010 Governor	Strickland			Kasich		
2010 Auditor	Pepper			Yost		
2010 SOS	O'Shaughnessy			Husted		
2010 Treasurer	Boyce			Mandel		
2010 Attorney General	Cordray			Dewine		
Total Votes		30,982,129	36,511,381		721%	879%
		45.90%	54.10%		45.08%	54.92%

County	2019 EST County Pop	2019 ratios @ 118,071.7	HDs per 2011	2019 ratios @ 354,215	SDs per 2011
Franklin	1,316,756	11.152	10	3.72	3+
Cuyahoga	1,235,072	10.460	11	3.49	3+
Hamilton	817,473	6.924	7	2.31	2+
Summit	541,013	4.582	4+	1.53	1+
Montgomery	531,687	4.503	4+	1.50	1+
Lucas	428,348	3.628	3+	1.21	1+
Butler	383,134	3.245	3+	1.08	1+
Stark	370,606	3.139	3+	1.05	1+
Lorain	309,833	2.624	2+	0.87	
Warren	234,602	1.987	1+	0.66	
Lake	230,149	1.949	2	0.65	
Mahoning	228,683	1.937	2	0.65	
Delaware	209,177	1.772	1+	0.59	
Clermont	206,428	1.748	1+	0.58	
Trumbull	197,974	1.677	1+	0.56	
Medina	179,746	1.522	1+	0.51	
Licking	176,862	1.498	1+	0.50	
Greene	168,937	1.431	1+	0.48	
Portage	162,466	1.376	1+	0.46	
Fairfield	157,574	1.335	1+	0.44	
Clark	134,083	1.136	1+	0.38	
Wood	130,817	1.108	1	0.37	
Richland	121,154	1.026	1	0.34	
Wayne	115,710	0.980	1	0.33	
Miami	106,987	0.906		0.30	
Allen	102,351	0.867	1	0.29	
Columbiana	101,883	0.863	1	0.29	
Ashtabula	97,241	0.824		0.27	
Geauga	93,649	0.793		0.26	
Tuscarawas	91,987	0.779		0.26	
Muskingum	86,215	0.730		0.24	
Ross	76,666	0.649		0.22	
Hancock	75,783	0.642		0.21	
Scioto	75,314	0.638		0.21	
Erie	74,266	0.629		0.21	
Belmont	67,006	0.568		0.19	
Athens	65,327	0.553		0.18	
Jefferson	65,325	0.553		0.18	
Marion	65,093	0.551		0.18	
Knox	62,322	0.528		0.18	
Washington	59,911	0.507		0.17	
Lawrence	59,463	0.504		0.17	
Union	58,988	0.500		0.17	
Sandusky	58,518	0.496		0.17	
Pickaway	58,457	0.495		0.17	

Lucas	428,348	Lucas
Wood	130,817	Wood
Fulton	42,126	Fulton
Ottawa	40,525	Ottawa
Erie	74,266	Erie
716,082		
112,168.13	118,071.72	123,975.31
5,903.59		5,903.59
5% light	whole	5% heavy
6.38	6.06	5.78

Lorain	309,833	Lorain
Huron	58,266	Huron
368,099		
112,168.13	118,071.72	123,975.31
5,903.59		5,903.59
5% light	whole	5% heavy
3.28	3.12	2.97

Cuyahoga	1,235,072	Cuyahoga
Medina	179,746	Medina
1,414,818		
112,168.13	118,071.72	123,975.31
5,903.59		5,903.59
5% light	whole	5% heavy
12.61	11.98	11.41

Lake	230,149
Geauga	93,649
Portage	162,466
Ashtabula	97,241
Trumbull	197,974
781,479	
112,168.13	118,071.72
5,903.59	
5% light	whole
6.97	6.62

Williams	36,692	Williams
Defiance	38,087	Defiance
Henry	27,006	Henry
Paulding	18,672	Paulding
Van Wert	28,275	Van Wert
Putnam	33,861	Putnam
Hancock	75,783	Hancock
Hardin	31,365	Hardin
289,741		
112,168.13	118,071.72	123,975.31
5,903.59		5,903.59
5% light	whole	5% heavy
2.58	2.45	2.34

Champaign	38,885	Champaign
Logan	45,672	Logan
Shelby	48,590	Shelby
Allen	102,351	Allen
Auglaize	45,656	Auglaize
Mercer	41,172	Mercer
Darke	51,113	Darke
373,439		
112,168.13	118,071.72	123,975.31
5,903.59		5,903.59
5% light	whole	5% heavy
3.33	3.16	3.01

Summit	541,013	Summit
Stark	370,606	Stark
Wayne	115,710	Wayne
1,027,329		
112,168.13	118,071.72	123,975.31
5,903.59		5,903.59
5% light	whole	5% heavy
9.16	8.70	8.29

Lake	230,149
Geauga	93,649
Portage	162,466
Ashtabula	97,241
Trumbull	197,974
781,479	
112,168.13	118,071.72
5,903.59	
5% light	whole
6.97	6.62

Clark	134,083	Clark
Greene	168,937	Greene
Clinton	41,968	Clinton
344,988		
112,168.13	118,071.72	123,975.31
5,903.59		5,903.59
5% light	whole	5% heavy
3.08	2.92	2.78

Clark	134,083	Clark
Greene	168,937	Greene
Madison	44,731	Madison
347,751		
112,168.13	118,071.72	123,975.31
5,903.59		5,903.59
5% light	whole	5% heavy
3.10	2.95	2.81

Franklin	1,316,756	Franklin
1,316,756		
112,168.13	118,071.72	123,975.31
5,903.59		5,903.59
5% light	whole	5% heavy
11.74	11.15	10.62

Franklin	1,316,756
Union	58,988
Madison	44,731
1,420,475	
112,168.13	118,071.72
5,903.59	
5% light	whole
12.66	12.03

County	2019 EST County Pop	2019 ratios @ 118,071.7	HDs per 2011	2019 ratios @ 354,215	SDs per 2011
Huron	58,266	0.493		0.16	
Seneca	55,178	0.467		0.16	
Ashland	53,484	0.453		0.15	
Darke	51,113	0.433		0.14	
Shelby	48,590	0.412		0.14	
Logan	45,672	0.387		0.13	
Auglaize	45,656	0.387		0.13	
Madison	44,731	0.379		0.13	
Holmes	43,960	0.372		0.12	
Brown	43,432	0.368		0.12	
Highland	43,161	0.366		0.12	
Fulton	42,126	0.357		0.12	
Clinton	41,968	0.355		0.12	
Crawford	41,494	0.351		0.12	
Mercer	41,172	0.349		0.12	
Preble	40,882	0.346		0.12	
Ottawa	40,525	0.343		0.11	
Champaign	38,885	0.329		0.11	
Guernsey	38,875	0.329		0.11	
Defiance	38,087	0.323		0.11	
Williams	36,692	0.311		0.10	
Coshocton	36,600	0.310		0.10	
Perry	36,134	0.306		0.10	
Morrow	35,328	0.299		0.10	
Putnam	33,861	0.287		0.10	
Jackson	32,413	0.275		0.09	
Hardin	31,365	0.266		0.09	
Gallia	29,898	0.253		0.08	
Fayette	28,525	0.242		0.08	
Van Wert	28,275	0.239		0.08	
Hocking	28,264	0.239		0.08	
Pike	27,772	0.235		0.08	
Adams	27,698	0.235		0.08	
Henry	27,006	0.229		0.08	
Carroll	26,914	0.228		0.08	
Meigs	22,907	0.194		0.06	
Wyandot	21,772	0.184		0.06	
Paulding	18,672	0.158		0.05	
Harrison	15,040	0.127		0.04	
Morgan	14,508	0.123		0.04	
Noble	14,424	0.122		0.04	
Monroe	13,654	0.116		0.04	
Vinton	13,085	0.111		0.04	
11,689,100		99		33	
118,072					

Butler	383,134	Butler
383,134		
112,168.13	118,071.72	123,975.31
5,903.59		5,903.59
5% light	whole	5% heavy
3.42	3.24	3.09

Clermont	206,428	Clermont
Brown	43,432	Brown
Adams	27,698	Adams
Scioto	75,314	Scioto
352,872		
112,168.13	118,071.72	123,975.31
5,903.59		5,903.59
5% light	whole	5% heavy
3.15	2.99	2.85

Fayette	28,525	Fayette
Pickaway	58,457	Pickaway
Highland	43,161	Highland
Ross	76,666	Ross
Pike	27,772	Pike
Jackson	33,861	Jackson
Gallia	31,365	Gallia
Lawrence	59,911	Lawrence
359,718		
112,168.13	118,071.72	123,975.31
5,903.59		5,903.59
5% light	whole	5% heavy
3.21	3.05	2.90

Fairfield	157,574
Hocking	28,264
Vinton	
Perry	36,134
Morgan	14,508
Muskingum	86,215
Guernsey	38,875
361,570	
112,168.13	118,071.72
5,903.59	
5% light	whole
3.22	3.06

Hamilton	817,473	Hamilton
Warren	234,602	Warren
1,052,075		
112,168.13	118,071.72	123,975.31
5,903.59		5,903.59
5% light	whole	5% heavy
9.38	8.91	8.49

Meigs	22,907
Athens	65,327
Vinton	13,085
Washington	59,911
Noble	14,424
Monroe	13,654
Belmont	67,006
Harrison	15,040
Jefferson	65,325
Carroll	26,914
363,593	
112,168.13	118,071.72
5,903.59	
5% light	whole
3.24	3.08

Lake	Lake	230,149	Lake	Lake	230,149	Lake
Geauga	Geauga	93,649	Geauga	Geauga	93,649	Geauga
Portage	Portage	162,466	Portage	Portage	162,466	Portage
Ashtabula	Ashtabula	97,241	Ashtabula	Ashtabula	97,241	Ashtabula
Trumbull	Trumbull	197,974	Trumbull	Trumbull	197,974	Trumbull
	Mahoning	228,683	Mahoning	Mahoning	228,683	Mahoning
	Columbiana	101,883	Columbiana	Columbiana	101,883	Columbiana
		1,112,045			1,010,162	
123,975.31						
5,903.59						
5% heavy						
6.30						
	112,168.13	118,071.72	123,975.31	112,168.13	118,071.72	123,975.31
	5,903.59		5,903.59	5,903.59		5,903.59
	5% light	whole	5% heavy	5% light	whole	5% heavy
	9.91	9.42	8.97	9.01	8.56	8.15

Lake	Lake	115,000	Lake	Lake		Lake
Geauga	Geauga	93,649	Geauga	Geauga	93,649	Geauga
Portage	Portage	162,466	Portage	Portage	80,000	Portage
Ashtabula	Ashtabula	97,241	Ashtabula	Ashtabula	97,241	Ashtabula
Trumbull	Trumbull		Trumbull	Trumbull	197,974	Trumbull
		478,356			468,864	
123,975.31						
5,903.59						
5% heavy						
6.30						
	112,168.13	118,071.72	123,975.31	112,168.13	118,071.72	123,975.31
	5,903.59		5,903.59	5,903.59		5,903.59
	5% light	whole	5% heavy	5% light	whole	5% heavy
	4.26	4.05	3.86	4.18	3.97	3.78

Franklin	Licking	176,862	Licking	Lake	230,149	Lake
Union	Coshocton	36,600	Coshocton	Geauga		Geauga
Madison	Holmes	43,960	Holmes	Portage	162,466	Portage
	Tuscarawas	91,987	Tuscarawas	Ashtabula	97,241	Ashtabula
				Trumbull	197,974	Trumbull
		349,409		Mahoning	228,683	Mahoning
				Columbiana		Columbiana
123,975.31					916,513	
5,903.59						
5% heavy						
11.46						
	112,168.13	118,071.72	123,975.31	112,168.13	118,071.72	123,975.31
	5,903.59		5,903.59	5,903.59		5,903.59
	5% light	whole	5% heavy	5% light	whole	5% heavy
	3.12	2.96	2.82			

		8.17	7.76	7.35
Fairfield				
Hocking				
Vinton				
Perry				
Morgan				
Muskingum				
Guernsey				
123,975.31				
5,903.59				
5% heavy				
2.92				

Meigs
Athens
Vinton
Washington
Noble
Monroe
Belmont
Harrison
Jefferson
Carroll
123,975.31
5,903.59
5% heavy
2.93

Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties in Ohio: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2019

Geographic Area	April 1, 2010		Population Estimate (as of July 1)							
	Census	Estimates Base	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Ohio	11,536,504	11,536,751	11,539,336	11,544,663	11,548,923	11,576,684	11,602,700	11,617,527	11,634,370	11,659,650
Adams County, Ohio	28,550	28,541	28,537	28,459	28,293	28,089	28,066	27,926	27,807	27,753
Allen County, Ohio	106,331	106,313	106,358	105,988	105,244	105,055	104,848	104,095	103,613	103,093
Ashland County, Ohio	53,139	53,140	53,321	53,252	53,239	53,153	53,161	53,310	53,520	53,662
Ashtabula County, Ohio	101,497	101,489	101,403	101,085	100,252	99,746	99,027	98,404	98,171	97,748
Athens County, Ohio	64,757	64,764	65,173	65,079	64,610	64,594	64,783	65,886	66,352	66,503
Auglaize County, Ohio	45,949	45,917	45,898	45,741	45,770	45,801	45,737	45,734	45,766	45,753
Belmont County, Ohio	70,400	70,400	70,333	70,122	69,709	69,563	69,367	68,973	68,606	68,002
Brown County, Ohio	44,846	44,826	44,863	44,629	44,281	44,111	43,933	43,697	43,638	43,523
Butler County, Ohio	368,130	368,136	369,102	370,123	370,550	371,395	373,750	375,998	378,354	380,607
Carroll County, Ohio	28,836	28,834	28,846	28,820	28,538	28,257	28,129	27,718	27,621	27,324
Champaign County, Ohio	40,097	40,101	40,078	39,824	39,573	39,461	39,078	38,963	38,741	38,851
Clark County, Ohio	138,333	138,339	138,274	137,811	137,171	136,638	136,311	135,746	134,723	134,549
Clermont County, Ohio	197,363	197,366	197,604	198,859	199,487	200,447	201,454	201,995	203,165	204,260
Clinton County, Ohio	42,040	42,048	41,922	41,913	41,819	41,864	41,805	41,839	41,887	42,004
Columbiana County, Ohio	107,841	107,852	107,890	107,419	106,620	105,959	105,621	104,714	103,817	103,062
Coshocton County, Ohio	36,901	36,900	36,938	36,931	36,823	36,723	36,531	36,577	36,617	36,536
Crawford County, Ohio	43,784	43,783	43,754	43,310	42,776	42,713	42,407	42,324	42,095	41,710
Cuyahoga County, Ohio	1,280,122	1,280,114	1,278,088	1,270,331	1,266,106	1,265,442	1,263,201	1,258,739	1,254,144	1,247,581
Darke County, Ohio	52,959	52,968	52,963	52,653	52,515	52,306	52,184	51,981	51,624	51,549
Defiance County, Ohio	39,037	39,026	39,082	39,005	38,827	38,564	38,525	38,326	38,140	38,156
Delaware County, Ohio	174,214	174,172	175,099	178,535	181,127	185,380	189,440	193,391	197,144	200,870
Erie County, Ohio	77,079	77,063	76,978	76,687	76,428	76,053	75,809	75,360	74,999	74,760
Fairfield County, Ohio	146,156	146,194	146,417	147,174	147,301	148,796	150,360	151,254	152,789	154,686
Fayette County, Ohio	29,030	29,034	29,014	28,867	28,767	28,686	28,650	28,611	28,670	28,639
Franklin County, Ohio	1,163,414	1,163,476	1,166,202	1,180,800	1,199,045	1,218,878	1,238,362	1,257,386	1,274,450	1,295,510
Fulton County, Ohio	42,698	42,698	42,629	42,363	42,330	42,199	42,403	42,301	42,306	42,265
Gallia County, Ohio	30,934	30,942	31,072	31,031	30,886	30,685	30,463	30,249	30,186	30,162

Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties in Ohio: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2019

Geauga County, Ohio	93,389	93,405	93,389	93,292	93,771	93,846	93,979	93,894	93,845	93,881
Greene County, Ohio	161,573	161,577	161,588	163,566	164,335	163,907	164,673	164,272	165,290	166,566
Guernsey County, Ohio	40,087	40,092	40,155	39,910	39,876	39,706	39,690	39,392	39,211	39,066
Hamilton County, Ohio	802,374	802,371	802,278	800,658	802,409	805,182	807,617	809,527	811,332	814,170
Hancock County, Ohio	74,782	74,789	74,689	74,912	75,459	75,581	75,281	75,678	75,831	75,973
Hardin County, Ohio	32,058	32,063	32,127	31,806	31,632	31,747	31,784	31,616	31,398	31,329
Harrison County, Ohio	15,864	15,860	15,825	15,790	15,684	15,602	15,519	15,395	15,252	15,202
Henry County, Ohio	28,215	28,215	28,171	28,002	27,824	27,824	27,597	27,481	27,282	27,179
Highland County, Ohio	43,589	43,606	43,621	43,378	42,964	43,195	43,093	42,960	43,006	42,903
Hocking County, Ohio	29,380	29,369	29,478	29,466	29,304	28,653	28,743	28,500	28,393	28,436
Holmes County, Ohio	42,366	42,363	42,473	42,793	43,128	43,604	43,788	43,882	43,847	43,895
Huron County, Ohio	59,626	59,623	59,560	59,416	59,204	58,825	58,610	58,307	58,367	58,393
Jackson County, Ohio	33,225	33,219	33,248	33,124	32,869	32,801	32,761	32,559	32,528	32,386
Jefferson County, Ohio	69,709	69,716	69,670	69,035	68,538	68,168	67,876	67,495	66,944	66,318
Knox County, Ohio	60,921	60,928	61,090	61,283	60,764	60,858	61,000	61,001	60,909	61,271
Lake County, Ohio	230,041	230,051	230,014	229,988	229,564	230,075	229,857	229,836	229,525	230,159
Lawrence County, Ohio	62,450	62,448	62,424	62,415	62,146	61,858	61,539	60,923	60,691	60,075
Licking County, Ohio	166,492	166,482	166,705	167,164	167,589	168,461	169,410	170,611	171,993	173,617
Logan County, Ohio	45,858	45,848	45,743	45,623	45,410	45,393	45,473	45,250	45,128	45,198
Lorain County, Ohio	301,356	301,374	301,478	301,874	301,712	303,098	304,464	305,417	306,607	307,441
Lucas County, Ohio	441,815	441,815	441,434	439,359	436,753	436,156	434,585	433,633	432,879	431,039
Madison County, Ohio	43,435	43,438	43,434	43,114	42,991	43,256	43,980	44,139	43,377	44,041
Mahoning County, Ohio	238,823	238,787	238,381	237,363	235,702	234,393	233,391	231,846	230,269	229,791
Marion County, Ohio	66,501	66,505	66,458	66,599	66,277	65,964	65,791	65,431	65,467	65,076
Medina County, Ohio	172,332	172,333	172,509	173,504	173,623	174,639	175,855	176,126	176,876	178,176
Meigs County, Ohio	23,770	23,767	23,731	23,648	23,572	23,443	23,277	23,180	23,166	23,071
Mercer County, Ohio	40,814	40,816	40,788	40,715	40,705	40,615	40,730	40,723	40,715	40,858
Miami County, Ohio	102,506	102,503	102,487	102,734	102,934	103,213	103,856	104,075	104,553	105,200
Monroe County, Ohio	14,642	14,631	14,609	14,613	14,502	14,503	14,357	14,253	14,083	13,931
Montgomery County, Ohio	535,153	535,200	535,597	534,558	534,334	534,270	532,488	531,777	531,818	531,467
Morgan County, Ohio	15,054	15,044	15,034	15,036	14,930	14,894	14,730	14,735	14,733	14,644

Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties in Ohio: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2019

Morrow County, Ohio	34,827	34,825	34,790	34,810	34,834	34,846	34,937	34,943	34,922	34,911
Muskingum County, Ohio	86,074	86,086	86,214	86,243	85,794	85,649	85,905	86,194	85,993	86,123
Noble County, Ohio	14,645	14,655	14,660	14,752	14,677	14,678	14,532	14,467	14,441	14,400
Ottawa County, Ohio	41,428	41,433	41,359	41,320	41,242	41,035	40,903	40,754	40,488	40,623
Paulding County, Ohio	19,614	19,610	19,557	19,369	19,248	19,143	18,975	18,959	18,839	18,831
Perry County, Ohio	36,058	36,037	36,037	36,232	35,984	36,000	35,926	35,967	35,998	35,972
Pickaway County, Ohio	55,698	55,684	55,740	55,948	56,237	56,355	56,704	56,989	57,545	57,740
Pike County, Ohio	28,709	28,571	28,612	28,479	28,371	28,272	28,181	28,117	28,093	28,088
Portage County, Ohio	161,419	161,424	161,386	161,875	161,383	161,695	162,463	162,594	162,521	162,473
Preble County, Ohio	42,270	42,254	42,170	41,986	41,812	41,671	41,495	41,297	41,157	41,116
Putnam County, Ohio	34,499	34,496	34,476	34,385	34,207	34,123	34,198	34,026	34,007	33,860
Richland County, Ohio	124,475	124,474	124,162	123,144	122,633	122,314	121,999	121,688	121,242	120,430
Ross County, Ohio	78,064	78,076	78,098	77,581	77,341	77,283	77,095	77,049	76,848	77,295
Sandusky County, Ohio	60,944	60,946	60,885	60,609	60,467	60,049	59,827	59,475	59,317	59,093
Scioto County, Ohio	79,499	79,650	79,664	79,408	78,783	78,304	77,476	76,992	76,436	75,976
Seneca County, Ohio	56,745	56,742	56,618	56,522	56,106	55,847	55,803	55,650	55,467	55,267
Shelby County, Ohio	49,423	49,455	49,349	49,259	49,159	49,203	48,995	49,030	48,765	48,738
Stark County, Ohio	375,586	375,591	375,372	374,511	374,891	375,108	375,546	374,715	373,447	372,003
Summit County, Ohio	541,781	541,772	541,645	541,325	540,726	541,926	542,445	541,788	541,003	541,514
Trumbull County, Ohio	210,312	210,332	209,840	208,834	207,191	206,328	204,973	203,328	201,715	200,281
Tuscarawas County, Ohio	92,582	92,585	92,543	92,483	92,413	92,602	92,652	92,739	92,560	92,308
Union County, Ohio	52,300	52,331	52,464	53,095	52,796	53,436	53,773	54,388	55,581	56,798
Van Wert County, Ohio	28,744	28,759	28,678	28,625	28,636	28,347	28,334	28,319	28,177	28,283
Vinton County, Ohio	13,435	13,430	13,405	13,380	13,221	13,303	13,210	13,082	13,022	13,082
Warren County, Ohio	212,693	212,798	213,429	215,332	217,212	219,216	221,267	223,864	226,539	228,709
Washington County, Ohio	61,778	61,787	61,713	61,607	61,447	61,364	61,160	61,020	60,598	60,491
Wayne County, Ohio	114,520	114,516	114,394	114,649	115,029	115,400	115,912	116,214	116,613	116,168
Williams County, Ohio	37,642	37,652	37,512	37,584	37,521	37,426	37,195	37,007	36,937	36,707
Wood County, Ohio	125,488	125,489	125,950	127,124	128,425	129,013	129,337	129,285	129,768	130,437
Wyandot County, Ohio	22,615	22,617	22,588	22,643	22,545	22,460	22,283	22,176	22,071	22,063

Note: The estimates are based on the 2010 Census and reflect changes to the April 1, 2010 population due to the Count Question Resolution program and geographic program revisions. All geographic boundaries for the 2019 population estimates are as of estimates methodology statements, see <http://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/methodology.html>.

Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties in Ohio: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2019

Suggested Citation:

Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties in Ohio: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2019 (CO-EST2019-ANNRES-39)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

Release Date: March 2020

Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for	
Geographic Area	2018
Ohio	11,676,341
Adams County, Ohio	27,694
Allen County, Ohio	102,725
Ashland County, Ohio	53,706
Ashtabula County, Ohio	97,587
Athens County, Ohio	65,519
Auglaize County, Ohio	45,736
Belmont County, Ohio	67,533
Brown County, Ohio	43,570
Butler County, Ohio	382,000
Carroll County, Ohio	27,082
Champaign County, Ohio	38,785
Clark County, Ohio	134,528
Clermont County, Ohio	205,526
Clinton County, Ohio	42,085
Columbiana County, Ohio	102,473
Coshocton County, Ohio	36,596
Crawford County, Ohio	41,484
Cuyahoga County, Ohio	1,241,718
Darke County, Ohio	51,299
Defiance County, Ohio	38,089
Delaware County, Ohio	205,091
Erie County, Ohio	74,513
Fairfield County, Ohio	155,982
Fayette County, Ohio	28,653
Franklin County, Ohio	1,307,698
Fulton County, Ohio	42,267
Gallia County, Ohio	29,945

Annual Estimates of the Resident Population fc	
Geauga County, Ohio	93,945
Greene County, Ohio	167,446
Guernsey County, Ohio	39,011
Hamilton County, Ohio	815,445
Hancock County, Ohio	75,920
Hardin County, Ohio	31,418
Harrison County, Ohio	15,167
Henry County, Ohio	27,091
Highland County, Ohio	43,052
Hocking County, Ohio	28,357
Holmes County, Ohio	43,919
Huron County, Ohio	58,364
Jackson County, Ohio	32,366
Jefferson County, Ohio	65,774
Knox County, Ohio	61,900
Lake County, Ohio	230,102
Lawrence County, Ohio	59,767
Licking County, Ohio	175,666
Logan County, Ohio	45,332
Lorain County, Ohio	309,052
Lucas County, Ohio	429,612
Madison County, Ohio	44,389
Mahoning County, Ohio	229,216
Marion County, Ohio	65,427
Medina County, Ohio	178,978
Meigs County, Ohio	23,064
Mercer County, Ohio	40,952
Miami County, Ohio	106,042
Monroe County, Ohio	13,787
Montgomery County, Ohio	531,600
Morgan County, Ohio	14,581

Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for

Morrow County, Ohio	35,113
Muskingum County, Ohio	86,131
Noble County, Ohio	14,347
Ottawa County, Ohio	40,769
Paulding County, Ohio	18,742
Perry County, Ohio	36,039
Pickaway County, Ohio	58,077
Pike County, Ohio	27,932
Portage County, Ohio	162,502
Preble County, Ohio	41,011
Putnam County, Ohio	33,802
Richland County, Ohio	120,987
Ross County, Ohio	76,884
Sandusky County, Ohio	58,740
Scioto County, Ohio	75,480
Seneca County, Ohio	55,194
Shelby County, Ohio	48,622
Stark County, Ohio	371,248
Summit County, Ohio	541,353
Trumbull County, Ohio	198,539
Tuscarawas County, Ohio	92,079
Union County, Ohio	57,782
Van Wert County, Ohio	28,253
Vinton County, Ohio	13,145
Warren County, Ohio	231,945
Washington County, Ohio	60,111
Wayne County, Ohio	115,790
Williams County, Ohio	36,739
Wood County, Ohio	130,441
Wyandot County, Ohio	21,918

Note: The estimates are based on the 2010 Census and refined January 1, 2019. For estimates methodology statements, see <http://www.census.gov>.

Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for

Suggested Citation:

Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

Release Date: March 2020

Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for	
Geographic Area	
	2019
Ohio	11,689,100
Adams County, Ohio	27,698
Allen County, Ohio	102,351
Ashland County, Ohio	53,484
Ashtabula County, Ohio	97,241
Athens County, Ohio	65,327
Auglaize County, Ohio	45,656
Belmont County, Ohio	67,006
Brown County, Ohio	43,432
Butler County, Ohio	383,134
Carroll County, Ohio	26,914
Champaign County, Ohio	38,885
Clark County, Ohio	134,083
Clermont County, Ohio	206,428
Clinton County, Ohio	41,968
Columbiana County, Ohio	101,883
Coshocton County, Ohio	36,600
Crawford County, Ohio	41,494
Cuyahoga County, Ohio	1,235,072
Darke County, Ohio	51,113
Defiance County, Ohio	38,087
Delaware County, Ohio	209,177
Erie County, Ohio	74,266
Fairfield County, Ohio	157,574
Fayette County, Ohio	28,525
Franklin County, Ohio	1,316,756
Fulton County, Ohio	42,126
Gallia County, Ohio	29,898

Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for	
Geauga County, Ohio	93,649
Greene County, Ohio	168,937
Guernsey County, Ohio	38,875
Hamilton County, Ohio	817,473
Hancock County, Ohio	75,783
Hardin County, Ohio	31,365
Harrison County, Ohio	15,040
Henry County, Ohio	27,006
Highland County, Ohio	43,161
Hocking County, Ohio	28,264
Holmes County, Ohio	43,960
Huron County, Ohio	58,266
Jackson County, Ohio	32,413
Jefferson County, Ohio	65,325
Knox County, Ohio	62,322
Lake County, Ohio	230,149
Lawrence County, Ohio	59,463
Licking County, Ohio	176,862
Logan County, Ohio	45,672
Lorain County, Ohio	309,833
Lucas County, Ohio	428,348
Madison County, Ohio	44,731
Mahoning County, Ohio	228,683
Marion County, Ohio	65,093
Medina County, Ohio	179,746
Meigs County, Ohio	22,907
Mercer County, Ohio	41,172
Miami County, Ohio	106,987
Monroe County, Ohio	13,654
Montgomery County, Ohio	531,687
Morgan County, Ohio	14,508

Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for	
Morrow County, Ohio	35,328
Muskingum County, Ohio	86,215
Noble County, Ohio	14,424
Ottawa County, Ohio	40,525
Paulding County, Ohio	18,672
Perry County, Ohio	36,134
Pickaway County, Ohio	58,457
Pike County, Ohio	27,772
Portage County, Ohio	162,466
Preble County, Ohio	40,882
Putnam County, Ohio	33,861
Richland County, Ohio	121,154
Ross County, Ohio	76,666
Sandusky County, Ohio	58,518
Scioto County, Ohio	75,314
Seneca County, Ohio	55,178
Shelby County, Ohio	48,590
Stark County, Ohio	370,606
Summit County, Ohio	541,013
Trumbull County, Ohio	197,974
Tuscarawas County, Ohio	91,987
Union County, Ohio	58,988
Van Wert County, Ohio	28,275
Vinton County, Ohio	13,085
Warren County, Ohio	234,602
Washington County, Ohio	59,911
Wayne County, Ohio	115,710
Williams County, Ohio	36,692
Wood County, Ohio	130,817
Wyandot County, Ohio	21,772
Note: The estimates are based on the 2010 Census and reflect population estimates methodology statements, see http://www.census.gov	

Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for

Suggested Citation:

Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

Release Date: March 2020

DiRossi, Ray

From: Wendy.Zhan@lsc.ohio.gov
Sent: Tuesday, October 13, 2020 12:08 PM
To: DiRossi, Ray
Subject: OU Redistricting contract progress reports
Attachments: Redistricting 2021 Progress Report -April 2020.pdf; Redistricting 2021 Progress Report - May 2020.pdf; Redistricting 2021 Progress Report -JUNE 2020.pdf

Here you go, Ray.

Redistricting 2021 – Develop the Ohio Common and Unified Redistricting Database

Progress Report: April 2020

Prepared by Robert L. Wiley, Redistricting Project Manager
George Voinovich School of Leadership and Public Affairs (GVS)
Month of April, 2020
Prepared for the Ohio Legislative Services Commission (LSC) May 8, 2020

Project Purpose and Background

The previous report submitted on April 10, 2020 covered the period from March 1, 2020 through March 31, 2020. This report summarizes activities conducted under the Redistricting 2021 contract between Ohio University and the Ohio Legislative Services Commission (LSC) for the month of April 2020. The scope of work for this project is based on the proposal prepared by Ohio University and submitted to LSC in early 2016. Work on the project has continued according to the defined tasks and subtasks as described in the scope of work within the proposal.

Project work during the month of April 2020 included continuing work primarily under Task VI – Project Management and Reporting.

Task VI Activities

Activities under this task were limited to preparation of the March 2020 monthly report, which characterized final submittal of voting district geography to the U.S. Census Bureau. On April 13, 2020, we received a joint statement from the Secretary of Commerce and the Director of the Census Bureau that changed the delivery date of the 2020 Census redistricting PL 94-171 data from March 31, 2021 to no later than July 31, 2021, due to the pandemic. This four-month delay will prevent the GVS from delivery of common unified redistricting database (CURD) by May 31, 2021 as specified in the contract.

This change poses some administrative and constitutional difficulties that need to be resolved. It would seem reasonable to move the GVS delivery date to the LSC three months forward from the date the data is received from the Census Bureau. This would result in a change in the product delivery to the LSC to October 31, 2021. Initially, a mutually agreed contract amendment would be necessary to change the CURD delivery date. A more difficult problem is the present requirement in Section 1 (A) of the Ohio Constitution requiring that the Ohio Legislature submit a redistricting plan in the form of a bill by no later than September 30, 2021. It would seem that legislative action would be necessary to resolve this unexpected issue caused by the coronavirus pandemic. We look forward to your advice on these issues.

Projected Activities Going Forward

Over the next few months, we will practice using test datasets of the PL 94-171 data for 2018 provided by the Census Bureau and voter data from the 2019 and 2020 Secretary of State voter database to identify the best methods to parse and incorporate population data to blocks, wards and voting districts.

We will continue to assess the magnitude of the potential error resulting from municipal boundary mismatches and unprocessed annexations as we prepare the final common unified mapping database.

We will use GIS Union, Intersection and spatial selection tools to count potentially double counted or missed voter addresses and the land area differences in precincts. This work will begin later in April 2020.

We have been recently contacted by the Ohio House of Representatives Minority Leader's office to provide some instruction on timing and methods for the final preparation of the CURD and the effects as noted above concerning the data delivery delay from the Census Bureau. It our recommendation that we also present similar advisory materials to the Ohio House of Representatives Majority Leader's office in the near future.

Redistricting 2021 – Develop the Ohio Common and Unified Redistricting Database

Progress Report: May 2020

Prepared by Robert L. Wiley, Redistricting Project Manager
George Voinovich School of Leadership and Public Affairs (GVS)
Month of May, 2020
Prepared for the Ohio Legislative Services Commission (LSC) June 9, 2020

Project Purpose and Background

The previous report submitted on May 8, 2020 covered the period from April 1, 2020 through April 30, 2020. This report summarizes activities conducted under the Redistricting 2021 contract between Ohio University and the Ohio Legislative Services Commission (LSC) for the month of May 2020. The scope of work for this project is based on the proposal prepared by Ohio University and submitted to LSC in early 2016. Work on the project has continued according to the defined tasks and subtasks as described in the scope of work within the proposal.

Project work during the month of May 2020 included continuing work primarily under Task VI – Project Management and Reporting.

Task VI Activities

Activities under this task included preparation of the April 2020 monthly report, communication efforts with federal and state officials to identify the effects of the delay of the 2020 Census data on the 2021 redistricting process¹, and to clarify the desired linkages requested between the Census data and geography with the results of the 2020 general election as per Task IV (C) of the contract.

We specifically queried Mr. Whitehorne, of the Census Bureau, on how and over what time period will the Census data be delivered to the states; all at once on July 31, 2021, or provided over some extended earlier period, ending on July 31st. Mr. Whitehorn's response on May 20, 2020 indicated that Census data would be released over a 6-week period starting on June 17, 2021. First delivered would be based on demonstration by states that their redistricting process was delineated by law or regulation.

The Census population data will be delayed; however, we were informed by James Whitehorne via an email received on May 18, 2020 that the Census Bureau would expect to start delivering the geographic products by February 1, 2021 and complete that delivery the end of March 2021. This will allow us to create voting history linkages using the appropriate voting data with the Census geography in preparation for receipt of the Census population data in the PL 94-171 data file on a date yet to be determined.

This four-month delay will prevent the GVS from delivery of the common unified redistricting database (CURD) by May 31, 2021 as specified in the contract.

¹ On May 13, 2020, we received a joint statement from the Secretary of Commerce and the Director of the Census Bureau that changed the delivery date of the 2020 Census redistricting PL 94-171 data from March 31, 2021 to no later than July 31, 2021, due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

We posed these questions to Frank Strigari, Council to the Senate Majority, on May 22, 2020:

"We are asked to link party affiliation to the common unified redistricting database (CURD). To do this we will use the final census geometry in GIS to capture voters party affiliation for geocoded voters as points. The voters will be based on the Secretary of State (SOS) voter database using voter addresses. The SOS voter database has the attribute "Party Affiliation". I am informed by the data dictionary provided by Amanda Grandjean, of the SOS, that the basis for that designation is the voting history from the last primary (2020?), which turned out to be only early voting and absentee ballots. If so, once this data is posted in the next month or so, that is what we must use. The actual voters however will be those that vote in the November 2020 election. There will likely be a large number of voters that show up as blank (unaffiliated). Does the redistricting committee want to see a single attribute for the most dominant party (R, D, S, G, U) listed for each block and precinct, or do they want a numerical summary separately for each party affiliation category?"

"As you probably know, the virus has caused the Census Bureau to delay provision of the final PL 94-171 data until as late as July 31, 2021. I will forward a recent response from the census bureau on the new schedule for delivery of the Census Data. They indicate that they will listen and try to respond to state scheduling imperatives that may be affected by the delay in data delivery. I am aware that the State Constitution specifies that a draft redistricting map must be prepared by September 30, 2021. Can this date be set forward as emergency measure by legislation? If not, we need to get our story about the immediacy of our need for the PL 94-171 data into the Census Bureau as soon as possible. The earliest delivery suggested by Mr. Whitehorne is June 17, 2021. If we can make a case for being in the first tranche, we at OU will still need 2 months to perform the tasks required for completion of the final database, resulting in a maximum delivery date of the CURD by August 17, 2021. That would give the legislature roughly 6-weeks to prepare the draft redistricting map. Can they do it? Do you want to write or coordinate writing a convincing letter to the Census Bureau? We should get this into them quickly, even if the Legislature can alter the redistricting map preparation dates."

Following receipt of these questions, Mr. Strigari, initiated a phone discussion with Robert Wiley and Michael Finney of the GVS. Several options were discussed for choosing which data to link to Census geography. We also discussed the best way to interface with the Census Bureau to encourage them to place Ohio on the early list for receipt of the data. While we await answers, we are available to provide advice to others on the redistricting committee regarding Census data issues.

Projected Activities Going Forward

Over the next few months, we will continue to practice using test datasets of the PL 94-171 data for 2018 provided by the Census Bureau and voter data from the 2019 and 2020 Secretary of State voter database to identify the best methods to parse and incorporate population data to blocks and voting districts.

We will continue to assess the magnitude of the potential error resulting from municipal boundary mismatches and unprocessed annexations as we prepare the final common unified mapping database. We will use GIS Union, Intersection and spatial selection tools to count potentially double counted or missed voter addresses and the land area differences in precincts.

The change in the PL 94-171 delivery date poses some administrative and constitutional difficulties that need to be resolved. It would seem reasonable to move the GVS delivery date to the LSC two months

forward from the date the PL 94-171 data is received from the Census Bureau. This would result in a change in the product delivery to the LSC to September 30, 2021. Initially, a mutually agreed contract amendment would be necessary to change the CURD delivery date. The GVS will prepare a draft contract amendment to condition the CURD delivery time based on the actual date that the PL 94-171 Census data is released to the GVS.

Redistricting 2021 – Develop the Ohio Common and Unified Redistricting Database

Progress Report: June 2020

Prepared by Robert L. Wiley, Redistricting Project Manager
George Voinovich School of Leadership and Public Affairs (GVS)
Month of June, 2020
Prepared for the Ohio Legislative Services Commission (LSC) July 7, 2020

Project Purpose and Background

The previous report submitted on June 9, 2020 covered the period from May 1, 2020 through May 31, 2020. This report summarizes activities conducted under the Redistricting 2021 contract between Ohio University and the Ohio Legislative Services Commission (LSC) for the month of June 2020. The scope of work for this project is based on the proposal prepared by Ohio University and submitted to LSC in early 2016. Work on the project has continued according to the defined tasks and subtasks as described in the scope of work within the proposal.

Project work during the month of June 2020 included continuing work primarily under Task VI – Project Management and Reporting.

Task VI Activities

Activities under this task include preparation of the May 2020 monthly report, communication efforts with Federal and State officials to identify the effects of the delay of the 2020 Census data on the 2021 redistricting process. A letter was prepared under the signature of Jason Jolly, Ohio State Liaison for Redistricting 2021, with input from Frank Strigari, to James Whitehorne, Chief of Redistricting and Voting Rights Data Office/ADDC/HQ Census Bureau. The letter provided the critical timeframes for Ohio redistricting in 2021, with the intent of obtaining the necessary Census data as early as possible. Mr. Whitehorne responded by email:

"Thank you for your thoughtful explanation of the challenges the State of Ohio must face due to this unfortunate but necessary delay in the delivery of the P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data. We are sensitive to these difficulties and are working to identify anything we can do to lessen their impact. The information you have provided will be very helpful in ensuring we provide the appropriate urgency when the data delivery begins. Our current schedule has us starting the data delivery with weekly state groupings on June 17th and continuing through July 31. We will use your constitutional and logistical challenges as part of our process to ensure the states with the most urgent need receive their data as early as possible. I am happy to inform you that the geographic support materials, the shapefiles, maps, etc. will not be delayed by the same amount of time as the redistricting counts. We expect to deliver all of the geographic support products in the months of February and March of 2021."

Projected Activities Going Forward

The GVS will prepare and submit to LSC for approval a contract modification to extend the completion dates for the Ohio Common and Unified Redistricting Database contract based on a time period linked to receipt of the data from the Census Bureau.

Over the next few months, we will continue to practice using test datasets of the PL 94-171 data for 2018 provided by the Census Bureau and voter data from the 2019 and 2020 Secretary of State voter database to identify the best methods to parse and incorporate population data to blocks and voting districts.

We will continue to assess the magnitude of the potential error resulting from municipal boundary mismatches and unprocessed annexations as we prepare the final common unified mapping database. We will use GIS Union, Intersection and spatial selection tools to count potentially double counted or missed voter addresses and the land area differences in precincts.

DiRossi, Ray

From: Connolly, Liz
Sent: Monday, November 16, 2020 9:45 AM
To: DiRossi, Ray
Subject: FW: Redistricting 2021 October 2020 monthly report
Attachments: Redistricting 2021 Progress Report -October 2020.pdf

Liz Connolly | Deputy Chief of Staff
Ohio Senate

Statehouse, 1 Capitol Square | Columbus, Ohio 43215
(614)466-5221
liz.connolly@ohiosenate.gov

From: Wendy.Zhan@lsc.ohio.gov [mailto:Wendy.Zhan@lsc.ohio.gov]
Sent: Monday, November 16, 2020 9:27 AM
To: Barron, John; Connolly, Liz; Strigari, Frank
Subject: FW: Redistricting 2021 October 2020 monthly report

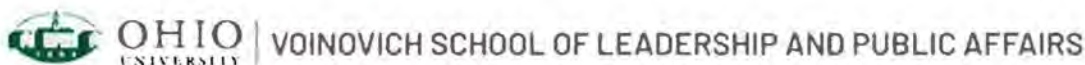
As noted in the second last paragraph of the report, OU is still contemplating about the contract modification.

From: Wiley, Robert <wileyr1@ohio.edu>
Sent: Monday, November 16, 2020 7:25 AM
To: Wendy Zhan <Wendy.Zhan@lsc.ohio.gov>
Cc: Finney, Michael <finney@ohio.edu>
Subject: Redistricting 2021 October 2020 monthly report

Dear Ms. Zhan

Please find attached the referenced monthly report. Activities will be picking up as data begins to arrive from the Census Bureau and the Secretary of States office. Let me know if you have any questions.

Robert L. Wiley



Robert L. Wiley
Redistricting Project Manager
Building 22 The Ridges 1 Ohio University
Room 223
Athens OH 45701-2979
T: (740) 593-2407
M: (740)-590-6900
wileyr1@ohio.edu
Sent from [Mail](#) for Windows 10

DiRossi, Ray

From: Strigari, Frank
Sent: Wednesday, January 27, 2021 7:06 PM
To: DiRossi, Ray; Barron, John
Subject: RE: Data

Lawyer-nerd

FRANK M. STRIGARI
Chief Legal Counsel
Ohio Senate
Statehouse, 1 Capitol Square
Columbus, Ohio 43215
(614) 995-4868
Frank.Strigari@ohiosenate.gov

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From: DiRossi, Ray <Ray.DiRossi@ohiosenate.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, January 27, 2021 6:11 PM
To: Strigari, Frank <Frank.Strigari@ohiosenate.gov>; Barron, John <John.Barron@ohiosenate.gov>
Subject: RE: Data

get ready to dust off Article XI Section 3 – A
and article XIX Section 2 A – 2

From: Strigari, Frank <Frank.Strigari@ohiosenate.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, January 27, 2021 5:20 PM
To: Barron, John <John.Barron@ohiosenate.gov>; DiRossi, Ray <Ray.DiRossi@ohiosenate.gov>
Subject: Data

<https://apnews.com/article/donald-trump-joe-biden-coronavirus-pandemic-census-2020-5ada2303a7b918c029c7dcdd8860ce98>

Sent from my iPhone

DiRossi, Ray

From: DiRossi, Ray
Sent: Thursday, January 28, 2021 12:28 PM
To: Barron, John; Strigari, Frank
Subject: US House data not ready until April, states' data after July

AP: US House data not ready until April, states' data after July
<https://apnews.com/article/donald-trump-joe-biden-coronavirus-pandemic-census-2020-5ada2303a7b918c029c7dcdd8860ce98>

Sounds like some states took action ahead of the delay to make provisions if the data was delayed

Ohio House of Representatives - 2021 Republican Caucus Retreat Agenda

Wednesday, January 27, 2021

<u>TIME</u>	<u>SESSION/EVENT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
3:00 p.m.	Check-in for those staying at the hotel	Hotel, Front Desk
4:30 p.m.	Event Registration Opens	Northpointe Ballrooms, Virginia Building
5:00 p.m.	Reception Begins	
5:30 p.m.	Introduction/Welcome Speaker Bob Cupp	Northpointe Ballrooms, Virginia Building
5:45 – 6:30 p.m.	Special Guest Speakers Governor Mike DeWine (via Zoom) & Lt. Governor Jon Husted	
6:30 – 7:30 p.m.	Dinner	Northpointe Ballrooms, Virginia Building
7:00 – 7:30 p.m.	Special Guest Speaker Senate President Matt Huffman	
7:30 – 10:00 p.m.	Dessert & Drinks	Northpointe Ballrooms, Virginia Building
8:30 p.m.	Snacks Served	Northpointe Ballrooms, Virginia Building

Thursday, January 28, 2021

7:30 – 8:30 a.m.	Breakfast	Grand Ballrooms, Virginia Building
8:00 – 8:30 a.m.	Special Guest Speaker Attorney General Dave Yost	
8:30 – 9:15 a.m.	Welcome. Review of Agenda & Expectations for the day. Speaker Bob Cupp	Grand Ballrooms, Virginia Building
9:15 – 9:30 a.m.	BREAK (Beverages & Snacks will be available)	
9:30 – 11:00 a.m.	JLEC, Ethics & Public Records Tony Bledsoe, Paul Disantis, Heather Blessing	Grand Ballrooms, Virginia Building
11:00 – Noon	House Clerk's Office (Parliamentary Procedure & New Voting System Demonstration) Brad Young & Staff	Grand Ballrooms, Virginia Building
12:00 – 12:30 p.m.	Administration Overview Kim Hartman & Staff	Grand Ballrooms, Virginia Building
12:30 – 1:30 p.m.	Lunch	Northpointe Ballrooms, Virginia Building
12:50 – 1:30 p.m.	Special Guest Speaker Ohio Treasurer Robert Sprague	Northpointe Ballrooms, Virginia Building
1:30 – 1:45 p.m.	BREAK (Beverages & Snacks will be available)	

1:45 – 2:00 p.m.	Outline of Afternoon Agenda Speaker Bob Cupp	Grand Ballrooms, Virginia Building
2:00 – 2:30 p.m.	Review of Sergeant-at-Arms Dan Lay	Grand Ballrooms, Virginia Building
2:30 – 3:30 p.m.	Budget Discussion Chairman Scott Oelslager	Grand Ballrooms, Virginia Building
3:30 – 3:45 p.m.	BREAK (<i>move to designated breakout session rooms</i>) (Beverages & Snacks will be available)	
3:45 – 5:00 p.m.	Policy Breakout Sessions	Grand Ballroom 1 & 2, Grand Ballroom 3 & 4 Sycamore 1, Sycamore 2
5:00 – 5:30 p.m.	BREAK	
5:30 – 6:30 p.m.	Reception	Northpointe Ballrooms, Virginia Building
5:45 – 6:15 p.m.	Special Guest Speaker Merle Madrid, Chief of Staff, Secretary of State	
6:30 – 7:30 p.m.	Dinner	Northpointe Ballrooms, Virginia Building
7:30 – 10:00 p.m.	Dessert & Drinks	Northpointe Ballrooms, Virginia Building
8:30 p.m.	Snacks Served	Northpointe Ballrooms, Virginia Building

Friday, January 29, 2021

7:30 – 8:30 a.m.	Breakfast	Grand Ballrooms, Virginia Building
8:00 – 8:30 a.m.	Special Guest Speaker Ohio Auditor, Keith Faber	
8:30 – 8:45 a.m.	BREAK (Beverages & Snacks will be available)	
8:45 – 9:30 a.m.	Redistricting & Campaign Committee Discussions	Grand Ballrooms, Virginia Building
9:30 – 10:30 a.m.	Special Guest Speaker Jane Timken, Ohio Republican Party Chairman	
10:30 – 11:30 a.m.	Polling Presentation via Zoom Robert Blizzard	Grand Ballrooms, Virginia Building
11:30 a.m.	Closing Remarks Speaker Bob Cupp	Grand Ballrooms, Virginia Building

Johnson, Kylynne

From: Abrams, Cindy
Sent: Wednesday, January 27, 2021 2:40 PM
To: Doherty, Kate
Subject: Fwd: H.R. 1 - "One bill to rule them all"

Subject: FW: H.R. 1 - "One bill to rule them all"

Good Afternoon,

Here is what our Democrat friends have planned to subvert all elections in the future. If we do not act swiftly in an equal and opposite direction, and before the feds try to usurp our powers to make election law, then shame on us,

Sincerely,

William J. Seitz

Majority Floor Leader
Ohio House of Representatives
77 S. High Street, 14th Floor
Columbus, Ohio 43215
(614) 466-8258

----- Forwarded message -----

From: lczerwonka@fuse.net
Date: January 26, 2021 at 7:12:40 PM EST
Subject: H.R. 1 — "One bill to rule them all"

DREIZIN REPORT - JANUARY 26, 2021 - VOLUME 5
"One bill to rule them all, one bill to bind them" — What no one is telling you about H.R. 1, the Democrats' current top legislative priority

Lately, we have heard about H.R. 1, the "For the People Act of 2021." This bill was introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives on January 4th. It is recycled from a similar bill that passed the House on a party line vote in 2019, but went nowhere and died. Now, it has reincarnated and can potentially

pass the U.S. Senate as well, Democrat media outlets have trumpeted its reintroduction, and Senate majority leader Schumer's office put out a statement last week that "the first bill of the new Congress will be the *For the People Act*." This is a problem.

