Supreme Court of Ohio Clerk of Court - Filed October 22, 2021 - Case No. 2021-1193

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

HISTORICAL RECORDS – APPENDIX OF EXHIBITS

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HISTORICAL RECORDS – APPENDIX OF EXHIBITS
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3	H. J. R. No. 12, as enrolled	HIST_0015 – 0024
4	Certified transcription of the Ohio House of Representatives' December 4, 2014 debate on H. J. R. No. 12	HIST_0025 – 0051
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7	Page 584 of the Final Edition of the Bulletin of the 130th General Assembly of the State of Ohio (2013-2014)	HIST_0094 – 0095
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9	Bipartisan statement submitted to the Ohio Ballot Board for approval for ballot language for Issue 1	HIST_0098
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13	Secretary of State Frank LaRose's website's "Statewide Issue History" page	HIST_0121 – 0125

As Introduced

130th General Assembly
Regular Session
2013-2014

H. J. R. No. 12

Representative Huffman

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing to amend Sections 1, 2, 6, 7, 12, and 13; to amend, for the purpose of adopting a new section number as indicated in parentheses, Section 13 (14); to enact new Section 13; and to repeal Section 14 of Article XI of the Constitution of the State of Ohio to revise the redistricting process for General Assembly districts.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, three-fifths of the members elected to each house concurring herein, that there shall be submitted to the electors of the state, in the manner prescribed by law at the general election to be held on November 3, 2015, a proposal to amend Sections 1, 2, 6, 7, 12, and 13; to amend, for the purpose of adopting a new section number as indicated in parentheses, Section 13 (14); and to enact new Section 13 of Article XI of the Constitution of the State of Ohio to read as follows:

1. ~~The~~(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~~, one~~;

(4) One person ~~chosen~~appointed by the speaker of the house

of representatives ~~and~~;

(5) One person appointed by the ~~leader in~~president of the senate ~~of the political party of which the speaker is a member, and one~~;

(6) One person ~~chosen~~appointed by the legislative ~~leaders in the two houses~~leader of the ~~major~~largest political party in the house of representatives of which the speaker is not a member ~~shall be the persons responsible for the apportionment of this state for members of the general assembly~~;

(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.

~~Such persons, or a majority of their number, shall meet and establish in the manner prescribed in this Article the boundaries for each of ninety-nine house of representatives districts and thirty-three senate districts. Such meeting shall convene on a date designated by the governor between August 1 and October 1 in the year one thousand nine hundred seventy-one and every tenth year thereafter. The governor shall give such persons two weeks advance notice of the date, time, and place of such meeting.~~

~~The governor shall cause the apportionment to be published no later than October 5 of the year in which it is made, in such manner as provided by law.~~

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

(B) Unless otherwise specified in this Article, a simple majority of the commission members shall be required for any action by the commission. Except as otherwise provided in Section 14 of this Article, the affirmative vote of four members of the commission, including at least one member of the commission who is a member of the largest political party represented in the general assembly and at least one member of the commission who is a member of the second largest political party represented in the general assembly, shall be required to adopt any plan.

(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 13 and 14 of this Article, the

members shall select co-chairpersons, one of whom shall be a member of the largest political party represented in the general assembly and one of whom shall be a member of the second largest political party represented in the general assembly, and shall set a schedule for the adoption of procedural rules for the operation of the commission.

The commission may release to the public a proposed plan for the boundaries for each of the ninety-nine house of representatives districts and the thirty-three senate districts. The commission shall draft a proposed plan in the manner prescribed in this Article. Before adopting a final general assembly district plan, the commission shall conduct a minimum of three public hearings across the state to seek public input regarding the redistricting process and any 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, subject to the discretion of the commission.

The commission shall adopt a final plan not earlier than the last week of August of a year ending in the numeral one but not later than the thirty-first day of August of a year ending in the numeral one. After the commission adopts a plan, the commission shall file the plan with the secretary of state. Upon filing with the secretary of state, the plan shall become effective.

Not more than six weeks after the adoption of a general assembly plan, the co-chairpersons of the commission shall jointly dissolve the commission.

(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.

Section 2. The ~~apportionment~~redistricting of this state for members of the general assembly shall be made in the following manner: 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 the quotient shall be the ratio of representation in the house of representatives for ten years next succeeding such ~~apportionment~~redistricting. 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 "thirty-three" and the quotient shall be the ratio of representation in the senate for ten years next succeeding such ~~apportionment~~redistricting.

Section 6. District boundaries established pursuant to this Article shall not be changed until the ensuing federal decennial census and the ensuing ~~apportionment~~redistricting or as provided in section 13 or 14 of this Article, notwithstanding the fact that boundaries of political subdivisions or city wards within the district may be changed during that time. District boundaries shall be created by using the boundaries of political subdivisions and city wards as they exist at the time of the federal decennial census on which the ~~apportionment~~redistricting is based, or such other basis as the general assembly has directed.