H.R. 1 constitutes a Federal takeover of all state elections to Federal office, leaving the states as agents of the Federal government, with no authority of their own. Among other highlights, the bill takes Congressional redistricting out of the hands of state legislatures, forces states to register everyone to vote, institutes Atlanta-style unmailed absentee ballot "drop boxes" nationwide, effectively does away with signature matching of absentee ballots, and eliminates any possible audit trail for paper ballots, absentee or otherwise. It also ends any stigma or liability around registering non-citizens to vote, thereby essentially enfranchising over 40 million legal and illegal aliens, granting them *de facto* voting ability—not the right, but the ability to vote without realistic fear of punishment, which, in practice, is the same as the right. The bill also forces states to add persons as young as 16 to the voter rolls, cracks down on military absentee ballots, and does many, many other crazy things.

I doubt anyone on the Democrat side has read all of H.R. 1. The bill is so outrageous and offensive to the Constitution, to the states, the courts, and everyone not a Democrat partisan, that it may not have been intended or expected to pass as-is, or if passed, to withstand any legal challenge. Rather, I believe it is a "progressive" wish-list, a marker for future efforts—waiting for a more favorable Supreme Court—that pleases "progressive" donors (Soros and down that list.) **But, I could be wrong!**

If the bill is to pass, it would be difficult to get through the Senate by the usual process. Due to the Senate's 50-50 partisan split at present, Committee membership is also evenly split, and thus, a party line vote would not move any legislation out of Committee. Democrats could conceivably move the bill as a rider to a budget bill, without a standalone Committee vote, but then they would be passing perhaps the most far-reaching and radical piece of legislation in U.S. history without a real vote. Of course, anything is possible.

Here are some aspects and provisions to the bill:

"We have to pass it to know what's in it."

The bill is almost 800 pages long. It is the Obamacare of election laws. No one is going to read it.

Justification for a Federal takeover.

The bill's preamble claims that Federal case law (prior court decisions, some dating to the Reconstruction era) as well as certain amendments to the U.S. Constitution have established that the Federal government has a right to take over state elections to

Federal office, not just in special cases (e.g. after the Civil War), but totally and permanently and with respect to all states.

No challenges except in DC court.

The bill attempts to ensure that challenges to it will only be heard in a Federal court located in Washington, DC—evidently to make it easier for Congress (and Democrat pressure-mobs) to respond in person. This is a comical violation of Constitutional separation-of-powers. Of course, each Federal court decides which cases it will hear from among those cases brought to it. No legislation can limit that prerogative.

Automatic voter registration of everyone.

The bill requires all states to register every eligible person to vote. (Of course, there's no way to really know who is eligible—the burden is on the state to prove you're not a citizen or not a resident of that state, which is not going to happen when you're talking about millions of voters.) As an individual, the only way to not be registered is to request in writing or online to not be registered. Moreover, while the bill recognizes that some (in reality, most) states register voters by party so as to facilitate party primary voting, the bill does not explain what to do if the state does not know to which party to register the voter. Thus, as written, this provision of the bill is not workable. This is a problem left over from the 2019 version that passed the House, suggesting that the bill was not vetted by Congress' nonpartisan Legislative Counsel office, where cooler heads are employed to edit major legislation and bring attention to the kinks. It is in fact likely that the bill was handed off to Congressional Democrats in more-or-less current form by some "progressive" group, or a coalition of "progressive" groups.

Automatic voter registration of under-18's.

Although the bill does not force states to allow below-18's to vote, it requires states to follow its "must register" procedures with respect to anyone the state is aware of who is at least 16 years of age. **In practice, a state would be required to register 16 and 17 year-olds to vote**, provided that it has some recent knowledge of their existence (by way of driver's permit applications, public assistance applications by their parents, state college admission applications, etc.) This provision is set forth twice in the bill, again suggesting that the bill was not fully edited.

Every state bureaucracy and university becomes a voter registration machine.

At each customer service touch-point (e.g. an application for public assistance, seasonal enrollment in a course of study, or any change of address), essentially all state agencies involved with public welfare and health services, and all state university administrations, as well as any private colleges that can get their students to attest to U.S. citizenship, must ensure that an individual is aware that he or she will be registered to vote unless he or she

proactively declines to be registered to vote. Moreover, the middle of page 56 (current draft, may change) of the bill stipulates that they just have to keep asking, even if you previously declined. In other words, a state college student, for example, would be asked to register with every seasonal re-enrollment and every application for state aid. **What this does is turn each and every state bureaucracy nationwide into a Democrat “poor vote” and “youth vote” registration machine.**

Federal assistance in voter registration.

Following up on the above, certain Federal agencies with a presence in a given state—such as the Social Security Administration, the VA, and the immigration and naturalization folks—would have to provide information on potential unregistered voters to the government of the state within which the given Federal office is located. And they would have to provide it continuously—a never-ending stream of data about mostly the same customers, over and over.

Likely costs and outcomes.

The conditions outlined within the two above paragraphs would require potentially tens of billions of dollars to be spent nationwide on IT upgrades or new IT systems, to ensure continuous communication between Federal agencies and state voter databases, as well as between various state agencies and university systems on the one hand, and the state elections commissioner or secretary of state on the other. **In the real world, this is so impractical as to potentially ultimately lead to a Federal voter database, eventually with Federal voter registration, with no state involvement at all.**

DE FACTO SUFFRAGE FOR NON-CITIZENS.

The bill absolves non-citizens of any Federal or state criminal or civil liability for being registered to vote if they were automatically registered by their state as universally required under the bill, and did not decline to be registered. Likewise, persons registered under an incorrect address would be under no liability. In other words, a state—which has no way to know for sure who’s a citizen and who’s not—can automatically register everyone, and not have to worry too much about who is eligible, or whether the information on file is correct. And then, when some of those people inevitably vote, who is going to catch them? Once you’re registered, “you’re in.”
ESSENTIALLY, THIS BILL GIVES ALL NON-CITIZENS—BOTH LEGAL AND ILLEGAL ALIENS—THE ABILITY TO VOTE, WITHOUT ANY DOUBT OR FEAR, IN FEDERAL ELECTIONS.

(Don’t believe me? See Section 1015, current draft pages 62-63.)

Federal takeover of voter databases and voter eligibility standards.

The U.S. National Institute of Science and Technology (NIST) shall establish binding standards for the structure and use of state voter databases, to include rules on how or under what circumstances a state may determine that an individual on the rolls is ineligible, or that a voter record is duplicate or outdated. Likewise, NIST shall determine who has access to state voter databases. (After the 2020 election, Democrats do not want any telltale signs of registration/voter fraud in the public domain—they **do not want open databases!** But I would say this is overkill, as the bill eliminates the very concept of fraud by institutionalizing it.) Every state would then have to certify annual compliance with all NIST conditions, or forego any funding from the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (see two items down.)

No more provisional ballots—every ballot is 100% legit from conception.

Anyone automatically registered under incorrect information (misspelled name, wrong address, etc.) can correct that information at the polling place, immediately prior to voting, and then cast a regular—not a provisional—ballot. In fact, the way the bill reads, you could actually claim to be someone else, using an entirely different name, saying “that’s my address, but they got the name wrong”, and they would have to let you vote with a regular ballot.

\$500 million as a down-payment on compliance.

The Election Assistance Commission is authorized to disburse \$500 million in Fiscal Year 2021 to assist states in compliance with this bill. It wouldn’t be remotely enough. Again, this thing would cost tens of billions of dollars, and would be unworkable, anyway.

Requirement for “same-day” registration and voting.

Anyone not automatically registered to vote under this bill, and who is eligible to vote (who’s to say who is not?), can register to vote at the polling place on the day of voting, like Massachusetts students driving across the border into New Hampshire used to do, before NH got smart. Now, it will be a national thing.

De facto authorization to vote in multiple states.

Interstate cross-checks of voter records (looking for people registered in more than one state) would no longer be grounds for removal from a voter database, unless a state can verify the last four digits of a person’s SSN as part of the voter record. Of course, election bureaucracies in most states don’t collect any part of your SSN. So, feel free to register and vote absentee in almost every state you’ve ever lived in—they won’t be able to do anything about it. Additionally, any cross-checks would have to occur no later than 6 months (up from 3 months) before an election.

Show your homework to daddy.

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If you blink or say anything, say hello to the FBI.

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All felons who have served their time will be able to vote, and states must notify them to that effect. Felons sitting in jail still will not vote.

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One absentee ballot application gets you absentee for life.

When you apply for an absentee ballot, the state must give you the option to receive absentee ballots at the same address for all future elections (even after you die?) with no re-application. This provision is stated twice—in different language, but nonetheless—in the bill, again showing that the bill did not go through professional editing.

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An absentee ballot cannot be disqualified for failing a signature matching requirement, or for absence of signature, unless the voter has been contacted and has failed to “cure” the problem within 10

days of being notified. (How are you supposed to do this for thousands of phony ballots? It will never happen.) Moreover, in the case of a signature discrepancy, the “curing” may occur by phone or email—the voter can explain it away without providing a new signature. Also, the vote counters can’t make a determination of discrepancy unless at least two of them have received “*training in procedures used to verify signatures*.” (Yeah, let me sell you a \$500-per-person online training seminar.) On top of that, each state must report to the Feds on how many ballots were cured and how many invalidated in each election, to include a description of steps taken to contact the voters (in each case?). This is pure comedy—Democrats should just come clean and declare, “No signature matching!”

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Atlanta-style public “drop boxes” for the anonymous submission of unmailed absentee ballots shall become a ubiquitous, nationwide phenomenon. The drop boxes must be made available starting 45 days before an election.

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Republican party at the state level (the GOP has controlled most state legislatures for the last ten years), seeing as Democrat fraud machines in the big cities cannot penetrate the exurbs and countryside.

Potential U.S. House & Senate seats, and Electoral College votes, for U.S. Territories.

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(Despite what you might have heard, the bill DOES NOT grant statehood to Washington, DC, though it talks about how fair and proper that would be.)

A FINAL NOTE

That's it, I give up. I have only gotten through a **SMALL FRACTION** of this bill. No one is paying me for this. I have a day job and a family, and I need sleep—I hope someone out there in this nation of 330 million can do this full-time. The “news media” sure won't.

This is the craziest piece of legislation I have ever seen. If this gets so much as a hearing in Congress, we will know that the system of checks and balances in our Federal government has been severely compromised. My best guess is that Democrat state governments, state university systems, etc., will tell their friends in Congress that this is just too damn complicated and expensive, and needs to go back to the kitchen. But again, it sounds terrible and it is a hint of what the Democrats have in store for us, should they take back the Supreme Court.

I sincerely hope this has been useful to you. Thanks for reading. If you can do so without causing problems for yourself, please pass this along to your friends and associates.

Johnson, Kylvnne

From: Abrams, Cindy
Sent: Wednesday, January 27, 2021 2:21 PM
To: Doherty, Kate
Subject: Fwd: H.R. 1 - "One bill to rule them all"

Cindy Abrams
State Representative
Ohio House of Representatives District 29

Begin forwarded message:

From: Rep30 <Rep30@ohiohouse.gov>
Date: January 27, 2021 at 1:09:16 PM EST
To: Members_GOP <Members_GOP@ohiohouse.gov>, Antani@ohiosenate.gov, blessing@ohiosenate.gov, brenner@ohiosenate.gov, cirino@ohiosenate.gov, dolan@ohiosenate.gov, Gavarone@ohiosenate.gov, hackett@ohiosenate.gov, hoagland@ohiosenate.gov, Hottinger@ohiosenate.gov, huffman@ohiosenate.gov, shuffman@ohiosenate.gov, johnson@ohiosenate.gov, kunze@ohiosenate.gov, lang@ohiosenate.gov, Manning@ohiosenate.gov, McColley@ohiosenate.gov, Obrien@ohiosenate.gov, Peterson@ohiosenate.gov, reineke@ohiosenate.gov, roegner@ohiosenate.gov, romanchuk@ohiosenate.gov, rulli@ohiosenate.gov, Schaffer@ohiosenate.gov, schuring@ohiosenate.gov, wilson@ohiosenate.gov
Cc: mmadrid@ohiosos.gov, "Disantis, Paul" <Paul.Disantis@ohiohouse.gov>, Frank Strigari <Frank.Strigari@ohiosenate.gov>
Subject: FW: H.R. 1 - "One bill to rule them all"

Good Afternoon,

Here is what our Democrat friends have planned to subvert all elections in the future. If we do not act swiftly in an equal and opposite direction, and before the feds try to usurp our powers to make election law, then shame on us.

Sincerely,

William J. Seitz

Majority Floor Leader
Ohio House of Representatives
77 S. High Street, 14th Floor
Columbus, Ohio 43215
(614) 466-8258

----- Forwarded message -----

From: lczerwonka@fuse.net

Date: January 26, 2021 at 7:12:40 PM EST

Subject: H.R. 1 — "One bill to rule them all"

DREIZIN REPORT - JANUARY 26, 2021 - VOLUME 5

"One bill to rule them all, one bill to bind them" — What no one is telling you about H.R. 1, the Democrats' current top legislative priority

Lately, we have heard about H.R. 1, the "*For the People Act of 2021*." This bill was introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives on January 4th. It is recycled from a similar bill that passed the House on a party line vote in 2019, but went nowhere and died. Now, it has reincarnated and can potentially pass the U.S. Senate as well. Democrat media outlets have trumpeted its reintroduction, and Senate majority leader Schumer's office put out a statement last week that "the first bill of the new Congress will be the *For the People Act*." This is a problem.

H.R. 1 constitutes a Federal takeover of all state elections to Federal office, leaving the states as agents of the Federal government, with no authority of their own. Among other highlights, the bill takes Congressional redistricting out of the hands of state legislatures, forces states to register everyone to vote, institutes Atlanta-style unmailed absentee ballot "drop boxes" nationwide, effectively does away with signature matching of absentee ballots, and eliminates any possible audit trail for paper ballots, absentee or otherwise. It also ends any stigma or liability around registering non-citizens to vote, thereby essentially enfranchising over 40 million legal and illegal aliens, granting them *de facto* voting ability—not the *right*, but the *ability* to vote without realistic fear of punishment, which, in practice, is the same as the right. The bill also forces states to add persons as young as 16 to the voter rolls, cracks down on military absentee ballots, and does many, many other crazy things.

I doubt anyone on the Democrat side has read all of H.R. 1. The bill is so outrageous and offensive to the Constitution, to the states, the courts, and everyone not a Democrat partisan, that it may not have been intended or expected to pass as-is, or if passed, to withstand any legal challenge. Rather, I believe it is a "progressive" wish-list, a marker for future efforts—waiting for a more favorable Supreme Court—that pleases "progressive" donors (Soros and down that list.)

But, I could be wrong!

If the bill is to pass, it would be difficult to get through the Senate by the usual process. Due to the Senate's 50-50 partisan split at present, Committee membership is also evenly split, and thus, a party line vote would not move any legislation out of Committee. Democrats could conceivably move the bill as a rider to a budget bill, without a standalone Committee vote, but then they would be passing perhaps the most far-reaching and radical piece of legislation in U.S. history without a real vote. Of course, anything is possible.

Here are some aspects and provisions to the bill:

"We have to pass it to know what's in it."

The bill is almost 800 pages long. It is the Obamacare of election laws. No one is going to read it.

Justification for a Federal takeover.

The bill's preamble claims that Federal case law (prior court decisions, some dating to the Reconstruction era) as well as certain amendments to the U.S. Constitution have established that the Federal government has a right to take over state elections to Federal office, not just in special cases (e.g. after the Civil War), but totally and permanently and with respect to all states.

No challenges except in DC court.

The bill attempts to ensure that challenges to it will only be heard in a Federal court located in Washington, DC—evidently to make it easier for Congress (and Democrat pressure-mobs) to respond in person. This is a comical violation of Constitutional separation-of-powers. Of course, each Federal court decides which cases it will hear from among those cases brought to it. No legislation can limit that prerogative.

Automatic voter registration of everyone.

The bill requires all states to register every eligible person to vote. (Of course, there's no way to really know who is eligible—the burden is on the state to prove you're not a citizen or not a resident of that state, which is not going to happen when you're talking about millions of voters.) As an individual, the only way to **not** be registered is to request in writing or online to not be registered. Moreover, while the bill recognizes that some (in reality, most) states register voters by party so as to facilitate party primary voting, the bill does not explain what to do if the state does not know to which party to register the voter. Thus, as written, this provision of the bill is not workable. This is a problem left over from the 2019 version that passed the House, suggesting that the bill was not vetted by Congress' nonpartisan Legislative Counsel office, where cooler heads are employed to edit major legislation and bring attention to the kinks. It is in fact likely that the bill was handed off to Congressional Democrats in more-or-less current form by some "progressive" group, or a coalition of "progressive" groups.

Automatic voter registration of under-18's.

Although the bill does not force states to allow below-18's to vote, it requires states to follow its "must register" procedures with respect to anyone the state is aware of who is at least 16 years of age. **In practice, a state would be required to register 16 and 17 year-olds to vote**, provided that it has some recent knowledge of their existence (by way of driver's permit applications, public assistance applications by their parents, state college admission applications, etc.) This provision is set forth twice in the bill, again suggesting that the bill was not fully edited.

Every state bureaucracy and university becomes a voter registration machine.

At each customer service touch-point (e.g. an application for public assistance, seasonal enrollment in a course of study, or any change of address), essentially all state agencies involved with public welfare and health services, and all state university administrations, as well as any private colleges that can get their students to attest to U.S. citizenship, must ensure that an individual is aware that he or she will be registered to vote unless he or she proactively declines to be registered to vote. Moreover, the middle of page 56 (current draft, may change) of the bill stipulates that they just have to keep asking, even if you previously

declined. In other words, a state college student, for example, would be asked to register with every seasonal re-enrollment and every application for state aid.

What this does is turn each and every state bureaucracy nationwide into a Democrat “poor vote” and “youth vote” registration machine.

Federal assistance in voter registration.

Following up on the above, certain Federal agencies with a presence in a given state—such as the Social Security Administration, the VA, and the immigration and naturalization folks—would have to provide information on potential unregistered voters to the government of the state within which the given Federal office is located. And they would have to provide it continuously—a never-ending stream of data about mostly the same customers, over and over.

Likely costs and outcomes.

The conditions outlined within the two above paragraphs would require potentially tens of billions of dollars to be spent nationwide on IT upgrades or new IT systems, to ensure continuous communication between Federal agencies and state voter databases, as well as between various state agencies and university systems on the one hand, and the state elections commissioner or secretary of state on the other. **In the real world, this is so impractical as to potentially ultimately lead to a Federal voter database, eventually with Federal voter registration, with no state involvement at all.**

DE FACTO SUFFRAGE FOR NON-CITIZENS.

The bill absolves non-citizens of any Federal or state criminal or civil liability for being registered to vote if they were automatically registered by their state as universally required under the bill, and did not decline to be registered. Likewise, persons registered under an incorrect address would be under no liability. In other words, a state—which has no way to know for sure who’s a citizen and who’s not—can automatically register everyone, and not have to worry too much about who is eligible, or whether the information on file is correct. And then, when some of those people inevitably vote, who is going to catch them? Once you’re registered, “you’re in.” ESSENTIALLY, THIS BILL GIVES ALL NON-CITIZENS—BOTH LEGAL AND ILLEGAL ALIENS—THE ABILITY TO VOTE, WITHOUT ANY DOUBT OR FEAR, IN FEDERAL ELECTIONS.

(Don’t believe me? See Section 1015, current draft pages 62-63.)

Federal takeover of voter databases and voter eligibility standards.

The U.S. National Institute of Science and Technology (NIST) shall establish binding standards for the structure and use of state voter databases, to include rules on how or under what circumstances a state may determine that an individual on the rolls is ineligible, or that a voter record is duplicate or outdated. Likewise, NIST shall determine who has access to state voter databases. (After the 2020 election, Democrats do not want any telltale signs of registration/voter fraud in the public domain—they do not want open databases! But I would say this is overkill, as the bill eliminates the very concept of fraud by institutionalizing it.) Every state would then have to certify annual compliance with all NIST conditions, or forego any funding from the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (see two items down.)

No more provisional ballots—every ballot is 100% legit from conception.

Anyone automatically registered under incorrect information (misspelled name, wrong address, etc.) can correct that information at the polling place, immediately prior to voting, and then cast a regular—not a provisional—ballot. In fact, the way the bill reads, you could actually claim to be someone else, using an entirely different name, saying “that’s my address, but they got the name wrong”, and they would have to let you vote with a regular ballot.

\$500 million as a down-payment on compliance.

The Election Assistance Commission is authorized to disburse \$500 million in Fiscal Year 2021 to assist states in compliance with this bill. It wouldn’t be remotely enough. Again, this thing would cost tens of billions of dollars, and would be unworkable, anyway.

Requirement for “same-day” registration and voting.

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Johnson, Kylynne

From: Madrid, Merle <mmadrid@OhioSOS.Gov>
Sent: Tuesday, March 9, 2021 2:58 PM
To: Grendell, Diane; Rep30
Cc: Members_GOP; 'Antani@ohiosenate.gov'; 'blessing@ohiosenate.gov'; 'brenner@ohiosenate.gov'; 'cirino@ohiosenate.gov'; 'dolan@ohiosenate.gov'; 'Gavarone@OhioSenate.gov'; 'hackett@ohiosenate.gov'; 'hoagland@ohiosenate.gov'; 'Hottinger@ohiosenate.gov'; 'huffman@ohiosenate.gov'; 'shuffman@ohiosenate.gov'; 'johnson@ohiosenate.gov'; 'kunze@ohiosenate.gov'; 'lang@ohiosenate.gov'; 'Manning@ohiosenate.gov'; 'McColley@ohiosenate.gov'; 'Obrien@ohiosenate.gov'; 'Peterson@ohiosenate.gov'; 'reineke@ohiosenate.gov'; 'roegner@ohiosenate.gov'; 'romanchuk@ohiosenate.gov'; 'rulli@ohiosenate.gov'; 'Schaffer@ohiosenate.gov'; 'schuring@ohiosenate.gov'; 'wilson@ohiosenate.gov'; Disantis, Paul; Frank Strigari
Subject: RE: FW: H.R. 1 - "One bill to rule them all"

Good afternoon, Rep. Seitz et al-

As you well know, Speaker Pelosi forced HR 1 through on a party line vote late last week. The bill faces an uncertain future in the US Senate.

Secretary LaRose has been an unabashed critic of the bill on two fronts: 1. It is not the place of the US Congress to dictate to states how to run elections. Even if the bill said "All 49 other states should run their elections like Ohio," he'd still oppose it. 2. There are very dangerous ideas in the bill, ie legalizing ballot harvesting, deteriorating voter list integrity, and eliminating voter ID requirements. The success of Ohio's system is predicated on our ability to verify that voters are who they say they are and that they are alive (Summit County notwithstanding.)

I wanted to share a couple of items with you:

LaRose op-ed in the Washington Times

<https://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2021/mar/2/congress-taking-over-elections-would-bring-chaos-t/>

"But House Speaker Nancy Pelosi and Senate Majority Leader Chuck Schumer want to wipe it all away with a massive power-grab called HR 1. By assigning the number 1 to their sweeping Washington takeover of elections, they've sent a strong signal that this is their highest priority. Don't fall for their crisis opportunism."

LaRose in WSJ column by Kimberly Strassel

<https://www.wsj.com/articles/democrats-sell-out-their-states-11614901621>

"Mr. LaRose warns that far from 'reforming' elections, Democrats are setting states up for bedlam. He says Ohio's legislation creating early and absentee voting is nearly 20 years old, and it took a long time to 'get good at it': 'It would be nearly impossible for states to carry these mandates out, and the result will be chaos.'"

LaRose on Fox & Friends

<https://video.foxnews.com/v/6238190867001#sp=show-clips>

Dems' election reforms amount to 'crisis opportunism': Ohio secretary of state

Finally, kudos to freshman Rep. Thomas Hall who introduced HCR5 in the Ohio House last week to express the will of the General Assembly that Ohio opposes HR1.

Thanks.

-Merle

From: Diane.Grendell@ohiohouse.gov <Diane.Grendell@ohiohouse.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, January 27, 2021 13:53
To: Rep30@ohiohouse.gov
Cc: Members_GOP@ohiohouse.gov; 'Antani@ohiosenate.gov' <Antani@ohiosenate.gov>; 'blessing@ohiosenate.gov' <blessing@ohiosenate.gov>; 'brenner@ohiosenate.gov' <brenner@ohiosenate.gov>; 'cirino@ohiosenate.gov' <cirino@ohiosenate.gov>; 'dolan@ohiosenate.gov' <dolan@ohiosenate.gov>; 'Gavarone@OhioSenate.gov' <Gavarone@OhioSenate.gov>; 'hackett@ohiosenate.gov' <hackett@ohiosenate.gov>; 'hoagland@ohiosenate.gov' <hoagland@ohiosenate.gov>; 'Hottinger@ohiosenate.gov' <Hottinger@ohiosenate.gov>; 'huffman@ohiosenate.gov' <huffman@ohiosenate.gov>; 'shuffman@ohiosenate.gov' <shuffman@ohiosenate.gov>; 'johnson@ohiosenate.gov' <johnson@ohiosenate.gov>; 'kunze@ohiosenate.gov' <kunze@ohiosenate.gov>; 'lang@ohiosenate.gov' <lang@ohiosenate.gov>; Manning@ohiosenate.gov; 'McColley@ohiosenate.gov' <McColley@ohiosenate.gov>; 'Obrien@ohiosenate.gov' <Obrien@ohiosenate.gov>; Peterson@ohiosenate.gov; 'reineke@ohiosenate.gov' <reineke@ohiosenate.gov>; 'roegner@ohiosenate.gov' <roegner@ohiosenate.gov>; 'romanchuk@ohiosenate.gov' <romanchuk@ohiosenate.gov>; 'rulli@ohiosenate.gov' <rulli@ohiosenate.gov>; Schaffer@ohiosenate.gov; 'schuring@ohiosenate.gov' <schuring@ohiosenate.gov>; 'wilson@ohiosenate.gov' <wilson@ohiosenate.gov>; Madrid, Merle <mmadrid@OhioSOS.Gov>; Paul.Disantis@ohiohouse.gov; Frank.Strigari@ohiosenate.gov
Subject: Re: FW: H.R. 1 - "One bill to rule them all"

Simply a total abuse of power. Thanks Rep. Seitz for your efforts on this.

On Jan 27, 2021 1:09 PM, Rep30 <Rep30@ohiohouse.gov> wrote:
Good Afternoon,

Here is what our Democrat friends have planned to subvert all elections in the future. If we do not act swiftly in an equal and opposite direction, and before the feds try to usurp our powers to make election law, then shame on us.

Sincerely,

William J. Seitz

Majority Floor Leader
Ohio House of Representatives
77 S. High Street, 14th Floor
Columbus, Ohio 43215
(614) 466-8258

----- Forwarded message -----

From: lczerwonka@fuse.net
Date: January 26, 2021 at 7:12:40 PM EST
Subject: H.R. 1 — "One bill to rule them all"

DREIZIN REPORT - JANUARY 26, 2021 - VOLUME 5

"One bill to rule them all, one bill to bind them" — What no one is telling you about H.R. 1, the Democrats' current top legislative priority

Lately, we have heard about H.R. 1, the "For the People Act of 2021." This bill was introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives on January 4th. It is recycled from a similar bill that passed

the House on a party line vote in 2019, but went nowhere and died. Now, it has reincarnated and can potentially pass the U.S. Senate as well. Democrat media outlets have trumpeted its reintroduction, and Senate majority leader Schumer's office put out a statement last week that "the first bill of the new Congress will be the *For the People Act*." This is a problem.

H.R. 1 constitutes a Federal takeover of all state elections to Federal office, leaving the states as agents of the Federal government, with no authority of their own. Among other highlights, the bill takes Congressional redistricting out of the hands of state legislatures, forces states to register everyone to vote, institutes Atlanta-style unmailed absentee ballot "drop boxes" nationwide, effectively does away with signature matching of absentee ballots, and eliminates any possible audit trail for paper ballots, absentee or otherwise. It also ends any stigma or liability around registering non-citizens to vote, thereby essentially enfranchising over 40 million legal and illegal aliens, granting them *de facto* voting ability—not the *right*, but the *ability* to vote without realistic fear of punishment, which, in practice, is the same as the right. The bill also forces states to add persons as young as 16 to the voter rolls, cracks down on military absentee ballots, and does many, many other crazy things.

I doubt anyone on the Democrat side has read all of H.R. 1. The bill is so outrageous and offensive to the Constitution, to the states, the courts, and everyone not a Democrat partisan, that it may not have been intended or expected to pass as-is, or if passed, to withstand any legal challenge. Rather, I believe it is a "progressive" wish-list, a marker for future efforts—waiting for a more favorable Supreme Court—that pleases "progressive" donors (Soros and down that list.) **But, I could be wrong!**

If the bill is to pass, it would be difficult to get through the Senate by the usual process. Due to the Senate's 50-50 partisan split at present, Committee membership is also evenly split, and thus, a party line vote would not move any legislation out of Committee. Democrats could conceivably move the bill as a rider to a budget bill, without a standalone Committee vote, but then they would be passing perhaps the most far-reaching and radical piece of legislation in U.S. history without a real vote. Of course, anything is possible.

Here are some aspects and provisions to the bill:

"We have to pass it to know what's in it."

The bill is almost 800 pages long. It is the Obamacare of election laws. No one is going to read it.

Justification for a Federal takeover.

The bill's preamble claims that Federal case law (prior court decisions, some dating to the Reconstruction era) as well as certain amendments to the U.S. Constitution have established that the Federal government has a right to take over state elections to Federal office, not just in special cases (e.g. after the Civil War), but totally and permanently and with respect to all states.

No challenges except in DC court.

The bill attempts to ensure that challenges to it will only be heard in a Federal court located in Washington, DC—evidently to make it easier for Congress (and Democrat pressure-mobs) to respond in person. This is a comical violation of Constitutional separation-of-powers. Of course, each Federal court decides which cases it will hear from among those cases brought to it. No legislation can limit that prerogative.

Automatic voter registration of everyone.

The bill requires all states to register every eligible person to vote. (Of course, there's no way to really know who is eligible—the burden is on the state to prove you're not a citizen or not a resident of that state, which is not going to happen when you're talking about millions of voters.) As an individual, the only way to not be registered is to request in writing or online to not be registered. Moreover, while the bill recognizes that some (in reality, most) states register voters by party so as to facilitate party primary voting, the bill does not explain what to do if the state does not know to which party to register the voter. Thus, as written, this provision of the bill is not workable. This is a problem left over from the 2019 version that passed the House, suggesting that the bill was not vetted by Congress' nonpartisan Legislative Counsel office, where cooler heads are employed to edit major legislation and bring attention to the kinks. It is in fact likely that the bill was handed off to Congressional Democrats in more-or-less current form by some "progressive" group, or a coalition of "progressive" groups.

Automatic voter registration of under-18's.

Although the bill does not force states to allow below-18's to vote, it requires states to follow its "must register" procedures with respect to anyone the state is aware of who is at least 16 years of age. **In practice, a state would be required to register 16 and 17 year-olds to vote**, provided that it has some recent knowledge of their existence (by way of driver's permit applications, public assistance applications by their parents, state college admission applications, etc.) This provision is set forth twice in the bill, again suggesting that the bill was not fully edited.

Every state bureaucracy and university becomes a voter registration machine.

At each customer service touch-point (e.g. an application for public assistance, seasonal enrollment in a course of study, or any change of address), essentially all state agencies involved with public welfare and health services, and all state university administrations, as well as any private colleges that can get their students to attest to U.S. citizenship, must ensure that an individual is aware that he or she will be registered to vote unless he or she proactively declines to be registered to vote. Moreover, the middle of page 56 (current draft, may change) of the bill stipulates that they just have to keep asking, even if you previously declined. In other words, a state college student, for example, would be asked to register with every seasonal re-enrollment and every application for state aid. **What this does is turn each and every state bureaucracy nationwide into a Democrat "poor vote" and "youth vote" registration machine.**

Federal assistance in voter registration.

Following up on the above, certain Federal agencies with a presence in a given state—such as the Social Security Administration, the VA, and the immigration and naturalization folks—would have to provide information on potential unregistered voters to the government of the state within which the given Federal office is located. And they would have to provide it continuously—a never-ending stream of data about mostly the same customers, over and over.

Likely costs and outcomes.

The conditions outlined within the two above paragraphs would require potentially tens of billions of dollars to be spent nationwide on IT upgrades or new IT systems, to ensure continuous communication between Federal agencies and state voter databases, as well as between various state agencies and university systems on the one hand, and the state elections commissioner or secretary of state on the other. **In the real world, this is so impractical as to potentially ultimately lead to a Federal voter database, eventually with Federal voter registration, with no state involvement at all.**

DE FACTO SUFFRAGE FOR NON-CITIZENS.

The bill absolves non-citizens of any Federal or state criminal or civil liability for being registered to vote if they were automatically registered by their state as universally

required under the bill, and did not decline to be registered. Likewise, persons registered under an incorrect address would be under no liability. **In other words, a state—which has no way to know for sure who’s a citizen and who’s not—can automatically register everyone, and not have to worry too much about who is eligible, or whether the information on file is correct. And then, when some of those people inevitably vote, who is going to catch them? Once you’re registered, “you’re in.”** **ESSENTIALLY, THIS BILL GIVES ALL NON-CITIZENS—BOTH LEGAL AND ILLEGAL ALIENS—THE ABILITY TO VOTE, WITHOUT ANY DOUBT OR FEAR, IN FEDERAL ELECTIONS.** (Don’t believe me? See Section 1015, current draft pages 62-63.)

Federal takeover of voter databases and voter eligibility standards.

The U.S. National Institute of Science and Technology (NIST) shall establish binding standards for the structure and use of state voter databases, to include rules on how or under what circumstances a state may determine that an individual on the rolls is ineligible, or that a voter record is duplicate or outdated. Likewise, NIST shall determine who has access to state voter databases. (After the 2020 election, Democrats do not want any telltale signs of registration/voter fraud in the public domain—they do not want open databases! But I would say this is overkill, as the bill eliminates the very concept of fraud by institutionalizing it.) Every state would then have to certify annual compliance with all NIST conditions, or forego any funding from the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (see two items down.)

No more provisional ballots—every ballot is 100% legit from conception.

Anyone automatically registered under incorrect information (misspelled name, wrong address, etc.) can correct that information at the polling place, immediately prior to voting, and then cast a regular—not a provisional—ballot. In fact, the way the bill reads, you could actually claim to be someone else, using an entirely different name, saying “that’s my address, but they got the name wrong”, and they would have to let you vote with a regular ballot.

\$500 million as a down-payment on compliance.

The Election Assistance Commission is authorized to disburse \$500 million in Fiscal Year 2021 to assist states in compliance with this bill. It wouldn’t be remotely enough. Again, this thing would cost tens of billions of dollars, and would be unworkable, anyway.

Requirement for “same-day” registration and voting.

Anyone not automatically registered to vote under this bill, and who is eligible to vote (who’s to say who is not?), can register to vote at the polling place on the day of voting, like Massachusetts students driving across the border into New Hampshire used to do, before NH got smart. Now, it will be a national thing.

De facto authorization to vote in multiple states.

Interstate cross-checks of voter records (looking for people registered in more than one state) would no longer be grounds for removal from a voter database, unless a state can verify the last four digits of a person’s SSN as part of the voter record. Of course, election bureaucracies in most states don’t collect any part of your SSN. So, feel free to register and vote absentee in almost every state you’ve ever lived in—they won’t be able to do anything about it. Additionally, any cross-checks would have to occur no later than 6 months (up from 3 months) before an election.

Show your homework to daddy.

Every state must submit an annual report to the Election Assistance Commission and Congress with extensive details on its voter registration operations.

If you blink or say anything, say hello to the FBI.

Oh, the Democrats must love this one. It shall be a crime, punishable by up to five years in jail, to “corruptly hinder, interfere with, or prevent” anyone registering to vote, or helping another person to register. Of course, based on the last four years, I think Democrats have their own definition of “corrupt” that applies only to Republicans, not to them. Basically, not automatically registering everyone will become a Federal crime.

Federal assistance to register 12th graders.

The Elections Assistance Commission shall establish a pilot program, with funds made available, for schools to help register 12th graders to vote.

All ex-felons can vote.

All felons who have served their time will be able to vote, and states must notify them to that effect. Felons sitting in jail still will not vote.

Audit trail and meaningful storage of paper ballots eliminated.

The bill throws out the auditable paper trail requirements under Section 301(a)(2) of Public Law 107-252—OCT. 29, 2002. I don’t even need to paraphrase. Read the new language yourself:

“The voting system shall not preserve the voter-verified paper ballots in any manner that makes it possible, at any time after the ballot has been cast, to associate a voter with the record of the voter’s vote without the voter’s consent.” (Who will give their consent, and how? Yeah, I’m going to send in a letter of consent with my absentee ballot, hahaha.)

Don’t believe me? See Section 1502, current draft page 149.

ID and witness signature requirements for absentee ballots eliminated.

See the above headline. I have nothing to add here.

One absentee ballot application gets you absentee for life.

When you apply for an absentee ballot, the state must give you the option to receive absentee ballots at the same address for all future elections (even after you die?) with no re-application. This provision is stated twice—in different language, but nonetheless—in the bill, again showing that the bill did not go through professional editing.

Signature matching of absentee ballots effectively prohibited.

An absentee ballot cannot be disqualified for failing a signature matching requirement, or for absence of signature, unless the voter has been contacted and has failed to “cure” the problem within 10 days of being notified. (How are you supposed to do this for thousands of phony ballots? It will never happen.) Moreover, in the case of a signature discrepancy, the “curing” may occur by phone or email—the voter can explain it away without providing a new signature. Also, the vote counters can’t make a determination of discrepancy unless at least two of them have received “*training in procedures used to verify signatures.*” (Yeah, let me sell you a \$500-per-person online training seminar.) On top of that, each state must report to the Feds on how many ballots were cured and how many invalidated in each election, to include a description of steps taken to contact the voters (in each case?). This is pure comedy—Democrats should just come clean and declare, “No signature matching!”

Don’t believe me? See Section 307, current draft pages 174-178.

Military absentee ballots under the microscope.

Content with all the dirt in their own core cities, it appears the Democrats view military absentee ballots as a source of Republican vote padding, and they want to shine a laser on it. **The bill requires states to report to various Federal agencies and persons, including the U.S. Attorney General (!!!), as to how many military absentee ballot applications were received, by county; how many military absentee ballots were sent out, by county; and how many military absentee ballots were returned, by county. The bill also grants Federal courts the authority (in the context of a suit brought by the Attorney General) to “assess a civil penalty” on states that don’t meet these requirements.** The fine is \$110,000 for the first violation and \$220,000 for any subsequent violation. This may seem like a token amount, but if a state with 70 or 90 counties does not file the report, potentially the noncompliance with respect to each county may be considered a violation. In any case, **who ever heard of a state paying the Federal government a monetary fine?** This is madness, but it shows how strongly Democrats suspect the military ballots.

Drop boxes!

Atlanta-style public “drop boxes” for the anonymous submission of unmailed absentee ballots shall become a ubiquitous, nationwide phenomenon. The drop boxes must be made available starting 45 days before an election.

Redistricting.

The bill takes Congressional redistricting within each state out of the hands of the state legislature or its committees, and gives it to “nonpartisan” commissions established under the bill, with extremely complicated procedures for selection of members, issuing of public hearing notices, approval of redistricting plans, and so forth. In principle, the general outline seems OK, but in fact, this is likely an attempt to make an end-run around the Republican party at the state level (the GOP has controlled most state legislatures for the last ten years), seeing as Democrat fraud machines in the big cities cannot penetrate the exurbs and countryside.

Potential U.S. House & Senate seats, and Electoral College votes, for U.S. Territories.

The bill forms a commission to look vaguely into granting all U.S. Territories—American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands—potentially full voting and representational rights and privileges, but without actual statehood. Of course, this is not remotely Constitutional. But if it happened, **it would grow our Senate to as many as 110 seats, and add as many as 18 new electoral votes to the mix**, without adding any new states. Evidently, Democrats think they might work it without Joe Sixpack noticing, so long as they don’t add any stars to our flag. Frankly, **it would be funny if the Marianas, with a population of 50-some thousand, were granted one congressman, two senators, and three Electoral College votes.** Evidently, the Democrats are not as opposed to the Electoral College as we thought.

(Despite what you might have heard, the bill DOES NOT grant statehood to Washington, DC, though it talks about how fair and proper that would be.)

A FINAL NOTE

That’s it, I give up. I have only gotten through a **SMALL FRACTION** of this bill. No one is paying me for this. I have a day job and a family, and I need sleep—I hope someone out there in this nation of 330 million can do this full-time. The “news media” sure won’t.

This is the craziest piece of legislation I have ever seen. If this gets so much as a hearing in Congress, we will know that the system of checks and balances in our Federal government has been severely compromised. My best guess is that Democrat state governments, state university systems, etc., will tell their friends in Congress that this is just too damn complicated and

expensive, and needs to go back to the kitchen. But again, it sounds terrible and it is a hint of what the Democrats have in store for us, should they take back the Supreme Court. I sincerely hope this has been useful to you. Thanks for reading. If you can do so without causing problems for yourself, please pass this along to your friends and associates.

ROBERT R. CUPP
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE
OHIO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
DISTRICT 04



77 S. HIGH STREET, 14TH FLOOR
COLUMBUS, OH 43215
REP04@OHIOHOUSE.GOV

To: Brad Young, Clerk
From: Robert R. Cupp, Speaker of the House
Date: January 14, 2021
Re: Appointments to Special Boards and Commissions / Standing Committees

Pursuant to Section 103.51 of the Ohio Revised Code, the Speaker of the House hereby appoints the following individuals to the Legislative Task Force on Redistricting, Reapportionment, and Demographic Research.

APPOINT: Speaker Cupp
Leader Sykes
Christine Morrison (public member)

Entity:	Legislative Task Force on Redistricting, Reapportionment, and Demographic Research		
Pursuant to:	ORC Section 103.51		
Appointments to be made by the Speaker:	Two House members and One public member		
Term of Appointment:	Two years		
Effective Date:		Expiration Date:	
Notes:	Appointments must be made within fifteen days of new GA.		

Speaker of the House Appointments

House Members	Journalized	Public Members	Journalized
Householder	01-22-19, P25	Jonathon McGee	01-22-19, P25
Sykes	01-22-19, P25		

President of the Senate Appointments

Senate Members	Journalized	Public Members	Journalized
Obhof Co-chair	06-06-16	John Barron (Senate Majority Chief of Staff)	01-24-19
Yuko	01-26-18		

§ 103.51. Legislative task force on redistricting, reapportionment and demographic research.

(A) There is hereby created the legislative task force on redistricting, reapportionment, and demographic research, consisting of six members. The president of the senate shall appoint three members, not more than two of whom shall be members of the same political party. One member appointed by the president shall not be a member of the general assembly. **The speaker of the house of representatives shall appoint three members, not more than two of whom shall be members of the same political party. One member appointed by the speaker shall not be a member of the general assembly.**

Appointments to the task force shall be made within fifteen days after the commencement of the first regular session of each general assembly in the manner prescribed in this division. A vacancy on the task force shall be filled for the unexpired term in the same manner as the original appointment. Members of the task force shall serve on the task force until the appointments are made in the first regular session of the following general assembly or, in the case of task force members who also are general assembly members when appointed, until they are no longer general assembly members.

The president of the senate shall appoint a member of the task force, and **the speaker of the house of representatives shall appoint a member of the task force, to serve as co-chairmen of the task force.** The co-chairmen shall be members of different political parties. The co-chairmen may enter into any agreements on behalf of the task force and perform any acts that may be necessary or proper for the task force to carry out its powers and duties under this section.

(B) The members of the task force shall serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed for their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties.

(C) The task force shall do all of the following:

(1) Provide such assistance to the general assembly and its committees as requested in order to help the general assembly fulfill its duty to establish districts for the election of representatives to congress;

(2) Provide such assistance to the apportionment board as requested in order to help it fulfill its duty to provide for the apportionment of this state for members of the general assembly. As used in this section, "apportionment board" means the persons designated in Section 1 of Article XI, Ohio Constitution, as being responsible for that apportionment.

(3) Engage in such research studies and other activities as the task force considers necessary or appropriate in the preparation and formulation of a plan for the next apportionment of the state for members of the general assembly and a plan for the next establishment of districts for the election of representatives to congress and in the utilization of census and other demographic and statistical data for policy analysis, program development, and program evaluation purposes for the benefit of the general assembly.

(D) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the task force may do all of the following:

(1) Hire such employees and engage such experts and technical advisors and fix their compensation, and obtain such services, as are necessary for the task force to exercise its duties under this section;

(2) Authorize the providing of such services and the furnishing of such data by the task force to any state agency or political subdivision of this state as the task force may specify, on such terms and conditions as the task force may specify, including the amount of the payment for providing the services and furnishing the data;

(3) Conduct meetings and hearings both within and outside this state and otherwise exercise all of the powers of a standing or select committee of the general assembly;

(4) Request and receive from any state agency or political subdivision of this state such assistance and data as will enable the task force to exercise its powers and duties under this section.

HISTORY: 144 v H 298, Eff 7-26-01.

From: Spain, Mindy
Sent: Wednesday, January 13, 2021 4:19 PM
To: Morrison, Christine
Cc: Herd, Samantha; Boehner, Sheila; Young, Brad
Subject: Leg Task Force on Redistricting Reappointment and Demo Research - Sykes
Attachments: Leg Task Force on Redistricting Reappointment and Demo Research - Sykes.pdf



Representative Emilia Strong Sykes
Minority Leader

TO: Speaker Robert R. Cupp
FROM: Minority Leader Emilia Strong Sykes
DATE: January 13, 2021
RE: Appointment Request to the Legislative Task Force on Redistricting, Reapportionment, and Demographic Research

Pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Section 103.51 (A), I respectfully request that I be appointed to the Legislative Task Force on Redistricting, Reapportionment, and Demographic Research.

Please let my office know if you have any questions regarding this request. Thank you.

From: Boehner, Sheila
Sent: Wednesday, January 13, 2021 5:20 PM
To: Morrison, Christine; Cupp, Bob
Subject: FW: Leg Task Force on Redistricting Reappointment and Demo Research - Sykes
Attachments: Leg Task Force on Redistricting Reappointment and Demo Research - Sykes.pdf

This answers the question I posed. She does want to remain on it.

From: Spain, Mindy
Sent: Wednesday, January 13, 2021 4:19 PM
To: Morrison, Christine
Cc: Herd, Samantha ; Boehner, Sheila ; Young, Brad
Subject: Leg Task Force on Redistricting Reappointment and Demo Research - Sykes



Representative Emilia Strong Sykes
Minority Leader

TO: Speaker Robert R. Cupp
FROM: Minority Leader Emilia Strong Sykes
DATE: January 13, 2021
RE: Appointment Request to the Legislative Task Force on Redistricting, Reapportionment, and Demographic Research

Pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Section 103.51 (A), I respectfully request that I be appointed to the Legislative Task Force on Redistricting, Reapportionment, and Demographic Research.

Please let my office know if you have any questions regarding this request. Thank you.

5/12/2021

FW Leg Task Force on Redistricting Reappointment and Demo Research - Sykes.htm

Sabo, Josh

From: Meden, Averel <Averel.Meden@ohiosenate.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, January 19, 2021 2:35 PM
To: Republican Caucus Staff; Clerk Staff; Mike Rowe; George Boas; Patrick Hunter; Morrison, Christine; Boehner, Shella; Hinman, Will; Young, Brad; 'jen.thrasher@governor.ohio.gov'; McColley, Robert
Subject: REVISED: President's Appointments
Attachments: Opening GA Appointments 134.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

Please see the attached revised notice of appointments. I forgot to note Sen. McColley as a co-chair of the Legislative Task Force on Redistricting, Reapportionment and Demographic Research.

From: Meden, Averel
Sent: Tuesday, January 19, 2021 2:09 PM
To: Republican Caucus Staff; Clerk Staff; Rowe, Mike; Boas, George; Hunter, Patrick; 'christine.morrison@ohiohouse.gov'; 'Shella.Boehner@ohiohouse.gov'; 'Will.Hinman@ohiohouse.gov'; 'brad.young@ohiohouse.gov'; 'jen.thrasher@governor.ohio.gov'; Dolan, Matt; Antani, Niraj; Antonio, Nickle; Craig, Hearcel; Gavarone, Theresa; Hottlinger, Jay; Huffman, Stephen; Lang, George; Manning, Nathan; McColley, Robert; Peterson, Bob; Williams, Sandra; Reineke, Bill; Romanchuk, Mark; Schurling, Kirk; Sykes, Vernon; Thomas, Cecil; Yuko, Kenny
Subject: President's Appointments

Good afternoon,

The following appointments have been delivered to the Senate Clerk's office:

- Correctional Institution Inspection Committee
- Joint Committee on Agency Rule Review
- Joint Legislative Ethics Committee
- Joint Medicaid Oversight Committee
- Legislative Task Force on Redistricting, Reapportionment and Demographic Research
- Ohio Rail Development Commission
- Capitol Square Review and Advisory Board
- Controlling Board
- Ohio Ballot Board
- Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission

Please see attached.

Averel Meden
Director of Strategic Initiatives
Ohio Senate
p: 614-466-8677
www.ohiosenate.gov

ROBERT R. CUPP
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE
OHIO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
DISTRICT 04



77 S. HIGH STREET, 14TH FLOOR
COLUMBUS, OH 43125
REP04@OHIOHOUSE.GOV

To: Brad Young, Clerk
From: Robert R. Cupp, Speaker of the House
Date: December 10, 2020
Re: Appointments to Special Boards and Commissions / Standing Committees

Pursuant to Section 103.51 of the Ohio Revised Code, the Speaker of the House makes the following changes to the Legislative Task Force on Redistricting, Reapportionment, and Demographic Research:

APPOINT: Speaker Cupp
Christine Morrison (public member)

REMOVE: Representative Householder
Jonathon McGee (public member)

Redistricting 2021 – Develop the Ohio Common and Unified Redistricting Database

Progress Report: April 2021

Prepared by Robert L. Wiley, Redistricting Project Manager
George Voinovich School of Leadership and Public Affairs (GVS)
Month of April 2021
Prepared for the Ohio Legislative Services Commission (LSC) May 27, 2021

Project Purpose and Background

This report summarizes activities conducted under the Redistricting 2021 contract between Ohio University and the Ohio Legislative Services Commission (LSC) for the month of April 2021. The scope of work for this project is based on the proposal prepared by Ohio University and submitted to LSC in early 2016. Work on the project has continued according to the defined tasks and subtasks as described in the scope of work within the proposal.

Task VI Activities

During the month of April 2021, the GVS continued to follow the communications from the US Census Bureau and press releases regarding the dates of availability of the PL 94-171 Census data and Ohio's legal appeals to force earlier data delivery dates. Discussions have continued regarding the Census Bureau's announced delay in releasing the PL 94-171 data set and how these delays will impact final delivery of the unified database. We believe that we can complete the final combined uniform redistricting database within two weeks after receipt of the PL 94-171, if the data received is in the same format as exists in the example legacy data for Providence, Rhode Island provided by the Census Bureau.

We also discussed what types of election results data should/could be added to the unified database. A brief update on the progress of the project was provided to Secretary of State LaRose when he visited Ohio University's campus on April 19. We met as a team several times to discuss the effects of the date changes on the completion of the combined uniform redistricting database. We continued to perform quality control tests to compare the 2021 US Census geography to the precinct geography shapefiles provided to the US Census Bureau in March 2020. We continue to find minor differences along municipal and county boundaries due to unsupported place boundary changes by counties and municipalities that the US Census Bureau could not resolve due to the unavailability of supporting documentation from municipalities making recent annexation boundary changes. Using the geocoded voter database for assessment, the impact of these differences continues to be insignificant in the tested counties. We anticipate continuing testing data accuracy for each county and summarizing the findings as a quality assessment tool over the next few months.

Toward the end of this month, conversations were held with the chief legal counsel for the Ohio Senate and the legal counsel for the Minority Caucus concerning the type and extent of the voting history data to be linked to the Census geography GIS data. Conversations continued into the first week of May concluded that the constitutional requirement of voter data linking to redistricting databases would be satisfied by using only the voting data from statewide and national races for the preceding 10 years. As result, GVS began to prepare linkable spreadsheets of voting results for five elections. It is important to

note that only the 2020 election results can link on a one for one basis to the 2020 geography files and to the PL94-171 data. Changes in voter district geography over the past election cycles will not exactly match with 2020 Census geography.

Projected Activities Going Forward

Over the next month, the GVS will continue to create linkable spreadsheets with Census geography. One aspect of this is to create field names for the various issues and candidates that accommodate the 10-character limit of GIS shapefile field names. We will also continue to check for geographic differences between the data submitted by us to the Census Bureau in March 2020 and that received in January 2021.

Redistricting 2021 – Develop the Ohio Common and Unified Redistricting Database

Progress Report: February 2021

Prepared by Robert L. Wiley, Redistricting Project Manager
George Voinovich School of Leadership and Public Affairs (GVS)
Month of February 2021
Prepared for the Ohio Legislative Services Commission (LSC) March 4, 2021

Project Purpose and Background

This report summarizes activities conducted under the Redistricting 2021 contract between Ohio University and the Ohio Legislative Services Commission (LSC) for the month of February 2021. The scope of work for this project is based on the proposal prepared by Ohio University and submitted to LSC in early 2016. Work on the project has continued according to the defined tasks and subtasks as described in the scope of work within the proposal.

Task VI Activities

Activities under this task included continued meetings to discuss work being done in preparation of completion of the final common unified redistricting database (CURD). An email from the US Census Bureau notified us that the PL 94-171 data was not ready for release to any state but would be released to all states on September 30, 2021. This email from the Census Bureau and enclosed links to press releases was forwarded to the LSC on February 12, 2021 for distribution to interested parties. Following that distribution, a phone call was received from the Legal Counsel of the Minority Caucus, Sarah Cherry, concerning the estimation of the time needed for the completion of the CURD once the PL 94-171 data was received. She was informed that we could likely turn the final product around for delivery within a period significantly shorter than our original contract performance period, depending on the resolution of ongoing questions concerning the issue of linking political affiliation information to the Census blocks and voting precincts. Discussions on this issue had been in progress since May of 2020 with Chief Legal Counsel for the Ohio Senate, Frank Strigari. An email to pursue resolution to outstanding questions regarding the application of political leaning attributions was sent to Mr. Strigari on February 16, 2021 and shared with the LSC and the Minority Caucus. Mr. Strigari talked with Michael Finney on February 25, 2021 to better understand the impact that the delay in the release of the PL 94-171 would have on the completion of the CURD and the issues around linking of the political affiliation data.

Projected Activities Going Forward

During the coming months, GVS will review the new geographic data from the Census Bureau comparing it with the data that was sent to the Census Bureau March 31, 2020. We will also download the 2020 voter database from the Secretary of State. The voter database will be geocoded and the new points posted on the Redistricting 2021 website, created for this project. The issue of linkage of party affiliation with PL 94-171 block and precinct geography will hopefully be resolved in the coming weeks. We suggest that we hold a Zoom (or similar) meeting with the interested parties to discuss the issues related to determining the party affiliation from the voter database and election results data.

Redistricting 2021 – Develop the Ohio Common and Unified Redistricting Database

Progress Report: March 2021

Prepared by Robert L. Wiley, Redistricting Project Manager
George Voinovich School of Leadership and Public Affairs (GVS)
Month of March 2021
Prepared for the Ohio Legislative Services Commission (LSC) April 15, 2021

Project Purpose and Background

This report summarizes activities conducted under the Redistricting 2021 contract between Ohio University and the Ohio Legislative Services Commission (LSC) for the month of March 2021. The scope of work for this project is based on the proposal prepared by Ohio University and submitted to LSC in early 2016. Work on the project has continued according to the defined tasks and subtasks as described in the scope of work within the proposal.

Task VI Activities

During the month of March 2021 GVS followed the communications from the US Census Bureau regarding the dates of availability of the PL 94-171 Census data. Discussions were held with officials from the State regarding the Census Bureau's announced delay in releasing the PL 94-171 data set and how these delays will impact final delivery of the unified database. We also discussed what types of election results data should/could be added to the unified database. A brief update on the progress of the project was provided to Secretary of State LaRose when he visited Ohio University's campus on March 19. We met as a team several times to discuss the effects of the date changes on the completion of the combined uniform redistricting database. We reviewed the sample preliminary PL 94-171 dataset for Providence, Rhode Island. This preliminary PL 94-171 dataset is scheduled to be released mid-August 2021 by the Census Bureau. Our team determined that we can work with the preliminary dataset and link it to the Census geography files provided the actual released preliminary PL 94-171 dataset maintains the same format and database fields as the sample dataset for Providence, RI. We also ran some quality control tests to compare the 2021 US Census geography to the precinct geography shapefiles provided to the US Census Bureau in March 2020. Initial tests found that some differences remained along municipal and county boundaries due to unsupported place boundary changes by counties and municipalities that the US Census Bureau could not resolve. Using the geocoded voter data base for assessment, the impact of these differences was found to be insignificant in the tested counties. We anticipate conducting this test for each county and summarizing the findings as a quality assessment tool over the next few months.

Projected Activities Going Forward

Over the next few weeks GVS will create a shapefile that combines county level 2021 US Census Geography files into a single state-wide file and links it by precinct to the 2020 election voting results for all appropriate races and issues, as available from the Secretary of State Election Results database. We will also begin to run the geography comparison quality assessment tests for each county using the methodology developed during March.

Common Unified Redistricting Database and Census data receipt delays

From: "Wiley, Robert" <wileyr1@ohio.edu>
To: "Strigari, Frank" <frank.strigari@ohiosenate.gov>
Cc: sarah.cherry@ohiohouse.gov, "Jolley, Jason" <jjolleyg1@ohio.edu>, "Finney, Michael" <finney@ohio.edu>, "Burchard, Eric" <burchard@ohio.edu>
Date: Tue, 16 Feb 2021 12:56:41 -0500

Frank

I assume that you received the notification from the US Census Bureau concerning the mass release of the PL 94-171 data on September 30, 2021. We all recognize that this places an impossible burden on redistricting efforts. A legislative solution will likely be necessary. We are preparing to move as quickly as possible to complete the data linkages necessary to complete the common unified redistricting database (CURD). Our original contract allowed 60 days to complete that work. We can do the necessary work significantly quicker if we do not have to link any political leaning to geographic population units (blocks and precincts).

We had discussed this possible need and the procedures for such a linkage in emails and phone conversations in May, 2020. We did not settle on an appropriate approach and continued to await your advice. Our contract is vague on our need to do this at all, which was one reason why we began discussing this with you in May 2020. I am informed that such a linkage was performed by the preparers for the 2010 redistricting datasets. We were contacted by Sarah Cherry last Friday (2/12/2021) concerning our delivery time once the data from the Census is available. The issue of the need for linkage of political affiliation by us arose during that conversation.

Ms. Cherry firmly informed me that we are NOT tasked to link political affiliation to the Census geography; stating, that such a linkage is the role of the user of the CURD (either party, public entities, etc.). Please clarify whether you believe that it is a contractual requirement that we perform this linkage task. If it is, we need to settle on the most appropriate and useful dataset.

We could, for example, use the 2018 primary voters linked by georeferenced address to the Secretary of State (SoS) voter database for the 2020 elections. This would not be comprehensive due to differences in voting numbers and to people moving or switching voting choices. Older primary voter datasets would be incrementally worse with increasing time. We could link the SoS 2020 vote counts by precinct for the presidential and legislative election results. I do not envision many other options.

We have the final Census geography obtained from the Census Bureau website and could begin linkage of some political leaning to that geography now. Please address whether we need to do this at all, and the choice for the most appropriate political dataset, as soon as possible so that we can prepare to respond quickly when we are able to obtain the PL 94-171 data. We would like to receive joint responses from the members of the redistricting committee or the LSC on how we should proceed. I will continue await responses before taking any action.

Thank You

Robert L. Wiley



OHIO
UNIVERSITY

VOINOVICH SCHOOL OF LEADERSHIP AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

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T: (740) 593-2407
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wileyr1@ohio.edu

Sent from [Mail](#) for Windows 10

PRR_0087

Archived: Monday, July 19, 2021 10:51:03 AM
From: Christine.Morrison@ohiohouse.gov
Sent: Thursday, January 7, 2021 4:26:40 PM
To: 'Bob Cupp'; rcupp@bright.net
Subject: FW: Recommendations for 134th General Assembly Session
Sensitivity: Normal

Hi
Here is the email from Rep. Seitz we just talked about.

The policy team is working to put together bills that would fall into the "rocket docket" category for your review.

Thanks!
Christine

From: Rep30 <Rep30@ohiohouse.gov>
Sent: Monday, December 28, 2020 11:38 AM
To: 'cuppb3@wcoil.com' <cuppb3@wcoil.com>; Cupp, Bob <Bob.Cupp@ohiohouse.gov>; Ginter, Tim <Tim.Ginter@ohiohouse.gov>; Carfagna, Rick <Rick.Carfagna@ohiohouse.gov>; Jones, Don <Don.Jones@ohiohouse.gov>; Abrams, Cindy <Cindy.Abrams@ohiohouse.gov>; Morrison, Christine <Christine.Morrison@ohiohouse.gov>; Albanese, Chris <Chris.Albanese@ohiohouse.gov>; Disantis, Paul <Paul.Disantis@ohiohouse.gov>
Subject: Recommendations for 134th General Assembly Session

Hello,

I propose below a plan to get off to a fast start in 2021 by promptly completing unfinished business from the 133rd session, improving the efficiency in House sessions, and clearing the decks for what I see as our six principal tasks for 2021 (Budget, Redistricting, Criminal Justice Reforms, School Funding Reform, Health Orders, and Energy Policy). In order to implement this plan, policy staff will have to work with us during January to be ready to roll out our plan at our January retreat. For a variety of reasons known to us all, the just-concluded session was far less productive than it should have been. The plan described below seeks to rectify that by taking advantage of the relatively quiet months of February and March to fill the bill pipeline with bills that overwhelmingly passed one chamber but not the other.

I. The Rocket Docket Plan

The essence of the plan is to give bills one, or at the most two, hearings before advancing them to the floor for a vote. The bills to be placed on this Rocket Docket are those which passed one chamber with substantial support, but not the other. There is no need for multiple hearings on bills that were so thoroughly vetted during the 133rd Session.

Step one is for policy staff to inventory all the bills that might merit this expedited process. Any day, month, or road naming bills should be excluded from this list, as should all license plate bills (those can be folded into the transportation budget). In the case where the bill's sponsor is not returning for the upcoming session, staff and leadership should find a new sponsor. The list should include House bills and Senate bills, and we should work with the Senate to have as many companion bills as possible as to prevent one chamber from claiming they did not have enough time to consider a bill coming over from the other chamber. Bills that remained below the black line in either chamber should be added to the list if they had substantial committee support, and staff will have to cull out those bills below the black line that nonetheless did get enacted by reason of their joinder to another bill that passed.

It may be argued that the Rocket Docket concept is unfair to the brand new members who did not hear those

bills last session. That is much less of a problem in the Senate, whose members are but with one exception House alumni. But it need not be a problem in the House, because we can set aside time during the upcoming retreat to educate the new members about these bills. Passing a substantial volume of "unfinished business" bills during February and March ought to be an exhilarating experience for the new members anyway, as they will be part of a process of getting much-needed legislation over the finish line.

II. Rule Changes

Most, if not all, of the House Rule changes adopted last session should be scrapped. In particular, we should revert to past practice on floor amendments; we should not forbid the tabling of committee amendments; we should not allow the Minority any greater percentage of committee membership than their diminished numbers allow; and we should not allow subcommittees to be co-chaired by Minority party members.

In addition, there are some new rules we should adopt. We should require that no challenge to the ruling of the chair will be entertained unless it has support from at least one member of the Majority and Minority parties. These partisan challenges to the chair have only resulted in needless delays to reach a predetermined outcome.

We should change our rule as the Senate has already done to allow members to vote outside the Chamber but inside the premises (including the garage).

We should prevent resolutions and amendments that have previously been rejected or tabled by a floor vote from being re-introduced on the floor for a period of at least three months absent a unanimous or supermajority consent.

We should return to using voting buttons for all members who sit in their assigned seats, calling by name only those not so seated.

I hope these suggestions are helpful. I firmly believe they will pave the way for a more orderly and efficient consideration for the business coming before the House.

Sincerely,

William J. Seitz

Majority Floor Leader
Ohio House of Representatives
77 S. High Street, 14th Floor
Columbus, Ohio 43215
(614) 466-8258



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U.S. Census Bureau
Washington, DC 20233-0001

07/26/2021

The Honorable Frank LaRose
Secretary of State
180 East Broad Street
Office of the Secretary of State
Columbus, OH 43215

Dear Secretary LaRose:

On behalf of the U.S. Census Bureau Acting Director, Dr. Ron S. Jarmin, I am writing this letter regarding the 2020 Census Redistricting Data Program.

The U.S. Census Bureau's Redistricting Data Program is responsible for providing each state with the population and housing totals and geographic support products necessary for legislative redistricting following the decennial census, under the provisions of Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 (copy enclosed). In January and February of this year, we provided geographic support products from the 2020 Census to help your state prepare for receipt of the official 2020 Census State Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary Files. To access the geographic support products, go to <https://www.census.gov/rdo>, click on "Decennial Census P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data" and scroll down to "2020 Census P.L. 94-171 Geographic Support Products" under the "2020" tab.

The Census Bureau is currently processing the enumeration responses collected from the 2020 Census to tabulate the 2020 Census State Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File. We will release the Redistricting Data as Legacy Format Summary Files by August 16, 2021, on our public FTP site <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial/2020/data/01-Redistricting_File--PL_94-171/>. And by September 30, 2021, we will provide the Redistricting Data on removable media (DVDs and flash drives) with easier-to-use data extraction tools to the official state recipients and release the data on the Census Data Explorer platform (data.census.gov).

The Census Bureau has produced and released redistricting data in the legacy format for at least the past two decennial census cycles (2000 and 2010). The 2020 Census Legacy Format Summary Files will be comprised of four pipe-delimited text files (including a geoheader file and three data segment files featuring the six P.L. 94-171 tables). The files will have identical data to the files we deliver in September. They will have been fully reviewed and subject to the same quality assurance processes. The legacy format summary files require additional handling and software to properly extract the data of interest, whereas the release in September will include user-friendly tools to view and extract the data.

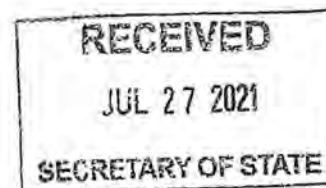
To prepare for the release of the official legacy format summary files we've created and released support materials, including the 2018 End-to-End Census Test prototype data for Providence County, RI in the 2020 style, header record fields and definitions, table shells, SAS and R data import scripts, and coming soon is a video tutorial on how to import and query the data. To access the support materials, go to <https://www.census.gov/rdo>, click on "Redistricting Data Program Management" and scroll down to "Phase 3 - Delivery of the 2020 Census P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data Files and Geographic Products" under the "2020 Census" tab.

Please direct questions on the redistricting data file tabulations and releases to the Census Redistricting and Voting Rights Data Office at 301-763-4039 or rdo@census.gov.

Sincerely,

James Whitehorne

James Whitehorne – Chief, Census Redistricting and Voting Rights Data Office



census.gov

PRR_0090

cc:

The Honorable Mike DeWine, Governor of Ohio

The Honorable Frank LaRose, Secretary of State, Chief State Elections Official

The Honorable Matt Huffman, President of the Senate

The Honorable Jay Hottinger, Senate President Pro Tem

The Honorable Kirk Schuring, Senate Majority Floor Leader

The Honorable Kenny Yuko, Senate Minority Leader

The Honorable Robert R. Cupp, Speaker of the House

The Honorable Timothy Ginter, Speaker Pro Tem

The Honorable Emilia Strong Sykes, House Minority Leader

Dr. G. Jason Jolley, Assistant Professor & MPA Director

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. Census Bureau
4600 Silver Hill Road, Washington DC, 20233-0001
70-6750F95
CRVRDO - Room 3J245

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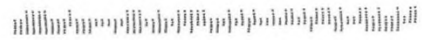


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The Honorable Frank LaRose
180 East Broad Street
Office of the Secretary of State
Columbus, OH, 43215

USCENSUSBUREAU

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PRR_0092



UPDATED VERSION*

Ohio Legislative Service Commission

Final Analysis

Emily E. Wendel

Am. Sub. H.J.R. 12 130th General Assembly (As Adopted by the General Assembly)

Reps. Huffman and Sykes, Amstutz, Anielski, Ashford, Baker, Brown, Burkley, Clyde, Duffey, Grossman, Hackett, C. Hagan, Hayes, Kunze, Letson, McClain, McGregor, Patmon, Scherer, Schuring, Stebelton, Wachtmann, Batchelder

Sens. Faber, Coley, Bacon, Balderson, Beagle, Burke, Eklund, Gardner, Gentile, Hite, LaRose, Lehner, Peterson, Sawyer, Schiavoni, Turner, Widener

Adopted: December 17, 2014; approved by the voters on November 3, 2015; effective January 1, 2021

RESOLUTION SUMMARY

Ohio Redistricting Commission

- Replaces the Apportionment Board with the Ohio Redistricting Commission, and makes the Commission responsible for redistricting the state for the General Assembly.
- Specifies that the Commission consists of the Governor, the Auditor of State, the Secretary of State, and four persons appointed by majority and minority leaders in the General Assembly.
- Requires the legislative leaders in the Senate and the House of Representatives of each of the two largest political parties represented in the General Assembly, acting jointly by political party, to appoint a co-chairperson of the Commission.
- Requires the Governor to convene the Commission only in years ending in the numeral one, unless the Commission is convened by a court to draw judicially invalidated districts or the Commission must draw new districts following the expiration of a plan adopted under the proposal's impasse procedure.
- Prescribes procedural requirements for meetings of the Commission.

* This update notes the approval by voters and the effective date.

- Requires the General Assembly to make the appropriations it determines are necessary in order for the Commission to perform its duties.

Method of selecting a district plan

- Requires the Commission to adopt a district plan by a specified bipartisan vote of four members.
- Specifies that, if the Commission fails to adopt a final district plan not later than September 1, the Commission must introduce a district plan by a simple majority vote and must hold a public hearing on the plan.
- Requires the Commission, not later than September 15, to adopt a final district plan, either by the bipartisan vote described above or by a simple majority vote.
- Specifies that if the Commission adopts a plan by that bipartisan vote, the plan remains effective until the next year ending in the numeral one, unless a court convenes the Commission to redraw judicially invalidated districts.
- Provides generally that if the Commission adopts a plan by a simple majority vote, the plan remains effective until two general elections for the House of Representatives have occurred under the plan.
- Specifies that if, before a year ending in the numeral one, the Commission adopts another plan by a simple majority vote to replace a plan adopted under the impasse procedure, the newly adopted plan remains effective until a year ending in the numeral one, unless the Commission is reconstituted and convened by a court to draw judicially invalidated districts.
- Requires a plan adopted by a simple majority vote to 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.
- Allows a member of the Commission who does not vote in favor of the plan to submit a declaration of the member's opinion concerning that statement.
- Requires, after a plan adopted by a simple majority vote ceases to be effective after two general elections for the House of Representatives, that the Commission convene not earlier than July 1 of the following year to adopt a new General



Assembly district plan using the same population and political subdivision boundary data as were used to draw the previous plan.

District standards

- Establishes new constitutional standards for the drawing of General Assembly districts.

Legal challenges

- Specifies that, if any section of the Constitution relating to redistricting, any General Assembly district plan, or any district is determined to be invalid by an unappealed final order of a court of competent jurisdiction, then the Commission must be reconstituted and convene to adopt a district plan that conforms with the provisions of the Constitution that are then valid.
- Prohibits a court, in any circumstance, from ordering the implementation or enforcement of any plan that has not been approved by the Commission.
- Prohibits a court from ordering the Commission to adopt a particular General Assembly district plan or to draw a particular district.
- Prescribes the available remedies in the event that the Ohio Supreme Court determines that a General Assembly district plan adopted by the Commission does not comply with the constitutional district standards.

Miscellaneous

- Repeals the current constitutional provision describing the district plans in effect until January 1, 1973.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Ohio Redistricting Commission	4
Composition	4
Organizational procedures	4
Method of selecting a district plan	5
District standards	7
Legal challenges	13
Miscellaneous	15
Effective date	15



CONTENT AND OPERATION

Ohio Redistricting Commission

The joint resolution proposes an amendment to the Ohio Constitution to create the Ohio Redistricting Commission to replace the Apportionment Board as the body responsible for drawing General Assembly districts.

Composition

Under the resolution, the Ohio Redistricting Commission consists of the following seven members:ⁱ

- The Governor;
- The Auditor of State;
- The Secretary of State;
- One person appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives;
- One person appointed by the President of the Senate;
- One person appointed by the Minority Leader of the House;
- One person appointed by the Minority Leader of the Senate.

The legislative leaders in the Senate and the House of each of the two largest political parties represented in the General Assembly, acting jointly by political party, must appoint one member of the Commission to serve as a co-chairperson.

Currently, the Apportionment Board is responsible for drawing General Assembly districts. The Apportionment Board consists of the Governor, the Auditor of State, the Secretary of State, one person chosen by the Speaker of the House and the leader in the Senate of the political party of which the Speaker is a member, and one person chosen by the legislative leaders in the two houses of the political party of which the Speaker is not a member.ⁱⁱ

Organizational procedures

The resolution requires the Governor to convene the Ohio Redistricting Commission only in a year ending in the numeral one, unless the Commission is convened by a court to draw judicially invalidated districts or the Commission must draw new districts following the expiration of a plan adopted under the proposal's



impasse procedure (see "**Method of selecting a district plan**," below). Under the resolution, district boundaries must not be changed at any other time.

The Constitution currently requires the Governor to convene the Apportionment Board between August 1 and October 1 of a year ending in the numeral one, and to give the Board two weeks advance notice of the date, time, and place of the meeting.

At the Commission's first meeting, the proposal requires the Commission to set a schedule for the adoption of procedural rules for the operation of the Commission.

Under the resolution, a simple majority of the Commission generally is required for any organizational action by the Commission. A majority vote 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, is required to adopt rules of the Commission, to hire staff for the Commission, or to expend funds. However, if the Commission is unable to agree by that vote on the manner in which funds should be expended, each co-chairperson of the Commission has the authority to expend ½ of the funds that have been appropriated to the Commission. Finally, a specified bipartisan vote generally is required to adopt a district plan (see "**Method of selecting a district plan**," below).

The Commission must release a proposed district plan to the public. The proposed plan must be drafted according to the constitutional requirements. After introducing a General Assembly district plan but before adopting a final plan, the Commission must conduct a minimum of three public hearings across the state to present the proposed plan and to seek public input regarding the proposed plan. All meetings of the Ohio Redistricting Commission must be open to the public. Meetings must be broadcast by electronic means of transmission using a medium readily accessible to the general public.

Four weeks after the adoption of a General Assembly district plan, the Commission is automatically dissolved.

Finally, under the resolution, the General Assembly must make the appropriations it determines are necessary in order for the Commission to perform its duties.ⁱⁱⁱ

Method of selecting a district plan

In order to adopt a final district plan, the resolution requires 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. A member of the Commission is considered to represent a political party if



the member was appointed to the Commission by a member of that party or if, in the case of the Governor, the Auditor, or the Secretary of State, the person is a member of that party.

The Commission must adopt a final General Assembly district plan not later than September 1 of a year ending in the numeral one. The plan becomes effective upon filing with the Secretary of State, which the Commission must do promptly.^{iv}

If the Commission fails to adopt a final district plan by that deadline, the Commission must introduce a district plan by a simple majority vote of the Commission. Then, the Commission must hold a public hearing concerning the introduced 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. At the hearing, the public may offer testimony, and the Commission may adopt amendments to the introduced plan.

After that hearing is held, and not later than September 15 of that year, the Commission must adopt a final district plan, either by the bipartisan vote described above or by a simple majority vote. If the Commission adopts a plan by that bipartisan vote, the plan remains effective until the next year ending in the numeral one, unless a court convenes the Commission to redraw judicially invalidated districts.

If the Commission adopts a plan by a simple majority vote, the plan remains effective until two general elections for the House of Representatives have occurred under the plan. However, if, before a year ending in the numeral one, the Commission adopts another plan by a simple majority vote to replace a plan adopted under the impasse procedure, the newly adopted plan remains effective until a year ending in the numeral one, unless the Commission is reconstituted and convened by a court to draw judicially invalidated districts.

A plan adopted by a simple majority vote must 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 the procedure for drawing districts (see "**District standards**," below). 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 that statement.

When a plan adopted by a simple majority vote ceases to be effective before a year ending in the numeral one, not earlier than July 1 of the year following the year in which the plan ceased to be effective, the Commission must be reconstituted, convene,



and adopt a new General Assembly district plan. The Commission must draw the new plan using the same population and political subdivision boundary data as were used to draw the previous plan.^v

Existing law requires a majority vote of the Apportionment Board to adopt a district plan, and requires the Governor to cause a district plan to be published no later than October 5 of the year in which it is made.^{vi}

District standards

The table below compares the Ohio Constitution's current requirements for drawing General Assembly districts with the requirements proposed by the resolution.

Topic	Article XI, Ohio Constitution	Am. Sub. H.J.R. 12
District population requirements	<p>Permits the General Assembly to designate a method for determining the population of the state for purposes of calculating the ratios of representation in the General Assembly, if the federal decennial census is unavailable.</p> <p>Requires the population of each House of Representatives district to be substantially equal to the ratio of representation in the House of Representatives, and generally prohibits a House of Representatives district from containing a population of less than 95% nor more than 105% of the ratio of representation.</p> <p>Specifies that a reasonable effort must be made to draw a county that has between 90% and 95% or 105% and 110% of the ratio of representation in the House of Representatives as a single district.^{vii}</p> <p>Requires the population of each Senate district to be substantially equal to the ratio of representation in the Senate, and prohibits any Senate district from containing a population of less than 95% nor more than 105% of the ratio of representation.^{viii}</p>	<p>Same as the current Constitution, but eliminates the option to draw a county that has a population of between 90% and 95% or 105% and 110% of the ratio of representation in the House of Representatives as a single district.^x</p>



Topic	Article XI, Ohio Constitution	Am. Sub. H.J.R. 12
	Specifies that each House of Representatives district is entitled to a single representative in each General Assembly and that each Senate district is entitled to a single senator in each General Assembly. ^{ix}	
Legal requirements for districts	No provision.	Requires any plan adopted by the Commission to comply with all applicable provisions of the constitutions of Ohio and the United States and of federal law. ^{xi}
General requirements for House districts	Requires every House of Representatives district to be compact and composed of contiguous territory, and the boundary of each district to be a single nonintersecting continuous line. ^{xii}	Requires every House of Representatives district to be composed of contiguous territory, and the boundary of each district to be a single nonintersecting continuous line. ^{xiii}
Procedure for drawing House districts	<p>Specifies that, to the extent consistent with population requirements, the boundary lines of districts must be so drawn so as to delineate an area containing one or more whole counties.</p> <p>Specifies that, where population requirements cannot feasibly be attained by forming a district from a whole county or counties, the district must be formed by combining the areas of governmental units giving preference, in the order named, to counties, townships, municipalities, and city wards.</p> <p>Specifies that, where governmental units must be divided to meet population requirements, only one such unit may be divided between two districts, giving preference in the selection of a unit for division to a township, a city ward, a city, and a village in the order named.^{xiv}</p> <p>Requires a county having at least one House of Representatives ratio of</p>	<p>Requires House of Representatives districts to be created and numbered in the following order of priority, to the extent that such order is consistent with the foregoing standards:^{xix}</p> <p>(1) Proceeding in succession from the largest to the smallest, each county containing population greater than 105% of the ratio of representation in the House must be divided into as many House districts as it has whole ratios of representation. Any fraction of the population in excess of a whole ratio must be a part of only one adjoining House district.</p> <p>(2) Each county containing population of not less than 95% nor more than 105% of the ratio of representation in the House must be designated a House district.</p> <p>(3) The remaining territory of the state must be divided into House districts by combining the areas of</p>



Topic	Article XI, Ohio Constitution	Am. Sub. H.J.R. 12
	<p>representation to have as many House of Representatives districts wholly within the boundaries of the county as it has whole ratios of representation, and requires any fraction of the population in excess of a whole ratio to be a part of only one adjoining House of Representatives district.^{xv}</p> <p>Requires each county containing population substantially equal to one ratio of representation in the House of Representatives, but in no event less than 95% of the ratio nor more than 105% of the ratio to be designated a representative district.^{xvi}</p> <p>Requires a reasonable effort to be made to create a House of Representatives district consisting of a whole county, when the county has a population of between 90% and 110% of the ratio of representation.^{xvii}</p> <p>Proceeding in succession from the largest to the smallest, requires each remaining county containing more than one whole ratio of representation to be divided into House of Representatives districts, with the remaining territory within such county containing a fraction of one whole ratio of representation included in one representative district by combining it with adjoining territory outside the county.^{xviii}</p>	<p>counties, municipal corporations, and townships. Where feasible, no county may be split more than once.</p> <p>Provides that in general, 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.</p> <p>Specifies that 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 must be considered to be a separate municipal corporation or township for the purposes of drawing House districts.</p> <p>Provides that 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 because it is not possible for the Commission to comply with all of the requirements for drawing House districts, the municipal corporation or township must be considered to be a separate municipal corporation or township for the purposes of drawing House districts.</p> <p>Requires House districts to be drawn so as to 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.</p> <p>Specifies that where the above requirements cannot feasibly be attained by forming a House district</p>



Topic	Article XI, Ohio Constitution	Am. Sub. H.J.R. 12
		<p>from whole municipal corporations and townships, not more than one municipal corporation or township may be split per House district.^{xx}</p> <p>Requires the Commission, if it is not possible for the Commission to comply with all of the requirements for drawing House districts in drawing a particular district, to take the first action listed below that makes it possible for the Commission to draw that district:</p> <p>(1) The Commission must create the district by splitting two municipal corporations or townships whose contiguous portions do not contain a population of more than 50%, but less than 100%, of one ratio of representation.</p> <p>(2) The Commission must create the district by splitting a municipal corporation or township whose contiguous portions contain a population of more than 50%, but less than 100%, of one ratio of representation.</p> <p>(3) The Commission must create the district by splitting, once, a single county that contains a population of not less than 95%, but not more than 105%, of the ratio of representation.</p> <p>(4) The Commission must create the district by including in two districts portions of the territory that remains after a county that contains a population of more than 105% of the ratio of representation has been divided into as many House districts as it has whole ratios of representation.</p>



Topic	Article XI, Ohio Constitution	Am. Sub. H.J.R. 12
		<p>Specifies that if the Commission takes an action listed immediately above, the Commission must include in the district plan a statement explaining which action the Commission took and the reason the Commission took that action.</p> <p>Specifies that if the Commission takes an action listed immediately above in drawing a district and includes the required statement in the district plan, the Commission must not be considered to have violated the applicable requirement for that district, for the purpose of a court's analysis.^{xxi}</p> <p>Requires the Commission to attempt to draw a General Assembly district plan that meets all of the following standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No district plan shall be drawn primarily to favor or disfavor a political party. ▪ The statewide proportion of districts whose voters, based on statewide state and federal partisan general election results during the last ten years, favor each political party must correspond closely to the statewide preferences of the voters of Ohio. ▪ General Assembly districts must be compact. <p>Specifies that nothing in those provisions permits the Commission to violate the other General Assembly district standards described in the resolution.^{xxii}</p>



Topic	Article XI, Ohio Constitution	Am. Sub. H.J.R. 12
General requirements for Senate districts	Requires Senate districts to be composed of three contiguous House of Representatives districts. ^{xxiii}	Requires Senate districts to be composed of three contiguous House of Representatives districts. ^{xxiv} Requires every Senate district to be composed of contiguous territory, and the boundary of each district to be a single nonintersecting continuous line. ^{xxv}
Procedure for drawing Senate districts	Requires a county having at least one whole Senate ratio of representation to have as many Senate districts wholly within the boundaries of the county as it has whole Senate ratios of representation, and requires any fraction of the population in excess of a whole ratio to be a part of only one adjoining Senate district. Specifies that counties having less than one Senate ratio of representation, but at least one House of Representatives ratio of representation, must be part of only one Senate district. ^{xxvi}	Same as the current Constitution, but specifies that if it is not possible for the Commission to draw House districts that comply with all of the requirements of Article XI and that make it possible for the Commission to comply with those requirements, the Commission must draw Senate districts so as to commit the fewest possible violations of those requirements. Specifies that if the Commission complies with the above procedure in drawing Senate districts, the Commission must not be considered to have violated the applicable requirement in drawing those districts, for the purpose of a court's analysis. ^{xxvii}
Senators whose terms will not expire	Specifies that, when district boundaries are changed, a senator whose term will not expire within two years of the time the plan of apportionment is made must 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 requires the district to be given the number of the district from which the senator was elected.	Generally retains the current constitutional provision for numbering a Senate district when the term of the senator who represents the district does not immediately expire. Requires the district plan itself to designate which senator will represent a district if more than one senator would represent that district. ^{xxix}



Topic	Article XI, Ohio Constitution	Am. Sub. H.J.R. 12
	Specifies that, if more than one senator whose term will not so expire would represent the same district by following these provisions, the persons responsible for apportionment, by a majority vote, must designate which senator will represent the district and designate which district the other senator or senators will represent for the balance of their term or terms. ^{xxviii}	
Preservation of previous district boundaries	Requires district boundaries established by the preceding apportionment to be adopted to the extent reasonably consistent with the population requirements. ^{xxx}	No provision.
Political subdivision boundaries to be used	Notwithstanding the fact that the boundaries of political subdivisions within a district may be changed, requires the Commission to create district boundaries by using the boundaries of political subdivisions as they exist at the time of the federal decennial census on which the redistricting is based, or if the census is unavailable, on a basis the General Assembly specifies. ^{xxxi}	Same as the current Constitution. ^{xxxi}

Legal challenges

Under the resolution, if any section of the Constitution relating to redistricting, any General Assembly district plan, or any district is determined to be invalid by an unappealed final order of a court of competent jurisdiction, then the Commission must be reconstituted and convene to adopt a district plan that conforms with the provisions of the Constitution that are then valid. Currently, the Constitution requires new districts to be drawn if provisions of the Constitution or a district plan are determined to be invalid by either the Ohio Supreme Court or the U.S. Supreme Court.

The proposal prohibits a court, in any circumstance, from ordering the implementation or enforcement of any plan that has not been approved by the Commission. And, the resolution prohibits a court from ordering the Commission to adopt a particular General Assembly district plan or to draw a particular district.



The resolution also prescribes the available remedies in the event that the Ohio Supreme Court determines that a General Assembly district plan adopted by the Commission does not comply with the constitutional district standards, other than the standards concerning political parties, party preferences, and compactness.

First, if the Court determines that a district plan contains one or more isolated violations of those standards, the court must order the Commission to amend the plan to correct the violations.

Further, the proposal specifies that if the court finds that it is necessary to amend not fewer than six House 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 must declare the plan invalid and order the Commission to adopt a new plan.

Third, if, in considering a district plan adopted by a simple majority of the Commission under the proposal's impasse procedure (see "**Method of selecting district plans**," above), the Court determines that both of the following are true, the Court must order the Commission to adopt a new district plan:^{xxxiii}

- The plan significantly violates those standards 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 the procedure for drawing districts (see "**District standards**," above).
- 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.

The resolution relocates but otherwise retains provisions specifying that the Ohio Supreme Court has exclusive, original jurisdiction in all cases arising under Article XI and that a new redistricting plan made as a result of a legal challenge must allow 30 days for persons to change residence in order to be eligible for election. Relocated but otherwise continuing law also specifies that the various provisions of Article XI are intended to be severable, and that the invalidity of one or more of the provisions does not affect the validity of the remaining provisions.^{xxxiv}

Finally, the resolution eliminates a requirement that the Governor give the Apportionment Board two weeks advance written notice of the date, time, and place of any meeting held pursuant to a court order invalidating a district plan.^{xxxv}



Miscellaneous

The resolution repeals the current constitutional provision that describes the district plans that were in effect until January 1, 1973.^{xxxvi}

Effective date

The resolution places the proposal on the ballot on November 3, 2015. If adopted by a majority of electors voting on it, the proposal takes effect January 1, 2021.

HISTORY

ACTION	DATE
Introduced	11-13-14
Reported, H. Policy & Legislative Oversight	12-04-14
Adopted House (80-4)	12-04-14
Reported, S. Rules	12-11-14
Adopted Senate (28-1)	12-11-14
House concurred in Senate amendments (82-8)	12-17-14
House concurred in Senate amendments upon reconsideration (81-7)	12-17-14

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- ⁱ Ohio Const. Art. XI, Sec. 1(A).
 - ⁱⁱ Ohio Const. Art. XI, Sec. 1(A).
 - ⁱⁱⁱ Ohio Const. Art. XI, Sec. 1.
 - ^{iv} Ohio Const. Art. XI, Sec. 1.
 - ^v Ohio Const. Art. XI, Sec. 8.
 - ^{vi} Ohio Const. Art. XI, Sec. 1.
 - ^{vii} Ohio Const. Art. XI, Sec. 3 and 9.
 - ^{viii} Ohio Const. Art. XI, Sec. 4.
 - ^{ix} Ohio Const. Art. XI, Sec. 5.
 - ^x Ohio Const. Art. XI, Sec. 3(A) and (B).
 - ^{xi} Ohio Const. Art. XI, Sec. 3(B).
 - ^{xii} Ohio Const. Art. XI, Sec. 7.
 - ^{xiii} Ohio Const. Art. XI, Sec. 3(B).
 - ^{xiv} Ohio Const. Art. XI, Sec. 7.
 - ^{xv} Ohio Const. Art. XI, Sec. 8.
 - ^{xvi} Ohio Const. Art. XI, Sec. 10.
 - ^{xvii} Ohio Const. Art. XI, Sec. 9.
 - ^{xviii} Ohio Const. Art. XI, Sec. 10.
 - ^{xix} Ohio Const. Art. XI, Sec. 3(C).
 - ^{xx} Ohio Const. Art. XI, Sec. 3(D).



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- xxi Ohio Const. Art. XI, Sec. 3(E).
 - xxii Ohio Const. Art. XI, Sec. 6.
 - xxiii Ohio Const. Art. XI, Sec. 11.
 - xxiv Ohio Const. Art. XI, Sec. 4.
 - xxv Ohio Const. Art. XI, Sec. 3.
 - xxvi Ohio Const. Art. XI, Sec. 11.
 - xxvii Ohio Const. Art. XI, Sec. 4(B)(3).
 - xxviii Ohio Const. Art. XI, Sec. 12.
 - xxix Ohio Const. Art. XI, Sec. 5.
 - xxx Ohio Const. Art. XI, Sec. 7.
 - xxxi Ohio Const. Art. XI, Sec. 6.
 - xxxii Ohio Const. Art. XI, Sec. 7.
 - xxxiii Ohio Const. Art. XI, Sec. 9.
 - xxxiv Ohio Const. Art. XI, Secs. 9 and 10. (Relocated from Secs. 13 and 15.)
 - xxxv Ohio Const. Art. XI, Sec. 14.
 - xxxvi Repeal of existing Ohio Const. Art. XI, Sec. 14.