Section 7. (A) Every house of representatives district shall be compact and composed of contiguous territory, and the boundary of each district shall be a single nonintersecting continuous line. ~~To~~

(B) The commission shall minimize the splitting of political subdivisions. As used in this section, "political subdivision" means a county, a municipal corporation, a township, or a municipal ward.

(1) Dividing a noncontiguous political subdivision shall not be considered splitting the political subdivision if its noncontiguous portions are included in separate districts. However, dividing a noncontiguous political subdivision shall be considered splitting the political subdivision if any noncontiguous portion is divided into separate districts.

(2) Dividing, along a county line, a political subdivision that has territory in more than one county shall not be considered splitting the political subdivision.

(C) To the extent consistent with the requirements of section 3 of this Article, the boundary lines of house of representatives districts shall be so drawn as to delineate an area containing one or more whole counties.

~~(B)~~(D) Where the requirements of section 3 of this Article cannot feasibly be attained by forming a house of representatives district from a whole county or counties, such district shall be formed by combining the areas of ~~governmental units giving~~

~~preference in the order named to counties, townships, municipalities, and city wards~~whole political subdivisions, other than a county.

~~(C)~~(E) Where the requirements of section 3 of this Article cannot feasibly be attained by combining the areas of ~~governmental units~~whole political subdivisions, other than a county, as prescribed in division ~~(B)~~(D) of this section, only one such ~~unit~~ political subdivision may be divided between two house of representatives 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~~.

~~(D)~~(F) In making a new ~~apportionment~~redistricting plan, house of representatives district boundaries established by the preceding apportionment shall be adopted to the extent reasonably consistent with the requirements of section 3 of this Article.

Section 12. At any time the boundaries of senate districts are changed in any plan of ~~apportionment~~redistricting made pursuant to any provision of this Article, a senator whose term will not expire within two years of the time the plan of ~~apportionment~~redistricting is made shall represent, for the remainder of the term for which ~~he~~the senator was elected, the senate district which contains the largest portion of the population of the district from which ~~he~~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 ~~persons responsible for apportionment~~commission, by a majority of ~~their~~its number, 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.

13. (A) If the Ohio redistricting commission fails to adopt a final general assembly district plan not later than the thirty-first day of August of a year ending in a numeral one, in accordance with Section 1 of this Article, the following procedure shall apply:

(1) Not later than the twenty-third day of September of that year, the governor, the auditor of state, and the secretary of state, acting independently of the commission and by a simple majority vote of their number, shall create a general assembly

district plan. 181

(2) Not later than the thirtieth day of September of that 182
year, the governor, the auditor of state, and the secretary of 183
state shall call a meeting of the commission and shall provide the 184
commission with a final opportunity to adopt the plan created 185
under division (A)(1) of this section by the affirmative vote of 186
four members of the commission, including at least one member of 187
the commission who is a member of the largest political party 188
represented in the general assembly and at least one member of the 189
commission who is a member of the second largest political party 190
represented in the general assembly, in accordance with Section 1 191
of this Article. 192

(3) If the commission fails to adopt the plan created under 193
division (A)(1) of this section not later than the first day of 194
October of that year, the governor shall file the plan with the 195
secretary of state. Upon filing with the secretary of state, the 196
plan shall become effective. 197

(B) A general assembly district plan that becomes effective 198
under division (A)(3) of this section shall be effective for 199
elections occurring in the year following the year in which the 200
plan was adopted. At the general election conducted in that year, 201
the following question shall be submitted to the electors of the 202
state: 203

"Shall the Ohio Redistricting Commission convene to draw new 204
General Assembly districts?" 205

(C) If a majority of the electors vote in favor of convening 206
the commission to adopt a new general assembly district plan, the 207
commission shall convene not earlier than the first day of 208
February of the following year to adopt a plan in accordance with 209
this Article. The commission shall draw the new plan using the 210
same population and political subdivision and city ward boundary 211
data as were used to draw the plan that became effective under 212
division (A)(3) of this section. 213

(D) If a majority of the electors vote against convening the 214
commission to adopt a new general assembly district plan, the 215
district plan that became effective under division (A)(3) of this 216
section shall remain in effect until one-half of the general 217
elections for the general assembly scheduled to occur during the 218
period beginning after the election at which the electors voted 219

not to convene the commission for the plan and ending in the next year ending in the numeral one have occurred. If an odd number of applicable elections are scheduled to occur during that period, the number of general elections to be held using the plan that became effective under division (A)(3) of this section shall be determined by rounding up to the next whole number. After a plan that became effective under division (A)(3) of this section ceases to be effective under this division, and not earlier than the first day of February of the year following the year in which the plan ceased to be effective, the commission shall convene to adopt a plan, in accordance with this Article, to be used until the next time for redistricting under this Article. The commission shall draw the new plan using the same population and political subdivision and city ward boundary data as were used to draw the plan that became effective under division (A)(3) of this section.