OHIO LEGISLATIVE SERVICE COMMISSION

Final Analysis

Emily E. Wendel

Sub. S.J.R. 5

132nd General Assembly

(As Adopted by the General Assembly)

Sens. Huffman and Sykes, Uecker, LaRose, Balderson, Beagle, Dolan, Eklund, Gardner, Hackett, Hoagland, Hottinger, Kunze, Lehner, Manning, Obhof, Oelslager, Peterson, Terhar, Wilson

Reps. Rosenberger, Schuring, Blessing, Brenner, Carfagna, Lipps, Manning, Pelanda, Reineke, Ryan, Scherer, Anielski, Antani, Faber, Gavarone, Green, Hambley, Henne, Perales, Rezabek, R. Smith

Adopted: February 6, 2018; approved by the voters on May 8, 2018, and effective January 1, 2021

RESOLUTION SUMMARY

Procedure for adopting a district plan

- Requires the General Assembly, not later than September 30 of a year ending in the numeral one, to pass a congressional district plan in the form of a bill by a specified bipartisan vote, and provides procedural requirements for that action.
- Requires a plan passed by the General Assembly that becomes law to remain in effect until the next year ending in the numeral one.
- Specifies that, if the General Assembly does not pass a plan by that deadline, or if the Governor vetoes the plan and the General Assembly does not override the veto, the Ohio Redistricting Commission must adopt a plan not later than October 31 of that year by a specified bipartisan vote, and provides procedural requirements for that action.
- Specifies that a plan adopted by the Commission remains effective until the next year ending in the numeral one.

*This version updates the approval by voters and the effective date.

- Prohibits any appointed member of the Commission from being a current member of Congress.
- Requires the General Assembly, if the Commission does not adopt a plan by that deadline, to pass a plan not later than November 30 of that year, and provides procedural requirements for that action.
- Specifies that if the General Assembly passes a plan by a specified bipartisan vote, it remains effective until the next year ending in the numeral one.
- Specifies that if the General Assembly passes a plan by a simple majority vote, certain additional district requirements apply, and if the plan becomes law, it remains effective until two general elections for the U.S. House of Representatives have occurred under it.
- Requires, after a plan expires after two general elections, that it be replaced using the same process and census data as applied previously, and specifies that the plan remains effective until the next year ending in the numeral one.
- Requires the General Assembly and the Commission to facilitate and allow members of the public to submit proposed plans, and requires the General Assembly to provide by law the manner in which the public may do so.

District standards

- Requires each congressional district to have a single representative in the U.S. House of Representatives.
- Requires a congressional district plan to comply with all applicable provisions of the Ohio Constitution, the U.S. Constitution, and federal law.
- Specifies that every district must be compact and composed of contiguous territory, and the boundary of each district must be a single nonintersecting continuous line.
- Provides several district drawing rules that limit the extent to which counties, municipal corporations, and townships may be split between districts.

Legal challenges

- States that the Ohio Supreme Court has exclusive, original jurisdiction in all cases arising under the article of the Constitution that the proposal enacts.
- Requires that, if a court invalidates any section of the Ohio Constitution relating to congressional redistricting, any congressional district plan, or any congressional



district or group of districts, the General Assembly must pass a plan in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution that are then valid.

- Specifies that if the General Assembly does not pass a new plan by the specified deadline, or if the Governor vetoes the plan and the General Assembly does not override the veto, the Ohio Redistricting Commission must adopt a plan by a particular deadline.
- Requires a plan passed or adopted under those circumstances to remedy any legal defects in the previous plan identified by the court, but to include no changes to the previous plan other than those made to remedy those defects.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Procedure for adopting a district plan	4
Three-step process	4
1. General Assembly	4
2. Ohio Redistricting Commission	5
3. General Assembly	6
Replacing a district plan that expires after two general elections	6
Plans submitted by the public	7
Form of district plan to be filed	7
Expiration of previous district plan	7
District standards	7
Population requirements	8
Census data and ratio of representation	8
Population equality	8
General district drawing requirements	9
Splitting political subdivisions	10
Definitions	10
Restrictions on splitting	11
Legal challenges	12

CONTENT AND OPERATION

The joint resolution proposes an amendment to the Ohio Constitution to establish standards and procedures for congressional redistricting. Currently, the General Assembly adopts congressional districts by bill, and no specific procedure applies.



Procedure for adopting a district plan

Three-step process

1. General Assembly

The proposal gives the General Assembly primary responsibility for congressional redistricting. Not later than September 30 of a year ending in the numeral one, the General Assembly must pass a congressional district plan in the form of a bill by the affirmative vote of $\frac{3}{5}$ of the members of each house of the General Assembly, including the affirmative vote of at least $\frac{1}{2}$ of the members of each of the two largest political parties represented in that house. Before the General Assembly passes a plan under any provision of the proposal, a joint committee of the General Assembly must hold at least two public hearings concerning a proposed plan.

Because the resolution requires the General Assembly to pass the plan by bill, the plan is subject to the Governor's veto in the same manner as any other bill. The Governor generally has ten days, excluding Sundays, to (1) sign an act and file it with the Secretary of State, (2) file the act with the Secretary without signing it, or (3) veto the act and return it to the General Assembly. If the Governor vetoes the act, the General Assembly may override the veto by a vote of $\frac{3}{5}$ of the members of each house. If the General Assembly does not override the veto, then the Ohio Redistricting Commission must adopt a plan not later than October 31, as described in step two below.

The plan also is subject to the referendum in the same manner as any other bill. If the General Assembly passes the plan as an emergency measure, with a vote of $\frac{3}{5}$ of the members of each house, it takes effect immediately and is not subject to the referendum. Otherwise, the bill takes effect 90 days after the Governor files it with the Secretary of State. If the following year is a presidential election year, a plan passed with a 90-day effective date would not take effect before the deadline for candidates to file their papers to appear on the primary ballot. (For example, in 2032, the primary election will be held on March 9. Candidates must file their papers not later than 90 days before the primary, on December 10, 2031. However, if the General Assembly passed a district plan on September 30, 2031, without an emergency clause, it would take effect December 30 at the earliest.) The date of the primary election and the filing deadlines for that election are set in the Revised Code, and the General Assembly could adjust those deadlines by bill in that situation.

If the electors successfully submit a referendum petition during that 90-day period, the law remains on hold until it is placed on the ballot for approval or rejection in November of the following year. In that situation, new district boundaries would not take effect in time to hold primary and general elections for Congress that year using the new districts. The proposal specifies that the previous district boundaries continue



in operation until the new districts take effect; so presumably, elections would be held using the old district map, which might not include the correct number of districts. Moreover, if the voters reject the bill, the proposal does not specify a timeline for the General Assembly or the Commission to replace it.

If the plan passed by the General Assembly under this step becomes law, it remains effective until the next year ending in the numeral one, unless the state is required to redraw judicially invalidated districts.¹

2. Ohio Redistricting Commission

If the General Assembly does not pass a congressional district plan not later than September 30 of that year, or if the Governor vetoes the General Assembly's plan and the General Assembly does not override the veto, the proposal requires the seven-member Ohio Redistricting Commission to adopt a plan not later than October 31 of that year. It must do so by the affirmative vote of four Commission members, including at least two members who represent each of the two largest political parties represented in the General Assembly. A Commission member is considered to represent a political party if appointed by a member of that party or if, in the case of the Governor, the Auditor, or the Secretary of State, the person is a member of that party.

The plan takes effect upon its filing with the Secretary of State and remains effective until the next year ending in the numeral one, unless the state is required to redraw judicially invalidated districts.

Under the current Constitution, beginning in 2021, the Commission is responsible for drawing General Assembly districts. (The provisions of the Constitution that create the Commission and specify the process for adopting General Assembly districts take effect January 1, 2021. For the sake of brevity, this analysis refers to those provisions as part of the current Constitution.)

The proposal retains the current organizational requirements for the Commission, except for two provisions. First, it prohibits any appointed member of the Commission from being a current member of Congress. Second, it requires the Commission to be automatically dissolved four weeks after adoption of a final congressional district plan or a final General Assembly district plan, whichever is later.

¹ Proposed Art. XIX, Sec. 1(A), (G), and (J). See also Ohio Const., Art. II, Secs. 1c, 1d, and 16 and R.C. 3501.01(E)(2) and 3513.05, not in the resolution.



Before adopting a congressional district plan under any provision of the proposal, the Commission must release a proposed plan and hold at least two public hearings concerning a plan.²

3. General Assembly

If the Commission does not adopt a congressional district plan not later than October 31 of that year, the General Assembly must pass a plan in the form of a bill by November 30 of that year. If the General Assembly passes the plan by the affirmative vote of $\frac{3}{5}$ of the members of each house, including the affirmative vote of at least $\frac{1}{3}$ of the members of each of the two largest political parties represented in that house, and the plan becomes law, the plan remains effective until the next year ending in the numeral one, unless the state is required to redraw judicially invalidated districts.

If the General Assembly passes the plan by a simple majority vote of the members of each house, and not by that bipartisan vote, all of the following apply:³

- The General Assembly must not pass a plan that unduly favors or disfavors a political party or its incumbents.
- The General Assembly must not unduly split governmental units, giving preference to keeping whole, in the order named, counties, then townships and municipal corporations (see "**District standards**," below).
- The General Assembly must attempt to draw districts that are compact, but the General Assembly is not required to draw compact districts, as it otherwise would be.
- The General Assembly must include in the plan an explanation of the plan's compliance with the three requirements listed above.
- If the plan becomes law, it remains effective until two general elections for the U.S. House of Representatives have occurred under it, unless the state is required to redraw judicially invalidated districts.

Replacing a district plan that expires after two general elections

Not later than September 30 of the year after a congressional district plan expires following two general elections, as described in step three above, the General Assembly must pass a plan in the form of a bill using the same procedures as described in step

² Ohio Const., Art. XI, Sec. 1 and Proposed Art. XIX, Sec. 1(B) and (G).

³ Proposed Art. XIX, Sec. 1(C).



one above. If the General Assembly does not do so, the Commission must adopt a plan as described in step two not later than October 31 of that year. And, if the Commission does not adopt a plan in that manner, the General Assembly must pass a plan as described in step three not later than November 30 of that year. In all cases, the plan must be drawn using the same census data or other data on which the previous redistricting was based, and the new plan remains effective until the next year ending in the numeral one.⁴

Plans submitted by the public

The proposal requires the General Assembly and the Commission to facilitate and allow for the submission of proposed congressional district plans by members of the public. The General Assembly must provide by law the manner in which members of the public may do so.⁵

Form of district plan to be filed

A congressional district plan that is filed with the Governor or the Secretary of State (that is, a final plan that has been approved under the resolution) must include both a legal description of the boundaries of the districts and all electronic data necessary to create a district map for holding elections.⁶

Expiration of previous district plan

The resolution specifies that when a congressional district plan ceases to be effective, the district boundaries described in the plan continue in operation for the purpose of holding elections until a new district plan is adopted. If a vacancy occurs in a district that was created under the previous district plan, the election to fill the vacancy for the remainder of the unexpired term must be held using the previous district plan.⁷

District standards

The proposal lists several standards that the authority drawing congressional districts must follow, including standards for the population and shape of districts and the extent to which counties, municipal corporations, and townships may be split between districts.

⁴ Proposed Art. XIX, Sec. 1(D), (E), and (F).

⁵ Proposed Art. XIX, Sec. 1(H).

⁶ Proposed Art. XIX, Sec. 1(I).

⁷ Proposed Art. XIX, Sec. 1(J).



Currently, Ohio has no written standards for congressional redistricting, although congressional districts must have sufficiently equal populations to comply with the "one person, one vote" principle of the Fourteenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, and districts must not be drawn in a way that discriminates against minority groups in violation of the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965.⁸

Population requirements

Census data and ratio of representation

The proposal requires the authority drawing congressional districts to give each district a single representative in the U.S. House of Representatives. The authority must take the entire population of the state, as determined by the most recent federal decennial census, and divide it by the number of congressional districts apportioned to the state by Congress. The resulting number is the congressional ratio of representation, which represents the ideal population of a congressional district. (If the federal census is unavailable, the authority must use another basis, as directed by the General Assembly.)⁹

For example, according to the 2010 federal census, Ohio's population was 11,536,504, and Ohio was given 16 representatives to the U.S. House. The resulting congressional ratio of representation, or ideal district population, was 721,031.5 persons per district.¹⁰

Population equality

The proposal does not specify the extent to which the population of each congressional district must equal the congressional ratio of representation. As a result, the General Assembly and the Commission must rely on U.S. Supreme Court precedent to determine how much population variance might be acceptable. Historically, the Court has ruled that congressional districts must be as equal in population as practicable, and that "absolute population equality [must] be the paramount objective of apportionment." That standard does not require precise mathematical equality, but if a state could have avoided population differences between districts by a good faith effort and did not do so, the state must justify the differences.¹¹

⁸ See *Wesberry v. Sanders*, 376 U.S. 1 (1964) and *Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30 (1986).

⁹ Proposed Art. XIX, Sec. 2(A).

¹⁰ Ohio Development Services Agency, *Census 2010 Complete SF-1 Content Profile*, available at development.ohio.gov/files/research/PL1119.pdf.

¹¹ *Karcher v. Daggett*, 462 U.S. 725, 732 (1983).



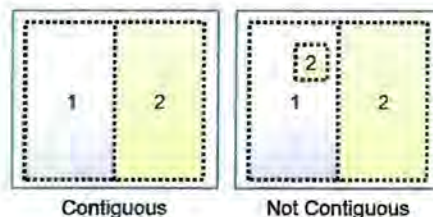
In 2012, West Virginia's congressional district plan was challenged before the Court because the population difference between the plan's largest and smallest districts was 0.79%, and it was mathematically possible to adopt a plan with a smaller population variance. The Court found that the population variance in that case was acceptable as necessary to achieve legitimate state objectives, such as avoiding contests between incumbents, not splitting county boundaries, and minimizing population shifts between districts.¹²

As a result, it appears that a relatively small population variance may be allowed, depending on the circumstances. But the Court's 2012 decision was fact-specific, and it is not possible to predict what level of population variance in Ohio's congressional districts a court might find acceptable.

General district drawing requirements

The resolution requires a congressional district plan to comply with all applicable provisions of the Ohio Constitution, the U.S. Constitution, and federal law, including federal laws protecting racial minority voting rights. Additionally, every district must be compact and composed of contiguous territory, and the boundary of each district must be a single nonintersecting continuous line.

To be contiguous, a district must be a single, unbroken shape, with no "islands" of territory that do not touch the rest of the district, as illustrated below.

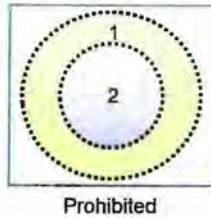


The requirement that the boundary of each district be a single nonintersecting continuous line prevents, for example, the creation of "donut" districts, with one district being entirely surrounded by another, as shown below.¹³

¹² *Tennant v. Jefferson County Commission*, 567 U.S. 758, 764 (2012).

¹³ Proposed Art. XIX, Sec. 2(B)(1), (2), and (3).

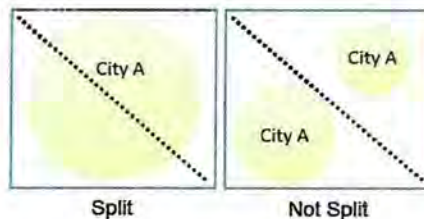




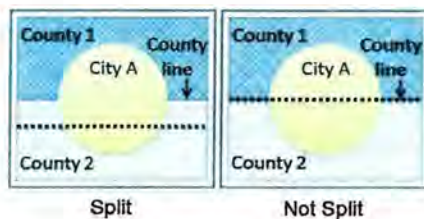
Splitting political subdivisions

Definitions

The proposal limits the extent to which counties, municipal corporations, and townships may be split between districts. Under the resolution, 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. The inclusion of "contiguous" in this requirement means that if a political subdivision has an "island" of territory that does not touch the rest of its territory, the political subdivision is not considered split if the island is not included in the same district as the rest of the political subdivision.



Further, 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 is considered a separate municipal corporation or township for purposes of drawing districts.



The resolution specifies that although the boundaries of counties, municipal corporations, and townships may be changed, the districts must be created using the census data used for redistricting.¹⁴

Restrictions on splitting

Except as otherwise required by federal law, in a county having a population that exceeds the congressional ratio of representation, the authority drawing the districts must take the first of the following actions that applies to that county:

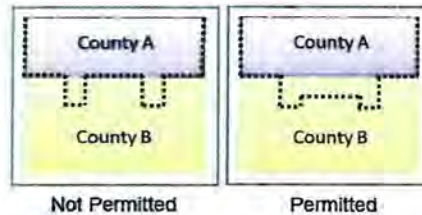
- If a municipal corporation or township in that county contains a population that exceeds the ratio of representation, the authority must attempt to include a significant portion of that municipal corporation or township in a single district, and may include in that district other municipal corporations and townships in that county and whose residents have similar interests as the residents of the municipal corporation or township whose population exceeds the ratio of representation. In determining whether the population of a municipal corporation or township exceeds the ratio of representation for this purpose, if the territory of that municipal corporation or township completely surrounds the territory of another municipal corporation or township, the territory of the surrounded municipal corporation or township must be considered part of the surrounding municipal corporation or township.
- If one municipal corporation or township in that county contains a population of at least 100,000 but not more than the ratio of representation, that municipal corporation or township must not be split. If the county contains two or more municipal corporations or townships that qualify under this provision, only the most populous of those municipal corporations or townships must not be split.

The resolution also provides that of Ohio's 88 counties, 65 counties must be contained entirely within a district, while 18 counties may be split not more than once, and five counties may be split not more than twice. The authority drawing the districts may determine which counties may be split. (If a county's population were more than three times the congressional ratio of representation, the U.S. Constitution would require the authority drawing the districts to split the county more than twice in order to divide its population among four or more districts, despite this provision.)

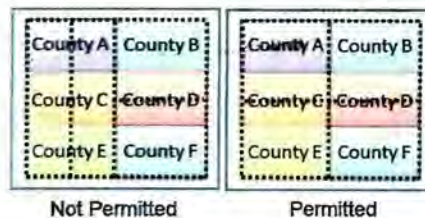
¹⁴ Proposed Art. XIX, Sec. 2(A)(3) and (C).



If a district includes only part of the territory of a particular county, the part of that district that lies in that particular county must be contiguous within the boundaries of the county, as illustrated below.



And, no two districts may share portions of the territory of more than one county, except for a county whose population exceeds 400,000.



Finally, the proposal requires the authority drawing the districts to attempt to include at least one whole county in each district. That provision does not apply to a district that is contained entirely within one county or that cannot be drawn in that manner while complying with federal law.¹⁵

Legal challenges

The proposal states that the Ohio Supreme Court has exclusive, original jurisdiction in all cases arising under the article of the Constitution that the proposal enacts.

If any section of the Ohio Constitution relating to congressional redistricting, any congressional district plan, or any congressional district or group of districts is challenged and is determined to be invalid by an unappealed final order of a court of competent jurisdiction, the General Assembly must pass a plan in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution that are then valid, to be used until the next time for redistricting. The General Assembly must do so not later than the 30th day after the last day on which an appeal of the court order could have been filed or, if the order is not appealable, the 30th day after the day the order is issued. (If the General Assembly's

¹⁵ Proposed Art. XIX, Sec. 2(B).

plan is subject to the referendum, the same practical issues discussed above would apply.)

If the General Assembly does not pass a new plan, or if the Governor vetoes the General Assembly's plan and the General Assembly does not override the veto, the Ohio Redistricting Commission must adopt a plan in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution that are then valid. It must do so not later than the 30th day after the General Assembly's deadline to pass a new plan.

A plan passed or adopted under those circumstances must remedy any legal defects in the previous plan identified by the court, but must include no changes to the previous plan other than those made to remedy those defects.¹⁶

HISTORY

ACTION	DATE
Introduced	01-16-18
Reported, S. Gov't Oversight & Reform	02-05-18
Adopted Senate (31-0)	02-05-18
Reported, H. Rules & Reference	02-06-18
Adopted House (83-10)	02-06-18

18-SJR5-UPDATED-132.docx/ks

¹⁶ Proposed Art. XIX, Sec. 3.



Redistricting 2021 – Develop the Ohio Common and Unified Redistricting Database

Progress Report: January 2021

Prepared by Robert L. Wiley, Redistricting Project Manager
George Voinovich School of Leadership and Public Affairs (GVS)
Month of January 2021

Prepared for the Ohio Legislative Services Commission (LSC) February 10, 2021

Project Purpose and Background

This report summarizes activities conducted under the Redistricting 2021 contract between Ohio University and the Ohio Legislative Services Commission (LSC) for the month of January 2021. The scope of work for this project is based on the proposal prepared by Ohio University and submitted to LSC in early 2016. Work on the project has continued according to the defined tasks and subtasks as described in the scope of work within the proposal.

Task VI Activities

Activities under this task included brief meetings to discuss activities in preparation of completion of the final common unified redistricting database (CUDR). The US Census geographic data was downloaded from the US Census website and stored for future use. The State of Ohio Secretary of State (SoS) 2020 voter database and the precinct-level results of the 2020 general election were downloaded and stored. Email communications with the US Census Bureau concerning the availability of the PL 94-171 Census data did not yield any definitive outcome. Until further notice, July 31, 2021 remains to be the date for receipt of the enumeration data.

Projected Activities Going Forward

During February and coming months, GVS will link the new geographic data from the Census Bureau with the 2020 voter database. The voter database will be geocoded and the new points posted on the Redistricting 2021 website, created for this project. The issue of linkage of party affiliation with PL 94-171 block and precinct geography, discussed since May of 2020, is still unresolved. We believe that linking the 2018 primary data as an indicator of party affiliation is problematic and could lead to many inaccuracies. We suggest that the best data that could be used to characterize party affiliation at a precinct level is the 2020 election returns data from the SoS, using percentages of voters by party but this data may not be able to be disaggregated to the Census block level.

We continue to recommend that discussions be held with the Redistricting Committees for each party to identify the most usable data for linkage of party affiliation with the Census geography, and of the problems, errors and uncertainties associated with each option. We suggest that we prepare a presentation of the issues and hold a Zoom (or similar) meeting to provide a factual basis for consideration of the solution.

Redistricting 2021 – Develop the Ohio Common and Unified Redistricting Database

Progress Report: June 2021

Prepared by Robert L. Wiley, Redistricting Project Manager
George Voinovich School of Leadership and Public Affairs (GVS)
Month of June 2021

Prepared for the Ohio Legislative Services Commission (LSC) July 17, 2021

Project Purpose and Background

This report summarizes activities conducted under the Redistricting 2021 contract between Ohio University and the Ohio Legislative Services Commission (LSC) for the month of June 2021. The scope of work for this project is based on the proposal prepared by Ohio University and submitted to LSC in early 2016. Work on the project has continued according to the defined tasks and subtasks as described in the scope of work within the proposal.

Task VI Activities

During the month of June 2021, the GVS continued to prepare the evaluate and check the Census GIS geography for linkage to raw Census Bureau PL94-171 data. In addition to this ongoing task, GVS conducted the following activities:

- We prepared a PPT presentation for the Secretary of State's Summer Conference panel discussion after discussion with staff from the Secretary of State's office.
- Participated in a panel discussion titled "Technical Redistricting" at the Secretary of State's Summer Conference on June 8th at 2:45 at the Hyatt Regency in downtown Columbus. The conference was attended by over 500 individuals from Ohio's 88 county boards of elections. Our portion of the presentation described what has been done to-date on the Redistricting Project and where we currently are in the project.
- Responded to a request from the Census Bureau to provide the contact information for the Ohio Redistricting Commission's chairperson contact information. Frank Strigari told us that the Commission's chairperson has not been selected yet. We can send information once the chairperson has been selected.
- Talked with Paulding County Board of Elections regarding the county getting renewed access to the Redistricting web site. We sent the director new passwords, instructions, and link to the Redistricting web site so they could access the web site as they did previously.
- Discussed a Public Records Request regarding the Redistricting project received by OU Legal Affairs.
- Responded to the Public Records Request by sending emails to OU Legal Affairs as directed.
- Discussed with LSC Director about setting up the test of the file transfer process of data between OU and LSC.
- Emailed back and forth with Kurt McDowell, the Director of the Legislative Information Systems at the LSC regarding having him provide a link to a OneDrive folder at the LSC to use to test the file transfer.
- Tested file transfer to the LSC OneDrive folder. Test of file transfer was successful.

From: Samantha.Herd@ohiohouse.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 10, 2021 4:08 PM
To: 'dan.mccarthy@governor.ohio.gov'; 'Ciara.Price@governor.ohio.gov'
Cc: Mindy.Spain@ohiohouse.gov; Rowe, Mike; Christine.Morrison@ohiohouse.gov; Barron, John
Subject: Leaders Letter to Governor: Redistricting Commission
Attachments: Dem Leaders Letter DeWine RC.pdf

Good afternoon,

Please find attached a letter from Leaders Sykes and Yuko to the Governor regarding the Ohio Redistricting Commission.

Thanks,

Samantha L. Herd
Chief of Staff, Minority Caucus
Ohio House of Representatives
Office: (614) 466-2185
Cell: (614) 301-7229

Ohio House of Representatives
Representative Emilia Sykes
Minority Leader



Ohio Senate
Senator Kenny Yuko
Minority Leader

June 10, 2021

Governor Mike DeWine
Vern Riffe Center
77 S. High St, 30th Floor
Columbus, OH 43215

Dear Governor DeWine,

We write to urge you to convene the Ohio Redistricting Commission and call its first meeting so that work can begin immediately to prepare for the drawing of fair districts for the next decade. Under Ohio Constitution, Article XI, Section 3(C), the Redistricting Commission must be convened by the Governor. As you know, the Redistricting Commission has the responsibility for determining boundaries of the 99 House of Representatives districts and the 33 Ohio Senate districts. The Commission also must plan for its possible role in the creation of congressional districts. This will set the foundation for our state's form of democratic government for the next 10 years.

The final round of census enumeration and demographic data will be delivered in mid-August and there is much preparation to do over the next two months. Legislative leaders will need to appoint members to the commission and name co-chairs. The commission must adopt rules, hire staff, create a budget, and plan and build a system that allows the public to submit district plans. All of this work, which requires time and significant deliberation, must take place before the Commission begins its task of drawing and adopting maps. We also must provide adequate information and notice to allow for full public participation in the process as required by the constitution.

So that we can begin the work of creating fair districts for our state, we ask you to convene the Redistricting Commission and set its first meeting as soon as possible. We do not want this important work to be conducted at the last minute behind closed doors. Thank you for your time and urgent attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Emilia Sykes", written over a horizontal line.

Emilia Sykes
Minority Leader
Ohio House of Representatives

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kenny Yuko", written over a horizontal line.

Kenny Yuko
Minority Leader
Ohio Senate

cc: Speaker Bob Cupp
Senate President Matt Huffman

From: Strigari, Frank
Sent: Monday, June 7, 2021 3:16 PM
To: 'Wendy.Zhan@lsc.ohio.gov'
Cc: Barron, John
Subject: RE: April Progress report

Thanks, Wendy. This is consistent with what they have told us for a number of weeks/months now, so it's good to see this has not changed.

And sorry for just now responding. I'm just now trying to catch up on emails that I have neglected to respond to.

Let me know if you need anything on our end about this.

Frank

FRANK M. STRIGARI
Chief Legal Counsel
Ohio Senate
Statehouse, 1 Capitol Square
Columbus, Ohio 43215
(614) 995-4868
Frank.Strigari@ohiosenate.gov

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From: Wendy.Zhan@lsc.ohio.gov <Wendy.Zhan@lsc.ohio.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, June 1, 2021 9:10 AM
To: Barron, John <John.Barron@ohiosenate.gov>; Strigari, Frank <Frank.Strigari@ohiosenate.gov>
Subject: FW: April Progress report

Good morning! The last sentence of the second paragraph of the report is shown below.

"We believe that we can complete the final combined uniform redistricting database within two weeks after receipt of the PL 94-171, if the data received is in the same format as exists in the example legacy data for Providence, Rhode Island provided by the Census Bureau."

From: Wiley, Robert <wileyr1@ohio.edu>
Sent: Sunday, May 30, 2021 12:40 PM
To: Wendy Zhan <Wendy.Zhan@lsc.ohio.gov>
Cc: Finney, Michael <finney@ohio.edu>
Subject: April Progress report

Rob Wiley

Sent from Mail for Windows 10

From: Rowe, Mike
Sent: Tuesday, May 4, 2021 1:10 PM
To: Barron, John
Subject: Letter to President Huffman
Attachments: 05042021 - Letter to President Huffman redistricting2 rev[1].pdf

Hello John,

Attached to this email is a letter from Senator Yuko and Leader Sykes addressed to President Huffman. Please share it with the President. Thanks.

Mike Rowe
Chief of Staff
Ohio Senate Minority Caucus
614-466-4371



May 4, 2021

The Office of the Senate President
Ohio Statehouse
1 Capitol Square
Columbus, Ohio 43215

Dear President Huffman,

We write in response to your proposals to amend the Ohio Constitution to address a delay in census data and the impact it could have on our ability to meet redistricting deadlines this year.

We are not supportive of your proposals because we believe the General Assembly does not have time to fully vet a constitutional amendment, nor could it give the public ample opportunities to review any suggested changes to the Ohio Constitution. The voters told us very clearly in 2015 and 2018 that they needed a transparent and open process for drawing maps. Previous amendments regarding redistricting took years to develop and were debated in multiple public hearings over the course of months. These are important and necessary steps to allow for public input and ensure that any changes made to the highest of our state laws are done with the utmost care. These critical steps simply are not possible under your proposal.

Furthermore, we have serious concerns about the ultimate success of a ballot measure. The redistricting reform groups that were instrumental in the passage of the ballot issues in 2015 and 2018 have not expressed interest in amending the constitution again. Without their full and active support, another constitutional amendment would likely fail and we would find ourselves in the same predicament with even less time to resolve these issues.

Fortunately, there is another option available that has already proven successful in other states facing similar constitutional deadlines, including California and Oregon. We believe the General Assembly should ask the Supreme Court of Ohio for additional time to complete the redistricting process. The Court has original jurisdiction over redistricting and could respond to our request before the August special election. Requesting a limited extension from the Supreme Court of Ohio would also keep the redistricting process bipartisan, respecting the spirit of the reforms overwhelmingly approved by Ohio voters.

We also ask that you join us in requesting the Governor begin the process of convening the Redistricting Commission so it will have as much time as possible to prepare.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter. We look forward to working with you in a spirit of bipartisanship to draw fair maps that end gerrymandering in Ohio.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kenny Yuko".

Kenny Yuko
Ohio Senate Minority Leader

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Emilia Strong Sykes".

Emilia Strong Sykes
Ohio House Minority Leader

Redistricting 2021 – Develop the Ohio Common and Unified Redistricting Database

Progress Report: March 2021

Prepared by Robert L. Wiley, Redistricting Project Manager
George Voinovich School of Leadership and Public Affairs (GVS)
Month of March 2021
Prepared for the Ohio Legislative Services Commission (LSC) April 15, 2021

Project Purpose and Background

This report summarizes activities conducted under the Redistricting 2021 contract between Ohio University and the Ohio Legislative Services Commission (LSC) for the month of March 2021. The scope of work for this project is based on the proposal prepared by Ohio University and submitted to LSC in early 2016. Work on the project has continued according to the defined tasks and subtasks as described in the scope of work within the proposal.

Task VI Activities

During the month of March 2021 GVS followed the communications from the US Census Bureau regarding the dates of availability of the PL 94-171 Census data. Discussions were held with officials from the State regarding the Census Bureau's announced delay in releasing the PL 94-171 data set and how these delays will impact final delivery of the unified database. We also discussed what types of election results data should/could be added to the unified database. A brief update on the progress of the project was provided to Secretary of State LaRose when he visited Ohio University's campus on March 19. We met as a team several times to discuss the effects of the date changes on the completion of the combined uniform redistricting database. We reviewed the sample preliminary PL 94-171 dataset for Providence, Rhode Island. This preliminary PL 94-171 dataset is scheduled to be released mid-August 2021 by the Census Bureau. Our team determined that we can work with the preliminary dataset and link it to the Census geography files provided the actual released preliminary PL 94-171 dataset maintains the same format and database fields as the sample dataset for Providence, RI. We also ran some quality control tests to compare the 2021 US Census geography to the precinct geography shapefiles provided to the US Census Bureau in March 2020. Initial tests found that some differences remained along municipal and county boundaries due to unsupported place boundary changes by counties and municipalities that the US Census Bureau could not resolve. Using the geocoded voter data base for assessment, the impact of these differences was found to be insignificant in the tested counties. We anticipate conducting this test for each county and summarizing the findings as a quality assessment tool over the next few months.

Projected Activities Going Forward

Over the next few weeks GVS will create a shapefile that combines county level 2021 US Census Geography files into a single state-wide file and links it by precinct to the 2020 election voting results for all appropriate races and issues, as available from the Secretary of State Election Results database. We will also begin to run the geography comparison quality assessment tests for each county using the methodology developed during March.

From: Wendy.Zhan@lsc.ohio.gov
Sent: Thursday, March 4, 2021 12:37 PM
To: Barron, John; Strigari, Frank
Subject: FW: February Redistricting 2021 monthly report
Attachments: Redistricting 2021 Progress Report -February2021.pdf

A couple of notes from the one-page report.

"She [Sarah Cherry] was informed that we could likely turn the final product around for delivery within a period significantly shorter than our original contract performance period, depending on the resolution of ongoing questions concerning the issue of linking political affiliation information to the Census blocks and voting precincts."

"We suggest that we hold a Zoom (or similar) meeting with the interested parties to discuss the issues related to determining the party affiliation from the voter database and election results data."

From: Finney, Michael <finney@ohio.edu>
Sent: Thursday, March 4, 2021 11:30 AM
To: Wendy Zhan <Wendy.Zhan@lsc.ohio.gov>
Cc: Wiley, Robert <wileyr1@ohio.edu>
Subject: February Redistricting 2021 monthly report

Ms. Zhan

Please find attached our February 2021 monthly progress report.

Take care,

Mike



VOINOVICH SCHOOL OF LEADERSHIP AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Michael A. Finney

Building 22 The Ridges Room 109
1 Ohio University
Athens OH 45701-2979
T: 740.593.4389
F: 740.593.4398
finney@ohio.edu

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Redistricting 2021 – Develop the Ohio Common and Unified Redistricting Database

Progress Report: February 2021

Prepared by Robert L. Wiley, Redistricting Project Manager
George Voinovich School of Leadership and Public Affairs (GVS)
Month of February 2021
Prepared for the Ohio Legislative Services Commission (LSC) March 4, 2021

Project Purpose and Background

This report summarizes activities conducted under the Redistricting 2021 contract between Ohio University and the Ohio Legislative Services Commission (LSC) for the month of February 2021. The scope of work for this project is based on the proposal prepared by Ohio University and submitted to LSC in early 2016. Work on the project has continued according to the defined tasks and subtasks as described in the scope of work within the proposal.

Task VI Activities

Activities under this task included continued meetings to discuss work being done in preparation of completion of the final common unified redistricting database (CURD). An email from the US Census Bureau notified us that the PL 94-171 data was not ready for release to any state but would be released to all states on September 30, 2021. This email from the Census Bureau and enclosed links to press releases was forwarded to the LSC on February 12, 2021 for distribution to interested parties. Following that distribution, a phone call was received from the Legal Counsel of the Minority Caucus, Sarah Cherry, concerning the estimation of the time needed for the completion of the CURD once the PL 94-171 data was received. She was informed that we could likely turn the final product around for delivery within a period significantly shorter than our original contract performance period, depending on the resolution of ongoing questions concerning the issue of linking political affiliation information to the Census blocks and voting precincts. Discussions on this issue had been in progress since May of 2020 with Chief Legal Counsel for the Ohio Senate, Frank Strigari. An email to pursue resolution to outstanding questions regarding the application of political leaning attributions was sent to Mr. Strigari on February 16, 2021 and shared with the LSC and the Minority Caucus. Mr. Strigari talked with Michael Finney on February 25, 2021 to better understand the impact that the delay in the release of the PL 94-171 would have on the completion of the CURD and the issues around linking of the political affiliation data.

Projected Activities Going Forward

During the coming months, GVS will review the new geographic data from the Census Bureau comparing it with the data that was sent to the Census Bureau March 31, 2020. We will also download the 2020 voter database from the Secretary of State. The voter database will be geocoded and the new points posted on the Redistricting 2021 website, created for this project. The issue of linkage of party affiliation with PL 94-171 block and precinct geography will hopefully be resolved in the coming weeks. We suggest that we hold a Zoom (or similar) meeting with the interested parties to discuss the issues related to determining the party affiliation from the voter database and election results data.

From: Lange, Miranda
Sent: Thursday, April 8, 2021 2:37 PM
To: Pohlbel, Adam
Cc: Osterback, Kate
Subject: Redistricting Meeting

Hi Adam,

Leader Yuko and Senator Sykes are hoping to sit down with President Huffman at some point in the next few weeks to discuss initiating the redistricting committee process. We are thinking a Wednesday morning between 9-11:30AM would work best, particularly April 21st, April 28th or May 5th. Is there a time when President Huffman would be available? Feel free to call our office with any questions or concerns. Thank you!

Best,
Miranda

Miranda Lange | Senior Legislative Aide
Ohio Senate Minority Leader Kenny Yuko
Senate District 25
(614) 466-4583

From: Hunter, Patrick
Sent: Monday, August 2, 2021 12:10 PM
To: Dan.Mccarthy@governor.ohio.gov; Ciara.Price@governor.ohio.gov
Cc: Sykes, Vernon; 'tehancock@ohioauditor.gov'; 'jmcoyne@ohioauditor.gov';
'coliveti@ohiosecretaryofstate.gov'; 'lmartine@ohiosecretaryofstate.gov'; Huffman, Matt;
'rep04@ohiohouse.gov'; 'rep34@ohiohouse.gov'; Clerk Staff
Subject: Letter to Governor DeWine
Attachments: Letter to DeWine re Redistricting.pdf

Governor DeWine,

Please find the attached letter from Ohio Senate Minority Leader Kenny Yuko regarding the Ohio Redistricting Commission.

Feel free to contact our office with any questions or concerns.

Regards,

Patrick Hunter

Special Advisor to the Minority Leader

Ohio Senate Democratic Caucus

P: 614.466.4583

Patrick.Hunter@ohiosenate.gov



Minority Leader Kenny Yuko
25th Senate District
(614) 466-4583

Ohio Senate
Statehouse
Columbus, Ohio 43215

August 2, 2021

Mike DeWine
Ohio Governor
Riffe Center
77 S High St 30th Floor
Columbus, OH 43215

Re: Ohio Redistricting Commission

Dear Governor DeWine,

Pursuant to Article XI, Section 1 (A) of the Ohio Constitution, I hereby appoint state Senator Vernon Sykes to serve on the Ohio Redistricting Commission. We look forward to working with you in an open, transparent manner to draw maps that respect the wishes of Ohio's voters and minimize partisan gerrymandering in our state.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kenny Yuko", is written over a faint, larger version of the same signature.

KENNY YUKO
Minority Leader
Ohio Senate

CC:

Ohio Auditor of State Keith Faber
Ohio Secretary of State Frank LaRose
Ohio Senate President Matt Huffman
Speaker of Ohio House Bob Cupp
Minority Leader of Ohio House Emilia Sykes
Ohio Senate Clerk Vincent Keeran

DiRossi, Ray

From: Ray DiRossi <raydirossi@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, July 30, 2021 9:55 AM
To: DiRossi, Ray
Subject: Fwd: Your Order From the Caliper Online Store

----- Forwarded message -----

From: <DoNotReply@caliper.com>
Date: Thu, Jul 29, 2021 at 1:15 PM
Subject: Your Order From the Caliper Online Store
To: <raydirossi@gmail.com>

Caliper

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DiRossi, Ray

From: Ray DiRossi <raydirossi@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, July 30, 2021 9:55 AM
To: DiRossi, Ray
Subject: Fwd: Your Order From the Caliper Online Store

----- Forwarded message -----

From: <DoNotReply@caliper.com>
Date: Thu, Jul 29, 2021 at 1:14 PM
Subject: Your Order From the Caliper Online Store
To: <raydirossi@gmail.com>

Caliper

If you are unable to see the email below, please email sales@caliper.com.



Maptitude
Geographic Information System

Thanks for your order, Ray DiRossi!

The following products are ready to be downloaded:

Item	File Size (Gb)
Maptitude Redist 2021 Program	1.35 Gb
USA Country Package 2021	9.25 Gb
2020 Ohio Preliminary Redistricting Data	1.0 Mb

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Caliper Corporation, 1172 Beacon Street, Suite 300, Newton, MA 02461-9926, USA
E-mail: sales@caliper.com
Phone: +1-617-527-4700
Fax: +1-617-527-5113
Web site: <http://www.MappingSoftware.com>

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DiRossi, Ray

From: Ray DiRossi <raydirossi@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, July 30, 2021 4:34 PM
To: Caliper Finance
Cc: DiRossi, Ray
Subject: Re: Invoice 67193 from Caliper Corporation
Attachments: Inv_67193_from_Caliper_Corporation_17388.pdf

Thank you
please make the following email address change in your system

raydirossi@gmail.com

change email to

Ray.DiRossi@ohiosenate.gov

Thanks

On Fri, Jul 30, 2021 at 1:06 PM Caliper Finance <finance@caliper.com> wrote:

Caliper Corporation

Invoice Due: 07/29/2021
67193

Amount Due: **\$0.00**

Dear Customer:

Attached, please find your Caliper invoice # 67193.

If you have any questions, please let us know.

Thank you for your business - we appreciate it very much.

Sincerely,

Caliper Sales

Caliper Corporation
1172 Beacon St
Newton, MA 02461
(617) 527-4700

County	2020 County Pop	2020 ratios @ 119,186	HDs per 2011	2020 ratios @ 357,559	SDs per 2011
Franklin	1,323,807	11.107	10	3.70	3+
Cuyahoga	1,264,817	10.612	11	3.54	3+
Hamilton	830,639	6.969	7	2.32	2+
Summit	540,428	4.534	4+	1.51	1+
Montgomery	537,309	4.508	4+	1.50	1+
Lucas	431,279	3.619	3+	1.21	1+
Butler	390,357	3.275	3+	1.09	1+
Stark	374,853	3.145	3+	1.05	1+
Lorain	312,964	2.626	2+	0.88	
Warren	242,337	2.033	1+	0.68	
Lake	232,603	1.952	2	0.65	
Mahoning	228,614	1.918	2	0.64	
Delaware	214,124	1.797	1+	0.60	
Clermont	208,601	1.750	1+	0.58	
Trumbull	201,977	1.695	1+	0.56	
Medina	182,470	1.531	1+	0.51	
Licking	178,519	1.498	1+	0.50	
Greene	167,966	1.409	1+	0.47	
Portage	161,791	1.357	1+	0.45	
Fairfield	158,921	1.333	1+	0.44	
Clark	136,001	1.141	1+	0.38	
Wood	132,248	1.110	1	0.37	
Richland	124,936	1.048	1	0.35	
Wayne	116,894	0.981	1	0.33	
Miami	108,774	0.913		0.30	
Allen	102,206	0.858	1	0.29	
Columbiana	101,877	0.855	1	0.28	
Ashtabula	97,574	0.819		0.27	
Geauga	95,397	0.800		0.27	
Tuscarawas	93,263	0.782		0.26	
Muskingum	86,410	0.725		0.24	
Ross	77,093	0.647		0.22	
Erie	75,622	0.634		0.21	

County	2020 County Pop	2020 ratios @ 119,186	HDs per 2011	2020 ratios @ 357,559	SDs per 2011
Hancock	74,920	0.629		0.21	
Scioto	74,008	0.621		0.21	
Belmont	66,497	0.558		0.19	
Marion	65,359	0.548		0.18	
Jefferson	65,249	0.547		0.18	
Union	62,784	0.527		0.18	
Knox	62,721	0.526		0.18	
Athens	62,431	0.524		0.17	
Washington	59,771	0.501		0.17	
Sandusky	58,896	0.494		0.16	
Huron	58,565	0.491		0.16	
Pickaway	58,539	0.491		0.16	
Lawrence	58,240	0.489		0.16	
Seneca	55,069	0.462		0.15	
Ashland	52,447	0.440		0.15	
Darke	51,881	0.435		0.15	
Shelby	48,230	0.405		0.13	
Auglaize	46,422	0.389		0.13	
Logan	46,150	0.387		0.13	
Holmes	44,223	0.371		0.12	
Madison	43,824	0.368		0.12	
Brown	43,676	0.366		0.12	
Highland	43,317	0.363		0.12	
Fulton	42,713	0.358		0.12	
Mercer	42,528	0.357		0.12	
Crawford	42,025	0.353		0.12	
Clinton	42,018	0.353		0.12	
Preble	40,999	0.344		0.11	
Ottawa	40,364	0.339		0.11	
Champaign	38,714	0.325		0.11	
Guernsey	38,438	0.323		0.11	
Defiance	38,286	0.321		0.11	
Williams	37,102	0.311		0.10	

County	2020 County Pop	2020 ratios @ 119,186	HDs per 2011	2020 ratios @ 357,559	SDs per 2011
Coshocton	36,612	0.307		0.10	
Perry	35,408	0.297		0.10	
Morrow	34,950	0.293		0.10	
Putnam	34,451	0.289		0.10	
Jackson	32,653	0.274		0.09	
Hardin	30,696	0.258		0.09	
Gallia	29,220	0.245		0.08	
Fayette	28,951	0.243		0.08	
Van Wert	28,931	0.243		0.08	
Hocking	28,050	0.235		0.08	
Henry	27,662	0.232		0.08	
Adams	27,477	0.231		0.08	
Pike	27,088	0.227		0.08	
Carroll	26,721	0.224		0.07	
Meigs	22,210	0.186		0.06	
Wyandot	21,900	0.184		0.06	
Paulding	18,806	0.158		0.05	
Harrison	14,483	0.122		0.04	
Noble	14,115	0.118		0.04	
Morgan	13,802	0.116		0.04	
Monroe	13,385	0.112		0.04	
Vinton	12,800	0.107		0.04	
	11,799,448	99		33	

Article XI - Legislative

§ 03* [Effective 1/1/2021] Requirements for drawing House of Representatives districts

(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.

§ 07* [Effective 1/1/2021] Political subdivision boundaries to be used

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.

Article XIX - Congressional

§ 02 Requirements for drawing congressional districts

(A)(1) Each congressional district shall be entitled to a single representative in the United States house of representatives in each congress.

(2) The whole population of the state, as determined by the federal decennial census or, if the federal decennial census is unavailable, another basis as directed by the general assembly, shall be divided by the number of congressional districts apportioned to the state pursuant to Section 2 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States, and the quotient shall be the congressional ratio of representation for the next ten years.

(3) 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 data from the most recent federal decennial census or from the basis directed by the general assembly, as applicable.

Article XI - Legislative

§ 03* [Effective 1/1/2021] Requirements for drawing House of Representatives districts

(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.

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Matt Huffman

Senate President

**Statehouse
1 Capitol Square
Columbus, Ohio 43215
614-466-7584**

To: Vincent Keeran, Clerk
From: Senator Matt Huffman, President
Date: August 4, 2021
Re: Appointment to Ohio Redistricting Commission

Pursuant to Article XI, Section 1(A)(6) of the Ohio Constitution, the President of the Senate appoints the following individual to the Ohio Redistricting Commission:

Matthew C. Huffman

Pursuant to Article XI, Section 1(A) of the Ohio Constitution, the President of the Ohio Senate hereby joins with the Speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives in appointing the following individual to serve as the co-chairperson of the Ohio Redistricting Commission:

Robert R. Cupp

cc: Ohio Governor Mike DeWine
Ohio Auditor Keith Faber
Ohio Secretary of State Frank LaRose
Ohio Senate Minority Leader Kenny Yuko
Ohio House of Representatives Minority Leader Emilia Sykes

Article XVIII of the Ohio Constitution

entitled Municipal Corporations

Section 1 Classification

Municipal corporations are hereby classified into cities and villages. All such corporations having a population of five thousand or over shall be cities; all others shall be villages. The method of transition from one class to the other shall be regulated by law.