Section ~~13~~ 14. (A) The supreme court of Ohio shall have exclusive, original jurisdiction in all cases arising under this Article. ~~In~~

(B) In the event that any section of this Constitution relating to ~~apportionment~~redistricting or any plan of ~~apportionment~~redistricting made by the ~~persons responsible for apportionment, by a majority of their number,~~Ohio redistricting commission is determined to be invalid by ~~either the supreme court of Ohio, or the supreme~~an unappealed final order of a court of ~~the United States~~competent jurisdiction, then notwithstanding any other provisions of this Constitution, the ~~persons responsible for apportionment by a majority of their number~~commission shall reconvene to ascertain and determine a plan of ~~apportionment~~ redistricting 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 regular ~~apportionment~~redistricting 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 plan of ~~apportionment~~redistricting made pursuant to this section shall allow thirty days for persons to change residence in order to be eligible for election.

~~The governor shall give the persons responsible for apportionment two weeks advance written notice of the date, time,~~

~~and place of any meeting held pursuant to this section.~~

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

EFFECTIVE DATE AND REPEAL

If adopted by a majority of the electors voting on this proposal, Sections 1, 2, 6, 7, 12, and 13 (14) of Article XI amended or amended and renumbered by this proposal and new Section 13 of Article XI enacted by this proposal take effect January 1, 2021, and existing Sections 1, 2, 6, 7, 12, and 13 and Section 14 of Article XI of the Constitution of the State of Ohio are repealed from that effective date.

SCHEDULE

The amendments to Section 12 of Article XI of the Ohio Constitution in part substitute gender neutral for gender specific language. These gender neutralizing amendments are not intended to make a substantive change in the Ohio Constitution. The gender neutral language is to be construed as a restatement of, and substituted in a continuing way for, the corresponding gender specific language existing prior to adoption of the gender neutralizing amendments.

As Adopted by the House

130th General Assembly
Regular Session
2013-2014

Sub. H. J. R. No. 12

Representatives Huffman, Sykes

Cosponsors: Representatives Amstutz, Anielski, Ashford, Baker, Brown, Burkley, Clyde, Duffey, Grossman, Hackett, Hagan, C., Hayes, Kunze, Letson, McClain, McGregor, Patmon, Scherer, Schuring, Stebelton, Wachtmann Speaker Batchelder

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A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing to enact new Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 of Article XI and to repeal Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 of Article XI of the Constitution of the State of Ohio to revise the redistricting process for General Assembly districts.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, three-fifths of the members elected to each house concurring herein, that there shall be submitted to the electors of the state, in the manner prescribed by law at the general election to be held on November 3, 2015, a proposal to enact new Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 of Article XI of the Constitution of the State of Ohio to read as follows:

ARTICLE XI

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

(1) The governor;

(2) The auditor of state;

(3) The secretary of state;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) 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:

(a) Adopt rules of the commission;

(b) Hire staff for the commission;

(c) Expend funds.

(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 plan. For the purpose of this division, a member of the commission shall be considered to represent a political party if the member was appointed to the commission by a member of that political party or if, in the case of the governor, the auditor of state, or the secretary of state, the member is a member of that political party.

(C) At the first meeting of the commission, which the governor shall convene only in a year ending in the numeral one, except as provided in Sections 9 and 10 of this article, the members 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 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 general assembly district plan, the commission shall conduct a minimum of three public hearings across the state to present the 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 final plans not later than the first day of September of a year ending in the numeral one. After the commission adopts a plan, the commission shall file the plan with the secretary of state. Upon filing with the secretary of state, the plan shall become effective.

Not more than six weeks after the adoption of a general assembly plan, the co-chairpersons of the commission shall jointly dissolve the commission.

(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.

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

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

(B) 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.

4. (A)(1) Any plan adopted by the commission shall comply with all applicable provisions of the constitutions of Ohio and the United States and of federal law, including, but not limited to, those provisions dealing specifically with the protection of minority voting rights.

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

(B)(1) 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:

(a) 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, as provided in Section 3 of this article, 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.

(b) Each county containing population substantially equal to one ratio of representation in the house of representatives, as provided in Section 3 of this article, but in no event less than ninety-five per cent of the ratio nor more than one hundred five per cent of the ratio, shall be designated a representative district.

(c) 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.

(d) The remaining territory of the state shall be divided into representative districts by combining the areas of whole municipal corporations and townships.

(e) Where the requirements of division (B)(1) of this section and Section 3 of this article 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.