Office	District	First	Last	Party	Term Limit	Address	City	State	Zip	Zip plus 4
Rep.	1	Scott	Wiggam	(R)	2026	316 E. Beverly Road	Wooster	Ohio	44691	
Rep.	2	Marilyn	John	(R)	2028	21 Cold Draw Court	Shelby	Ohio	44875	
Rep.	3	Haraz	Ghanbari	(R)	2028	26811 Dogwood Lane	Perrysburg	Ohio	43551	
Rep.	4	Robert	Cupp	(R)	2022	3003 W. Hume Road	Lima	Ohio	45806	9452
Rep.	5	Timothy	Ginter	(R)	2022	875 Homewood Avenue	Salem	Ohio	44460	
Rep.	6	Phillip	Robinson	(D)	2026	7099 Longview Drive	Solon	Ohio	44139	
Rep.	7	Thomas	Patton	(R)	2024	17157 Rabbit Run Drive	Strongsville	Ohio	44136	6243
Rep.	8	Kent	Smith	(D)	2022	34 E. 290th Street	Euclid	Ohio	44123	
Rep.	9	Janine	Boyd	(D)	2022	1366 Cleveland Heights Boulevard	Cleveland Heights	Ohio	44121	
Rep.	10	Terrence	Upchurch	(D)	2026	1426 Clearaire Road	Cleveland	Ohio	44110	
Rep.	11	Stephanie	Howse	(D)	2022	1804 E. 93rd Street	Cleveland	Ohio	44106	
Rep.	12	Juanita	Brent	(D)	2026	16804 Glendale Avenue	Cleveland	Ohio	44128	
Rep.	13	Michael	Skindell	(D)	2026	16800 Delaware Avenue	Lakewood	Ohio	44107	5517
Rep.	14	Bride	Sweeney	(D)	2026	3632 W. 133rd Street	Cleveland	Ohio	44111	
Rep.	15	Jeffrey	Crossman	(D)	2026	6429 S. Park Boulevard	Parma	Ohio	44134	
Rep.	16	Monique	Smith	(D)	2028	19793 Coffinberry Boulevard	Fairview Park	Ohio	44126	
Rep.	17	Adam	Miller	(D)	2024	1600 Roxbury Road	Columbus	Ohio	43212	
Rep.	18	Kristin	Boggs	(D)	2024	834 Hamlet Street	Columbus	Ohio	43215	
Rep.	19	Mary	Lightbody	(D)	2026	4948 E. Walnut Street	Westerville	Ohio	43081	
Rep.	20	Richard	Brown	(D)	2026	7559 Bruns Court	Canal Winchester	Ohio	43110	
Rep.	21	Beth	Liston	(D)	2026	2193 Stratingham Drive	Dublin	Ohio	43016	
Rep.	22	David	Leland	(D)	2022	361 Walhalla Road	Columbus	Ohio	43202	
Rep.	23	Laura	Lanese	(R)	2024	2315 Milligan Grove	Grove City	Ohio	43123	
Rep.	24	Allison	Russo	(D)	2026	1850 Tewksbury Road	Upper Arlington	Ohio	43221	
Rep.	25	Dontavius	Jarrells	(D)	2028	1245 Mt. Vernon Avenue Apt. 3H	Columbus	Ohio	43203	
Rep.	26	VACANT	VACANT							
Rep.	27	Thomas	Brinkman	(R)	2022	3215 Hardisty Avenue	Cincinnati	Ohio	45208	3006
Rep.	28	Jessica	Miranda	(D)	2026	11511 Oxfordshire Lane	Cincinnati	Ohio	45240	
Rep.	29	Cynthia	Abrams	(R)	2028	92 Fawn Drive	Harrison	Ohio	45030	
Rep.	30	William	Seitz	(R)	2024	2097 Beech Grove Drive	Cincinnati	Ohio	45233	4915
Rep.	31	Brigid	Kelly	(D)	2024	3421 Traskwood Circle Apt. D	Cincinnati	Ohio	45208	
Rep.	32	Catherine	Ingram	(D)	2024	250 Dorchester Avenue	Cincinnati	Ohio	45219	
Rep.	33	Sedrick	Denson	(D)	2026	8298 Kingsmere Court	Cincinnati	Ohio	45231	
Rep.	34	Emilia	Sykes	(D)	2022	109 N. Howard Street Unit A	Akron	Ohio	44308	
Rep.	35	Tavia	Galonski	(D)	2026	1137 Allendale Avenue	Akron	Ohio	44306	
Rep.	36	Robert	Young	(R)	2028	2037 Greensburg Road	North Canton	Ohio	44720	
Rep.	37	Casey	Weinstein	(D)	2026	8 N. Westhaven Drive	Hudson	Ohio	44236	
Rep.	38	William	Roemer	(R)	2026	3616 Southern Road	Richfield	Ohio	44286	
Rep.	39	Willis	Blackshear	(D)	2028	531 Belmont Park N. Apt. 411	Dayton	Ohio	45405	
Rep.	40	Philip	Plummer	(R)	2026	1831 Kershner Road	Dayton	Ohio	45414	
Rep.	41	Andrea	White	(R)	2028	4744 Bokay Drive	Kettering	Ohio	45440	
Rep.	42	Tom	Young	(R)	2028	1121 Cedar Creek Circle	Dayton	Ohio	45459	

Shelby in Richland County

Euclid

Office	District	First	Last	Party	Term Limit	Address	City	State	Zip	Zip plus 4
Rep.	43	Rodney	Creech	(R)	2028	5062 Bantas Creek Road	West Alexandria	Ohio	45381	
Rep.	44	Paula	Hicks-Hudson	(D)	2026	2633 Robinwood Avenue	Toledo	Ohio	43610	
Rep.	45	Lisa	Sobecki	(D)	2026	2714 117th Street	Toledo	Ohio	43611	
Rep.	46	Michael	Sheehy	(D)	2022	1129 Schmidlin Road	Oregon	Ohio	43616	
Rep.	47	Derek	Merrin	(R)	2024	4623 Lakeside Drive Unit 3109	Maumee	Ohio	43537	
Rep.	48	Scott	Oelslager	(R)	2026	215 North Circle Drive SW.	North Canton	Ohio	44709	
Rep.	49	Thomas	West	(D)	2024	625 12th Street NW.	Canton	Ohio	44703	
Rep.	50	Reginald	Stoltzfus	(R)	2026	13789 Telpahak Street SE.	Minerva	Ohio	44657	
Rep.	51	Sara	Carruthers	(R)	2026	601 Glenway Drive	Hamilton	Ohio	45013	
Rep.	52	Jennifer	Gross	(R)	2028	7350 Lakota Springs Drive	West Chester	Ohio	45069	
Rep.	53	Thomas	Hall	(R)	2028	6364 Trenton Franklin Road	Middletown	Ohio	45042	
Rep.	54	Paul	Zeltwanger	(R)	2022	4607 White Blossom Boulevard	Mason	Ohio	45040	
Rep.	55	Gayle	Manning	(R)	2026	9436 Foxboro Drive	North Ridgeville	Ohio	44039	
Rep.	56	Joseph	Miller	(D)	2026	433 Northpointe Boulevard	Amherst	Ohio	44001	
Rep.	57	Dick	Stein	(R)	2024	2854 State Route 61	Norwalk	Ohio	44857	
Rep.	58	Michele	Lepore-Hagan	(D)	2022	562 Madera Avenue	Youngstown	Ohio	44504	
Rep.	59	Al	Cutrona	(R)	2028	3755 Mercedes Place Unit 9	Canfield	Ohio	44406	
Rep.	60	Dan	Troy	(D)	2028	31600 Lakeshore Boulevard Apt. 37	Willowick	Ohio	44095	
Rep.	61	Jamie	Callender	(R)	2026	9920 Ashwood Trail	Concord	Ohio	44060	
Rep.	62	Scott	Lipps	(R)	2024	157 Millard Drive	Franklin	Ohio	45005	
Rep.	63	Michael	Loychik	(R)	2028	4022 Westlake Road	Cortland	Ohio	44410	
Rep.	64	Michael	O'Brien	(D)	2022	1849 Edgewood NE.	Warren	Ohio	44483	
Rep.	65	Jean	Schmidt	(R)	2028	771 Wards Corner Road	Loveland	Ohio	45140	9049
Rep.	66	Adam	Bird	(R)	2028	3562 Behymer Road	Cincinnati	Ohio	45245	
Rep.	67	Kris	Jordan	(R)	2026	7740 Marysville Road	Ostrander	Ohio	43061	
Rep.	68	Rick	Carfagna	(R)	2024	6155 Baneberry Drive	Westerville	Ohio	43082	
Rep.	69	Sharon	Ray	(R)	2028	283 Stratford Avenue	Wadsworth	Ohio	44281	
Rep.	70	Darrell	Kick	(R)	2024	8050 Twp Road 462	Loudonville	Ohio	44842	
Rep.	71	Mark	Fraizer	(R)	2028	20 W. North Street	Newark	Ohio	43055	
Rep.	72	Kevin	Miller	(R)	2030	6170 Pleasant Chapel Road	Newark	Ohio	43056	
Rep.	73	Brian	Lampton	(R)	2028	960 N Fairfield Road	Beavercreek	Ohio	45434	
Rep.	74	Bill	Dean	(R)	2024	649 N Monroe Drive	Xenia	Ohio	45385	
Rep.	75	Gail	Pavliga	(R)	2028	1965 New Milford Road	Atwater	Ohio	44201	
Rep.	76	Diane	Grendell	(R)	2028	7413 Tattersall Street	Chesterland	Ohio	44026	2036
Rep.	77	Jeffrey	LaRe	(R)	2028	7587 Cumberland Circle	Canal Winchester	Ohio	43110	
Rep.	78	Brian	Stewart	(R)	2028	15075 Home Court	Ashville	Ohio	43103	
Rep.	79	Kyle	Koehler	(R)	2022	4674 Hominy Ridge Road	Springfield	Ohio	45502	
Rep.	80	Jena	Powell	(R)	2026	8172 State Route 722	Arcanum	Ohio	45304	
Rep.	81	James	Hoops	(R)	2026	195 Old Creek Drive	Napoleon	Ohio	43545	9632
Rep.	82	Craig	Riedel	(R)	2024	1246 Hilton Head Court	Defiance	Ohio	43512	
Rep.	83	Jon	Cross	(R)	2026	16511 Maureen Drive	Kenton	Ohio	43326	
Rep.	84	Susan	Manchester	(R)	2026	29566 State Route 385	Lakeview	Ohio	43331	

Office	District	First	Last	Party	Term Limit	Address	City	State	Zip	Zip plus 4
Rep.	85	Nino	Vitale	(R)	2022	4940 Benson Road	Urbana	Ohio	43078	
Rep.	86	Tracy	Richardson	(R)	2026	1807 Chiprock Drive	Marysville	Ohio	43040	
Rep.	87	Riordan	McClain	(R)	2024	7915 Township Highway 136	Nevada	Ohio	44849	
Rep.	88	Gary	Click	(R)	2028	1473 County Road 268	Vickery	Ohio	43464	
Rep.	89	DJ	Swearingen	(R)	2028	3806 Lawrence Avenue	Huron	Ohio	44839	
Rep.	90	Brian	Baldrige	(R)	2026	14475 State Route 136	Winchester	Ohio	45697	
Rep.	91	Shane	Wilkin	(R)	2026	4151 E. Danville Road	Hillsboro	Ohio	45133	
Rep.	92	Mark	Johnson	(R)	2028	330 Red Bud Road	Chillicothe	Ohio	45601	
Rep.	93	Jason	Stephens	(R)	2028	26 CO. Road 230	Kitts Hill	Ohio	45645	
Rep.	94	James	Edwards	(R)	2024	3 Blair Court	Nelsonville	Ohio	45764	
Rep.	95	Don	Jones	(R)	2026	34755 Jones Road	Freepoint	Ohio	43973	
Rep.	96	Ron	Ferguson	(R)	2028	299 Orlando Manor	Wintersville	Ohio	43953	
Rep.	97	Adam	Holmes	(R)	2028	5480 Creamery Road	Nashport	Ohio	43830	
Rep.	98	Brett	Hillyer	(R)	2026	3837 Clay Court SE.	Dennison	Ohio	44621	
Rep.	99	Sarah	Fowler Arthur	(R)	2028	710 Garrison Road	Ashtabula	Ohio	44004	
Sen.	1	Robert	McColley	(R)	2026	15 Lemans Drive	Napoleon	Ohio	43545	
Sen.	2	Theresa	Gavarone	(R)	2028	1537 Cedar Lane	Bowling Green	Ohio	43402	
Sen.	3	Tina	Maharath	(D)	2026	85 E. Hocking Street	Canal Winchester	Ohio	43110	
Sen.	4	George	Lang	(R)	2028	7277 St. Ives Place	West Chester	Ohio	45069	
Sen.	5	Stephen	Huffman	(R)	2026	862 Buckeye Court	Tipp City	Ohio	45371	
Sen.	6	Niraj	Antani	(R)	2028	8547 White Cedar Drive Apt. 321	Miamisburg	Ohio	45342	
Sen.	7	Stephen	Wilson	(R)	2026	4905 Water Stone Lane	Maineville	Ohio	45039	
Sen.	8	Louis	Blessing	(R)	2026	3378 Dolomar Drive	Cincinnati	Ohio	45239	
Sen.	9	Cecil	Thomas	(D)	2024	515 Clinton Springs Avenue	Cincinnati	Ohio	45217	
Sen.	10	Bob	Hackett	(R)	2024	2050 Palouse Drive	London	Ohio	43140	
Sen.	11	Teresa	Fedor	(D)	2026	3708 S. Beverly Hills Drive	Toledo	Ohio	43614	
Sen.	12	Matt	Huffman	(R)	2024	2220 Merit Avenue	Lima	Ohio	45805	
Sen.	13	Nathan	Manning	(R)	2026	38179 Terrell Drive	North Ridgeville	Ohio	44039	
Sen.	14	Terry	Johnson	(R)	2028	74 A McDaniel Road	McDermott	Ohio	45652	
Sen.	15	Hearcel	Craig	(D)	2028	1026 Linwood Avenue	Columbus	Ohio	43206	
Sen.	16	Stephanie	Kunze	(R)	2024	6555 Longshore Street Unit 416	Dublin	Ohio	43017	
Sen.	17	Bob	Peterson	(R)	2022	5564 Grassy Branch Road	Sabina	Ohio	45169	
Sen.	18	Jerry	Cirino	(R)	2028	8651 Kirtland-Chardon Road	Kirtland	Ohio	44094	
Sen.	19	Andrew	Brenner	(R)	2026	102 W. Lincoln Avenue	Deleware	Ohio	43015	
Sen.	20	Tim	Schaffer	(R)	2028	1173 Stone Run Court	Lancaster	Ohio	43130	
Sen.	21	Sandra	Williams	(D)	2022	12518 Fairhill Road	Cleveland	Ohio	44120	
Sen.	22	Mark	Romanchuk	(R)	2028	3306 Oakstone Drive	Mansfield	Ohio	44903	
Sen.	23	Nickie	Antonio	(D)	2026	1305 Belle Avenue	Lakewood	Ohio	44107	
Sen.	24	Matt	Dolan	(R)	2024	515 Solon Road	Chagrin Falls	Ohio	44022	
Sen.	25	Kenny	Yuko	(D)	2022	479 Pierson Drive	Richmond Heights	Ohio	44143	
Sen.	26	Bill	Reineke	(R)	2028	5209 S. State Route 231	Tiffin	Ohio	44883	
Sen.	27	Kristina	Roegner	(R)	2026	1556 E. Hines Hill Road	Hudson	Ohio	44236	

just to the west of stubenville near US 22

Office	District	First	Last	Party	Term Limit	Address	City	State	Zip	Zip plus 4
Sen.	28	Vernon	Sykes	(D)	2024	133 Furnace Run Drive	Akron	Ohio	44307	
Sen.	29	Kirk	Schurring	(R)	2026	1817 Devonshire Drive NW	Canton	Ohio	44708	
Sen.	30	Frank	Hoagland	(R)	2024	5751 Township Road 120	Adena	Ohio	43901	
Sen.	31	Jay	Hottinger	(R)	2022	894 Jonathan Lane	Newark	Ohio	43055	
Sen.	32	Sandra	O'Brien	(R)	2028	3434 Stumpville Road	Rome	Ohio	44085	
Sen.	33	Michael	Rulli	(R)	2026	402 Lisbon Road	Salem	Ohio	44460	
US Rep.	1	Steve	Chabot	(R)		3025 Daytona Avenue	Cincinnati	Ohio	45211	
US Rep.	2	Brad	Wenstrup	(R)		512 Missouri Avenue	Cincinnati	Ohio	45226	
US Rep.	3	Joyce	Beatty	(D)		1421 Taylor Corners Circle	Blacklick	Ohio	43004	
US Rep.	4	Jim	Jordan	(R)		1709 S. State Route 560	Urbana	Ohio	43078	
US Rep.	5	Bob	Latta	(R)		1528 Mulrfield Drive	Bowling Green	Ohio	43402	
US Rep.	6	Bill	Johnson	(R)		519 5th Street	Marietta	Ohio	45750	
US Rep.	7	Bob	Gibbs	(R)		13871 Township Road 473	Lakeville	Ohio	44638	
US Rep.	8	Warren	Davidson	(R)		18656 Pheasant Point Court	Troy	Ohio	45373	
US Rep.	9	Marcy	Kaptur	(D)		1841 Dority Road	Toledo	Ohio	43615	
US Rep.	10	Mike	Turner	(R)		109 N. Main Street Suite 1103	Dayton	Ohio	45402	
US Rep.	11	Shontel	Brown	(D)		4660 Belfiore Road	Cleveland	Ohio	44128	
US Rep.	12	Troy	Balderson	(R)		417 Coventry Circle	Zanesville	Ohio	43701	
US Rep.	13	Tim	Ryan	(D)		560 Ameber Drive SE	Warren	Ohio	44484	
US Rep.	14	David	Joyce	(R)		406 Deer Court	Chagrin Falls	Ohio	44022	
US Rep.	15	Mike	Carey	(R)		1017 City Park Avenue	Columbus	Ohio	43206	
US Rep.	16	Anthony	Gonzalez	(R)		1150 Homeland Drive	Rocky River	Ohio	44116	

Ohio County	April 1, 2010		Population Estimate (as of July 1: 2020 Actual as of August 12)										2020 Census	delta vs 2019
	Census	Estimates Base	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019		
.Adams	28,550	28,541	28,537	28,459	28,293	28,089	28,066	27,926	27,807	27,753	27,694	27,698	27,477	(221)
.Allen	106,331	106,313	106,358	105,988	105,244	105,055	104,848	104,095	103,613	103,093	102,725	102,351	102,206	(145)
.Ashland	53,139	53,140	53,321	53,252	53,239	53,153	53,161	53,310	53,520	53,662	53,706	53,484	52,447	(1,037)
.Ashtabula	101,497	101,489	101,403	101,085	100,252	99,746	99,027	98,404	98,171	97,748	97,587	97,241	97,574	333
.Athens	64,757	64,764	65,173	65,079	64,610	64,594	64,783	65,886	66,352	66,503	65,519	65,327	62,431	(2,896)
.Auglaize	45,949	45,917	45,898	45,741	45,770	45,801	45,737	45,734	45,766	45,753	45,736	45,656	46,422	766
.Belmont	70,400	70,400	70,333	70,122	69,709	69,563	69,367	68,973	68,606	68,002	67,533	67,006	66,497	(509)
.Brown	44,846	44,826	44,863	44,629	44,281	44,111	43,933	43,697	43,638	43,523	43,570	43,432	43,676	244
.Butler	368,130	368,136	369,102	370,123	370,550	371,395	373,750	375,998	378,354	380,607	382,000	383,134	390,357	7,223
.Carroll	28,836	28,834	28,846	28,820	28,538	28,257	28,129	27,718	27,621	27,324	27,082	26,914	26,721	(193)
.Champaign	40,097	40,101	40,078	39,824	39,573	39,461	39,078	38,963	38,741	38,851	38,785	38,885	38,714	(171)
.Clark	138,333	138,339	138,274	137,811	137,171	136,638	136,311	135,746	134,723	134,549	134,528	134,083	136,001	1,918
.Clermont	197,363	197,366	197,604	198,859	199,487	200,447	201,454	201,995	203,165	204,260	205,526	206,428	208,601	2,173
.Clinton	42,040	42,048	41,922	41,913	41,819	41,864	41,805	41,839	41,887	42,004	42,085	41,968	42,018	50
.Columbiana	107,841	107,852	107,890	107,419	106,620	105,959	105,621	104,714	103,817	103,062	102,473	101,883	101,877	(6)
.Coshocton	36,901	36,900	36,938	36,931	36,823	36,723	36,531	36,577	36,617	36,536	36,596	36,600	36,612	12
.Crawford	43,784	43,783	43,754	43,310	42,776	42,713	42,407	42,324	42,095	41,710	41,484	41,494	42,025	531
.Cuyahoga	1,280,122	1,280,114	1,278,088	1,270,331	1,266,106	1,265,442	1,263,201	1,258,739	1,254,144	1,247,581	1,241,718	1,235,072	1,264,817	29,745
.Darke	52,959	52,968	52,963	52,653	52,515	52,306	52,184	51,981	51,624	51,549	51,299	51,113	51,881	768
.Defiance	39,037	39,026	39,082	39,005	38,827	38,564	38,525	38,326	38,140	38,156	38,089	38,087	38,286	199
.Delaware	174,214	174,172	175,099	178,535	181,127	185,380	189,440	193,391	197,144	200,870	205,091	209,177	214,124	4,947
.Erie	77,079	77,063	76,978	76,687	76,428	76,053	75,809	75,360	74,999	74,760	74,513	74,266	75,622	1,356
.Fairfield	146,156	146,194	146,417	147,174	147,301	148,796	150,360	151,254	152,789	154,686	155,982	157,574	158,921	1,347
.Fayette	29,030	29,034	29,014	28,867	28,767	28,686	28,650	28,611	28,670	28,639	28,653	28,525	28,951	426
.Franklin	1,163,414	1,163,476	1,166,202	1,180,800	1,199,045	1,218,878	1,238,362	1,257,386	1,274,450	1,295,510	1,307,698	1,316,756	1,323,807	7,051
.Fulton	42,698	42,698	42,629	42,363	42,330	42,199	42,403	42,301	42,306	42,265	42,267	42,126	42,713	587
.Gallia	30,934	30,942	31,072	31,031	30,886	30,685	30,463	30,249	30,186	30,162	29,945	29,898	29,220	(678)
.Geauga	93,389	93,405	93,389	93,292	93,771	93,846	93,979	93,894	93,845	93,881	93,945	93,649	95,397	1,748
.Greene	161,573	161,577	161,588	163,566	164,335	163,907	164,673	164,272	165,290	166,566	167,446	168,937	167,966	(971)
.Guernsey	40,087	40,092	40,155	39,910	39,876	39,706	39,690	39,392	39,211	39,066	39,011	38,875	38,438	(437)
.Hamilton	802,374	802,371	802,278	800,658	802,409	805,182	807,617	809,527	811,332	814,170	815,445	817,473	830,639	13,166
.Hancock	74,782	74,789	74,689	74,912	75,459	75,581	75,281	75,678	75,831	75,973	75,920	75,783	74,920	(863)

Ohio County	April 1, 2010		Population Estimate (as of July 1: 2020 Actual as of August 12)										2020 Census	delta vs 2019
	Census	Estimates Base	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019		
.Hardin	32,058	32,063	32,127	31,806	31,632	31,747	31,784	31,616	31,398	31,329	31,418	31,365	30,696	(669)
.Harrison	15,864	15,860	15,825	15,790	15,684	15,602	15,519	15,395	15,252	15,202	15,167	15,040	14,483	(557)
.Henry	28,215	28,215	28,171	28,002	27,824	27,824	27,597	27,481	27,282	27,179	27,091	27,006	27,662	656
.Highland	43,589	43,606	43,621	43,378	42,964	43,195	43,093	42,960	43,006	42,903	43,052	43,161	43,317	156
.Hocking	29,380	29,369	29,478	29,466	29,304	28,653	28,743	28,500	28,393	28,436	28,357	28,264	28,050	(214)
.Holmes	42,366	42,363	42,473	42,793	43,128	43,604	43,788	43,882	43,847	43,895	43,919	43,960	44,223	263
.Huron	59,626	59,623	59,560	59,416	59,204	58,825	58,610	58,307	58,367	58,393	58,364	58,266	58,565	299
.Jackson	33,225	33,219	33,248	33,124	32,869	32,801	32,761	32,559	32,528	32,386	32,366	32,413	32,653	240
.Jefferson	69,709	69,716	69,670	69,035	68,538	68,168	67,876	67,495	66,944	66,318	65,774	65,325	65,249	(76)
.Knox	60,921	60,928	61,090	61,283	60,764	60,858	61,000	61,001	60,909	61,271	61,900	62,322	62,721	399
.Lake	230,041	230,051	230,014	229,988	229,564	230,075	229,857	229,836	229,525	230,159	230,102	230,149	232,603	2,454
.Lawrence	62,450	62,448	62,424	62,415	62,146	61,858	61,539	60,923	60,691	60,075	59,767	59,463	58,240	(1,223)
.Licking	166,492	166,482	166,705	167,164	167,589	168,461	169,410	170,611	171,993	173,617	175,666	176,862	178,519	1,657
.Logan	45,858	45,848	45,743	45,623	45,410	45,393	45,473	45,250	45,128	45,198	45,332	45,672	46,150	478
.Lorain	301,356	301,374	301,478	301,874	301,712	303,098	304,464	305,417	306,607	307,441	309,052	309,833	312,964	3,131
.Lucas	441,815	441,815	441,434	439,359	436,753	436,156	434,585	433,633	432,879	431,039	429,612	428,348	431,279	2,931
.Madison	43,435	43,438	43,434	43,114	42,991	43,256	43,980	44,139	43,377	44,041	44,389	44,731	43,824	(907)
.Mahoning	238,823	238,787	238,381	237,363	235,702	234,393	233,391	231,846	230,269	229,791	229,216	228,683	228,614	(69)
.Marion	66,501	66,505	66,458	66,599	66,277	65,964	65,791	65,431	65,467	65,076	65,427	65,093	65,359	266
.Medina	172,332	172,333	172,509	173,504	173,623	174,639	175,855	176,126	176,876	178,176	178,978	179,746	182,470	2,724
.Meigs	23,770	23,767	23,731	23,648	23,572	23,443	23,277	23,180	23,166	23,071	23,064	22,907	22,210	(697)
.Mercer	40,814	40,816	40,788	40,715	40,705	40,615	40,730	40,723	40,715	40,858	40,952	41,172	42,528	1,356
.Miami	102,506	102,503	102,487	102,734	102,934	103,213	103,856	104,075	104,553	105,200	106,042	106,987	108,774	1,787
.Monroe	14,642	14,631	14,609	14,613	14,502	14,503	14,357	14,253	14,083	13,931	13,787	13,654	13,385	(269)
.Montgomery	535,153	535,200	535,597	534,558	534,334	534,270	532,488	531,777	531,818	531,467	531,600	531,687	537,309	5,622
.Morgan	15,054	15,044	15,034	15,036	14,930	14,894	14,730	14,735	14,733	14,644	14,581	14,508	13,802	(706)
.Morrow	34,827	34,825	34,790	34,810	34,834	34,846	34,937	34,943	34,922	34,911	35,113	35,328	34,950	(378)
.Muskingum	86,074	86,086	86,214	86,243	85,794	85,649	85,905	86,194	85,993	86,123	86,131	86,215	86,410	195
.Noble	14,645	14,655	14,660	14,752	14,677	14,678	14,532	14,467	14,441	14,400	14,347	14,424	14,115	(309)
.Ottawa	41,428	41,433	41,359	41,320	41,242	41,035	40,903	40,754	40,488	40,623	40,769	40,525	40,364	(161)
.Paulding	19,614	19,610	19,557	19,369	19,248	19,143	18,975	18,959	18,839	18,831	18,742	18,672	18,806	134
.Perry	36,058	36,037	36,037	36,232	35,984	36,000	35,926	35,967	35,998	35,972	36,039	36,134	35,408	(726)

Ohio County	April 1, 2010		Population Estimate (as of July 1: 2020 Actual as of August 12)										2020 Census	delta vs 2019
	Census	Estimates Base	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019		
.Pickaway	55,698	55,684	55,740	55,948	56,237	56,355	56,704	56,989	57,545	57,740	58,077	58,457	58,539	82
.Pike	28,709	28,571	28,612	28,479	28,371	28,272	28,181	28,117	28,093	28,088	27,932	27,772	27,088	(684)
.Portage	161,419	161,424	161,386	161,875	161,383	161,695	162,463	162,594	162,521	162,473	162,502	162,466	161,791	(675)
.Preble	42,270	42,254	42,170	41,986	41,812	41,671	41,495	41,297	41,157	41,116	41,011	40,882	40,999	117
.Putnam	34,499	34,496	34,476	34,385	34,207	34,123	34,198	34,026	34,007	33,860	33,802	33,861	34,451	590
.Richland	124,475	124,474	124,162	123,144	122,633	122,314	121,999	121,688	121,242	120,430	120,987	121,154	124,936	3,782
.Ross	78,064	78,076	78,098	77,581	77,341	77,283	77,095	77,049	76,848	77,295	76,884	76,666	77,093	427
.Sandusky	60,944	60,946	60,885	60,609	60,467	60,049	59,827	59,475	59,317	59,093	58,740	58,518	58,896	378
.Scioto	79,499	79,650	79,664	79,408	78,783	78,304	77,476	76,992	76,436	75,976	75,480	75,314	74,008	(1,306)
.Seneca	56,745	56,742	56,618	56,522	56,106	55,847	55,803	55,650	55,467	55,267	55,194	55,178	55,069	(109)
.Shelby	49,423	49,455	49,349	49,259	49,159	49,203	48,995	49,030	48,765	48,738	48,622	48,590	48,230	(360)
.Stark	375,586	375,591	375,372	374,511	374,891	375,108	375,546	374,715	373,447	372,003	371,248	370,606	374,853	4,247
.Summit	541,781	541,772	541,645	541,325	540,726	541,926	542,445	541,788	541,003	541,514	541,353	541,013	540,428	(585)
.Trumbull	210,312	210,332	209,840	208,834	207,191	206,328	204,973	203,328	201,715	200,281	198,539	197,974	201,977	4,003
.Tuscarawas	92,582	92,585	92,543	92,483	92,413	92,602	92,652	92,739	92,560	92,308	92,079	91,987	93,263	1,276
.Union	52,300	52,331	52,464	53,095	52,796	53,436	53,773	54,388	55,581	56,798	57,782	58,988	62,784	3,796
.Van Wert	28,744	28,759	28,678	28,625	28,636	28,347	28,334	28,319	28,177	28,283	28,253	28,275	28,931	656
.Vinton	13,435	13,430	13,405	13,380	13,221	13,303	13,210	13,082	13,022	13,082	13,145	13,085	12,800	(285)
.Warren	212,693	212,798	213,429	215,332	217,212	219,216	221,267	223,864	226,539	228,709	231,945	234,602	242,337	7,735
.Washington	61,778	61,787	61,713	61,607	61,447	61,364	61,160	61,020	60,598	60,491	60,111	59,911	59,771	(140)
.Wayne	114,520	114,516	114,394	114,649	115,029	115,400	115,912	116,214	116,613	116,168	115,790	115,710	116,894	1,184
.Williams	37,642	37,652	37,512	37,584	37,521	37,426	37,195	37,007	36,937	36,707	36,739	36,692	37,102	410
.Wood	125,488	125,489	125,950	127,124	128,425	129,013	129,337	129,285	129,768	130,437	130,441	130,817	132,248	1,431
.Wyandot	22,615	22,617	22,588	22,643	22,545	22,460	22,283	22,176	22,071	22,063	21,918	21,772	21,900	128
Ohio Total Pop	11,536,504	11,536,751	11,539,336	11,544,663	11,548,923	11,576,684	11,602,700	11,617,527	11,634,370	11,659,650	11,676,341	11,689,100	11,799,448	110,348

Note: The estimates are based on the 2010 Census and reflect changes to the April 1, 2010 population due to the Count Question Resolution program and geographic program revisions. All geographic boundaries for the 2019 population estimates are as of January 1, 2019. For population estimates methodology statements, see <http://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/methodology.html>.

		2010 As Adopted: Targets of 349,591 / 116,530	2020 Pop Targets of 357,559 / 119,186	2020 As Adopted: Pop Targets of 357,559 / 119,186	# Change: 2010 to 2020	% Change: 2000 to 2010	# Dev from 2020 Targets 357,559 / 119,186	% Dev from 2020 Targets 357,559 / 119,186
1st	Robert McColley -R- (2026)	338,362	335,051		(3,311)	-0.98%	(2,508)	-0.70%
	81 James Hoops -R- (2026)	114,714	113,649		(1,065)	-0.93%	(5,537)	-4.87%
	82 Craig Riedel -R- (2024)	110,749	109,580		(1,169)	-1.06%	(9,606)	-8.77%
	83 Jon Cross -R- (2026)	112,899	111,822		(1,077)	-0.95%	(7,364)	-6.59%
2nd	Theresa Gavarone -R- (2028)	359,415	369,923		10,508	2.92%	12,364	3.46%
	3 Haraz Ghanbari -R- (2028)	125,488	132,248		6,760	5.39%	13,062	9.88%
	47 Derek Merrin -R- (2024)	115,420	121,689		6,269	5.43%	2,503	2.06%
	89 D.J. Swearingen -R- (2028)	118,507	115,986		(2,521)	-2.13%	(3,200)	-2.76%
3rd	Tina Maharath -D- (2026)	340,919	389,681		48,762	14.30%	32,122	8.98%
	17 Adam Miller -D- (2024)	111,745	116,012		4,267	3.82%	(3,174)	-2.74%
	19 Mary Lightbody -D- (2026)	112,092	133,846		21,754	19.41%	14,660	10.95%
	20 Richard Brown -D- (2026)	117,082	139,823		22,741	19.42%	20,637	14.76%
4th	George Lang -R- (2028)	349,627	371,446		21,819	6.24%	13,887	3.88%
	51 Sara Carruthers -R- (2026)	113,750	117,607		3,857	3.39%	(1,579)	-1.34%
	52 Jennifer Gross -R- (2028)	118,753	130,619		11,866	9.99%	11,433	8.75%
	53 Thomas Hall -R- (2028)	117,124	123,220		6,096	5.20%	4,034	3.27%
5th	Steve Huffman -R- (2026)	352,888	350,118		(2,770)	-0.78%	(7,441)	-2.08%
	39 Willis Blackshear -D- (2028)	112,153	107,022		(5,131)	-4.58%	(12,164)	-11.37%
	43 Rodney Creech -R- (2028)	119,092	115,542		(3,550)	-2.98%	(3,644)	-3.15%
	80 Jena Powell -R- (2026)	121,643	127,554		5,911	4.86%	8,368	6.56%
6th	Niraj Antani -R- (2028)	346,178	355,744		9,566	2.76%	(1,815)	-0.51%
	40 Phil Plummer -R- (2026)	117,941	119,235		1,294	1.10%	49	0.04%
	41 Andrea White -R- (2028)	116,940	118,659		1,719	1.47%	(527)	-0.44%
	42 Tom Young -R- (2028)	111,297	117,850		6,553	5.89%	(1,336)	-1.13%

		2010 As Adopted: Targets of 349,591 / 116,530	2020 Pop Targets of 357,559 / 119,186	2020 As Adopted: Pop Targets of 357,559 / 119,186	# Change: 2010 to 2020	% Change: 2000 to 2010	# Dev from 2020 Targets 357,559 / 119,186	% Dev from 2020 Targets 357,559 / 119,186
7th	Steve Wilson - R- (2026)	343,989	377,822		33,833	9.84%	20,263	5.67%
	27 Tom Brinkman -R- (2022)	112,793	116,574		3,781	3.35%	(2,612)	-2.24%
	54 Paul Zeltwanger -R- (2022)	120,278	131,917		11,639	9.68%	12,731	9.65%
	62 Scott Lipps -R- (2024)	110,919	129,331		18,412	16.60%	10,145	7.84%
8th	Bill Blessing -R- (2028)	346,661	357,412		10,751	3.10%	(147)	-0.04%
	28 Jessica Miranda -D- (2026)	120,572	125,471		4,899	4.06%	6,285	5.01%
	29 Cindy Abrams -R- (2028)	114,308	118,485		4,177	3.65%	(701)	-0.59%
	30 Bill Seitz -R- (2024)	111,781	113,456		1,675	1.50%	(5,730)	-5.05%
9th	Cecil Thomas -D- (2022)	342,920	356,653		13,733	4.00%	(906)	-0.25%
	31 Brigid Kelly -D- (2024)	111,683	117,263		5,580	5.00%	(1,923)	-1.64%
	32 Catherine Ingram -D- (2024)	119,852	125,392		5,540	4.62%	6,206	4.95%
	33 Sedrick Denson -D- (2026)	111,385	113,998		2,613	2.35%	(5,188)	-4.55%
10th	Bob Hackett -R- (2024)	343,341	347,791		4,450	1.30%	(9,768)	-2.73%
	73 Brian Lampton -R- (2028)	111,783	117,889		6,106	5.46%	(1,297)	-1.10%
	74 Bill Dean -R- (2024)	112,375	113,207		832	0.74%	(5,979)	-5.28%
	79 Kyle Koehler -R- (2022)	119,183	116,695		(2,488)	-2.09%	(2,491)	-2.13%
11th	Teresa Fedor -D- (2026)	354,735	337,869		(16,866)	-4.75%	(19,680)	-5.51%
	44 Paula Hicks-Hudson -D- (2026)	119,905	108,500		(11,405)	-9.51%	(10,686)	-9.85%
	45 Lisa Sobecki -D- (2026)	115,247	113,664		(1,583)	-1.37%	(5,522)	-4.86%
	46 Michale Sheehy -D- (2022)	119,583	115,705		(3,878)	-3.24%	(3,481)	-3.01%
12th	Matt Huffman -R- (2024)	332,881	327,588		(5,293)	-1.59%	(29,871)	-8.38%
	4 Robert Cupp -R- (2022)	106,331	102,206		(4,125)	-3.88%	(16,980)	-16.61%
	84 Susan Manchester -R- (2026)	115,213	116,562		1,349	1.17%	(2,624)	-2.25%
	85 Nino Vitale -R- (2022)	111,337	108,820		(2,517)	-2.26%	(10,366)	-9.53%

		2010 As Adopted: Targets of 349,591 / 116,530	2020 Pop Targets of 357,559 / 119,186	2020 As Adopted: Pop Targets of 357,559 / 119,186	# Change: 2010 to 2020	% Change: 2000 to 2010	# Dev from 2020 Targets 357,559 / 119,186	% Dev from 2020 Targets 357,559 / 119,186
13th	Nathan Manning -R- (2026)	360,982	371,529		10,547	2.92%	13,970	3.91%
	55 Gayle Manning -R- (2026)	118,505	122,869		4,364	3.68%	3,683	3.00%
	56 Joe Miller -D- (2026)	120,219	121,855		1,636	1.36%	2,669	2.19%
	57 Dick Stein -R- (2024)	122,258	126,805		4,547	3.72%	7,619	6.01%
14th	Terry Johnson -R- (2028)	364,479	367,038		2,559	0.70%	9,479	2.65%
	65 Jean Schmidt -R- (2028)	122,159	129,051		6,892	5.64%	9,865	7.64%
	66 Adam Bird -R- (2028)	120,050	123,226		3,176	2.65%	4,040	3.28%
	90 Brian Baldrige -R- (2026)	122,270	114,761		(7,509)	-6.14%	(4,425)	-3.86%
15th	Hearcel Craig -D- (2026)	355,792	398,245		42,453	11.93%	40,686	11.38%
	18 Kristin Boggs -D- (2024)	115,001	136,039		21,038	18.29%	16,853	12.39%
	25 Dontavius Jarrells -D- (2028)	119,779	131,643		11,864	9.90%	12,457	9.46%
	26 VACANT / Crawley	121,012	130,563		9,551	7.89%	11,377	8.71%
16th	Stephanie Kunze -R- (2024)	348,190	402,113		53,923	15.49%	44,554	12.46%
	21 Beth Liston -D- (2026)	117,063	139,857		22,794	19.47%	20,671	14.78%
	23 Laura Lanese -R- (2024)	119,836	136,182		16,346	13.64%	16,996	12.48%
	24 Allison Russo -D- (2026)	111,291	126,074		14,783	13.28%	6,888	5.46%
17th	Bob Peterson -R- (2022)	365,835	357,414		(8,421)	-2.30%	(145)	-0.04%
	91 Shane Wilkin -R- (2026)	122,263	119,931		(2,332)	-1.91%	745	0.62%
	92 Mark Johnson -R- (2028)	121,567	122,375		808	0.66%	3,189	2.61%
	93 Jason Stephens -R- (2028)	122,005	115,108		(6,897)	-5.65%	(4,078)	-3.54%
18th	Jerry Cirino -R- (2028)	351,462	355,574		4,112	1.17%	(1,085)	-0.36%
	61 Jamie Callender -R- (2026)	117,562	119,146		1,584	1.35%	(40)	-0.03%
	75 Gail Pavliga -R- (2028)	118,137	118,689		552	0.47%	(497)	-0.42%
	76 Diane Grendell -R- (2028)	115,763	117,739		1,976	1.71%	(1,447)	-1.23%

		2010 As Adopted: Targets of 349,591 / 116,530	2020 Pop Targets of 357,559 / 119,186	2020 As Adopted: Pop Targets of 357,559 / 119,186	# Change: 2010 to 2020	% Change: 2000 to 2010	# Dev from 2020 Targets 357,559 / 119,186	% Dev from 2020 Targets 357,559 / 119,186
19th	Andy Brenner -R- (2026)	353,648	410,613		56,965	16.11%	53,054	14.84%
22	David Leland -D- (2022)	118,513	133,768		15,255	12.87%	14,582	10.90%
67	Kris Jordan -R- (2026)	118,314	142,650		24,336	20.57%	23,464	16.45%
68	Rick Carfagna -R- (2024)	116,821	134,195		17,374	14.87%	15,009	11.18%
20th	Tim Schaffer -R- (2028)	354,531	364,362		9,831	2.77%	6,803	1.90%
77	Jeffrey LaRe -R- (2028)	115,080	125,790		10,710	9.31%	6,604	5.25%
78	Brian Stewart -R- (2028)	121,666	121,777		111	0.09%	2,591	2.13%
97	Adam Holmes -R- (2028)	117,784	116,795		(989)	-0.84%	(2,391)	-2.05%
21st	Sandra Williams -D- (2022)	355,295	334,921		(20,374)	-5.73%	(22,838)	-6.43%
9	Janine Boyd -D- (2022)	121,495	116,195		(5,300)	-4.36%	(2,991)	-2.57%
10	Terrence Upchurch -D- (2026)	116,644	112,385		(4,259)	-3.65%	(6,801)	-6.05%
11	Stephanie Howse -D- (2022)	117,155	106,341		(10,814)	-9.23%	(12,845)	-12.08%
22nd	Mark Romanchuk -R- (2028)	362,755	372,953		10,198	2.81%	15,394	4.31%
2	Marilyn John -R- (2028)	124,475	124,936		461	0.37%	5,750	4.60%
69	Sharon Ray -R- (2028)	118,560	126,098		7,538	6.36%	6,912	5.48%
70	Darrell Kick -R- (2024)	119,720	121,919		2,199	1.84%	2,733	2.24%
23rd	Nickie Antonio -D- (2026)	336,603	334,243		(2,360)	-0.70%	(22,316)	-6.52%
13	Michael Skindell -D- (2026)	112,814	111,364		(1,450)	-1.29%	(7,822)	-7.02%
14	Bride Rose Sweeney -D- (2026)	111,546	111,504		(42)	-0.04%	(7,682)	-6.89%
15	Jeffrey Crossman -D- (2026)	112,243	111,375		(868)	-0.77%	(7,811)	-7.01%
24th	Matt Dolan -R- (2024)	356,286	364,654		8,368	2.35%	7,095	1.98%
6	Phillip Robinson -D- (2026)	121,333	123,329		1,996	1.65%	4,143	3.36%
7	Tom Patton -R- (2024)	116,897	119,562		2,665	2.28%	376	0.31%
16	Monique Smith -D- (2028)	118,056	121,763		3,707	3.14%	2,577	2.12%

		2010 As Adopted: Targets of 349,591 / 116,530	2020 Pop Targets of 357,559 / 119,186	2020 As Adopted: Pop Targets of 357,559 / 119,186	# Change: 2010 to 2020	% Change: 2000 to 2010	# Dev from 2020 Targets 357,559 / 119,186	% Dev from 2020 Targets 357,559 / 119,186
25th	Kenny Yuko -D- (2022)	344,418	344,456		38	0.01%	(13,103)	-3.66%
	8 Kent Smith -D- (2022)	118,631	116,600		(2,031)	-1.71%	(2,586)	-2.22%
	12 Juanita Brent -D- (2026)	113,307	114,399		1,092	0.96%	(4,787)	-4.18%
	60 Dan Troy -D- (2028)	112,479	113,457		978	0.87%	(5,729)	-5.05%
26th	Bill Reineke -R- (2028)	337,716	340,983		3,267	0.97%	(16,576)	-4.64%
	86 Tracy Richardson -R- (2026)	112,079	121,437		9,358	8.35%	2,251	1.85%
	87 Riordan McClain -R- (2024)	111,382	109,504		(1,878)	-1.69%	(9,682)	-8.84%
	88 Gary Click -R- (2028)	114,255	110,042		(4,213)	-3.69%	(9,144)	-8.31%
27th	Kristina Roegner -R- (2026)	343,649	353,299		9,650	2.81%	(4,264)	-1.19%
	1 Scott Wiggam -R- (2026)	114,520	116,894		2,374	2.07%	(2,292)	-1.96%
	37 Casey Weinstein -D- (2026)	116,920	122,719		5,799	4.96%	3,533	2.88%
	38 Bill Romer -R- (2026)	112,209	113,686		1,477	1.32%	(5,500)	-4.84%
28th	Vernon Sykes -D- (2024)	344,366	335,909		(8,457)	-2.46%	(21,650)	-6.05%
	34 Emelia Sykes -D- (2022)	111,642	108,211		(3,431)	-3.07%	(10,975)	-10.14%
	35 Tavia Galonski -D- (2026)	115,499	108,971		(6,528)	-5.65%	(10,215)	-9.37%
	36 Bob Young -R- (2028)	117,225	118,727		1,502	1.28%	(459)	-0.39%
29th	Kirk Schuring -R- (2026)	343,872	342,967		(905)	-0.26%	(14,592)	-4.08%
	48 Scott Oelslager -R- (2026)	111,367	114,569		3,202	2.88%	(4,617)	-4.03%
	49 Thomas West -D- (2024)	120,749	116,839		(3,910)	-3.24%	(2,347)	-2.01%
	50 Reggie Stoltzfus -R- (2026)	111,757	111,559		(198)	-0.18%	(7,627)	-6.84%
30th	Frank Hoagland -R- (2024)	364,401	345,350		(19,051)	-5.23%	(12,209)	-3.41%
	94 Jay Edwards -R- (2024)	120,181	116,478		(3,703)	-3.08%	(2,708)	-2.32%
	95 Don Jones -R- (2026)	121,921	115,360		(6,561)	-5.38%	(3,826)	-3.32%
	96 Ron Ferguson -R- (2028)	122,299	113,512		(8,787)	-7.18%	(5,674)	-5.00%

		2010 As Adopted: Targets of 349,591 / 116,530	2020 Pop Targets of 357,559 / 119,186	2020 As Adopted: Pop Targets of 357,559 / 119,186	# Change: 2010 to 2020	% Change: 2000 to 2010	# Dev from 2020 Targets 357,559 / 119,186	% Dev from 2020 Targets 357,559 / 119,186
31st	Jay Hottinger -R- (2022)	361,590	374,925		13,335	3.69%	17,366	4.86%
	71 Mark Frazier -R- (2028)	118,881	127,215		8,334	7.01%	8,029	6.31%
	72 Kevin Miller -R- (2030)	120,570	123,324		2,754	2.28%	4,138	3.36%
	98 Brett Hillyer -R- (2026)	122,139	124,386		2,247	1.84%	5,200	4.18%
32nd	Sandy O'Brien - R- (2028)	332,717	320,311		(12,406)	-3.73%	(12,448)	-10.42%
	63 Mike Loychik -R- (2028)	110,994	107,384		(3,610)	-3.25%	(11,802)	-10.99%
	64 Michael O'Brien -D- (2022)	110,725	106,108		(4,617)	-4.17%	(13,078)	-12.33%
	99 Sarah Fowler Arthur -R- (2028)	110,998	106,819		(4,179)	-3.76%	(12,367)	-11.58%
33rd	Michael Rulli -R- (2026)	346,664	330,491		(16,173)	-4.67%	(27,068)	-7.57%
	5 Tim Ginter -R- (2022)	107,841	101,877		(5,964)	-5.53%	(17,309)	-16.99%
	58 Michele Lepore-Hagan -D- (2026)	121,674	112,969		(8,705)	-7.15%	(6,217)	-5.50%
	59 Al Cutrona -R- (2028)	117,149	115,645		(1,504)	-1.28%	(3,541)	-3.06%
Senate District Pop Totals:		11,537,167	11,799,448					
House District Pop Totals:		11,537,166	11,799,448					

2021 10yr look back	Candidate	Democrat	Republican	Candidate	%	%
2020 Presidential	Biden	2,679,165	2,151,874	Trump	45.9%	54.1%
2016 Presidential	Clinton	2,394,164	2,341,005	Trump	45.7%	54.3%
2012 Presidential	Obama	2,622,709	2,661,439	Romney	51.5%	48.5%
2018 US Senate	Brown	2,155,521	2,053,963	Renacci	53.4%	46.6%
2016 US Senate	Strickland	1,996,908	2,118,567	Portman	39.0%	61.0%
2012 US Senate	Brown	2,362,766	2,435,744	Mandel	53.1%	46.9%
2010 US Senate	Fisher	n/a	n/a	Portman		
2018 Governor	Cordray	2,067,847	2,231,917	DeWine	48.1%	51.9%
2018 Auditor	Space	2,006,204	2,152,769	Faber	48.2%	51.8%
2018 SOS	Clyde	2,049,944	2,210,459	LaRose	48.1%	51.9%
2018 Treasurer	Richardson	2,022,016	2,304,444	Sprague	46.7%	53.3%
2018 AG	Dettelbach	2,084,593	2,272,410	Yost	47.8%	52.2%
2014 Governor	Fitzgerald	1,009,359	1,942,901	Kasich	34.2%	65.8%
2014 Auditor	Carney	1,149,305	1,711,022	Yost	40.2%	59.8%
2014 SOS	Turner	1,074,475	1,813,000	Husted	37.2%	62.8%
2014 Treasurer	Pillich	1,323,325	1,730,060	Mandel	43.4%	56.6%
2014 AG	Pepper	1,178,426	1,882,048	DeWine	38.5%	61.5%
2010 Governor	Strickland	n/a	n/a	Kasich		
2010 Auditor	Pepper	n/a	n/a	Yost		
2010 SOS	O'Shaughnessy	n/a	n/a	Husted		
2010 Treasurer	Boyce	n/a	n/a	Mandel		
2010 AG	Cordray	n/a	n/a	Dewine		
Total Votes		30,982,129	36,511,381		721%	879%
		45.9%	54.1%		45.1%	54.9%

Article XIX - Congressional Redistricting

§ 01 Method of adopting congressional redistricting plan

(A) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the general assembly shall be responsible for the redistricting of this state for congress based on the prescribed number of congressional districts apportioned to the state pursuant to Section 2 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States.

Not later than the last day of September of a year ending in the numeral one, the general assembly shall pass a congressional district plan in the form of a bill by the affirmative vote of three-fifths of the members of each house of the general assembly, including the affirmative vote of at least one-half of the members of each of the two largest political parties represented in that house. A congressional district plan that is passed under this division and becomes law shall remain effective until the next year ending in the numeral one, except as provided in Section 3 of this article.

(B) If a congressional district plan is not passed not later than the last day of September of a year ending in the numeral one and filed with the secretary of state in accordance with Section 16 of Article II of this constitution, then the Ohio redistricting commission described in Article XI of this constitution shall adopt a congressional district plan not later than the last day of October of that year by 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. 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 3 of this article.

(C)(1) If the Ohio redistricting commission does not adopt a plan not later than the last day of October of a year ending in the numeral one, then the general assembly shall pass a congressional district plan in the form of a bill not later than the last day of November of that year.

(2) If the general assembly passes a congressional district plan under division (C)(1) of this section by the affirmative vote of three-fifths of the members of each house of the general assembly, including the affirmative vote of at least one-third of the members of each of the two largest political parties represented in that house, and the plan becomes law, the plan shall remain effective until the next year ending in the numeral one, except as provided in Section 3 of this article.

(3) If the general assembly passes a congressional district plan under division (C)(1) of this section by a simple majority of the members of each house of the general assembly, and not by the vote described in division (C)(2) of this section, all of the following shall apply:

(a) The general assembly shall not pass a plan that unduly favors or disfavors a political party or its incumbents.

(b) The general assembly shall not unduly split governmental units, giving preference to keeping whole, in the order named, counties, then townships and municipal corporations.

(c) Division (B)(2) of Section 2 of this article shall not apply to the plan. The general assembly shall attempt to draw districts that are compact.

(d) The general assembly shall include in the plan an explanation of the plan's compliance with divisions (C)(3)(a) to (c) of this section.

(e) If the plan becomes law, the plan shall remain effective until two general elections for the United States house of representatives have occurred under the plan, except as provided in Section 3 of this article.

(D) Not later than the last day of September of the year after the year in which a plan expires under division (C)(3)(e) of this section, the general assembly shall pass a congressional district plan in the form of a bill by the affirmative vote of three-fifths of the members of each house of the general assembly, including the affirmative vote of at least one-half of the members of each of the two largest political parties represented in that house. A congressional district plan that is passed under this division and becomes law shall remain effective until the next year ending in the numeral one, except as provided in Section 3 of this article.

A congressional district plan passed under this division shall be drawn using the federal decennial census data or other data on which the previous redistricting was based.

(E) If a congressional district plan is not passed not later than the last day of September of the year after the year in which a plan expires under division (C)(3)(e) of this section and filed with the secretary of state in accordance with Section 16 of Article II of this constitution, then the Ohio redistricting commission described in Article XI of this constitution shall be reconstituted and reconvene and shall adopt a congressional district plan not later than the last day of October of that year by 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. A congressional district plan adopted under this division 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 3 of this article.

A congressional district plan adopted under this division shall be drawn using the federal decennial census data or other data on which the previous redistricting was based.

(F)(1) If the Ohio redistricting commission does not adopt a congressional district plan not later than the last day of October of the year after the year in which a plan expires under division (C)(3)(e) of this section, then the general assembly shall pass a congressional district plan in the form of a bill not later than the last day of November of that year.

A congressional district plan adopted under this division shall be drawn using the federal decennial census data or other data on which the previous redistricting was based.

(2) If the general assembly passes a congressional district plan under division (F)(1) of this section by the affirmative vote of three-fifths of the members of each house, including the affirmative vote of at least one-third of the members of each of the two largest political parties represented in that house, and the plan becomes law, it shall remain effective until the next year ending in the numeral one, except as provided in Section 3 of this article.

(3) If the general assembly passes a congressional district plan under division (F)(1) of this section by a simple majority vote of the members of each house of the general assembly,

and not by the vote described in division (F)(2) of this section, all of the following shall apply:

- (a) The general assembly shall not pass a plan that unduly favors or disfavors a political party or its incumbents.
- (b) The general assembly shall not unduly split governmental units, giving preference to keeping whole, in the order named, counties, then townships and municipal corporations.
- (c) Division (B)(2) of Section 2 of this article shall not apply to the plan. The general assembly shall attempt to draw districts that are compact.
- (d) The general assembly shall include in the plan an explanation of the plan's compliance with divisions (F)(3)(a) to (c) of this section.
- (e) If the plan becomes law, the plan shall remain effective until the next year ending in the numeral one, except as provided in Section 3 of this article.
- (G) Before the general assembly passes a congressional district plan under any division of this section, a joint committee of the general assembly shall hold at least two public committee hearings concerning a proposed plan. Before the Ohio redistricting commission adopts a congressional district plan under any division of this section, the commission shall hold at least two public hearings concerning a proposed plan.
- (H) The general assembly and the Ohio redistricting commission shall facilitate and allow for the submission of proposed congressional district plans by members of the public. The general assembly shall provide by law the manner in which members of the public may do so.
- (I) For purposes of filing a congressional district plan with the governor or the secretary of state under this article, a congressional district plan shall include both a legal description of the boundaries of the congressional districts and all electronic data necessary to create a congressional district map for the purpose of holding congressional elections.
- (J) When a congressional district plan ceases to be effective under this article, the district boundaries described in that plan shall continue in operation for the purpose of holding elections until a new congressional district plan takes effect in accordance with this article. If a vacancy occurs in a district that was created under the previous district plan, the election to fill the vacancy for the remainder of the unexpired term shall be held using the previous district plan.

§ 02 Requirements for drawing congressional districts

- (A)(1) Each congressional district shall be entitled to a single representative in the United States house of representatives in each congress.
- (2) The whole population of the state, as determined by the federal decennial census or, if the federal decennial census is unavailable, another basis as directed by the general assembly, shall be divided by the number of congressional districts apportioned to the state pursuant to Section 2 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States, and the quotient shall be the congressional ratio of representation for the next ten years.
- (3) 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 data from the most recent federal decennial census or from the basis directed by the general assembly, as applicable.

(B) A congressional district plan shall comply with all of the following requirements:

(1) The plan shall comply with all applicable provisions of the constitutions of Ohio and the United States and of federal law, including federal laws protecting racial minority voting rights.

(2) Every congressional district shall be compact.

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

(4) Except as otherwise required by federal law, in a county that contains a population that exceeds the congressional ratio of representation, the authority drawing the districts shall take the first of the following actions that applies to that county:

(a) If a municipal corporation or township located in that county contains a population that exceeds the congressional ratio of representation, the authority shall attempt to include a significant portion of that municipal corporation or township in a single district and may include in that district other municipal corporations or townships that are located in that county and whose residents have similar interests as the residents of the municipal corporation or township that contains a population that exceeds the congressional ratio of representation. In determining whether the population of a municipal corporation or township exceeds the congressional ratio of representation for the purpose of this division, if the territory of that municipal corporation or township completely surrounds the territory of another municipal corporation or township, the territory of the surrounded municipal corporation or township shall be considered part of the territory of the surrounding municipal corporation or township.

(b) If one municipal corporation or township in that county contains a population of not less than one hundred thousand and not more than the congressional ratio of representation, that municipal corporation or township shall not be split. If that county contains two or more such municipal corporations or townships, only the most populous of those municipal corporations or townships shall not be split.

(5) Of the eighty-eight counties in this state, sixty-five counties shall be contained entirely within a district, eighteen counties may be split not more than once, and five counties may be split not more than twice. The authority drawing the districts may determine which counties may be split.

(6) If a congressional district includes only part of the territory of a particular county, the part of that congressional district that lies in that particular county shall be contiguous within the boundaries of the county.

(7) No two congressional districts shall share portions of the territory of more than one county, except for a county whose population exceeds four hundred thousand.

(8) The authority drawing the districts shall attempt to include at least one whole county in each congressional district. This division does not apply to a congressional district that is contained entirely within one county or that cannot be drawn in that manner while complying with federal law.

(C)(1) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(2) of this section, for purposes of this article, a county, municipal corporation, or township is considered to be split if, based on the census data used for the purpose of redistricting, any contiguous portion of its territory is not contained entirely within one district.

(2) 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 purposes of this section.

(SJR 5, 132nd General Assembly, Approved May 8, 2018; Effective 1/1/2021)

§ 03 Jurisdiction of Supreme Court; effect of determination of unconstitutionality

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

(B)(1) In the event that any section of this constitution relating to congressional redistricting, any congressional district plan, or any congressional district or group of congressional districts is challenged and 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 general assembly shall pass a congressional district plan in accordance with the provisions of this constitution that are then valid, to be used until the next time for redistricting under this article in accordance with the provisions of this constitution that are then valid.

The general assembly shall pass that plan not later than the thirtieth day after the last day on which an appeal of the court order could have been filed or, if the order is not appealable, the thirtieth day after the day on which the order is issued.

A congressional district plan passed under this division shall remedy any legal defects in the previous plan identified by the court but shall include no changes to the previous plan other than those made in order to remedy those defects.

(2) If a new congressional district plan is not passed in accordance with division (B)(1) of this section and filed with the secretary of state in accordance with Section 16 of Article II of this constitution, the Ohio redistricting commission shall be reconstituted and reconvene and shall adopt a congressional district plan in accordance with the provisions of this constitution that are then valid, to be used until the next time for redistricting under this article in accordance with the provisions of this constitution that are then valid.

The commission shall adopt that plan not later than the thirtieth day after the deadline described in division (B)(1) of this section.

A congressional district plan adopted under this division shall remedy any legal defects in the previous plan identified by the court but shall include no other changes to the previous plan other than those made in order to remedy those defects.

Article XI - Apportionment

§ 01* [Effective 1/1/2021] Ohio Redistricting Commission

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

(B)(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.

(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.

§ 02* [Effective 1/1/2021] Representation

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.

§ 03* [Effective 1/1/2021] Requirements for drawing House of Representatives districts

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

(B) A general assembly district plan shall comply with all of the requirements of division (B) of this section.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) Representative districts shall be drawn so as to split the smallest possible number of municipal corporations and townships whose contiguous portions contain a population of more than fifty per cent, but less than one hundred per cent, of one ratio of representation.

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

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

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

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

(c) Notwithstanding division (C)(2) of this section, the commission shall create the district by splitting, once, a single county that contains a population of not less than ninety-five per cent of the ratio of representation, but not more than one hundred five per cent of the ratio of representation.

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

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

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

§ 04* [Effective 1/1/2021] Requirements for drawing Senate districts

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

(B)(1) A county having at least one whole senate ratio of representation shall have as many senate districts wholly within the boundaries of the county as it has whole senate ratios of representation. Any fraction of the population in excess of a whole ratio shall be a part of only one adjoining senate district.

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

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

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

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

§ 05* [Effective 1/1/2021] Changes in boundaries of Senate districts

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.

§ 06* [Effective 1/1/2021] Additional district standards

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.

§ 07* [Effective 1/1/2021] Political subdivision boundaries to be used

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.

§ 08* [Effective 1/1/2021] Impasse procedure

- (A)(1) If the Ohio redistricting commission fails to adopt a final general assembly district plan not later than the first day of September of a year ending in the numeral one, in

accordance with Section 1 of this article, the commission shall introduce a proposed general assembly district plan by a simple majority vote of the commission.

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

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

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

(C)(1)(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(1)(b) of this section, if the commission adopts a final general assembly district plan in accordance with division (A)(3) of this section by a simple majority vote of the commission, and not by the vote required to adopt a plan under division (B)(3) of Section 1 of this article, the plan shall take effect upon filing with the secretary of state and shall remain effective until two general elections for the house of representatives have occurred under the plan.

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

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

(D) After a general assembly district plan adopted under division (C)(1)(a) of this section ceases to be effective, and not earlier than the first day of July of the year following the year in which the plan ceased to be effective, the commission shall be reconstituted as

provided in Section 1 of this article, convene, and adopt a new general assembly district plan in accordance with this article, to be used until the next time for redistricting under this article. The commission shall draw the new general assembly district plan using the same population and county, municipal corporation, and township boundary data as were used to draw the previous plan adopted under division (C) of this section.

§ 09* [Effective 1/1/2021] Jurisdiction of Supreme Court; effect of determination of unconstitutionality

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) If the court finds that it is necessary to amend not fewer than six house of representatives districts to correct violations of those requirements, to amend not fewer than two senate districts to correct violations of those requirements, or both, the court shall declare the plan invalid and shall order the commission to adopt a new general assembly district plan in accordance with this article.

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

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

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

§ 10* [Effective 1/1/2021] Severability

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.

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Adams	Bratton township	1,380			
Adams	Brush Creek township	1,097			
Adams	Franklin township	1,097			
Adams	Green township	552			
Adams	Jefferson township	898			
Adams	Liberty township	2,065			
Adams	Manchester township	1,882			
Adams	Meigs township	3,761			
Adams	Monroe township	624			
Adams	Oliver township	1,352			
Adams	Scott township	2,262			
Adams	Sprigg township	1,744			
Adams	Tiffin township	5,210			
Adams	Wayne township	1,363			
Adams	Winchester township	2,190			
Adams County Total			27,477		
Allen	Amanda township	2,061			
Allen	American township	14,538			
Allen	Auglaize township	2,757			
Allen	Bath township	9,399			
Allen	Jackson township	3,143			
Allen	Lima city	35,579			
Allen	Marion township	6,629			
Allen	Monroe township	2,067			
Allen	Perry township	3,382			
Allen	Richland township	5,871			
Allen	Shawnee township	12,482			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Allen	Spencer township	3,067			
Allen	Sugar Creek township	1,231			
Allen County Total			102,206		
Ashland	Ashland city	19,225			
Ashland	Clear Creek township	2,217			
Ashland	Green township	3,676			
Ashland	Hanover township	2,467			
Ashland	Jackson township	3,884			
Ashland	Lake township	736			
Ashland	Mifflin township	1,231			
Ashland	Milton township	2,357			
Ashland	Mohican township	2,078			
Ashland	Montgomery township	2,749			
Ashland	Orange township	2,569			
Ashland	Perry township	2,024			
Ashland	Ruggles township	955			
Ashland	Sullivan township	2,620			
Ashland	Troy township	1,101			
Ashland	Vermillion township	2,558			
Ashland County Total			52,447		
Ashtabula	Andover township	2,577			
Ashtabula	Ashtabula township	19,585			
Ashtabula	Austinburg township	2,240			
Ashtabula	Cherry Valley township	913			
Ashtabula	Colebrook township	1,115			
Ashtabula	Conneaut city	12,318			
Ashtabula	Denmark township	847			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Ashtabula	Dorset township	807			
Ashtabula	Geneva township	10,080			
Ashtabula	Harpersfield township	2,591			
Ashtabula	Hartsgrove township	1,624			
Ashtabula	Jefferson township	5,317			
Ashtabula	Kingsville township	1,649			
Ashtabula	Lenox township	1,374			
Ashtabula	Monroe township	2,138			
Ashtabula	Morgan township	2,293			
Ashtabula	New Lyme township	1,015			
Ashtabula	North Kingsville village	2,742			
Ashtabula	Orwell township	3,077			
Ashtabula	Pierpont township	1,158			
Ashtabula	Plymouth township	1,928			
Ashtabula	Richmond township	1,000			
Ashtabula	Rome township	1,854			
Ashtabula	Saybrook township	9,711			
Ashtabula	Sheffield township	1,499			
Ashtabula	Trumbull township	1,376			
Ashtabula	Wayne township	668			
Ashtabula	Williamsfield township	1,419			
Ashtabula	Windsor township	2,659			
Ashtabula County Total			97,574		
Athens	Alexander township	2,801			
Athens	Ames township	1,237			
Athens	Athens township	30,163			
Athens	Bern township	556			
Athens	Canaan township	1,586			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Athens	Carthage township	1,459			
Athens	Dover township	3,387			
Athens	Lee township	2,837			
Athens	Lodi township	1,419			
Athens	Rome township	1,251			
Athens	Trimble township	4,041			
Athens	Troy township	2,490			
Athens	Waterloo township	2,352			
Athens	York township	6,852			
Athens County Total			62,431		
Auglaize	Clay township	790			
Auglaize	Duchouquet township	14,676			
Auglaize	German township	3,751			
Auglaize	Goshen township	472			
Auglaize	Jackson township	4,011			
Auglaize	Logan township	1,158			
Auglaize	Moulton township	1,634			
Auglaize	Noble township	1,863			
Auglaize	Pusheta township	1,269			
Auglaize	St. Marys township	11,093			
Auglaize	Salem township	507			
Auglaize	Union township	1,746			
Auglaize	Washington township	1,944			
Auglaize	Wayne township	1,508			
Auglaize County Total			46,422		
Belmont	Colerain township	4,174			
Belmont	Flushing township	1,936			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Belmont	Goshen township	3,027			
Belmont	Kirkwood township	412			
Belmont	Mead township	5,430			
Belmont	Pease township	12,849			
Belmont	Pultney township	8,163			
Belmont	Richland township	14,681			
Belmont	Smith township	1,433			
Belmont	Somerset township	1,242			
Belmont	Union township	2,275			
Belmont	Warren township	5,743			
Belmont	Washington township	505			
Belmont	Wayne township	703			
Belmont	Wheeling township	1,604			
Belmont	York township	2,320			
Belmont County Total			66,497		
Brown	Byrd township	733			
Brown	Clark township	2,952			
Brown	Eagle township	1,293			
Brown	Franklin township	1,666			
Brown	Green township	3,632			
Brown	Huntington township	2,478			
Brown	Jackson township	1,738			
Brown	Jefferson township	1,407			
Brown	Lewis township	2,393			
Brown	Perry township	4,674			
Brown	Pike township	4,134			
Brown	Pleasant township	5,643			
Brown	Scott township	1,330			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Brown	Sterling township	4,602			
Brown	Union township	2,739			
Brown	Washington township	2,262			
Brown County Total			43,676		
Butler	Fairfield city	44,907			
Butler	Fairfield township	22,645			
Butler	Hamilton city	63,399			
Butler	Hanover township	8,111			
Butler	Lemon township	16,885			
Butler	Liberty township	43,999			
Butler	Madison township	8,556			
Butler	Middletown city	47,210			
Butler	Milford township	3,523			
Butler	Morgan township	5,345			
Butler	Oxford township	25,469			
Butler	Reily township	2,660			
Butler	Ross township	8,751			
Butler	St. Clair township	6,671			
Butler	Trenton city	13,021			
Butler	Wayne township	4,375			
Butler	West Chester township	64,830			
Butler County Total			390,357		
Carroll	Augusta township	1,531			
Carroll	Brown township	7,214			
Carroll	Center township	4,428			
Carroll	East township	808			
Carroll	Fox township	977			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Carroll	Harrison township	2,397			
Carroll	Lee township	1,022			
Carroll	Loudon township	925			
Carroll	Monroe township	1,924			
Carroll	Orange township	1,133			
Carroll	Perry township	934			
Carroll	Rose township	1,444			
Carroll	Union township	868			
Carroll	Washington township	1,116			
Carroll County Total			26,721		
Champaign	Adams township	1,036			
Champaign	Concord township	1,387			
Champaign	Goshen township	3,633			
Champaign	Harrison township	882			
Champaign	Jackson township	2,555			
Champaign	Johnson township	3,077			
Champaign	Mad River township	2,765			
Champaign	Rush township	2,788			
Champaign	Salem township	2,488			
Champaign	Union township	2,112			
Champaign	Urbana township	14,119			
Champaign	Wayne township	1,872			
Champaign County Total			38,714		
Clark	Bethel township	18,050			
Clark	German township	7,578			
Clark	Green township	2,711			
Clark	Harmony township	3,652			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Clark	Madison township	2,532			
Clark	Mad River township	10,984			
Clark	Moorefield township	12,622			
Clark	Pike township	3,733			
Clark	Pleasant township	3,143			
Clark	Springfield city	58,662			
Clark	Springfield township	12,334			
Clark County Total			136,001		
Clermont	Batavia township	27,660			
Clermont	Franklin township	3,604			
Clermont	Goshen township	16,057			
Clermont	Jackson township	3,089			
Clermont	Loveland city	2,568			
Clermont	Miami township	43,943			
Clermont	Milford city	6,555			
Clermont	Monroe township	7,531			
Clermont	Ohio township	5,533			
Clermont	Pierce township	15,096			
Clermont	Stonelick township	5,663			
Clermont	Tate township	9,162			
Clermont	Union township	49,639			
Clermont	Washington township	2,182			
Clermont	Wayne township	4,637			
Clermont	Williamsburg township	5,682			
Clermont County Total			208,601		
Clinton	Adams township	2,040			
Clinton	Chester township	2,027			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Clinton	Clark township	2,014			
Clinton	Green township	2,468			
Clinton	Jefferson township	1,325			
Clinton	Liberty township	1,123			
Clinton	Marion township	5,520			
Clinton	Richland township	3,526			
Clinton	Union township	3,140			
Clinton	Vernon township	2,951			
Clinton	Washington township	2,015			
Clinton	Wayne township	700			
Clinton	Wilmington city	12,664			
Clinton	Wilson township	505			
Clinton County Total			42,018		
Columbiana	Butler township	3,542			
Columbiana	Center township	5,793			
Columbiana	East Liverpool city	9,958			
Columbiana	Elkrun township	4,367			
Columbiana	Fairfield township	9,769			
Columbiana	Franklin township	735			
Columbiana	Hanover township	3,459			
Columbiana	Knox township	4,068			
Columbiana	Liverpool township	3,862			
Columbiana	Madison township	2,922			
Columbiana	Middleton township	3,359			
Columbiana	Perry township	16,318			
Columbiana	St. Clair township	7,804			
Columbiana	Salem township	5,142			
Columbiana	Unity township	9,721			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Columbiana	Washington township	2,002			
Columbiana	Wayne township	797			
Columbiana	Wellsville village	3,113			
Columbiana	West township	3,173			
Columbiana	Yellow Creek township	1,973			
Columbiana County Total			101,877		
Coshocton	Adams township	765			
Coshocton	Bedford township	604			
Coshocton	Bethlehem township	1,054			
Coshocton	Clark township	670			
Coshocton	Coshocton city	11,050			
Coshocton	Crawford township	1,950			
Coshocton	Franklin township	1,165			
Coshocton	Jackson township	1,852			
Coshocton	Jefferson township	1,461			
Coshocton	Keene township	1,623			
Coshocton	Lafayette township	4,250			
Coshocton	Linton township	626			
Coshocton	Mill Creek township	1,032			
Coshocton	Monroe township	427			
Coshocton	Newcastle township	442			
Coshocton	Oxford township	1,554			
Coshocton	Perry township	635			
Coshocton	Pike township	689			
Coshocton	Tiverton township	492			
Coshocton	Tuscarawas township	1,759			
Coshocton	Virginia township	563			
Coshocton	Washington township	727			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Coshocton	White Eyes township	1,222			
Coshocton County Total			36,612		
Crawford	Auburn township	738			
Crawford	Bucyrus city	11,684			
Crawford	Bucyrus township	821			
Crawford	Chatfield township	696			
Crawford	Cranberry township	1,477			
Crawford	Crestline village	4,510			
Crawford	Dallas township	459			
Crawford	Galion City township	10,450			
Crawford	Holmes township	1,246			
Crawford	Jackson township	374			
Crawford	Jefferson township	1,562			
Crawford	Liberty township	1,358			
Crawford	Lykens township	589			
Crawford	Polk township	1,974			
Crawford	Sandusky township	437			
Crawford	Texas township	352			
Crawford	Tod township	627			
Crawford	Vernon township	740			
Crawford	Whetstone township	1,931			
Crawford County Total			42,025		
Cuyahoga	Bay Village city	16,163			
Cuyahoga	Beachwood city	14,040			
Cuyahoga	Bedford city	13,149			
Cuyahoga	Bedford Heights city	11,020			
Cuyahoga	Bentleyville village	897			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Cuyahoga	Berea city	18,545			
Cuyahoga	Bratenahl village	1,430			
Cuyahoga	Brecksville city	13,635			
Cuyahoga	Broadview Heights city	19,936			
Cuyahoga	Brooklyn city	11,359			
Cuyahoga	Brooklyn Heights village	1,519			
Cuyahoga	Brook Park city	18,595			
Cuyahoga	Chagrin Falls township	4,317			
Cuyahoga	Cleveland city	372,624			
Cuyahoga	Cleveland Heights city	45,312			
Cuyahoga	Cuyahoga Heights village	573			
Cuyahoga	East Cleveland city	13,792			
Cuyahoga	Euclid city	49,692			
Cuyahoga	Fairview Park city	17,291			
Cuyahoga	Garfield Heights city	29,781			
Cuyahoga	Gates Mills village	2,264			
Cuyahoga	Glenwillow village	994			
Cuyahoga	Highland Heights city	8,719			
Cuyahoga	Highland Hills village	662			
Cuyahoga	Hunting Valley village	627			
Cuyahoga	Independence city	7,584			
Cuyahoga	Lakewood city	50,942			
Cuyahoga	Linndale village	108			
Cuyahoga	Lyndhurst city	14,050			
Cuyahoga	Maple Heights city	23,701			
Cuyahoga	Mayfield village	3,356			
Cuyahoga	Mayfield Heights city	20,351			
Cuyahoga	Middleburg Heights city	16,004			
Cuyahoga	Moreland Hills village	3,466			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Cuyahoga	Newburgh Heights village	1,862			
Cuyahoga	North Olmsted city	32,442			
Cuyahoga	North Randall village	954			
Cuyahoga	North Royalton city	31,322			
Cuyahoga	Oakwood village	3,572			
Cuyahoga	Olmsted township	14,506			
Cuyahoga	Olmsted Falls city	8,582			
Cuyahoga	Orange village	3,421			
Cuyahoga	Parma city	81,146			
Cuyahoga	Parma Heights city	20,863			
Cuyahoga	Pepper Pike city	6,796			
Cuyahoga	Richmond Heights city	10,801			
Cuyahoga	Rocky River city	21,755			
Cuyahoga	Seven Hills city	11,720			
Cuyahoga	Shaker Heights city	29,439			
Cuyahoga	Solon city	24,262			
Cuyahoga	South Euclid city	21,883			
Cuyahoga	Strongsville city	46,491			
Cuyahoga	University Heights city	13,914			
Cuyahoga	Valley View village	1,897			
Cuyahoga	Walton Hills village	2,033			
Cuyahoga	Warrensville Heights city	13,789			
Cuyahoga	Westlake city	34,228			
Cuyahoga	Woodmere village	641			
Cuyahoga County Total			1,264,817		
Darke	Adams township	3,343			
Darke	Allen township	1,008			
Darke	Brown township	2,056			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Darke	Butler township	1,455			
Darke	Franklin township	1,210			
Darke	Greenville township	17,159			
Darke	Harrison township	2,164			
Darke	Jackson township	2,668			
Darke	Liberty township	986			
Darke	Mississinawa township	688			
Darke	Monroe township	1,647			
Darke	Neave township	2,198			
Darke	Patterson township	1,452			
Darke	Richland township	820			
Darke	Twin township	4,249			
Darke	Van Buren township	1,528			
Darke	Wabash township	909			
Darke	Washington township	1,286			
Darke	Wayne township	4,491			
Darke	York township	564			
Darke County Total			51,881		
Defiance	Adams township	884			
Defiance	Defiance township	13,216			
Defiance	Delaware township	2,030			
Defiance	Farmer township	892			
Defiance	Hicksville township	4,872			
Defiance	Highland township	2,284			
Defiance	Mark township	902			
Defiance	Milford township	1,120			
Defiance	Noble township	5,909			
Defiance	Richland township	3,063			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Defiance	Tiffin township	1,586			
Defiance	Washington township	1,528			
Defiance County Total			38,286		
Delaware	Ashley village	1,198			
Delaware	Berkshire township	5,477			
Delaware	Berlin township	9,344			
Delaware	Brown township	1,402			
Delaware	Columbus City township	7,739			
Delaware	Concord township	11,207			
Delaware	Delaware township	2,713			
Delaware	Delaware City township	38,083			
Delaware	Genoa township	24,806			
Delaware	Harlem township	4,554			
Delaware	Kingston township	2,359			
Delaware	Liberty township	33,252			
Delaware	Marlboro township	295			
Delaware	Orange township	37,452			
Delaware	Oxford township	950			
Delaware	Porter township	2,194			
Delaware	Radnor township	1,570			
Delaware	Scioto township	3,742			
Delaware	Shawnee Hills village	835			
Delaware	Sunbury Village township	6,537			
Delaware	Thompson township	659			
Delaware	Trenton township	2,276			
Delaware	Troy township	2,105			
Delaware	Washington township	4,250			
Delaware	Westerville City township	9,125			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Delaware County Total			214,124		
Erie	Bellevue city	4			
Erie	Berlin township	3,450			
Erie	Florence township	2,470			
Erie	Groton township	1,379			
Erie	Huron township	10,724			
Erie	Kelleys Island village	256			
Erie	Margaretta township	5,640			
Erie	Milan township	3,580			
Erie	Oxford township	1,140			
Erie	Perkins township	12,390			
Erie	Sandusky city	25,095			
Erie	Vermilion city	4,637			
Erie	Vermilion township	4,857			
Erie County Total			75,622		
Fairfield	Amanda township	2,722			
Fairfield	Berne township	5,057			
Fairfield	Bloom township	10,159			
Fairfield	Clearcreek township	4,084			
Fairfield	Columbus city	10,849			
Fairfield	Greenfield township	5,745			
Fairfield	Hocking township	4,850			
Fairfield	Lancaster City township	40,529			
Fairfield	Liberty township	8,214			
Fairfield	Madison township	1,770			
Fairfield	Pleasant township	6,181			
Fairfield	Richland township	2,307			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Fairfield	Rush Creek township	3,996			
Fairfield	Violet township	45,785			
Fairfield	Walnut township	6,673			
Fairfield County Total			158,921		
Fayette	Concord township	961			
Fayette	Green township	521			
Fayette	Jasper township	703			
Fayette	Jefferson township	2,607			
Fayette	Madison township	1,102			
Fayette	Marion township	774			
Fayette	Paint township	1,825			
Fayette	Perry township	1,118			
Fayette	Union township	3,598			
Fayette	Washington Court House city	14,401			
Fayette	Wayne township	1,341			
Fayette County Total			28,951		
Franklin	Bexley city	13,928			
Franklin	Blendon township	10,152			
Franklin	Brown township	3,886			
Franklin	Clinton township	4,499			
Franklin	Columbus city	880,329			
Franklin	Franklin township	11,502			
Franklin	Grandview Heights city	8,085			
Franklin	Hamilton township	8,634			
Franklin	Jackson township	46,559			
Franklin	Jefferson township	14,475			
Franklin	Madison township	25,945			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Franklin	Marble Cliff village	634			
Franklin	Mifflin township	38,368			
Franklin	Norwich township	37,900			
Franklin	Perry township	3,929			
Franklin	Plain township	12,761			
Franklin	Pleasant township	6,757			
Franklin	Prairie township	17,415			
Franklin	Sharon township	17,168			
Franklin	Truro township	30,401			
Franklin	Upper Arlington city	36,800			
Franklin	Washington township	43,593			
Franklin	Westerville city	29,960			
Franklin	Whitehall city	20,127			
Franklin County Total			1,323,807		
Fulton	Amboy township	1,878			
Fulton	Chesterfield township	938			
Fulton	Clinton township	9,630			
Fulton	Dover township	1,621			
Fulton	Franklin township	695			
Fulton	Fulton township	3,147			
Fulton	German township	6,576			
Fulton	Gorham township	2,168			
Fulton	Pike township	1,733			
Fulton	Royalton township	1,515			
Fulton	Swan Creek township	8,555			
Fulton	York township	4,257			
Fulton County Total			42,713		

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Gallia	Addison township	2,160			
Gallia	Cheshire township	898			
Gallia	Clay township	1,710			
Gallia	Gallipolis township	4,725			
Gallia	Green township	5,357			
Gallia	Greenfield township	503			
Gallia	Guyan township	1,129			
Gallia	Harrison township	959			
Gallia	Huntington township	1,393			
Gallia	Morgan township	1,379			
Gallia	Ohio township	947			
Gallia	Perry township	1,524			
Gallia	Raccoon township	2,102			
Gallia	Springfield township	3,413			
Gallia	Walnut township	1,021			
Gallia County Total			29,220		
Geauga	Auburn township	6,574			
Geauga	Bainbridge township	12,893			
Geauga	Burton township	4,379			
Geauga	Chardon city	5,242			
Geauga	Chardon township	4,494			
Geauga	Chester township	9,957			
Geauga	Claridon township	3,103			
Geauga	Hambden township	4,676			
Geauga	Hunting Valley village	136			
Geauga	Huntsburg township	3,657			
Geauga	Middlefield village	2,748			
Geauga	Middlefield township	4,525			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Geauga	Montville township	1,938			
Geauga	Munson township	7,087			
Geauga	Newbury township	5,244			
Geauga	Parkman township	4,446			
Geauga	Russell township	5,404			
Geauga	South Russell village	3,972			
Geauga	Thompson township	2,144			
Geauga	Troy township	2,778			
Geauga County Total			95,397		
Greene	Bath township	39,365			
Greene	Beavercreek township	56,025			
Greene	Bellbrook city	7,317			
Greene	Caesarscreek township	1,185			
Greene	Cedarville township	5,899			
Greene	Dayton city	-			
Greene	Jefferson township	1,119			
Greene	Kettering city	739			
Greene	Miami township	4,933			
Greene	New Jasper township	2,639			
Greene	Ross township	818			
Greene	Silvercreek township	3,732			
Greene	Spring Valley township	2,478			
Greene	Sugarcreek township	9,534			
Greene	Xenia city	25,441			
Greene	Xenia township	6,742			
Greene County Total			167,966		
Guernsey	Adams township	1,872			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Guernsey	Cambridge township	13,900			
Guernsey	Center township	1,744			
Guernsey	Jackson township	4,998			
Guernsey	Jefferson township	97			
Guernsey	Knox township	538			
Guernsey	Liberty township	884			
Guernsey	Londonderry township	710			
Guernsey	Madison township	969			
Guernsey	Millwood township	1,258			
Guernsey	Monroe township	730			
Guernsey	Oxford township	754			
Guernsey	Richland township	2,066			
Guernsey	Spencer township	1,041			
Guernsey	Valley township	2,041			
Guernsey	Washington township	478			
Guernsey	Westland township	2,157			
Guernsey	Wheeling township	680			
Guernsey	Wills township	1,521			
Geurnsey County Total			38,438		
Hamilton	Amberley village	3,840			
Hamilton	Anderson township	44,088			
Hamilton	Arlington Heights village	823			
Hamilton	Blue Ash city	13,394			
Hamilton	Cheviot city	8,658			
Hamilton	Cincinnati city	309,317			
Hamilton	Colerain township	59,239			
Hamilton	Columbia township	4,446			
Hamilton	Crosby township	6,030			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Hamilton	Deer Park city	5,432			
Hamilton	Delhi township	28,760			
Hamilton	Elmwood Place village	2,087			
Hamilton	Evendale village	2,669			
Hamilton	Fairfax village	1,768			
Hamilton	Fairfield city	-			
Hamilton	Forest Park city	20,189			
Hamilton	Glendale village	2,298			
Hamilton	Golf Manor village	3,814			
Hamilton	Green township	60,424			
Hamilton	Greenhills village	3,741			
Hamilton	Harrison township	14,288			
Hamilton	Lincoln Heights village	3,144			
Hamilton	Lockland village	3,514			
Hamilton	Loveland city	9,705			
Hamilton	Madeira city	9,487			
Hamilton	Mariemont village	3,518			
Hamilton	Miami township	15,969			
Hamilton	Milford city	27			
Hamilton	Montgomery city	10,853			
Hamilton	Mount Healthy city	6,996			
Hamilton	Newtown village	2,702			
Hamilton	North College Hill city	9,663			
Hamilton	Norwood city	19,043			
Hamilton	Reading city	10,600			
Hamilton	St. Bernard village	4,070			
Hamilton	Sharonville city	11,572			
Hamilton	Silverton village	4,908			
Hamilton	Springdale city	11,007			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Hamilton	Springfield township	35,862			
Hamilton	Sycamore township	19,563			
Hamilton	Symmes township	15,642			
Hamilton	Terrace Park village	2,355			
Hamilton	The Village of Indian Hill city	6,087			
Hamilton	Whitewater township	6,375			
Hamilton	Woodlawn village	3,916			
Hamilton	Wyoming city	8,756			
Hamilton County Total			830,639		
Hancock	Allen township	2,754			
Hancock	Amanda township	1,036			
Hancock	Arlington village	1,492			
Hancock	Biglick township	1,184			
Hancock	Blanchard township	1,130			
Hancock	Cass township	1,008			
Hancock	Delaware township	1,208			
Hancock	Eagle township	1,084			
Hancock	Findlay city	40,313			
Hancock	Jackson township	1,031			
Hancock	Liberty township	7,044			
Hancock	Madison township	869			
Hancock	Marion township	3,097			
Hancock	Orange township	1,301			
Hancock	Pleasant township	2,377			
Hancock	Portage township	734			
Hancock	Union township	1,881			
Hancock	Van Buren township	1,024			
Hancock	Washington township	4,353			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Hancock County Total			74,920		
Hardin	Blanchard township	1,393			
Hardin	Buck township	2,391			
Hardin	Cessna township	501			
Hardin	Dudley township	1,490			
Hardin	Goshen township	529			
Hardin	Hale township	1,537			
Hardin	Jackson township	2,029			
Hardin	Liberty township	7,060			
Hardin	Lynn township	591			
Hardin	McDonald township	874			
Hardin	Marion township	2,301			
Hardin	Pleasant township	8,037			
Hardin	Roundhead township	630			
Hardin	Taylor Creek township	593			
Hardin	Washington township	740			
Hardin County Total			30,696		
Harrison	Archer township	327			
Harrison	Athens township	390			
Harrison	Cadiz township	3,387			
Harrison	Franklin township	517			
Harrison	Freeport township	726			
Harrison	German township	702			
Harrison	Green township	1,719			
Harrison	Monroe township	1,095			
Harrison	Moorefield township	377			
Harrison	North township	1,562			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Harrison	Nottingham township	296			
Harrison	Rumley township	1,275			
Harrison	Short Creek township	1,031			
Harrison	Stock township	439			
Harrison	Washington township	640			
Harrison County Total			14,483		
Henry	Bartlow township	2,187			
Henry	Damascus township	1,783			
Henry	Flatrock township	1,248			
Henry	Freedom township	967			
Henry	Harrison township	1,297			
Henry	Liberty township	2,442			
Henry	Marion township	1,301			
Henry	Monroe township	1,083			
Henry	Napoleon township	9,750			
Henry	Pleasant township	1,882			
Henry	Richfield township	635			
Henry	Ridgeville township	1,096			
Henry	Washington township	1,991			
Henry County Total			27,662		
Highland	Brushcreek township	1,418			
Highland	Clay township	1,499			
Highland	Concord township	1,361			
Highland	Dodson township	2,598			
Highland	Fairfield township	3,661			
Highland	Hamer township	679			
Highland	Jackson township	1,053			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Highland	Liberty township	10,201			
Highland	Madison township	6,422			
Highland	Marshall township	1,007			
Highland	New Market township	1,874			
Highland	Paint township	4,850			
Highland	Penn township	1,542			
Highland	Salem township	782			
Highland	Union township	1,969			
Highland	Washington township	1,096			
Highland	Whiteoak township	1,305			
Highland County Total			43,317		
Hocking	Benton township	780			
Hocking	Falls township	11,886			
Hocking	Good Hope township	1,331			
Hocking	Green township	3,224			
Hocking	Laurel township	1,042			
Hocking	Marion township	2,493			
Hocking	Perry township	2,408			
Hocking	Salt Creek township	1,117			
Hocking	Starr township	1,455			
Hocking	Ward township	1,183			
Hocking	Washington township	1,131			
Hocking County Total			28,050		
Holmes	Berlin township	4,546			
Holmes	Clark township	4,322			
Holmes	Hardy township	5,870			
Holmes	Killbuck township	1,894			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Holmes	Knox township	1,144			
Holmes	Mechanic township	3,222			
Holmes	Monroe township	1,605			
Holmes	Paint township	4,564			
Holmes	Prairie township	3,096			
Holmes	Richland township	1,193			
Holmes	Ripley township	2,415			
Holmes	Salt Creek township	4,685			
Holmes	Walnut Creek township	3,992			
Holmes	Washington township	1,675			
Holmes County Total			44,223		
Huron	Bellevue city	3,650			
Huron	Bronson township	1,927			
Huron	Clarksfield township	1,578			
Huron	Fairfield township	1,124			
Huron	Fitchville township	1,046			
Huron	Greenfield township	1,320			
Huron	Greenwich village	1,409			
Huron	Greenwich township	1,002			
Huron	Hartland township	1,060			
Huron	Lyme township	873			
Huron	New Haven township	2,409			
Huron	New London township	3,226			
Huron	Norwalk city	17,068			
Huron	Norwalk township	3,451			
Huron	Norwich township	1,022			
Huron	Peru township	1,054			
Huron	Richmond township	985			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Huron	Ridgefield township	2,197			
Huron	Ripley township	1,116			
Huron	Sherman township	519			
Huron	Townsend township	1,571			
Huron	Wakeman township	2,761			
Huron	Willard city	6,197			
Huron County Total			58,565		
Jackson	Bloomfield township	1,155			
Jackson	Coal township	1,996			
Jackson	Franklin township	2,290			
Jackson	Hamilton township	545			
Jackson	Jackson city	6,252			
Jackson	Jackson township	1,214			
Jackson	Jefferson township	3,509			
Jackson	Liberty township	1,811			
Jackson	Lick township	2,600			
Jackson	Madison township	2,090			
Jackson	Milton township	1,034			
Jackson	Scioto township	1,949			
Jackson	Washington township	796			
Jackson	Wellston city	5,412			
Jackson County Total			32,653		
Jefferson	Brush Creek township	384			
Jefferson	Cross Creek township	7,870			
Jefferson	Island Creek township	10,173			
Jefferson	Knox township	4,317			
Jefferson	Mount Pleasant township	2,191			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Jefferson	Ross township	655			
Jefferson	Salem township	2,778			
Jefferson	Saline township	1,171			
Jefferson	Smithfield township	3,011			
Jefferson	Springfield township	2,005			
Jefferson	Steubenville city	18,161			
Jefferson	Steubenville township	4,117			
Jefferson	Warren township	3,832			
Jefferson	Wayne township	2,093			
Jefferson	Wells township	2,491			
Jefferson County Total			65,249		
Knox	Berlin township	1,772			
Knox	Brown township	2,048			
Knox	Butler township	1,294			
Knox	Clay township	1,542			
Knox	Clinton township	2,886			
Knox	College township	2,553			
Knox	Fredericktown village	2,648			
Knox	Harrison township	854			
Knox	Hilliar township	3,781			
Knox	Howard township	5,873			
Knox	Jackson township	1,076			
Knox	Jefferson township	768			
Knox	Liberty township	1,906			
Knox	Middlebury township	1,406			
Knox	Milford township	1,866			
Knox	Miller township	1,095			
Knox	Monroe township	2,339			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Knox	Morgan township	1,034			
Knox	Morris township	2,098			
Knox	Mount Vernon city	16,956			
Knox	Pike township	1,656			
Knox	Pleasant township	1,657			
Knox	Union township	2,620			
Knox	Wayne township	993			
Knox County Total			62,721		
Lake	Concord township	19,254			
Lake	Eastlake city	17,670			
Lake	Kirtland city	6,937			
Lake	Kirtland Hills village	692			
Lake	Lakeline village	216			
Lake	Leroy township	3,128			
Lake	Madison township	18,492			
Lake	Mentor city	47,450			
Lake	Mentor-on-the-Lake city	7,131			
Lake	Painesville city	20,312			
Lake	Painesville township	20,453			
Lake	Perry township	8,862			
Lake	Timberlake village	629			
Lake	Waite Hill village	543			
Lake	Wickliffe city	12,652			
Lake	Willoughby city	23,959			
Lake	Willoughby Hills city	10,019			
Lake	Willowick city	14,204			
County Total			232,603		