(2) If the commission must violate a standard listed in division (B)(1) of this section in order to draw a house of representatives district map, the commission shall violate the standard having the lowest possible priority, as listed in that division. If the commission violates a standard listed in that division, the

commission shall include in the district plan a statement explaining which standard was violated and the reason the standard was violated.

(C)(1) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(2) 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.

(2) Dividing, along a county line, a municipal corporation or township that has territory in more than one county shall not be considered splitting the municipal corporation or township.

5. The Ohio redistricting commission shall attempt to draw a general assembly district plan that meets both of the following standards:

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

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

6. Senate districts shall be composed of three contiguous house of representatives districts. 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. 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.

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 Section 3 of this article.

Senate districts shall be numbered from one through thirty-three and as provided in Section 8 of this article.

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

8. At any time the boundaries of senate districts are changed in any plan of redistricting made pursuant to any provision of this article, a senator whose term will not expire within two years of the time the plan of redistricting is made shall represent, for the remainder of the term for which the senator was elected, the senate district which 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 district 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.

9. (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 general assembly district plan by a simple majority vote of the commission.

(2) After introducing a general assembly district plan under division (A)(1) of this section, the commission shall hold a public hearing concerning the introduced plan, at which the public may offer testimony and at which the commission may adopt amendments to the introduced plan. All members of the commission shall be required to attend the hearing. 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) 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) 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 10 of this article.

(C)(1) 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, 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 or until a year ending in the numeral one, whichever is earlier.

(2) A final general assembly district plan adopted in accordance with division (A)(3) of this section by a simple majority vote of the commission 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 recent election results, favor each political party corresponds closely to those preferences, as described in division (B) of Section 5 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 plan adopted under division (C) 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 plan using the same population and county, municipal corporation, and township boundary data as were used to draw the plan adopted under division (C) of this section.

10. (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 or any plan of redistricting made by the Ohio redistricting commission 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 plan of redistricting 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 regular redistricting 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 plan of redistricting 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 plan that has not been approved by the commission in the manner prescribed by this article.

(2) If the supreme court of Ohio determines that a general assembly district plan adopted by the commission does not comply with the standards set forth in this article, the available remedies shall be as follows:

(a) If the court finds that the district plan violates the requirements of Section 2, 3, 6, 7, or 8 or division (A)(2), (B), or (C) of Section 4 of this article, the court shall order the commission to correct the violation.

(b) If, in considering a district plan adopted under division (C) of Section 9 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 the requirements of Section 2, 3, 6, 7, or 8 or division (A)(2), (B)(1)(a), (B)(1)(b), (B)(1)(c), (B)(1)(e), (B)(2), or (C) of Section 4 of this article 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 5 of this article.

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

11. 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.

EFFECTIVE DATE AND REPEAL

If adopted by a majority of the electors voting on this proposal, new Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 of Article XI take effect January 1, 2021, and Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 of Article XI of the Constitution of the State of Ohio are repealed from that effective date.

(130th General Assembly)
(Amended Substitute House Joint Resolution Number 12)

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing to enact new Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of Article XI and to repeal Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 of Article XI of the Constitution of the State of Ohio to revise the redistricting process for General Assembly districts.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, three-fifths of the members elected to each house concurring herein, that there shall be submitted to the electors of the state, in the manner prescribed by law at the general election to be held on November 3, 2015, a proposal to enact new Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of Article XI of the Constitution of the State of Ohio to read as follows:

ARTICLE XI

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

(1) The governor;

(2) The auditor of state;

(3) The secretary of state;

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2)(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (B)(2)(b) of this section,

a majority vote of the members of the commission, including at least one member of the commission who is a member of each of the two largest political parties represented in the general assembly, shall be required to do any of the following:

(i) Adopt rules of the commission;

(ii) Hire staff for the commission;

(iii) Expend funds.

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

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

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

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

The commission shall adopt a final general assembly district plan not later than the first day of September of a year ending in the numeral one. After the commission adopts a final plan, the commission shall promptly file the plan with the secretary of state. Upon filing with the secretary of state, the plan shall become effective.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(C) General assembly districts shall be compact.

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

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

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

(2) After introducing a proposed general assembly district plan under division (A)(1) of this section, the commission shall hold a public hearing concerning the proposed plan, at which the public may offer testimony and at which the commission may adopt amendments to the proposed plan.

Members of the commission should attend the hearing; however, only a quorum of the members of the commission is required to conduct the hearing.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EFFECTIVE DATE AND REPEAL

If adopted by a majority of the electors voting on this proposal, new Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of Article XI take effect January 1, 2021, and Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 of Article XI of the Constitution of the State of Ohio are repealed from that effective date.

_____

Speaker _____ *of the House of Representatives.*

_____

President _____ *of the Senate.*

Adopted _____, 20____

TRANSCRIPTION OF AUDIO FILE

OHIO HOUSE SESSION

DECEMBER 4, 2014

DIGITAL EVIDENCE GROUP

1730 M Street, NW, Suite 812

Washington, D.C. 20036

(202) 232-0646

(Recording begins)

SPEAKER BATCHELDER: Bills for third consideration.