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Lawrence	Aid township	819			
Lawrence	Decatur township	625			
Lawrence	Elizabeth township	2,527			
Lawrence	Fayette township	8,494			
Lawrence	Hamilton township	1,648			
Lawrence	Lawrence township	2,355			
Lawrence	Mason township	974			
Lawrence	Perry township	6,533			
Lawrence	Rome township	8,779			
Lawrence	Symmes township	428			
Lawrence	Union township	8,411			
Lawrence	Upper township	14,451			
Lawrence	Washington township	174			
Lawrence	Windsor township	2,022			
Lawrence County Total			58,240		
Licking	Bennington township	1,682			
Licking	Bowling Green township	1,799			
Licking	Burlington township	1,209			
Licking	Eden township	1,281			
Licking	Etna township	18,896			
Licking	Fallsbury township	985			
Licking	Franklin township	2,112			
Licking	Granville township	10,244			
Licking	Hanover township	3,036			
Licking	Harrison township	8,520			
Licking	Hartford township	1,433			
Licking	Heath city	10,412			
Licking	Hopewell township	1,395			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Licking	Jersey township	2,557			
Licking	Liberty township	2,756			
Licking	Licking township	4,824			
Licking	McKean township	1,606			
Licking	Madison township	3,248			
Licking	Mary Ann township	2,120			
Licking	Monroe township	7,753			
Licking	Newark city	49,934			
Licking	Newark township	2,175			
Licking	Newton township	3,194			
Licking	Pataskala city	17,886			
Licking	Perry township	1,671			
Licking	Reynoldsburg City township	1,127			
Licking	St. Albans township	2,542			
Licking	Union township	9,130			
Licking	Washington township	2,992			
Licking County Total			178,519		
Logan	Bloomfield township	417			
Logan	Bokescreek township	1,374			
Logan	Harrison township	2,061			
Logan	Jefferson township	3,028			
Logan	Lake township	12,774			
Logan	Liberty township	3,891			
Logan	McArthur township	1,920			
Logan	Miami township	2,110			
Logan	Monroe township	1,800			
Logan	Perry township	986			
Logan	Pleasant township	1,144			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Logan	Richland township	2,645			
Logan	Rushcreek township	2,153			
Logan	Stokes township	4,550			
Logan	Union township	755			
Logan	Washington township	3,351			
Logan	Zane township	1,191			
Logan County Total			46,150		
Lorain	Amherst city	12,681			
Lorain	Amherst township	6,492			
Lorain	Avon city	24,847			
Lorain	Avon Lake city	25,206			
Lorain	Brighton township	855			
Lorain	Brownhelm township	7,877			
Lorain	Camden township	1,508			
Lorain	Carlisle township	7,124			
Lorain	Columbia township	7,411			
Lorain	Eaton township	5,828			
Lorain	Elyria city	52,656			
Lorain	Elyria township	3,250			
Lorain	Grafton village	5,895			
Lorain	Grafton township	2,789			
Lorain	Henrietta township	1,779			
Lorain	Huntington township	1,361			
Lorain	LaGrange township	6,560			
Lorain	Lorain city	65,211			
Lorain	New Russia township	2,404			
Lorain	North Ridgeville city	35,280			
Lorain	Oberlin city	8,555			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Lorain	Penfield township	1,835			
Lorain	Pittsfield township	1,573			
Lorain	Rochester township	792			
Lorain	Sheffield village	4,135			
Lorain	Sheffield township	3,963			
Lorain	Sheffield Lake city	8,957			
Lorain	Wellington township	6,140			
Lorain County Total			312,964		
Lucas	Harbor View village	89			
Lucas	Harding township	726			
Lucas	Jerusalem township	2,895			
Lucas	Maumee city	13,896			
Lucas	Monclova township	14,827			
Lucas	Oregon city	19,950			
Lucas	Ottawa Hills village	4,790			
Lucas	Providence township	3,378			
Lucas	Richfield township	1,575			
Lucas	Roche de Boeuf township	5,987			
Lucas	Spencer township	1,746			
Lucas	Springfield township	26,957			
Lucas	Swanton township	2,822			
Lucas	Sylvania township	50,679			
Lucas	Toledo city	270,871			
Lucas	Washington township	3,055			
Lucas	Waterville township	7,036			
Lucas County Total			431,279		
Madison	Canaan township	2,631			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Madison	Darby township	4,261			
Madison	Deer Creek township	967			
Madison	Fairfield township	1,452			
Madison	Jefferson township	7,212			
Madison	London city	10,279			
Madison	Monroe township	1,581			
Madison	Oak Run township	521			
Madison	Paint township	554			
Madison	Pike township	545			
Madison	Pleasant township	3,272			
Madison	Range township	981			
Madison	Somerford township	3,053			
Madison	Stokes township	648			
Madison	Union township	5,867			
Madison County Total			43,824		
Mahoning	Austintown township	36,049			
Mahoning	Beaver township	6,756			
Mahoning	Berlin township	1,973			
Mahoning	Boardman township	40,213			
Mahoning	Campbell city	7,852			
Mahoning	Canfield township	16,944			
Mahoning	Coitsville township	1,264			
Mahoning	Ellsworth township	2,128			
Mahoning	Fairfield township	839			
Mahoning	Goshen township	3,101			
Mahoning	Green township	3,414			
Mahoning	Jackson township	2,124			
Mahoning	Lowellville village	996			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Mahoning	Milton township	3,565			
Mahoning	New Middletown village	1,507			
Mahoning	Perry township	6			
Mahoning	Poland township	14,664			
Mahoning	Sebring village	4,191			
Mahoning	Smith township	4,097			
Mahoning	Springfield township	6,800			
Mahoning	Struthers city	10,063			
Mahoning	Youngstown city	60,068			
Mahoning County Total			228,614		
Marion	Big Island township	1,174			
Marion	Bowling Green township	603			
Marion	Claridon township	2,777			
Marion	Grand township	373			
Marion	Grand Prairie township	1,586			
Marion	Green Camp township	1,080			
Marion	Marion township	43,796			
Marion	Montgomery township	2,064			
Marion	Pleasant township	4,939			
Marion	Prospect township	2,043			
Marion	Richland township	1,784			
Marion	Salt Rock township	605			
Marion	Scott township	571			
Marion	Tully township	834			
Marion	Waldo township	1,130			
Marion County Total			65,359		
Medina	Brunswick city	35,426			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Medina	Brunswick Hills township	11,196			
Medina	Canaan township	86			
Medina	Chatham township	2,213			
Medina	Chippewa Lake village	654			
Medina	Gloria Glens Park village	369			
Medina	Granger township	4,556			
Medina	Guilford township	3,076			
Medina	Harrisville township	1,717			
Medina	Hinckley township	8,025			
Medina	Homer township	1,606			
Medina	Lafayette township	6,056			
Medina	Litchfield township	3,215			
Medina	Liverpool township	5,750			
Medina	Lodi village	2,746			
Medina	Medina township	9,183			
Medina	Medina City township	26,061			
Medina	Montville township	13,131			
Medina	Rittman city	116			
Medina	Seville Village township	2,335			
Medina	Sharon township	5,966			
Medina	Spencer village	684			
Medina	Spencer township	1,812			
Medina	Wadsworth city	24,007			
Medina	Wadsworth township	4,384			
Medina	Westfield township	2,632			
Medina	Westfield Center village	1,184			
Medina	York township	4,284			
Medina County Total			182,470		

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Meigs	Bedford township	1,249			
Meigs	Chester township	2,497			
Meigs	Columbia township	1,220			
Meigs	Lebanon township	897			
Meigs	Letart township	733			
Meigs	Olive township	1,651			
Meigs	Orange township	1,085			
Meigs	Rutland township	2,137			
Meigs	Salem township	939			
Meigs	Salisbury township	5,512			
Meigs	Scipio township	1,213			
Meigs	Sutton township	3,077			
Meigs County Total			22,210		
Mercer	Black Creek township	611			
Mercer	Butler township	6,653			
Mercer	Center township	1,099			
Mercer	Dublin township	2,132			
Mercer	Franklin township	2,511			
Mercer	Gibson township	2,121			
Mercer	Granville township	4,227			
Mercer	Hopewell township	1,024			
Mercer	Jefferson township	13,802			
Mercer	Liberty township	909			
Mercer	Marion township	3,322			
Mercer	Recovery township	1,523			
Mercer	Union township	1,330			
Mercer	Washington township	1,201			
Mercer	Wayne township	63			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Mercer County Total			42,528		
Miami	Bethel township	4,758			
Miami	Brown township	1,585			
Miami	Concord township	31,417			
Miami	Elizabeth township	1,686			
Miami	Huber Heights city	5,651			
Miami	Lostcreek township	1,606			
Miami	Monroe township	16,114			
Miami	Newberry township	6,395			
Miami	Newton township	3,516			
Miami	Piqua city	20,354			
Miami	Springcreek township	2,144			
Miami	Staunton township	2,439			
Miami	Union township	9,569			
Miami	Union city	37			
Miami	Washington township	1,503			
Miami County Total			108,774		
Monroe	Adams township	620			
Monroe	Benton township	298			
Monroe	Bethel township	271			
Monroe	Center township	3,446			
Monroe	Franklin township	378			
Monroe	Green township	419			
Monroe	Jackson township	411			
Monroe	Lee township	883			
Monroe	Malaga township	1,038			
Monroe	Ohio township	837			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Monroe	Perry township	420			
Monroe	Salem township	831			
Monroe	Seneca township	444			
Monroe	Summit township	595			
Monroe	Sunbury township	1,267			
Monroe	Switzerland township	462			
Monroe	Washington township	429			
Monroe	Wayne township	336			
Monroe County Total			13,385		
Montgomery	Butler township	8,269			
Montgomery	Clay township	8,876			
Montgomery	Clayton city	13,310			
Montgomery	Dayton city	137,644			
Montgomery	Englewood city	13,463			
Montgomery	German township	8,747			
Montgomery	Harrison township	21,814			
Montgomery	Huber Heights city	37,788			
Montgomery	Jackson township	6,076			
Montgomery	Jefferson township	5,855			
Montgomery	Kettering city	57,123			
Montgomery	Miami township	52,156			
Montgomery	Moraine city	6,393			
Montgomery	Oakwood city	9,572			
Montgomery	Perry township	5,848			
Montgomery	Riverside city	24,474			
Montgomery	Trotwood city	23,070			
Montgomery	Union City township	6,811			
Montgomery	Vandalia city	15,209			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Montgomery	Washington township	61,682			
Montgomery	Wayne township	-			
Montgomery	West Carrollton city	13,129			
Montgomery County Total			537,309		
Morgan	Bloom township	962			
Morgan	Bristol township	182			
Morgan	Center township	677			
Morgan	Deerfield township	839			
Morgan	Homer township	1,006			
Morgan	Malta township	1,686			
Morgan	Manchester township	117			
Morgan	Marion township	1,181			
Morgan	Meigsville township	921			
Morgan	Morgan township	2,287			
Morgan	Penn township	656			
Morgan	Union township	638			
Morgan	Windsor township	1,897			
Morgan	York township	753			
Morgan County Total			13,802		
Morrow	Bennington township	3,297			
Morrow	Canaan township	900			
Morrow	Cardington township	3,031			
Morrow	Chester township	1,851			
Morrow	Congress township	2,939			
Morrow	Franklin township	1,609			
Morrow	Galion city	-			
Morrow	Gilead township	5,942			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Morrow	Harmony township	2,610			
Morrow	Lincoln township	2,040			
Morrow	North Bloomfield township	1,853			
Morrow	Perry township	1,971			
Morrow	Peru township	1,496			
Morrow	South Bloomfield township	1,768			
Morrow	Troy township	1,156			
Morrow	Washington township	1,261			
Morrow	Westfield township	1,226			
Morrow County Total			34,950		
Muskingum	Adams township	619			
Muskingum	Blue Rock township	622			
Muskingum	Brush Creek township	1,286			
Muskingum	Cass township	1,811			
Muskingum	Clay township	971			
Muskingum	Falls township	8,718			
Muskingum	Harrison township	1,521			
Muskingum	Highland township	902			
Muskingum	Hopewell township	3,193			
Muskingum	Jackson township	2,425			
Muskingum	Jefferson township	1,850			
Muskingum	Licking township	2,352			
Muskingum	Madison township	496			
Muskingum	Meigs township	228			
Muskingum	Monroe township	521			
Muskingum	Muskingum township	4,861			
Muskingum	Newton township	5,247			
Muskingum	Perry township	2,728			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Muskingum	Rich Hill township	489			
Muskingum	Salem township	946			
Muskingum	Salt Creek township	1,153			
Muskingum	Springfield township	5,452			
Muskingum	Union township	4,265			
Muskingum	Washington township	4,097			
Muskingum	Wayne township	4,892			
Muskingum	Zanesville city	24,765			
Muskingum County Total			86,410		
Noble	Beaver township	755			
Noble	Brookfield township	112			
Noble	Buffalo township	885			
Noble	Center township	1,073			
Noble	Elk township	303			
Noble	Enoch township	443			
Noble	Jackson township	485			
Noble	Jefferson township	187			
Noble	Marion township	618			
Noble	Noble township	1,986			
Noble	Olive township	5,724			
Noble	Seneca township	423			
Noble	Sharon township	330			
Noble	Stock township	312			
Noble	Wayne township	479			
Noble County Total			14,115		
Ottawa	Allen township	3,773			
Ottawa	Bay township	1,142			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Ottawa	Benton township	2,449			
Ottawa	Carroll township	2,117			
Ottawa	Catawba Island township	3,711			
Ottawa	Clay township	4,825			
Ottawa	Danbury township	4,924			
Ottawa	Erie township	1,147			
Ottawa	Harris township	2,910			
Ottawa	Portage township	1,217			
Ottawa	Port Clinton city	6,025			
Ottawa	Put-in-Bay township	813			
Ottawa	Salem township	5,311			
Ottawa County Total			40,364		
Paulding	Auglaize township	1,332			
Paulding	Benton township	1,019			
Paulding	Blue Creek township	700			
Paulding	Brown township	1,924			
Paulding	Carryall township	3,010			
Paulding	Crane township	1,253			
Paulding	Emerald township	765			
Paulding	Harrison township	1,511			
Paulding	Jackson township	1,773			
Paulding	Latty township	978			
Paulding	Paulding township	3,878			
Paulding	Washington township	663			
Paulding County Total			18,806		
Perry	Bearfield township	1,465			
Perry	Clayton township	1,565			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Perry	Coal township	939			
Perry	Harrison township	5,145			
Perry	Hopewell township	2,583			
Perry	Jackson township	2,761			
Perry	Madison township	1,367			
Perry	Monday Creek township	694			
Perry	Monroe township	1,356			
Perry	Pike township	6,688			
Perry	Pleasant township	842			
Perry	Reading township	4,358			
Perry	Salt Lick township	1,090			
Perry	Thorn township	4,555			
Perry County Total			35,408		
Pickaway	Circleville city	13,927			
Pickaway	Circleville township	2,531			
Pickaway	Darby township	3,213			
Pickaway	Deercreek township	1,613			
Pickaway	Harrison township	8,274			
Pickaway	Jackson township	1,098			
Pickaway	Madison township	1,712			
Pickaway	Monroe township	1,250			
Pickaway	Muhlenberg township	813			
Pickaway	Perry township	1,253			
Pickaway	Pickaway township	2,036			
Pickaway	Saltcreek township	2,727			
Pickaway	Scioto township	11,712			
Pickaway	Walnut township	2,962			
Pickaway	Washington township	2,991			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Pickaway	Wayne township	427			
Pickaway County Total			58,539		
PIKE_	Beaver township	1,291			
PIKE_	Benton township	1,583			
PIKE_	Camp Creek township	1,057			
PIKE_	Jackson township	1,170			
PIKE_	Marion township	1,478			
PIKE_	Mifflin township	1,210			
PIKE_	Newton township	1,810			
PIKE_	Pebble township	2,428			
PIKE_	Pee Pee township	7,392			
PIKE_	Perry township	915			
PIKE_	Scioto township	1,061			
PIKE_	Seal township	3,351			
PIKE_	Sunfish township	1,115			
PIKE_	Union township	1,227			
County Total			27,088		
Portage	Atwater township	2,564			
Portage	Aurora city	17,239			
Portage	Brimfield township	11,352			
Portage	Charlestown township	1,735			
Portage	Deerfield township	2,838			
Portage	Edinburg township	2,351			
Portage	Franklin township	6,283			
Portage	Freedom township	2,649			
Portage	Garrettsville village	2,449			
Portage	Hiram village	996			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Portage	Hiram township	2,396			
Portage	Kent city	28,215			
Portage	Mantua village	1,001			
Portage	Mantua township	4,576			
Portage	Mogadore village	1,012			
Portage	Nelson township	3,101			
Portage	Palmyra township	2,780			
Portage	Paris township	1,648			
Portage	Randolph township	5,276			
Portage	Ravenna city	11,323			
Portage	Ravenna township	8,980			
Portage	Rootstown township	8,602			
Portage	Shalersville township	5,245			
Portage	Streetsboro city	17,260			
Portage	Suffield township	5,973			
Portage	Sugar Bush Knolls village	217			
Portage	Tallmadge city	280			
Portage	Windham village	1,666			
Portage	Windham township	1,784			
Portage County Total			161,791		
Preble	Dixon township	568			
Preble	Eaton city	8,375			
Preble	Gasper township	3,911			
Preble	Gratis township	4,224			
Preble	Harrison township	4,305			
Preble	Israel township	1,131			
Preble	Jackson township	1,141			
Preble	Jefferson township	3,226			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Preble	Lanier township	3,727			
Preble	Monroe township	2,084			
Preble	Somers township	3,829			
Preble	Twin township	2,669			
Preble	Washington township	1,809			
Preble County Total			40,999		
Putnam	Blanchard township	1,224			
Putnam	Greensburg township	1,427			
Putnam	Jackson township	885			
Putnam	Jennings township	2,002			
Putnam	Liberty township	1,675			
Putnam	Monroe township	2,044			
Putnam	Monterey township	2,029			
Putnam	Ottawa township	8,034			
Putnam	Palmer township	1,137			
Putnam	Perry township	1,011			
Putnam	Pleasant township	3,794			
Putnam	Riley township	2,242			
Putnam	Sugar Creek township	1,181			
Putnam	Union township	2,945			
Putnam	Van Buren township	2,821			
Putnam County Total			34,451		
Richland	Bloomington township	1,295			
Richland	Butler township	1,167			
Richland	Cass township	1,599			
Richland	Franklin township	1,679			
Richland	Jackson township	3,700			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Richland	Jefferson township	4,905			
Richland	Madison township	11,106			
Richland	Mansfield city	47,534			
Richland	Mifflin township	6,106			
Richland	Monroe township	2,721			
Richland	Perry township	1,461			
Richland	Plymouth township	1,981			
Richland	Sandusky township	1,002			
Richland	Sharon township	9,006			
Richland	Springfield township	11,064			
Richland	Troy township	7,116			
Richland	Washington township	6,622			
Richland	Weller township	1,884			
Richland	Worthington township	2,988			
Richland County Total			124,936		
Ross	Buckskin township	2,047			
Ross	Colerain township	2,017			
Ross	Concord township	4,743			
Ross	Deerfield township	1,039			
Ross	Franklin township	1,439			
Ross	Green township	5,186			
Ross	Harrison township	1,189			
Ross	Huntington township	6,069			
Ross	Jefferson township	1,064			
Ross	Liberty township	2,623			
Ross	Paint township	1,288			
Ross	Paxton township	1,918			
Ross	Scioto township	27,876			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Ross	Springfield township	2,573			
Ross	Twin township	3,492			
Ross	Union township	12,530			
Ross County Total			77,093		
Sandusky	Ballville township	6,042			
Sandusky	Bellevue city	4,595			
Sandusky	Clyde city	6,294			
Sandusky	Fremont city	15,930			
Sandusky	Green Creek township	3,389			
Sandusky	Green Springs village	588			
Sandusky	Jackson township	1,610			
Sandusky	Madison township	3,587			
Sandusky	Rice township	1,143			
Sandusky	Riley township	1,214			
Sandusky	Sandusky township	3,551			
Sandusky	Scott township	1,333			
Sandusky	Townsend township	1,523			
Sandusky	Washington township	2,315			
Sandusky	Woodville township	3,303			
Sandusky	York township	2,479			
Sandusky County Total			58,896		
Scioto	Bloom township	2,714			
Scioto	Brush Creek township	1,114			
Scioto	Clay township	3,516			
Scioto	Green township	4,107			
Scioto	Harrison township	4,275			
Scioto	Jefferson township	2,546			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Scioto	Madison township	3,887			
Scioto	Morgan township	2,232			
Scioto	New Boston village	2,297			
Scioto	Nile township	2,350			
Scioto	Porter township	9,876			
Scioto	Portsmouth city	18,252			
Scioto	Rarden township	1,106			
Scioto	Rush township	2,939			
Scioto	Union township	2,057			
Scioto	Valley township	3,635			
Scioto	Vernon township	1,891			
Scioto	Washington township	5,214			
Scioto County Total			74,008		
Seneca	Adams township	1,247			
Seneca	Big Spring township	1,683			
Seneca	Bloom township	1,624			
Seneca	Clinton township	4,105			
Seneca	Eden township	2,042			
Seneca	Fostoria city	9,036			
Seneca	Green Springs village	645			
Seneca	Hopewell township	2,672			
Seneca	Jackson township	1,401			
Seneca	Liberty township	2,029			
Seneca	Loudon township	2,246			
Seneca	Pleasant township	1,477			
Seneca	Reed township	738			
Seneca	Scipio township	1,674			
Seneca	Seneca township	1,444			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Seneca	Thompson township	1,370			
Seneca	Tiffin city	17,953			
Seneca	Venice township	1,683			
Seneca County Total			55,069		
Shelby	Clinton township	20,317			
Shelby	Cynthian township	2,000			
Shelby	Dinsmore township	3,379			
Shelby	Franklin township	3,457			
Shelby	Green township	903			
Shelby	Jackson township	2,414			
Shelby	Loramie township	2,650			
Shelby	McLean township	3,378			
Shelby	Orange township	1,087			
Shelby	Perry township	982			
Shelby	Salem township	2,076			
Shelby	Turtle Creek township	1,605			
Shelby	Van Buren township	2,083			
Shelby	Washington township	1,899			
Shelby County Total			48,230		
Stark	Alliance city	21,622			
Stark	Bethlehem township	5,520			
Stark	Canton city	70,872			
Stark	Canton township	12,477			
Stark	Jackson township	43,067			
Stark	Lake township	30,324			
Stark	Lawrence township	13,548			
Stark	Lexington township	4,925			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Stark	Louisville city	9,521			
Stark	Marlboro township	4,277			
Stark	Massillon city	32,146			
Stark	Nimishillen township	9,354			
Stark	Osnaburg township	5,421			
Stark	Paris township	5,743			
Stark	Perry township	28,389			
Stark	Pike township	3,818			
Stark	Plain township	53,477			
Stark	Sandy township	3,561			
Stark	Sugar Creek township	6,547			
Stark	Tuscarawas township	5,801			
Stark	Washington township	4,443			
Stark County Total			374,853		
Summit	Akron city	190,469			
Summit	Barberton city	25,191			
Summit	Bath township	10,024			
Summit	Boston township	1,401			
Summit	Boston Heights village	1,402			
Summit	Clinton village	1,197			
Summit	Copley township	18,403			
Summit	Coventry township	10,238			
Summit	Cuyahoga Falls city	51,114			
Summit	Fairlawn city	7,710			
Summit	Green city	27,475			
Summit	Hudson city	23,110			
Summit	Lakemore village	2,926			
Summit	Macedonia city	12,168			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Summit	Mogadore village	2,799			
Summit	Munroe Falls city	5,044			
Summit	New Franklin city	13,877			
Summit	Northfield village	3,541			
Summit	Northfield Center township	5,597			
Summit	Norton city	11,668			
Summit	Reminderville village	5,412			
Summit	Richfield township	6,437			
Summit	Sagamore Hills township	10,845			
Summit	Silver Lake village	2,516			
Summit	Springfield township	14,162			
Summit	Stow city	34,483			
Summit	Tallmadge city	18,114			
Summit	Twinsburg city	19,248			
Summit	Twinsburg township	3,857			
Summit County Total			540,428		
Trumbull	Bazetta township	5,912			
Trumbull	Bloomfield township	1,249			
Trumbull	Braceville township	2,467			
Trumbull	Bristol township	2,704			
Trumbull	Brookfield township	8,447			
Trumbull	Champion township	9,381			
Trumbull	Cortland city	7,105			
Trumbull	Farmington township	2,993			
Trumbull	Fowler township	2,360			
Trumbull	Greene township	950			
Trumbull	Gustavus township	834			
Trumbull	Hartford township	1,861			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Trumbull	Howland township	19,042			
Trumbull	Hubbard township	12,969			
Trumbull	Johnston township	1,739			
Trumbull	Kinsman township	1,751			
Trumbull	Liberty township	21,514			
Trumbull	Lordstown village	3,332			
Trumbull	McDonald village	3,172			
Trumbull	Mecca township	2,319			
Trumbull	Mesopotamia township	3,404			
Trumbull	Newton township	8,618			
Trumbull	Orangeville village	174			
Trumbull	Southington township	3,731			
Trumbull	Vernon township	1,337			
Trumbull	Vienna township	3,978			
Trumbull	Warren city	39,201			
Trumbull	Warren township	4,744			
Trumbull	Weathersfield township	24,689			
Trumbull	Youngstown city	-			
Trumbull County Total			201,977		
Tuscarawas	Auburn township	1,109			
Tuscarawas	Bucks township	1,942			
Tuscarawas	Clay township	1,942			
Tuscarawas	Dover city	13,112			
Tuscarawas	Dover township	4,515			
Tuscarawas	Fairfield township	1,509			
Tuscarawas	Franklin township	4,846			
Tuscarawas	Goshen township	5,081			
Tuscarawas	Jefferson township	958			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Tuscarawas	Lawrence township	5,870			
Tuscarawas	Mill township	9,782			
Tuscarawas	New Philadelphia city	17,677			
Tuscarawas	Oxford township	4,789			
Tuscarawas	Perry township	439			
Tuscarawas	Rush township	867			
Tuscarawas	Salem township	1,584			
Tuscarawas	Sandy township	2,946			
Tuscarawas	Sugar Creek township	4,464			
Tuscarawas	Union township	1,449			
Tuscarawas	Warren township	1,078			
Tuscarawas	Warwick township	2,827			
Tuscarawas	Washington township	739			
Tuscarawas	Wayne township	2,409			
Tuscarawas	York township	1,329			
Tuscarawas County Total			93,263		
Union	Allen township	2,365			
Union	Claibourne township	3,481			
Union	Darby township	2,397			
Union	Dover township	2,326			
Union	Jackson township	954			
Union	Jerome township	9,504			
Union	Leesburg township	1,487			
Union	Liberty township	2,048			
Union	Millcreek township	1,332			
Union	Paris township	27,167			
Union	Taylor township	1,516			
Union	Union township	1,710			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Union	Washington township	4,344			
Union	Washington township	812			
Union	York township	1,341			
Union County Total			62,784		
Van Wert	Harrison township	1,020			
Van Wert	Hoaglin township	650			
Van Wert	Jackson township	446			
Van Wert	Jennings township	636			
Van Wert	Liberty township	1,437			
Van Wert	Pleasant township	10,928			
Van Wert	Ridge township	3,309			
Van Wert	Tully township	2,013			
Van Wert	Union township	946			
Van Wert	Washington township	5,126			
Van Wert	Willshire township	1,652			
Van Wert	York township	768			
Van Wert County Total			28,931		
Vinton	Brown township	255			
Vinton	Clinton township	1,847			
Vinton	Eagle township	667			
Vinton	Elk township	3,287			
Vinton	Harrison township	1,084			
Vinton	Jackson township	721			
Vinton	Knox township	541			
Vinton	Madison township	532			
Vinton	Richland township	1,620			
Vinton	Swan township	892			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Vinton	Vinton township	544			
Vinton	Wilkesville township	810			
Vinton County Total			12,800		
Warren	Clear Creek township	36,238			
Warren	Deerfield township	40,525			
Warren	Franklin township	31,676			
Warren	Hamilton township	30,587			
Warren	Harlan township	4,929			
Warren	Lebanon city	20,841			
Warren	Loveland city	1,034			
Warren	Mason city	34,792			
Warren	Massie township	1,195			
Warren	Salem township	5,215			
Warren	Turtlecreek township	17,644			
Warren	Union township	6,251			
Warren	Washington township	2,752			
Warren	Wayne township	8,658			
Warren County Total			242,337		
Washington	Adams township	1,516			
Washington	Aurelius township	326			
Washington	Barlow township	2,560			
Washington	Belpre city	6,728			
Washington	Belpre township	3,897			
Washington	Decatur township	1,342			
Washington	Dunham township	2,581			
Washington	Fairfield township	1,133			
Washington	Fearing township	858			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Washington	Grandview township	1,396			
Washington	Independence township	315			
Washington	Lawrence township	824			
Washington	Liberty township	438			
Washington	Ludlow township	289			
Washington	Marietta city	13,385			
Washington	Marietta township	4,265			
Washington	Muskingum township	4,424			
Washington	Newport township	1,901			
Washington	Palmer township	547			
Washington	Salem township	1,058			
Washington	Warren township	3,948			
Washington	Waterford township	3,547			
Washington	Watertown township	1,541			
Washington	Wesley township	952			
Washington County Total			59,771		
Wayne	Baughman township	4,799			
Wayne	Canaan township	5,134			
Wayne	Chester township	3,043			
Wayne	Chippewa township	9,795			
Wayne	Clinton township	3,165			
Wayne	Congress township	4,439			
Wayne	East Union township	6,946			
Wayne	Franklin township	4,235			
Wayne	Green township	12,246			
Wayne	Milton township	2,964			
Wayne	Norton city	5			
Wayne	Paint township	3,458			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Wayne	Plain township	3,069			
Wayne	Rittman city	6,015			
Wayne	Salt Creek township	4,542			
Wayne	Sugar Creek township	7,187			
Wayne	Wayne township	4,005			
Wayne	Wooster city	27,232			
Wayne	Wooster township	4,615			
Wayne County Total			116,894		
Williams	Brady township	2,621			
Williams	Bridgewater township	1,434			
Williams	Bryan city	8,729			
Williams	Center township	2,928			
Williams	Florence township	1,973			
Williams	Jefferson township	1,814			
Williams	Madison township	895			
Williams	Mill Creek township	752			
Williams	Montpelier village	3,942			
Williams	Northwest township	1,139			
Williams	Pioneer village	1,429			
Williams	Pulaski township	2,446			
Williams	St. Joseph township	2,666			
Williams	Springfield township	3,048			
Williams	Superior township	1,286			
Williams County Total			37,102		
Wood	Bloom township	2,513			
Wood	Bowling Green city	30,808			
Wood	Center township	1,140			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Wood	Fostoria city	1,092			
Wood	Freedom township	2,644			
Wood	Grand Rapids township	1,586			
Wood	Henry township	4,079			
Wood	Jackson township	702			
Wood	Lake township	11,160			
Wood	Liberty township	1,690			
Wood	Middleton township	5,611			
Wood	Milton township	929			
Wood	Montgomery township	4,157			
Wood	Northwood city	5,160			
Wood	Perry township	1,568			
Wood	Perrysburg city	25,041			
Wood	Perrysburg township	13,571			
Wood	Plain township	1,625			
Wood	Portage township	1,558			
Wood	Rossford city	6,299			
Wood	Troy township	4,097			
Wood	Washington township	1,864			
Wood	Webster township	1,230			
Wood	Weston township	2,124			
Wood County Total			132,248		
Wyandot	Antrim township	1,155			
Wyandot	Crane township	7,533			
Wyandot	Crawford township	4,610			
Wyandot	Eden township	1,045			
Wyandot	Jackson township	596			
Wyandot	Marseilles township	404			

County	Subdivision	2020 Census Pop	2020 County Pop	2010 Census Pop	Change from 2010 to 2020
Wyandot	Mifflin township	741			
Wyandot	Pitt township	909			
Wyandot	Richland township	846			
Wyandot	Ridge township	532			
Wyandot	Salem township	981			
Wyandot	Sycamore township	1,462			
Wyandot	Tymochtee township	1,086			
Wyandot County Total			21,900		

State Population Totals	11,799,448	11,799,448
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DiRossi, Ray

From: DiRossi, Ray
Sent: Thursday, July 22, 2021 9:41 AM
To: 'sales@caliper.com'
Subject: Attn: Tracy

Tracy

Wanted to reach out to see if you received the payment from Ohio LSC Task Force on Redistricting for the 2 Maptitude for Redistricting licenses

I'm told by LSC that the check for \$20,000 was mailed on 19th

I assume once you receive it – you will let me know how to download the software, and all applicable data

Ray DiRossi
Director of Finance and Budget
Ohio Senate Majority Caucus
Statehouse, Suite 205
Columbus, Ohio 43215



(O) 614.466.4947
(C) 614.578.3848
ray.dirossi@ohiosenate.gov

DiRossi, Ray

From: Tracy Horgan <sales@caliper.com>
Sent: Thursday, July 22, 2021 5:01 PM
To: DiRossi, Ray
Subject: Re: (Case CC320695) Attn: Tracy

Hi, Ray,

Thank you for your message. I have checked with our Finance Department who tells me we have not yet received 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: "DiRossi, Ray" <Ray.DiRossi@ohiosenate.gov>
Reply-To: "DiRossi, Ray" <Ray.DiRossi@ohiosenate.gov>
Date: Thu, 22 Jul 2021 13:41:13 +0000
To: "sales@caliper.com" <sales@caliper.com>
Subject: Attn: Tracy

>Tracy

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>Ray DiRossi
>
>Director of Finance and Budget
>
>Ohio Senate Majority Caucus
>
>Statehouse, Suite 205
>
>Columbus, Ohio 43215
>
>
>
>(O) 614.466.4947
>
>(C) 614.578.3848
>
>ray.dirossi@ohiosenate.gov

DiRossi, Ray

From: Ray DiRossi <raydirossi@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, July 23, 2021 9:23 PM
To: DiRossi, Ray
Subject: Fwd: Maptitude for Redistricting Software

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Ray DiRossi** <raydirossi@gmail.com>
Date: Sun, Jul 11, 2021 at 7:40 PM
Subject: Maptitude for Redistricting Software
To: <sales@caliper.com>

Please call

Ray DiRossi
614.466.4947
Senate Majority Caucus
Director of Budget and Finance

Need to renew or buy 2 licenses for Ohio use

time sensitive

I left a message with someone on the phone number last Wednesday afternoon

Thanks

Ray

DiRossi, Ray

From: DiRossi, Ray
Sent: Monday, July 26, 2021 9:27 AM
To: 'Tracy Horgan'
Subject: RE: (Case CC320695) Attn: Tracy

Tracy

I assume you will contact me when the check has been received and clears.... so we can get the 2 download keys for the software and 2010 Ohio data package (geography and population and split blocks)

Ray

From: Tracy Horgan <sales@caliper.com>
Sent: Thursday, July 22, 2021 5:01 PM
To: DiRossi, Ray <Ray.DiRossi@ohiosenate.gov>
Subject: Re: (Case CC320695) Attn: Tracy

Hi, Ray,

Thank you for your message. I have checked with our Finance Department who tells me we have not yet received payment.

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

Tracy Horgan

Director, Redistricting Services | Caliper Corporation

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

sales@caliper.com • www.redistricting.com

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

From: "DiRossi, Ray" <Ray.DiRossi@ohiosenate.gov>
Reply-To: "DiRossi, Ray" <Ray.DiRossi@ohiosenate.gov>
Date: Thu, 22 Jul 2021 13:41:13 +0000
To: "sales@caliper.com" <sales@caliper.com>
Subject: Attn: Tracy

>Tracy

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>Ray DiRossi
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>Statehouse, Suite 205
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>Columbus, Ohio 43215
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>(O) 614.466.4947
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>(C) 614.578.3848
>
>ray.dirossi@ohiosenate.gov

From: McClelland, Angelika

Sent: Wednesday, December 9, 2020 5:00 PM

To: Republican Caucus Staff; Clerk Staff; State Senator Matt Huffman; State Senator Kenny Yuko; Mike Rowe; George Boas; Patrick Hunter; Morrison, Christine; Boehner, Sheila; Hinman, Will; Young, Brad; Laura Martine

Subject: President's Appointment (Redistricting, Reapportionment and Demographic Research Task Force)

Attachments: RedistrictingReapportionmentDemographic Research Task Force 133-2.pdf

The following appointment has been delivered to the Senate Clerk's office:

- Legislative Task Force on Redistricting, Reapportionment and Demographic Research (Senator Matt Huffman)

Regards,

Angelika McClelland
Office of the President
Ohio Senate
614.466.4822 ph



LARRY OBHOF

Senate President

Statehouse
1 Capitol Square
Columbus, Ohio 43215
Obhof@ohiosenate.gov
614-466-7505

TO: Vincent Keeran, Clerk
FROM: Senator Larry Obhof, President
DATE: December 9, 2020
RE: **Appointment to Special Task Force**

Pursuant to Section 103.51 (A) of the Ohio Revised Code, the President of the Senate appoints Senator Matt Huffman to the Legislative Task Force on Redistricting, Reapportionment and Demographic Research, replacing Senator Larry Obhof.

Also pursuant to Section 103.51 (A), the President of the Senate appoints Senator Matt Huffman as co-chair of the Legislative Task Force on Redistricting, Reapportionment and Demographic Research.

cc: Senator Matt Huffman
Senator Kenny Yuko, Minority Leader
John Barron, Chief of Staff, Ohio Senate
Mike Rowe, Minority Chief of Staff, Ohio Senate
Office of the Speaker of the House
Senate Clerk's Office
House Clerk's Office

From: Boehner, Sheila
Sent: Thursday, December 10, 2020 12:49 PM
To: Young, Brad
CC: Sagraves, Ali; Chambers, Mary; 'McClelland, Angelika'; Clerk Staff; Albanese, Chris; Morrison, Christine; Herd, Samantha; Hinman, Will; Cupp, Bob; Rep72; Muccio, Nick
Subject: Redistricting, Reapportionment and Demographic Research Task Force: Appointment/Removal
Attachments: 12.10.2020 - Legislative Task Force on Redistricting Reappointment and Demographic Research.pdf; 12.10.2020 - Legislative Task Force on Redistricting Reappointment and Demographic Research.docx

Dear Mr. Young,

Attached, please find a letter from the Speaker. The letter is saved in both Word and .pdf format.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions.

Many thanks,
Sheila

Sheila Willamowski Boehner, Esq.
Deputy Chief of Staff/Executive Counsel to the Speaker
Ohio House of Representatives
77 S. High Street - 14th Floor
Columbus, Ohio 43215
Office: 614.466.9068
Mobile: 419.773.9667
Sheila.Boehner@ohiohouse.gov

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ROBERT R. CUPP
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE
OHIO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
DISTRICT 04



77 S. HIGH STREET, 14TH FLOOR
COLUMBUS, OH 43125
REP04@OHIOHOUSE.GOV

To: Brad Young, Clerk
From: Robert R. Cupp, Speaker of the House
Date: December 10, 2020
Re: Appointments to Special Boards and Commissions / Standing Committees

Pursuant to Section 103.51 of the Ohio Revised Code, the Speaker of the House makes the following changes to the Legislative Task Force on Redistricting, Reapportionment, and Demographic Research:

APPOINT: Speaker Cupp
Christine Morrison (public member)

REMOVE: Representative Householder
Jonathon McGee (public member)

ROBERT R. CUPP
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE
OHIO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
DISTRICT 04



77 S. HIGH STREET, 14TH FLOOR
COLUMBUS, OH 43125
REP04@OHIOHOUSE.GOV

To: Brad Young, Clerk
From: Robert R. Cupp, Speaker of the House
Date: December 10, 2020
Re: Appointments to Special Boards and Commissions / Standing Committees

Pursuant to Section 103.51 of the Ohio Revised Code, the Speaker of the House makes the following changes to the Legislative Task Force on Redistricting, Reapportionment, and Demographic Research:

APPOINT: Speaker Cupp
Christine Morrison (public member)

REMOVE: Representative Householder
Jonathon McGee (public member)

From: Spain, Mindy
Sent: Wednesday, January 13, 2021 4:19 PM
To: Morrison, Christine
CC: Herd, Samantha; Boehner, Sheila; Young, Brad
Subject: Leg Task Force on Redistricting Reappointment and Demo Research - Sykes
Attachments: Leg Task Force on Redistricting Reappointment and Demo Research - Sykes.pdf

TO: Speaker Robert R. Cupp
FROM: Minority Leader Emilia Strong Sykes
DATE: January 13, 2021
RE: Appointment Request to the Legislative Task Force on Redistricting, Reapportionment, and Demographic Research

Pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Section 103.51 (A), I respectfully request that I be appointed to the Legislative Task Force on Redistricting, Reapportionment, and Demographic Research.

Please let my office know if you have any questions regarding this request. Thank you.



Representative Emilia Strong Sykes
Minority Leader

TO: Speaker Robert R. Cupp
FROM: Minority Leader Emilia Strong Sykes
DATE: January 13, 2021
RE: Appointment Request to the Legislative Task Force on Redistricting, Reapportionment, and Demographic Research

Pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Section 103.51 (A), I respectfully request that I be appointed to the Legislative Task Force on Redistricting, Reapportionment, and Demographic Research.

Please let my office know if you have any questions regarding this request.
Thank you.

cc: Christine Morrison, Chief of Staff
Sam Herd, Minority Chief of Staff
Sheila Willamowski Boehner, Dep. Chief of Staff
Brad Young, Clerk

From: Boehner, Sheila

Sent: Thursday, January 14, 2021 3:52 PM

To: Young, Brad

CC: Morrison, Christine; Hinman, Will; Cupp, Bob; Sagraves, Ali; Chambers, Mary; Cech, Daniel; 'Meden, Averel'; 'McClelland, Angelika'; 'Clerk Staff'; Herd, Samantha; Spain, Mindy; Sykes, Emilia

Subject: Appointments: Legislative Task Force on Redistricting, Reapportionment, and Demographic Research

Attachments: 1.14.2021 - Legislative Task Force on Redistricting - Appointments.pdf; 1.14.2021 - Legislative Task Force on Redistricting - Appointments.docx

Dear Mr. Young,

Attached, please find a letter from the Speaker. The letter is saved in both Word and .pdf format.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions.

Many thanks,
Sheila

Sheila Willamowski Boehner, Esq.

Deputy Chief of Staff/Executive Counsel to the Speaker

Ohio House of Representatives

77 S. High Street - 14th Floor

Columbus, Ohio 43215

Office: 614.466.9068

Mobile: 419.773.9667

Sheila.Boehner@ohiohouse.gov

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ROBERT R. CUPP
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE
OHIO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
DISTRICT 04



77 S. HIGH STREET, 14TH FLOOR
COLUMBUS, OH 43125
REP04@OHIOHOUSE.GOV

To: Brad Young, Clerk
From: Robert R. Cupp, Speaker of the House
Date: January 14, 2021
Re: Appointments to Special Boards and Commissions / Standing Committees

Pursuant to Section 103.51 of the Ohio Revised Code, the Speaker of the House hereby appoints the following individuals to the Legislative Task Force on Redistricting, Reapportionment, and Demographic Research.

APPOINT: Speaker Cupp
 Leader Sykes
 Christine Morrison (*public member*)

ROBERT R. CUPP
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE
OHIO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
DISTRICT 04



77 S. HIGH STREET, 14TH FLOOR
COLUMBUS, OH 43125
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To: Brad Young, Clerk
From: Robert R. Cupp, Speaker of the House
Date: January 14, 2021
Re: Appointments to Special Boards and Commissions / Standing Committees

Pursuant to Section 103.51 of the Ohio Revised Code, the Speaker of the House hereby appoints the following individuals to the Legislative Task Force on Redistricting, Reapportionment, and Demographic Research.

APPOINT: Speaker Cupp
 Leader Sykes
 Christine Morrison (public member)

From: Harrison, April
Sent: Tuesday, January 26, 2021 3:25 PM
To: Members_GOP; Staff_GOP
Subject: Additional Retreat Information
Attachments: Final Agenda.pdf

I'm attaching the agenda once again so that all staff can have a copy.

I was also asked for the address of the venue.

Nationwide Conference Center & Hotel
100 Green Meadows Drive South
Lewis Center, OH 43035

April Harrison

Executive Assistant to Chief of Staff and Chief Legal Counsel
Ohio House of Representatives
Speaker's Office
77 S. High Street, 14th Floor | Columbus, OH 43215
April.harrison@ohiohouse.gov - 614-466-0968

Ohio House of Representatives - 2021 Republican Caucus Retreat Agenda

Wednesday, January 27, 2021

<u>TIME</u>	<u>SESSION/EVENT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
3:00 p.m.	Check-in for those staying at the hotel	Hotel, Front Desk
4:30 p.m.	Event Registration Opens	Northpointe Ballrooms, Virginia Building
5:00 p.m.	Reception Begins	
5:30 p.m.	Introduction/Welcome Speaker Bob Cupp	Northpointe Ballrooms, Virginia Building
5:45 – 6:30 p.m.	Special Guest Speakers Governor Mike DeWine (via Zoom) & Lt. Governor Jon Husted	
6:30 – 7:30 p.m.	Dinner	Northpointe Ballrooms, Virginia Building
7:00 – 7:30 p.m.	Special Guest Speaker Senate President Matt Huffman	
7:30 – 10:00 p.m.	Dessert & Drinks	Northpointe Ballrooms, Virginia Building
8:30 p.m.	Snacks Served	Northpointe Ballrooms, Virginia Building

Thursday, January 28, 2021

7:30 – 8:30 a.m.	Breakfast	Grand Ballrooms, Virginia Building
8:00 - 8:30 a.m.	Special Guest Speaker Attorney General Dave Yost	
8:30 – 9:15 a.m.	Welcome, Review of Agenda & Expectations for the day. Speaker Bob Cupp	Grand Ballrooms, Virginia Building
9:15 – 9:30 a.m.	BREAK (Beverages & Snacks will be available)	
9:30 – 11:00 a.m.	JLEC, Ethics & Public Records Tony Bledsoe, Paul Disantis, Heather Blessing	Grand Ballrooms, Virginia Building
11:00 – Noon	House Clerk's Office (Parliamentary Procedure & New Voting System Demonstration) Brad Young & Staff	Grand Ballrooms, Virginia Building
12:00 - 12:30 p.m.	Administration Overview Kim Hartman & Staff	Grand Ballrooms, Virginia Building
12:30 – 1:30 p.m.	Lunch	Northpointe Ballrooms, Virginia Building
12:50 – 1:30 p.m.	Special Guest Speaker Ohio Treasurer Robert Sprague	Northpointe Ballrooms, Virginia Building
1:30 – 1:45 p.m.	BREAK (Beverages & Snacks will be available)	

1:45 – 2:00 p.m.	Outline of Afternoon Agenda Speaker Bob Cupp	Grand Ballrooms, Virginia Building
2:00 – 2:30 p.m.	Review of Sergeant-at-Arms Dan Lay	Grand Ballrooms, Virginia Building
2:30 – 3:30 p.m.	Budget Discussion Chairman Scott Oelslager	Grand Ballrooms, Virginia Building
3:30 – 3:45 p.m.	BREAK (<i>move to designated breakout session rooms</i>) (Beverages & Snacks will be available)	
3:45 – 5:00 p.m.	Policy Breakout Sessions	Grand Ballroom 1 & 2, Grand Ballroom 3 & 4 Sycamore 1, Sycamore 2
5:00 – 5:30 p.m.	BREAK	
5:30 – 6:30 p.m.	Reception	Northpointe Ballrooms, Virginia Building
5:45 – 6:15 p.m.	Special Guest Speaker Merle Madrid , Chief of Staff, Secretary of State	
6:30 – 7:30 p.m.	Dinner	Northpointe Ballrooms, Virginia Building
7:30 – 10:00 p.m.	Dessert & Drinks	Northpointe Ballrooms, Virginia Building
8:30 p.m.	Snacks Served	Northpointe Ballrooms, Virginia Building

Friday, January 29, 2021

7:30 – 8:30 a.m.	Breakfast	Grand Ballrooms, Virginia Building
8:00 – 8:30 a.m.	Special Guest Speaker Ohio Auditor, Keith Faber	
8:30 – 8:45 a.m.	BREAK (Beverages & Snacks will be available)	
8:45 – 9:30 a.m.	Redistricting & Campaign Committee Discussions	Grand Ballrooms, Virginia Building
9:30 – 10:30 a.m.	Special Guest Speaker Jane Timken , Ohio Republican Party Chairman	
10:30 – 11:30 a.m.	Polling Presentation via Zoom Robert Blizzard	Grand Ballrooms, Virginia Building
11:30 a.m.	Closing Remarks Speaker Bob Cupp	Grand Ballrooms, Virginia Building

Redistricting 2021 – Develop the Ohio Common and Unified Redistricting Database

Progress Report: October 2020

Prepared by Robert L. Wiley, Redistricting Project Manager
George Voinovich School of Leadership and Public Affairs (GVS)
Month of October, 2020
Prepared for the Ohio Legislative Services Commission (LSC) November 13, 2020

Project Purpose and Background

This report summarizes activities conducted under the Redistricting 2021 contract between Ohio University and the Ohio Legislative Services Commission (LSC) for the month of October 2020. The scope of work for this project is based on the proposal prepared by Ohio University and submitted to LSC in early 2016. Work on the project has continued according to the defined tasks and subtasks as described in the scope of work within the proposal.

There was no work conducted under the contract during the months of June through September 2020 due to a combination of closure of Ohio University offices because of Corona virus and the absence of data needed for continuing contract tasks. Monthly reports were thus not prepared in order to conserve project budget. Project work during the month of October 2020 included continuing work primarily under Task VI – Project Management and Reporting.

Task VI Activities

Activities under this task included brief meetings to discuss activities in preparation for receipt of the geographic data in early 2021 and the PL 94-171 Census data at a yet to be defined time. Tests were performed in GIS using existing datasets to practice linkage of various data types including geographic and voter party affiliation data. Additionally, an email was sent to the US Census Bureau Redistricting and Voting Rights Chief James Whitehorne on October 19 (following the closure of the 2020 Census) requesting an update on Census Bureau product delivery dates. Chief Whitehorne responded as follows:

"Now that we have completed the data collection period of the Census, we are working to re-establish our schedules for the production of the data. Once the Census has a public apportionment schedule, I will then be working rapidly to re-establish the redistricting schedule. I am hoping to be able to make some statements about the redistricting schedule in the next few weeks".

On November 9, 2020, an email was received from the Census Bureau concerning the delivery time for geographic support products, stating in part:

"The 2020 Census P.L. 94-171 geographic support products will be mailed to official recipients (governors, state legislative leaders of both parties, chairs of sitting redistricting commissions, etc.) starting January 22, 2021. These deliveries will continue through February 28, 2021, by which time all states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico will have their data in hand. The geographic support products will be delivered on DVD and will come as three separate disc types,

There may be more than one disc for each disc type depending on the size of the files. The disc types are:

- *Disc Type 1: (P.L. 94-171) TIGER/Line Shapefiles*
- *Disc Type 2: (P.L. 94-171) Map Suite (.pdf format)*
 - *County Block maps*
 - *VTD/SLD Reference maps*
 - *Census Tract Reference maps*
 - *School District Reference maps*
- *Disc Type 3: (P.L. 94-171) Block Assignment Files and associated Name Look-up Tables & (P.L. 94-171) Block Relationship Files (crosswalk between 2010 and 2020 census blocks)"*

There was no new information relating to the timing for release of PL 94-171 population data.

Projected Activities Going Forward

The issue of linkage of voter party affiliation with PL 94-171 block data was discussed in the May 2020 monthly report and with Frank Strigari during a teleconference on May 22, 2020 to identify the precise data that would be used to identify such affiliation from the Secretary of State's Voter Database. The voter database includes 20 years of voter participation records in both elections and primaries. The only indication of party affiliation is from the primary voting records. 2018 was the last full and uninhibited primary before the pandemic. Use of the 2020 primary may underrepresent Republican voters due to the far greater participation by the Democratic Party to select its presidential candidate.

The ability to link voter characteristics to Census Blocks is based on geocoding of the addresses used in the voter database. The most current addresses are assumed to be the addresses existing in the records for the 2020 general election. People move. There is likely to be error and uncertainty in linkage of the 2018 primary with 2020 voter addresses. Such errors increase with time. People move, change their address, and register in other precincts. It is recommended that discussions be held with the Redistricting Committees for each party to identify the most usable data for linkage of party affiliation with Census Block geography, and of the problems, errors and uncertainties associated with each option.

In addition, the GVS will prepare and submit to LSC for approval a contract modification to extend the completion dates for contract Tasks IV and V, based on a time period linked to receipt of the PL 94-171 population data from the Census Bureau.

Over the next few months, we will continue to practice using test datasets of the PL 94-171 data for 2018 provided by the Census Bureau and voter data from the 2019 and 2020 Secretary of State voter database to identify the best methods to parse and incorporate population data to blocks and voting districts.

Redistricting 2021 – Develop the Ohio Common and Unified Redistricting Database

Progress Report: May 2020

Prepared by Robert L. Wiley, Redistricting Project Manager
George Voinovich School of Leadership and Public Affairs (GVS)
Month of May, 2020
Prepared for the Ohio Legislative Services Commission (LSC) June 9, 2020

Project Purpose and Background

The previous report submitted on May 8, 2020 covered the period from April 1, 2020 through April 30, 2020. This report summarizes activities conducted under the Redistricting 2021 contract between Ohio University and the Ohio Legislative Services Commission (LSC) for the month of May 2020. The scope of work for this project is based on the proposal prepared by Ohio University and submitted to LSC in early 2016. Work on the project has continued according to the defined tasks and subtasks as described in the scope of work within the proposal.

Project work during the month of May 2020 included continuing work primarily under Task VI – Project Management and Reporting.

Task VI Activities

Activities under this task included preparation of the April 2020 monthly report, communication efforts with federal and state officials to identify the effects of the delay of the 2020 Census data on the 2021 redistricting process¹, and to clarify the desired linkages requested between the Census data and geography with the results of the 2020 general election as per Task IV (C) of the contract.

We specifically queried Mr. Whitehorne, of the Census Bureau, on how and over what time period will the Census data be delivered to the states; all at once on July 31, 2021, or provided over some extended earlier period, ending on July 31st. Mr. Whitehorn's response on May 20, 2020 indicated that Census data would be released over a 6-week period starting on June 17, 2021. First delivered would be based on demonstration by states that their redistricting process was delineated by law or regulation.

The Census population data will be delayed; however, we were informed by James Whitehorne via an email received on May 18, 2020 that the Census Bureau would expect to start delivering the geographic products by February 1, 2021 and complete that delivery the end of March 2021. This will allow us to create voting history linkages using the appropriate voting data with the Census geography in preparation for receipt of the Census population data in the PL 94-171 data file on a date yet to be determined.

This four-month delay will prevent the GVS from delivery of the common unified redistricting database (CURD) by May 31, 2021 as specified in the contract.

¹ On May 13, 2020, we received a joint statement from the Secretary of Commerce and the Director of the Census Bureau that changed the delivery date of the 2020 Census redistricting PL 94-171 data from March 31, 2021 to no later than July 31, 2021, due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

We posed these questions to Frank Strigari, Council to the Senate Majority, on May 22, 2020:

"We are asked to link party affiliation to the common unified redistricting database (CURD). To do this we will use the final census geometry in GIS to capture voters party affiliation for geocoded voters as points. The voters will be based on the Secretary of State (SOS) voter database using voter addresses. The SOS voter database has the attribute "Party Affiliation". I am informed by the data dictionary provided by Amanda Grandjean, of the SOS, that the basis for that designation is the voting history from the last primary (2020?), which turned out to be only early voting and absentee ballots. If so, once this data is posted in the next month or so, that is what we must use. The actual voters however will be those that vote in the November 2020 election. There will likely be a large number of voters that show up as blank (unaffiliated). Does the redistricting committee want to see a single attribute for the most dominant party (R, D, S, G, U) listed for each block and precinct, or do they want a numerical summary separately for each party affiliation category?"

"As you probably know, the virus has caused the Census Bureau to delay provision of the final PL 94-171 data until as late as July 31, 2021. I will forward a recent response from the census bureau on the new schedule for delivery of the Census Data. They indicate that they will listen and try to respond to state scheduling imperatives that may be affected by the delay in data delivery. I am aware that the State Constitution specifies that a draft redistricting map must be prepared by September 30, 2021. Can this date be set forward as emergency measure by legislation? If not, we need to get our story about the immediacy of our need for the PL 94-171 data into the Census Bureau as soon as possible. The earliest delivery suggested by Mr. Whitehorne is June 17, 2021. If we can make a case for being in the first tranche, we at OU will still need 2 months to perform the tasks required for completion of the final database, resulting in a maximum delivery date of the CURD by August 17, 2021. That would give the legislature roughly 6-weeks to prepare the draft redistricting map. Can they do it? Do you want to write or coordinate writing a convincing letter to the Census Bureau? We should get this into them quickly, even if the Legislature can alter the redistricting map preparation dates."

Following receipt of these questions, Mr. Strigari, initiated a phone discussion with Robert Wiley and Michael Finney of the GVS. Several options were discussed for choosing which data to link to Census geography. We also discussed the best way to interface with the Census Bureau to encourage them to place Ohio on the early list for receipt of the data. While we await answers, we are available to provide advice to others on the redistricting committee regarding Census data issues.

Projected Activities Going Forward

Over the next few months, we will continue to practice using test datasets of the PL 94-171 data for 2018 provided by the Census Bureau and voter data from the 2019 and 2020 Secretary of State voter database to identify the best methods to parse and incorporate population data to blocks and voting districts.

We will continue to assess the magnitude of the potential error resulting from municipal boundary mismatches and unprocessed annexations as we prepare the final common unified mapping database. We will use GIS Union, Intersection and spatial selection tools to count potentially double counted or missed voter addresses and the land area differences in precincts.

The change in the PL 94-171 delivery date poses some administrative and constitutional difficulties that need to be resolved. It would seem reasonable to move the GVS delivery date to the LSC two months

forward from the date the PL 94-171 data is received from the Census Bureau. This would result in a change in the product delivery to the LSC to September 30, 2021. Initially, a mutually agreed contract amendment would be necessary to change the CURD delivery date. The GVS will prepare a draft contract amendment to condition the CURD delivery time based on the actual date that the PL 94-171 Census data is released to the GVS.

Redistricting 2021 – Develop the Ohio Common and Unified Redistricting Database

Progress Report: May 2021

Prepared by Robert L. Wiley, Redistricting Project Manager
George Voinovich School of Leadership and Public Affairs (GVS)
Month of May 2021
Prepared for the Ohio Legislative Services Commission (LSC) June 3, 2021

Project Purpose and Background

This report summarizes activities conducted under the Redistricting 2021 contract between Ohio University and the Ohio Legislative Services Commission (LSC) for the month of May 2021. The scope of work for this project is based on the proposal prepared by Ohio University and submitted to LSC in early 2016. Work on the project has continued according to the defined tasks and subtasks as described in the scope of work within the proposal.

Task VI Activities

During the month of May 2021, the GVS continued to prepare the evaluate and check the Census GIS geography for linkage to raw Census Bureau PL94-171 data. It is our plan to complete the final combined uniform redistricting database within two weeks after receipt of the raw PL 94-171 data, which is now scheduled for August 16, 2021.

Discussions with the legal counsels for the State Senate and the Minority Caucus led to finalization of the decision to use the statewide partisan election results for the previous ten years the basis for satisfying the Constitutional requirement to link voting results to precinct geography. Linkage of these datasets will modification of using the Secretary of State's (SoS) election results spreadsheet files from the SOS website. There are two elements to this modification that allows the precinct-level voting results to link with GIS shapefile geography. First, we assured that county and precinct numerical codes were fully consistent with the same codes for these geographies in the geography shapefiles. Second, we revised long field names in the election results datasets to fit the 10-character limit for fields in GIS shapefiles. A data dictionary was prepared that will accompany delivery of the revised files to clearly explain the field modifications.

Projected Activities Going Forward

Over the next month, the GVS will continue to check the accuracy of the geography files and prepare a summary of differences between the geographic files sent to the Census bureau in March 202 and those returned as final in January 2021, and the magnitude of effect, if any. We are also preparing quality assurance routines to determine that the population data is consistent between various geographic and political units across the PL94-171 dataset, once it is obtained.

We have been invited and will participate in a technical redistricting panel discussion at the Boards of Elections Summer Conference on June 8, 2021.

Redistricting 2021 – Develop the Ohio Common and Unified Redistricting Database

Progress Report: June 2021

Prepared by Robert L. Wiley, Redistricting Project Manager
George Voinovich School of Leadership and Public Affairs (GVS)
Month of June 2021
Prepared for the Ohio Legislative Services Commission (LSC) July 17, 2021

Project Purpose and Background

This report summarizes activities conducted under the Redistricting 2021 contract between Ohio University and the Ohio Legislative Services Commission (LSC) for the month of June 2021. The scope of work for this project is based on the proposal prepared by Ohio University and submitted to LSC in early 2016. Work on the project has continued according to the defined tasks and subtasks as described in the scope of work within the proposal.

Task VI Activities

During the month of June 2021, the GVS continued to prepare the evaluate and check the Census GIS geography for linkage to raw Census Bureau PL94-171 data. In addition to this ongoing task, GVS conducted the following activities:

- We prepared a PPT presentation for the Secretary of State's Summer Conference panel discussion after discussion with staff from the Secretary of State's office.
- Participated in a panel discussion titled "Technical Redistricting" at the Secretary of State's Summer Conference on June 8th at 2:45 at the Hyatt Regency in downtown Columbus. The conference was attended by over 500 individuals from Ohio's 88 county boards of elections. Our portion of the presentation described what has been done to-date on the Redistricting Project and where we currently are in the project.
- Responded to a request from the Census Bureau to provide the contact information for the Ohio Redistricting Commission's chairperson contact information. Frank Strigari told us that the Commission's chairperson has not been selected yet. We can send information once the chairperson has been selected.
- Talked with Paulding County Board of Elections regarding the county getting renewed access to the Redistricting web site. We sent the director new passwords, instructions, and link to the Redistricting web site so they could access the web site as they did previously.
- Discussed a Public Records Request regarding the Redistricting project received by OU Legal Affairs.
- Responded to the Public Records Request by sending emails to OU Legal Affairs as directed.
- Discussed with LSC Director about setting up the test of the file transfer process of data between OU and LSC.
- Emailed back and forth with Kurt McDowell, the Director of the Legislative Information Systems at the LSC regarding having him provide a link to a OneDrive folder at the LSC to use to test the file transfer.
- Tested file transfer to the LSC OneDrive folder. Test of file transfer was successful.

Projected Activities Going Forward

Over the next month, the GVS will continue to check the accuracy of the geography files and prepare a summary of differences between the geographic files sent to the Census bureau in March 2020 and those returned as final in January 2021, and the magnitude of effect, if any. We will continue preparing quality assurance routines to determine that the population data is consistent between various geographic and political units across the PL94-171 dataset, once it is obtained.

Redistricting 2021 – Develop the Ohio Common and Unified Redistricting Database

Progress Report: July 2021

Prepared by Michael Finney

George Voinovich School of Leadership and Public Affairs (GVS)

Month of July 2021

Prepared for the Ohio Legislative Services Commission (LSC) August 15, 2021

Project Purpose and Background

This report summarizes activities conducted under the Redistricting 2021 contract between Ohio University and the Ohio Legislative Services Commission (LSC) for the month of July 2021. The scope of work for this project is based on the proposal prepared by Ohio University and submitted to LSC in early 2016. Work on the project has continued according to the defined tasks and subtasks as described in the scope of work within the proposal.

Task VI Activities

During the month of July 2021, the GVS continued to check the Census GIS geography for linkage to raw Census Bureau P.L. 94-171 data and prepare for the release of the P.L. 94-171 data in August. In addition to this ongoing task, GVS conducted the following activities:

- Tested file transfer link provided by the LSC to their OneDrive folder. This secure link is the method OU will use to move the completed unified redistricting database to the LSC in August.
- Conference call with the Fair Districts team to explain the work that OU has done and is doing to create the unified redistricting database.
- Developed SQL database query routines for importing, reading, and disaggregating the P.L. 94-171 database into the various summary levels needed to match the geographic files provided by the Census Bureau.
- Tested the SQL database queries against the Providence Rhode Island sample P.L. 94-171 data.
- Refined and tested QA/QC processes and techniques to be run in the database software and through the GIS software.
- Tested QA/QC processes on the data extracted from the Providence Rhode Island sample P.L. 94-171 data.
- Set up folder structure and moved TIGER GIS files in preparation for the extracting of the P.L. 94-171 data and to facilitate the creation of the unified redistricting database.
- Conference call with Senator Vernon Sykes and his staff to explain the work that OU has done and is doing to create the unified redistricting database.

Projected Activities Going Forward

During the next month (August), we expect to receive the P.L. 94-171 data in raw, legacy format. The GVS will complete the linkage of the data to the geographic shapefiles. We will also prepare the linkages to the 2020 election results data. The sets of files produced (the CURD) will be transferred to the LSC as soon as complete. Ongoing activities following transfer of the files will include responding to questions that

may arise from those using the CURD as they arise. User support will continue on an as-requested basis until the draft district maps are complete. Once the draft district maps are complete and approved the GVS will write and submit a final summary project report and the project will be completed.

Redistricting 2021 – Develop the Ohio Common and Unified Redistricting Database

Progress Report: August 2021

Prepared by Michael Finney

George Voinovich School of Leadership and Public Affairs (GVS)

Month of August 2021

Prepared for the Ohio Legislative Services Commission (LSC) September 2, 2021

Project Purpose and Background

This report summarizes activities conducted under the Redistricting 2021 contract between Ohio University and the Ohio Legislative Services Commission (LSC) for the month of August 2021. The scope of work for this project is based on the proposal prepared by Ohio University and submitted to LSC in early 2016. Work on the project has continued according to the defined tasks and subtasks as described in the scope of work within the proposal.

Task VI Activities

During the month of August 2021, the GVS conducted the following activities:

- Prepared, reviewed and finalized documentation to be included with the common unified redistricting database (CURD). The documentation explains how to link files, where to access database field definitions for the various files, sources of the data, and limitations of voting results files.
- Conducted several interviews with news media about our role in the preparation of the unified redistricting database for the State's redistricting mapmaking process.
- Finalized and retested SQL database query routines for importing, reading, and extracting the P.L. 94-171 population database into the various summary levels needed to match the geographic files provided by the Census Bureau by running the routines against the Providence Rhode Island sample P.L. 94-171 data.
- finalized and tested the QA/QC processes and techniques to be run in the database software and through the GIS software using the data extracted from the Providence Rhode Island sample P.L. 94-171 data.
- Tested the importing and linking of the data extracted from the Providence Rhode Island sample P.L. 94-171 data to the TIGER/Line shapefiles using Maptitude GIS software.
- Sent email alerting LSC, Republican, and Democratic staff contacts that the P.L. 94-171 data and the CURD may be available before the weekend of August 14th and 15th if the P.L. 94-171 data was in the same format as the Providence Rhode Island sample data.
- Downloaded the P.L. 94-171 data for Ohio when it was released by the Census Bureau at about 1:00 pm on August 12th.
- Imported and extracted the P.L. 94-171 data saving off database files for each of the summary levels corresponding to the redistricting TIGER/Line map data for Ohio.
- Executed QA/QC integrity checks on the P.L. 94-171 data. The data checks on the data were successful with all the totals matching for each of the summary levels. Executed GIS based data

checks for each of the summary levels and the redistricting TIGER/Line shapefiles. All the data checks were successful.

- Copied the uncompressed and compressed versions of the CURD to the LSC OneDrive folder. Completed the file transfer of the CURD at about 12:15 pm on August 13th.
- Emailed LSC, Republican, and Democratic staff contacts that the CURD was transferred to the LSC.
- Uploaded an update to the CURD on August 14th to the LSC OneDrive folder correcting a missing TIGER/Line shapefile for the unified school district layer. Notified LSC, Democratic and Republican staff contacts of the updated shapefile.
- Had numerous telephone conversations with Republican and Democratic staff contacts about the availability of statewide precinct maps that correspond to the 2018, 2016, 2014, and 2012 election results files provided in the CURD. Informed the staff members that the GVS did not specifically create statewide precinct maps that correspond to the five election results files.
- At the recommendation of the Democratic staff member, the GVS researched and found statewide precinct maps corresponding to the 2018 and 2016 elections on DavesRedistricting.org website. GVS staff downloaded the two maps and checked the correspondence of the number of precincts and the precinct names to the respective voting results database files. Conducted a rough cursory review of the maps as compared to the 2020 VTDs in the CURD. Staff at the GVS replaced the voting results in the 2018 and 2016 precinct maps with the voting results data that was included in the CURD so that there would not be any inconsistencies with the voting results that were joined to the 2018 and 2016 precinct maps and the voting results in the CURD.
- The GVS prepared documentation for the 2018 and 2016 precinct files. GVS staff, with the approval of the Republican and Democratic staff contacts, transferred the 2018 and 2016 statewide precinct maps to the LSC OneDrive folder as a supplement to the CURD.
- GVS staff were not able to find statewide precinct maps that correspond to the 2014 or 2012 election results.
- Responded to a few more media requests about the delivery of the CURD.

Projected Activities Going Forward

During the next month (September), we will be responding to questions that may arise from those using the CURD. User support will continue on an as needed until the draft legislative and congressional district maps are completed and approved. Once the draft district maps are complete and approved the GVS will write and submit a final summary project report and the project will be completed.

Fw: [External]Proposed Rules for Thursday

From: Alex S. Bilchak <asbilchak@ohioauditor.gov>
To: Keith L. Faber <klfaber@ohioauditor.gov>
Cc: Jessica L. Friedhoff <jlfriedhoff@ohioauditor.gov>
Date: Tue, 24 Aug 2021 18:31:58 -0400
Attachments: 2021 Redistricting Commission Rules - Draft.docx (32.16 kB)

From: Strigari, Frank <Frank.Strigari@ohiosenate.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, August 24, 2021 11:47 AM
To: Matthew.Donahue@governor.ohio.gov <Matthew.Donahue@governor.ohio.gov>; Madrid, Merle <mmadrid@OhioSOS.Gov>; Alex S. Bilchak <ASBilchak@ohioauditor.gov>
Cc: Paul.Disantis@ohiohouse.gov <Paul.Disantis@ohiohouse.gov>
Subject: [External]Proposed Rules for Thursday

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

All,

As a follow up from last week, attached are the draft rules that we are hoping to adopt on Thursday at the Lima meeting. We are sending them to you now so that your offices have time to review them before Thursday.

As I mentioned, the House and Senate democratic caucuses have been advocating for adopting the Commission's rules on Thursday. We believe the attached rules should enable us to do that, on a bipartisan basis.

Please note, however, there appears to be 1 issue in the attached draft that is not completely resolved yet; specifically, the 2nd paragraph in Rule 10. Staff for the senate democratic caucus has requested that the rule require 3 public hearings to be held **prior to September 1**. As I have discussed again with them, because of the 4+ month delay in receiving the census data, having a map introduced, considered at 3 public hearings and voted on by September 1 is not realistically possible.

Consequently, we are proposing instead that there be 3 public hearings (the Constitution only requires 1) **prior to adoption on September 15**. Paul and I believe that this idea is much more realistic and doable. And from what Paul has told me, staff for the House democratic caucus agree. Thus, if the Senate democratic caucus can agree to this, the Rules should be ready to go on Thursday.

In the meantime, we wanted your offices to see the latest draft as soon as possible.

Please contact us if you have any questions or concerns about the attached rules.

Frank

FRANK M. STRIGARI
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Frank.Strigari@ohiosenate.gov

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Rule 01 | Establishing authority.

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

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

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

Rule 02 | Notices of meetings and hearings.

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

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

www.redistricting.ohio.gov

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

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

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

(b) Be sent in writing either:

(i) By mail to:

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

(ii) Or, by electronic mail to: meetings@redistricting.ohio.gov

(c) Be received forty-eight hours prior to any regularly scheduled meeting, specially scheduled meeting, or public hearing.

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

Rule 03 | Open meetings.

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

Rule 04 | Officers; participation of members; minutes.

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

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

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

Rule 05 | Calling of meetings.

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

Rule 06 | Quorum.

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

Rule 07 | Records retention and public records policies.

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

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

Rule 08 | Public hearings.

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

The Co-Chairs of the Ohio Redistricting Commission, or their designees, shall preside over these public hearings. Members of the Ohio Redistricting Commission need not be present at these public hearings. Each member of the Ohio Redistricting Commission may designate an individual(s) to represent the member at any or all of these public hearings. Any individual so designated to represent a member of the Ohio Redistricting Commission shall have no voting rights. No official business or action of the Ohio Redistricting Commission shall take place at the public hearings referred to in this rule, except for the receiving of public comment and input or adopting procedural rules for the operation of the Commission; provided that, the Co-Chairs must provide at least twenty-four hours written notice to the Commission members for there to be a vote on adopting procedural rules for the operation of the Commission.

Rule 09 | Redistricting plans.

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

Commission a congressional redistricting plan, following the expiration of the September 30, 2021 deadline in Article XIX, Section 1 of the Ohio Constitution.

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

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

www.redistricting.ohio.gov

or by mailing to:

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

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

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

The Ohio Redistricting Commission shall reconvene during the week of August 29, 2021, to consider the various plans submitted to the Commission and shall meet on or before September 1, 2021, to adopt a general assembly district plan.

If no general assembly district plan is adopted on or before September 1, 2021, as contemplated in Article XI, Section 1 of the Ohio Constitution, at least three public hearings shall be held prior to the September 15, 2021 deadline, but subsequent to the September 1, 2021 meeting. Following the public hearings, the Ohio Redistricting Commission shall reconvene the week of September 12, 2021 to adopt a final general assembly district plan.

If necessary, the Ohio Redistricting Commission shall convene no later than the week of October 24, 2021 for purposes of adopting a congressional redistricting plan under Oh. Const. Art. XIX.

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

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

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

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

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

Rule 11 | Publication of redistricting plan.

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

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

Rule 12 | Reconvening the Redistricting Commission.

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

Ohio Constitution Redistricting Commission.pdf

From: Sloan T. Spalding <stspalding@ohioauditor.gov>
To: Mark D. Schade <mdschade@ohioauditor.gov>
Date: Tue, 03 Aug 2021 10:44:37 -0400
Attachments: Ohio Constitution Redistricting Commission.pdf (672.52 kB)

Please have four copies of this document printed off. Thanks

Please print off four copies of this updated version of the Members Brief - thanks

From: Sloan T. Spalding <stspalding@ohioauditor.gov>
To: Mark D. Schade <mdschade@ohioauditor.gov>
Date: Wed, 04 Aug 2021 12:20:26 -0400

<https://www.lsc.ohio.gov/documents/reference/current/membersonlybriefs/134%20Redistricting%20in%20Ohio.pdf>



[External] FW: [External] 4:00pm - Phone Call w/ AG Yost re: Redistricting Decision

Where: Dial in #: 1-800-555-2350; 38461374#
When: Fri May 03 16:00:00 2019 (America/Toronto)
Until: Fri May 03 16:30:00 2019 (America/Toronto)
Organisers Amy Sexton <amy.sexton@ohioattorneygeneral.gov>
Required Attendees: Amy Sexton <amy.sexton@ohioattorneygeneral.gov>
Sally A. Hauser <sahauser@ohioauditor.gov>
Sloan T. Spalding <stspalding@ohioauditor.gov>
Bridget E. Coontz <bridget.coontz@ohioattorneygeneral.gov>
Jonathan D. Blanton <jonathan.blanton@ohioattorneygeneral.gov>
Jonathan R. Fulkerson <jonathan.fulkerson@ohioattorneygeneral.gov>
Michael J. Hendershot <michael.hendershot@ohioattorneygeneral.gov>
Benjamin M Flowers <benjamin.flowers@ohioattorneygeneral.gov>
Brenda L Rinehart <brenda.rinehart@ohioattorneygeneral.gov>
frank.strigari@senate.state.oh.us
ppiccininni@ohiosecretaryofstate.gov
paul.disantis@ohiohouse.gov
jmcgee@ohiohouse.gov
john.danish@governor.ohio.gov
matthew.donahue@governor.ohio.gov
Mary DeGenaro <mdegenaro@ohioauditor.gov>
Attachments: ATT14219 1.jpg (4.39 kB)

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-----Original Appointment-----

From: Amy Sexton <Amy.Sexton@ohioattorneygeneral.gov>
Sent: Friday, May 3, 2019 3:12 PM
To: Amy Sexton; Bridget E. Coontz; Jonathan D. Blanton; Jonathan R. Fulkerson; Michael J. Hendershot; Benjamin M Flowers; Brenda L Rinehart; frank.strigari@senate.state.oh.us; ppiccininni@ohiosecretaryofstate.gov; paul.disantis@ohiohouse.gov; jmcgee@ohiohouse.gov; john.danish@governor.ohio.gov; matthew.donahue@governor.ohio.gov; Mary DeGenaro
Subject: [External] 4:00pm - Phone Call w/ AG Yost re: Redistricting Decision
When: Friday, May 3, 2019 4:00 PM-4:30 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada).
Where: Dial in #: 1-800-555-2350; 38461374#

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

Hello! I apologize for the short notice, Attorney General Yost would like to do a conference call about the redistricting decision. Please forward this dial in info. to your principle as well.

Thank you!

Amy

<<...>>

Amy Sexton
Scheduler
Office of Ohio Attorney General Dave Yost
30 East Broad Street, 17th Floor
Columbus, Ohio 43215

Office number: 614-728-4948
amy.sexton@ohioattorneygeneral.gov

Archived: Monday, July 19, 2021 10:51:58 AM
From: Sheila.Boehner@ohiohouse.gov
Sent: Friday, December 11, 2020 3:05:27 PM
To: 'Bob Cupp'
Cc: Christine.Morrison@ohiohouse.gov; Will.Hinman@ohiohouse.gov
Subject: RE: Speaker's Appointments
Sensitivity: Normal
Attachments:
Member Survey - Special Boards and Commissions - 134th GA.docx ;sb24_05_EN.pdf;Questions and Answers - 12.11.2020.docx ;

Mr. Speaker,

Please see attached ("Questions and Answers -- 12.11.2020), and let me know if you still have any questions. Thanks!

Best,
Sheila

From: Bob Cupp <cuppb3@wcoil.com>
Sent: Friday, December 11, 2020 12:17 PM
To: Boehner, Sheila <Sheila.Boehner@ohiohouse.gov>
Cc: Morrison, Christine <Christine.Morrison@ohiohouse.gov>; Hinman, Will <Will.Hinman@ohiohouse.gov>
Subject: Speaker's Appointments

1. I may have a candidate or two for appointment to the PUCO nominating commission. Please provide me with the qualifications needed for the Speaker's appointment again.
2. I notice that the Senate President has appointed the co-chair of the Reapportionment and Redistricting Commission/Committee (or, whatever it's name is). What is the qualifications for the Speaker's appointment and what is the timeline.
3. Are there other appointments that I need to fill now or shortly upcoming? If so, please provide a list of the entities to which appointments will need to be made. And, if you have already provided me with that, please provide it again in electronic form.

Thank you.
Bob

1. I may have a candidate or two for appointment to the PUCO nominating commission. Please provide me with the qualifications needed for the Speaker's appointment again, [Answer: not much guidance/pretty open – see below in red.]

4901.021 Public utilities commission nominating council.

(A) There is hereby created a public utilities commission nominating council consisting of the following:

- (1) The chairperson of the consumers' counsel governing board;
- (2) The president of the accountancy board;
- (3) The chairperson of the state board of registration for professional engineers and surveyors;
- (4) The president of the Ohio state bar association;
- (5) The president of the Ohio municipal league;
- (6) The director of development or the director's department-employed designee;
- (7) A member of the public appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives, to serve at the pleasure of the speaker;
- (8) A member of the public appointed by the president of the senate, to serve at the pleasure of the president;
- (9) A representative of the regulated public utilities of the state appointed by the governor, to serve at the pleasure of the governor;
- (10) A representative of the business community appointed by the governor, to serve at the pleasure of the governor;
- (11) A representative of organized labor appointed by the governor, to serve at the pleasure of the governor;
- (12) A senior citizen sixty-five years of age or older appointed by the director of aging, to serve at the pleasure of the director.

(B) At its first meeting each calendar year, the council shall select from among its members a chairperson and secretary. The council may adopt bylaws governing its proceedings.

(C) The council shall keep a record of its proceedings. Special meetings may be called by the chairperson, and shall be called by the chairperson upon receipt of a written request for a meeting signed by two or more members of the council. Written notice of the time and place of each meeting shall be sent to each member of the council. With the approval of the association's or league's governing body, the president of the Ohio state bar association or the president of the Ohio municipal league, respectively, may designate an alternate to represent the president at meetings of the council. With the approval of the board, the president of the accountancy board or the chairperson of the state board of registration for professional engineers and surveyors may designate such an alternate. Six members, or their alternates, constitute a quorum.

(D) The council shall:

(1) Review and evaluate possible appointees for the office of commissioner of the public utilities commission;

(2) Consistent with division (D) of section 4901.02 of the Revised Code, not more than eighty-five nor less than sixty days prior to the expiration of the term of a public utilities commissioner or not more than thirty days after the death of, resignation of, or termination of service by, a public utilities commissioner, provide the governor with a list of four individuals who are, in the judgment of the council, the most fully qualified to accede to the office of commissioner. The council shall not include the name of an individual upon the list, if the appointment of that individual by the governor would result in more than three members of the commission belonging to or being affiliated with the same political party. The council shall include on the list only the names of attorneys admitted to the practice of law in any state or the District of Columbia if an attorney must be appointed to fulfill the requirement of division (D) of section 4901.02 of the Revised Code. To the extent possible, in its performance of this duty, the council shall continually attempt to ensure that the primary focus of the background of two commissioners is in energy and that the primary focus of the background of two commissioners is in transportation or communications technology.

(E) In reviewing and evaluating possible appointees for the office of public utilities commissioner, the council may accept comments from, cooperate with, and request information from any person. The council may make recommendations to the general assembly concerning changes in legislation to assist the council in the performance of its duties.

(F) Within thirty days of receipt of the council's recommendations, the governor shall fill a vacancy occurring in the office of commissioner by appointment of one of the persons recommended by the council. Nothing in this section shall prevent the governor in the governor's discretion from rejecting all of the nominees of the council and reconvening the council in order to select four additional nominees. However, when the governor has reconvened the council and the council has provided the governor with a second list of four names, the governor shall make the appointment from one of the names on the first list or the second list. Each appointment by the governor shall be subject to the advice and consent of the senate.

(G) Members of the council shall be compensated on a per diem basis pursuant to the procedures set forth in section 124.14 of the Revised Code plus reasonable travel expenses. All the expenses of the nominating council shall be paid from moneys appropriated to the public utilities commission for that purpose.

Effective Date: 09-29-1995 .

Related Legislative Provision: See 129th General Assembly File No.39, SB 171, §4 .

2. I notice that the Senate President has appointed the co-chair of the Reapportionment and Redistricting Commission/Committee (or, whatever it's name is). What is the qualifications for the Speaker's appointment and what is the timeline. **Answer:** There is currently nothing to do here. You just made the necessary changes (see below in red) this week. That being said, the Senate's letter made M. Huffinan a co-chair. That will need to be discussed (unless you know something I don't know), since the "co-chairs" are from two different parties, and need to be agreed upon.
- a. Note: Christine did ask me to help prepare a document of the timeline of deadlines for after they meet. Heather helped write this and it is ready. I can provide that to you if you'd like it.

103.51 Legislative task force on redistricting, reapportionment, and demographic research.

(A) There is hereby created the legislative task force on redistricting, reapportionment, and demographic research, consisting of six members. The president of the senate shall appoint three members, not more than two of whom shall be members of the same political party. One member appointed by the president shall not be a member of the general assembly. The speaker of the house of representatives shall appoint three members, not more than two of whom shall be members of the same political party. One member appointed by the speaker shall not be a member of the general assembly. *[Rep. Sykes has been on it. You just removed Householder and McGee and added you and Christine, as of 12.10.2020. If you want to know why we waited to do this change, please ask.]*

Appointments to the task force shall be made within fifteen days after the commencement of the first regular session of each general assembly in the manner prescribed in this division. A vacancy on the task force shall be filled for the unexpired term in the same manner as the original appointment. Members of the task force shall serve on the task force until the appointments are made in the first regular session of the following general assembly or, in the case of task force members who also are general assembly members when appointed, until they are no longer general assembly members.

The president of the senate shall appoint a member of the task force, and the speaker of the house of representatives shall appoint a member of the task force, to serve as co-chairmen of the task force. The co-chairmen shall be members of different political parties. The co-chairmen may enter into any agreements on behalf of the task force and perform any acts that may be necessary or proper for the task force to carry out its powers and duties under this section.

(B) The members of the task force shall serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed for their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties.

(C) The task force shall do all of the following:

- (1) Provide such assistance to the general assembly and its committees as requested in order to help the general assembly fulfill its duty to establish districts for the election of representatives to congress;
- (2) Provide such assistance to the apportionment board as requested in order to help it fulfill its duty to provide for the apportionment of this state for members of the general assembly. As used in this section, "apportionment board" means the persons designated in Section 1 of Article XI, Ohio Constitution, as being responsible for that apportionment.

(3) Engage in such research studies and other activities as the task force considers necessary or appropriate in the preparation and formulation of a plan for the next apportionment of the state for members of the general assembly and a plan for the next establishment of districts for the election of representatives to congress and in the utilization of census and other demographic and statistical data for policy analysis, program development, and program evaluation purposes for the benefit of the general assembly.

(D) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the task force may do all of the following:

(1) Hire such employees and engage such experts and technical advisors and fix their compensation, and obtain such services, as are necessary for the task force to exercise its duties under this section;

(2) Authorize the providing of such services and the furnishing of such data by the task force to any state agency or political subdivision of this state as the task force may specify, on such terms and conditions as the task force may specify, including the amount of the payment for providing the services and furnishing the data;

(3) Conduct meetings and hearings both within and outside this state and otherwise exercise all of the powers of a standing or select committee of the general assembly;

(4) Request and receive from any state agency or political subdivision of this state such assistance and data as will enable the task force to exercise its powers and duties under this section.

Effective Date: 07-26-1991.

Related Legislative Provision: See 129th General Assembly File No.39, SB 171, §4 .

3. Are there other appointments that I need to fill now or shortly upcoming? If so, please provide a list of the entities to which appointments will need to be made. And, if you have already provided me with that, please provide it again in electronic form.

ALL (additional) current open ones/relevant:

- 1) 4141.12 Unemployment compensation modernization and improvement council
 - a. Status: BC to call Rep. Merrin. (OR, could wait until new GA to find "customarily referred" chair...)
 - b. Fraiser already accepted. Sobecki to be on for D's. IP's want this done, I'm hearing. Would look good to move on this. Senate defers to us on how quickly we want to move. But, they appointed their people about 2 months ago.
- 2) 3333.40 - Midwestern Higher Education Compact
 - a. Status: We received a letter of support for Rep. Carfagna to re-appointed. They really like him. His office called and Carfagna has asked to be re-

appointed. It lapses January 2, 2021, so I'd like to do that soon if you're okay with it.

3) 3718.03(A)(3) ODH Sewage Technical Advisory Committee

- a. Status: Ms. Nesbit (the Clermont County Health Commissioner) is seeking re-appointment. The Association of Ohio Health Commissioners (statutorily relevant group) would like to see her re-appointed to this very technical board that makes recommendations to the ODH. ODH supports Ms. Nesbit.
- b. **I think we are good here and I don't think you to look into this one.** It's not a controversial re-appointment, so I planned to do it on Monday. I just had a call with the applicant. Are you okay with proceeding with this one?

4) 121.31 Commission on Hispanic-Latino Affairs

- a. Status: Two current commissioners are seeking re-appointment. (Commissioners Foulis and Feliciano.) The commission and Rep. Perales really like them. I spoke with both, and I think they are good to recommend to the governor. Are you okay with this?

5) Act Attached: Alzheimer's and Dementia Task Force

- a. Status: The Minority Leader wishes to appoint Rep. Howse. Per Rep. Ginter, **this is a big deal to Rep. Howse for personal reasons**, so it would probably be good to move on this.
 - i. I have gotten calls from the Dept. of Aging because this became effective about 9 months ago and they don't want to meet until the Speaker's Appointments are made. They wish to meet in early January. They will then have about 9 months to finish their report before they cease to exist. **I'm not sure who on our side of the aisle would be good.** I asked Ginter, but he hasn't had any ideas yet that I'm aware of. **I'm wondering if you'd like me to ask Plummer** if he'd like to given his recent bill? If so, if he does, can I proceed with the appointments? Other ideas?

6) Householder Matters; the only external board/commission he is still on is his TID (ORC 5540.02 (C) – Licking County). If you wanted to remove him, I suggest just waiting to do it in the new GA with all the other TID appointments/changes.

7) (not urgent) 4928.58 Public Benefits Advisory Board

- a. Terms just lapsed, but I think we can deal with this in the new GA if I add it to the survey noted in #8 if you're okay with that for now.
- b. It was/is Carfagna and Brown, but I'm not sure if they want to do it again.

8) **There are many that are up in January (like 100 people are involved).** I prepared a list of them (with hyperlinks) in survey form. That's also attached. I thought it might be helpful to ask the 134th GA members to fill it out. At the very least, the information will be helpful to know. I just emailed this to Christine a few hours ago, so she might not yet have an opinion on this idea. Thoughts on this strategy?

Archived: Monday, July 19, 2021 10:49:28 AM
From: Sheila.Boehner@ohiohouse.gov
Sent: Wednesday, January 13, 2021 2:29:45 PM
To: 'Bob Cupp'; Christine.Morrison@ohiohouse.gov
Subject: RE: Legislative Redistricting Task Force
Sensitivity: Normal
Attachments:
12.10.2020 - Legislative Task Force on Redistricting Reappointment and Demographic Research.pdf;

Speaker,

Following up on this with an update:

1. Heather Blessing told me that last time it was the Senate President, Speaker of the House, and their chiefs of staff.
2. With regard to the appointments, the second paragraph in the statute says this:

Appointments to the task force shall be made within fifteen days after the commencement of the first regular session of each general assembly in the manner prescribed in this division. A vacancy on the task force shall be filled for the unexpired term in the same manner as the original appointment. Members of the task force shall serve on the task force until the appointments are made in the first regular session of the following general assembly or, in the case of task force members who also are general assembly members when appointed, until they are no longer general assembly members.

Because of this, I think you and Leader Sykes are arguably still on it (see attached appointment letter from last GA). However, there was no "at the pleasure of the Speaker" clause. (If someone ever challenged it.) We made the change as regarding Householder and McGee because the Senate made a change from Obhof to Huffman the day (or two) prior to your (House) letter.

To be fully safe and clear, I'm happy to just do another one and it will be journalized should anyone ever question it. Thoughts? If so, I'll do it on Thursday and have it state that you appoint you, Sykes, and Christine. (Christine, do I need to confirm first with Sam, or do you know that Sykes wants to stay on?)

Thanks!

Best,
Sheila

Sheila Willamowski Boehner, Esq.

Deputy Chief of Staff/Executive Counsel to the Speaker

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From: Bob Cupp <cuppb3@wcoil.com>
Sent: Saturday, January 9, 2021 3:08 PM
To: Morrison, Christine <Christine.Morrison@ohiohouse.gov>
Cc: Boehner, Sheila <Sheila.Boehner@ohiohouse.gov>
Subject: FW: Legislative Redistricting Task Force

It is my understanding that I need to make appointments to this Task Force within 15 days of the Jan. 4th convening of the G.A. We should discuss who to appoint and who were appointed 10 years ago. The statutory link is provided below.

<http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/103.51>

ROBERT R. CUPP
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE
OHIO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
DISTRICT 04



77 S. HIGH STREET, 14TH FLOOR
COLUMBUS, OH 43125
REP04@OHIOHOUSE.GOV

To: Brad Young, Clerk
From: Robert R. Cupp, Speaker of the House
Date: December 10, 2020
Re: Appointments to Special Boards and Commissions / Standing Committees

Pursuant to Section 103.51 of the Ohio Revised Code, the Speaker of the House makes the following changes to the Legislative Task Force on Redistricting, Reapportionment, and Demographic Research:

APPOINT: Speaker Cupp
Christine Morrison (public member)

REMOVE: Representative Householder
Jonathon McGee (public member)

Archived: Monday, July 19, 2021 10:49:55 AM
From: Bob Cupp
Sent: Saturday, January 9, 2021 3:07:00 PM
To: 'Christine.Morrison@ohiohouse.gov'
Cc: 'Sheila.Boehner@ohiohouse.gov'
Subject: FW: Legislative Redistricting Task Force
Response requested: No
Sensitivity: Normal

It is my understanding that I need to make appointments to this Task Force within 15 days of the Jan. 4th convening of the G.A. We should discuss who to appoint and who were appointed 10 years ago. The statutory link is provided below.

<http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/103.51>

Archived: Monday, July 19, 2021 10:58:12 AM
From: Sheila.Boehner@ohiohouse.gov
Sent: Friday, January 8, 2021 2:19:46 PM
To: 'Bob Cupp'
Subject: Information
Sensitivity: Normal
Attachments:
2020-04-29 LSC Members Brief.pdf;LSC Analysis.pdf;

I think this covers all you want for now. Please let me know if you'd like additional material. Thanks!

Best,
Sheila

Sheila Willamowski Boehner, Esq.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

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

- 1. Affidavit of Collin J. Marozzi**
- 2. Public Records Requests, Appendix of Exhibits, Volume 1 of 6 (pages 1 - 289)**
- 3. Public Records Requests, Appendix of Exhibits, Volume 2 of 6 (pages 290 - 557)**
- 4. Public Records Requests, Appendix of Exhibits, Volume 3 of 6 (pages 558 - 834)**
- 5. Public Records Requests, Appendix of Exhibits, Volume 4 of 6 (pages 835 - 998)**
- 6. Public Records Requests, Appendix of Exhibits, Volume 5 of 6 (pages 999 - 1226)**
- 7. Public Records Requests, Appendix of Exhibits, Volume 6 of 6 (pages 1227 - 1462)**

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/s/ Freda J. Levenson