THE CLERK: House Joint Resolution Number 12, Senator Huffman proposing to amend Sections 1, 2, 6, 7, 12 and 13 to amend for the purpose of adopting a new section number as indicated and to enact a new Section 13, and to repeal Section 14 of Article 11 of the Constitution of the state of Ohio to revise the redistricting process for General assembly districts.

SPEAKER BATCHELDER: The question is shall the title be agreed to? The Chair recognizes Representative Huffman.

REPRESENTATIVE HUFFMAN: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. At this time, I move to add Representative Sykes as a joint sponsor on Substitute House Joint Resolution 12.

SPEAKER BATCHELDER: Without objection, the motion will be agreed to. Hearing no objection, the motion is agreed to.

The question is shall the title be agreed to?

The gentleman from Allen --

THE CLERK: Huffman moves to amend the title --

SPEAKER BATCHELDER: Yes.

THE CLERK: I mean, you get to state that, sir.

SPEAKER BATCHELDER: Yes. Right. Right.

The gentleman from Allen County, Representative Huffman, for the purpose of making a motion.

THE CLERK: Actually he's already made his motion.

SPEAKER BATCHELDER: He did?

THE CLERK: Yeah. We'll just --

SPEAKER BATCHELDER: I missed it.

THE CLERK: The resolution, we take the title amendment --

SPEAKER BATCHELDER: It's getting late.

THE CLERK: Yes, sir. So just Representative Huffman moves to amend the title. If you wish to add your name --

SPEAKER BATCHELDER: Representative Huffman moves to amend the title. If you wish to add your name to the title, please do so at this time.

Without objection, the title will be agreed to. Hearing no objection, the title is agreed to.

The question is shall the joint resolution be adopted?

REPRESENTATIVE HUFFMAN: Mr. Speaker, I rise

in support of House Joint Resolution Number 12.

We do many tasks in this chamber and some of those are very important to day to day government. Some of them are less important. This actually is somewhat of a historical day. The last time the state of Ohio changed its Constitution as it related to redistricting was 1967. And that was when we adopted the one-man, one-vote rule. And so this is an important issue.

It's also a complex issue, made more complicated I think by the fact that previous attempts to deal with redistricting combined the issues of Congressional redistrict or for our Congressmen to go to -- and Congresswomen who go to Washington with this issue. In other words, they were always in the same resolution.

As with any complex problem, the first thing you should do is try to reduce it to as few simple questions that -- or issues that can be addressed. And so the first thing we did is say, we introduced House Joint Resolution 11 and House Joint Resolution 12. Well, this obviously isn't 11. It's 12.

And we began addressing this issue in earnest really in about the last four weeks. There's been a team really since the summer have been examining and

reviewing the variety of concepts that are in House Joint Resolution 12. But it's also with any complex problem, where each side can -- is going to be greatly affected. There really -- we can talk in platitudes and we can talk about the things that are helpful. But until you actually sit down face to face and really go through some grinding detail which is what happened here with these negotiations, it's tough to get a resolution if you don't do that.

And that's really what has happened here and I want to compliment the negotiators. I'll talk about who those were in just a few minutes.

What this does, in general terms, it provides clear -- first, clear criteria for line drawing. Really, since 1967, there has been a patchwork of different criteria and elements that needed to be looked at by the folks who would be drying -- drawing the General Assembly lines over the past 50 years. And it was a little bit of a dukes(?)* mixture, really, in terms of what was considered from year to year. The -- so this provides clear criteria, the elements of each of those are in the line -- and talks about how lines can be drawn and keeping of course, political entities together.

There's also much more transparency that is

dictated again. Again, this has been in the Constitution about how the board will meet, when they have to have public meetings, publishing the map before it goes into place for public comment. All of those kinds of things.

There's specific language in there about how the map can't favor or disfavor one political party. Now enshrined in the Constitution, there are a variety of disincentives to what we all lovingly refer to as gerrymandering. So it's a basically the concepts that I think the public has demanded and most of us have said is important when we're drawing these maps. Basically, for basic issue of fairness.

Now, one of the things of course is which I think we want is our elected officials, those directly responsible to the electorate; this is one of the decisions that's going to have to get made every ten years. And those people are going to be responsible, the folks on the apportionment board, that now seven member panel which will change from five.

Our Constitution, both US and Ohio Constitution, enshrines the concept of majority rule and minority rights. That's through all facets of our society.

The problem that has happened in the past,

really 40 years, depending -- doesn't make any difference which party and both parties have had the pen in their hand is when the majority had the pen, there were abuses. Because basically folks said, hey, if we're drawing the lines, we're going to draw them the best we can.

Now what this process does is provide a series of disincentives to the majority to do that. The first, of course, is that in order to have a ten-year map, to get a map that will be in place for the next decade, there will have to be two -- at least two minority party votes in favor of that map on the seven member commission. The commission of course will be, assuming only Republicans or Democrats are elected to statewide offices, the commission will either be five to two or four to three, depending on, you know, who is elected.

So at least two minority members will have to approve of the map to get a ten-year map. And part of the -- I guess the intrigue or skullduggery that often -- that goes on with this map drawing is well, who's the executive director going to be? And who are the people who are going to buy the software? And where's this map going to be drawn? And often the majority can just make that decision too without referring to that.

We actually require the minority to sign off on those administrative decisions as we go along. And so that's, again, an additional minority right that's part of this.

Now, one of the problems, of course, is what happens if they can't decide? And I thought, and I think others thought that we have to have some way to bring this to a resolution. Now, we want to make sure that we draw a map that the minority can approve of because that's a 10-year map. That's the least chaotic part of this thing. But if they can't, the map that the majority approves is only good for the next two election cycles.

Now that is a disincentive because of course the majority would like to have a 10-year map and we know that the next four year cycle we may have a different set of statewide officers. So the majority is looking at that and saying, you know, it would be better to have a 10-year map because we may be worse off four years later.

Now, the -- even with that said, with that impasse provision, and those other minority rights contained in the resolution, is a series of instructions, and again, these are instructions from the Constitution to the apportionment board about what

must be considered when going through. And those, again, are detailed in there. We want to make sure that we don't split up counties. We want to make sure that we don't split up cities, townships. And all of those splitting requirements are contained in Sections -- Section 4, specifically subsections (b) and (c).

One of the other things that -- one of those, by the way, is we still allow House districts to be within 5 percent of the average in a district. It's about 115,000 now. And so, if -- we could draw a district that has 112,000 people or 118,000 people. There are -- there is currently in the Constitution, which will go away with this, a provision that if you're within 10 percent of the average, then you can still keep a county whole. And that's kind of harkening back to our days when the county's government was most important.

Now, there's actually only one district -- we're going to eliminate the 10 percent requirement. And right now there's only one county that's within that 10 percent requirement and that's Allen County, Mr. Speaker.

So the last of the 10 percent single county districts would be going away with this. And sadly, Allen County will be divided or added to. We'll see

what happens when that comes around. So a little bit of disincentive for this bill for anybody who's from Allen County voting on it.

But the -- Section 9, by the way, has what happens if there's no minority vote. There has to be a hearing. The plan has to come out. It has to be subject to public review of the four years.

And then we, in Section 10, the Supreme Court is given instructions from the Constitution again, that they of course will have original jurisdiction and exclusive jurisdiction in these matters. The Court can consider the violations of the various line drawing. And we'll have a -- depending on whether those violations are material, as the Court would understand it, either order that specific violations be fixed, or if it's material enough to the mapmaking process, we'll order the apportionment board to draw a completely new map.

So there is a, you know, one of the things and I probably, ad nauseum, for some of you members, that I talk about also, is that the -- one of the important jobs a legislature can do is draw or draft legislation that is clear. And so when folks go forward, there's going to be less litigation, less incentive to argue. So we're, through this

Constitutional mandate to the Supreme Court and the future elected leaders, giving them clear instructions about what we should and shouldn't do.

This bill was reported out of the Policy Committee unanimously today, 11 to 0. There has been extraordinary amount of work done on our side by our legal counsel, Mike Lenzo, and also by Senator Jeff Jacobson, who took this on at our request. And I've received a lot of comments that roughly went, you know, this went really great when you stepped out and Jacobson came in, so I'm not that -- there you go, Jeff.

And I really want to thank -- I'll let Representative Sykes talk about some of the folks on his team. But Representative Sykes really did the heavy lifting on this and was in the middle of a lot of the negotiations. And so I want to really thank Representative Sykes for taking this task on and moving it forward.

Again, I would request the members favorably consider House Joint Resolution 12.

SPEAKER BATCHELDER: The question is that the joint resolution be adopted?

The gentleman from Summit County, Representative Sykes.

REPRESENTATIVE SYKES: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House. I am very glad to be standing here to present to you the product of a lot of hard work. I want to say, also I appreciate working with Representative Huffman, and also he so graciously offered to add my name to the resolution. I certainly appreciate that.

You know, just historically, both of us were wrestlers in high school. In fact, we wrestled at 145. And I try to be cool, calm and collected most of the time. But I can tell you there's been a few incidents where I would just like to wring his neck.

But we persevered. Now, I am very satisfied with the work product that we have before us today. But this bill, this resolution is not any panacea. It's not all the things that I wanted, but it is a significant improvement of what we have today. In fact, a reporter, a few minutes ago, asked me, they could tell from the smile on my face that I was satisfied with what we had produced. And they asked me, well what did we have to give up to get the majority to go along with this?

And I said, well, we didn't have to give up anything. That wasn't the approach that we had. We decided that we would sit down at the table and we

would put our good ideas on the table; both sides put good ideas on the table. And we negotiated and put together the best bundle of the good ideas that we could come up with to try to make some improvements for the process for the citizens of this state. So we didn't give up anything. We just made an advancement and an improvement in the whole entire process.

And because of that, we find that we have a system that will be extremely more competitive. One that will keep our communities together. A process that's more transparent and one that provides protection for minority interests.

There were a lot of compromises and some difficulty but we have now, for the first time, some enforceable criteria that courts and judges can use to evaluate plans to make sure that they meet and that they are, in fact, fair in determining who will represent the people of the state of Ohio.

I want to thank our staff, particular, Sarah Cherry, our legal counsel. Andy Depalma for helping us in this process. I'd like to thank also Dr. Dick Gunther from Ohio State University who participated in much of the discussions. The League of Women Voters, you know, they approached me back in the '80s when I first came into this process. In fact, a gentleman by

the name of David Horn drove up from Athens County, drove up to Akron, Ohio to talk to me in my living room about this process and convinced me this is something we need to do. And ever since then, I've been working on it. He's not around now but I just want to say wherever he is, to let him know that we finally were able to make some accomplishments, some improvements in this process.

Again, I want to thank Representative Huffman for having the insight and initiative to start us down this path. For all of the interested parties and groups that contributed to this, gave us good ideas, lawyers who would tell us what we should do, to try to help us prepare for court cases.

Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to support this resolution.

SPEAKER BATCHELDER: The question is, shall the joint resolution be adopted?

The gentleman from Pickaway County, Ross County. One of those counties. Gentleman is recognized. Representative Hood.

REPRESENTATIVE HOOD: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House.

I rise in opposition to this plan. There are some good things in the plan as far as trying to make

it more reasonable, not to cut into communities. Those are some good ideas.

The concern I have with this plan is we are taking a -- we call this -- we often call this the People's House. I don't think it's because the people pick us. I think it's because we pick our people.

And what we're doing now is creating a new redistricting system now where we're -- you know, we don't want to pick our people every ten years. Now we want to pick our people every four years. And I -- the result of this legislation could very well be a nightmare for our local boards of elections, as we now switch to a system where we're going to have redistricting every two years because we can't get minority agreement.

And today, it looks like yeah, we'll probably get that agreement when we look ahead, but as things go down the road and we start getting -- put our political hats on and we try to jockey to see where we're -- you know, where we're going to be at that time, very likely we won't have a minority agreement and we now have a redistricting process that goes on every four years, four years. And then two years. And now this will get even more political.

The other unintended consequences, and I do

1 believe it's an unintended consequence of this, is
2 under a four-year and then four-year and then two-year
3 redistricting system, the abuse by the majority to the
4 minority becomes even greater. Now you're in a
5 situation where the lady from Portage County, we're --
6 you know, we're tired of hearing those speeches on fair
7 elections, so we're going to draw you into this
8 district. And then, how about the gentleman from
9 Ottawa County? We're just, you know, you really
10 irritate us and therefore, we're going to put you in
11 this district over here. Or how about the gentleman
12 from Franklin County? You're launching a statewide
13 campaign from the floor of the House of
14 Representatives. We don't like that. I think we'll
15 move you over here.
16 And the abuse for this politically, every
17 four years, and then two years at the end, and we all
18 know how to predict the next elections. We all know
19 that if John McCain would have won in 2008, the
20 Democrats would be in control of the House today. We
21 know that.
22 And that's okay. That's -- there's nothing
23 wrong with that. That's elections. That's why we have
24 elections.
25 But that's not good enough for us. We want

to be able to predict and decide and instead of our people pick us, we pick our people.

Now we already have -- you know, we already have a tyranny of the majority. You know, we don't -- you know, we don't -- we actually have appointments now instead of elections when there's a vacancy in seats. We have caucus mafias that make sure no one can run for office against our, you know, our people. I mean, there are already things in place. And now, we're going to create a four-year redistricting system.

Now, I, in no way, say that the sponsors of this bill that that's what their hope and their objective is. That's -- I -- in fact, I don't believe that's the case at all. I know both gentlemen. I believe they're both honorable and that's not what they're trying to do here.

But they're not going to be here when we clean up the mess. I'm not going to be here -- well, you never know, who knows, when you clean up the mess. Okay.

But the -- this type of plan, the political abuse that we're going to see in the future over this, I think is just going to be phenomenal. I think it's going to be phenomenal. This plan makes the majority more powerful and really does more to silence the

minority. And I just think this is bad government. I think it's going to -- I think it's going to bear that out. And I certainly urge the defeat of this proposal.

SPEAKER BATCHELDER: The question recurs, shall the resolution be agreed to?

The gentleman from Franklin County.

REPRESENTATIVE DUFFEY: Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Those are honest comments, I think. Heartfelt comments. Blunt comments.

However, the system that we have right now, what I like about the constitutional system in Ohio and at the federal level is the system of checks and balances. And right now, we've got a redistricting system that does not require any balance. It does not require minority party participation. And I really think that that has been destructive to the legislature in my experience.

I've worked on redistricting reform. I've been unsuccessful with it. I see today a genuine opportunity with our colleagues across the aisle to get something done. They're willing to do it and they been unwilling to do it before in the past and this is the moment for us to do this.

I honestly think it may carry some of the

risks that you describe. But I think what we've already seen is so terrible that we should move ahead with this. This can only be better. Checks and balances will improve the system.

And lest we forget, we don't always control the statewide offices. This is a purple state. Sometimes we lose as Republicans.

I think when the shoes are -- if the shoe was on the other foot, and the Democrats were to control two of the three statewide offices, we'd be looking at 60-39 majority the other way. And I don't think anyone really wants to see government operate that way. They want to see some kind of balance and I think that this is going to provide that and so I strongly support the plan.

SPEAKER BATCHELDER: The question recurs, shall the -- wait a minute, I'm on the wrong -- shall the resolution be agreed to? Yeah.

REPRESENTATIVE CARNEY: Mr. Speaker?

SPEAKER BATCHELDER: The gentleman from Franklin County, Representative Carney.

REPRESENTATIVE CARNEY: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I rise in support of the joint resolution.

Certainly, as somebody who launched a

statewide campaign from the state house floor, I might need to rethink that next time around. But I do want to say, obviously democracy is built upon compromise and working together. And while I see this as an imperfect plan, it's certainly better than what we have.

And the idea of having more members of this body who are encouraged to compromise and work together and actually get things done, that's clearly in the best interest of the people of the state. There's all sorts of bad things coming out of redistricting currently. I'm not saying there won't be bad things coming out of this plan as well. But it certainly sems that it's better than what we have and that's what compromise and democracy is about is doing better. Not necessarily getting to perfect but doing better.

This is better. I'd encourage my colleagues to support it and I plan to vote yes. Thank you very much.

SPEAKER BATCHELDER: The question is, shall the joint resolution be agreed to?

The lady from Portage County, Representative Clyde.

REPRESENTATIVE CLYDE: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I rise today in support of House Joint

Resolution 12.

HJR 12 sets up a new process for the drawing of state legislative districts only. It would create a seven member board to draw the districts, the governor, the Secretary of State, the auditor and an appointee by all four legislative chambers. The committee would have to consider criteria minimizing the amount of counties and political subdivisions that can be broken up which would limit the partisan gerrymandering that has plagued our state for decades.

In order to pass a plan, two votes would be required from the minority party and if there's an impasse, a simple majority would be required to pass the map that would sunset in four years. The fairness criteria would still be required.

Additionally, there's aspirational criteria that no plan shall be drawn primarily for partisan advantage. And the map drawers must strive to achieve representational fairness, i.e., the proportion of seats won by a party should reflect the proportion of votes received by that party.

This is by no means a perfect plan and we made many concessions, including, I believe the following. First, we'd like the independent commission and issue too. We are settling here today for

1 politicians to continue drawing the maps. Two, we
2 liked fairness criteria rather than just geographic
3 criteria for the map drawing. Three, we wanted
4 Congress in the plan but the GOP wants to wait. Four,
5 we wanted a much fairer impasse resolution. But if
6 this is truly the best we can do, some of us are
7 willing to support it here today because Ohio simply
8 cannot continue under the status quo.
9 Our state continues to suffer under one of
10 the most egregious partisan gerrymandering systems in
11 the country and it must end. This plan is certainly
12 not perfect. But it's better than what we have today.
13 And I urge my colleagues to pass House Joint Resolution
14 12. Thank you.
15 SPEAKER BATCHELDER: The question is, shall
16 the joint resolution be adopted?
17 REPRESENTATIVE BECK: Mr. Speaker?
18 SPEAKER BATCHELDER: The gentleman from
19 Clermont County.
20 REPRESENTATIVE BECK: Thank you, Mr. Speaker.
21 You know, fortunately we don't have to pass a
22 resolution to find out what's in it. As I was thumbing
23 through it and looking at some of the provisions, one
24 of which Representative Huffman had mentioned and then
25 also Representative Clyde had mentioned, I -- a little

bit concerned about. And I'm looking to the Article 11, I'm on Page 6, and it's Sections -- Section 5, subsection (a) and (b). It's on Line 162 through 167.

On section (b), it guarantees and this could be good or bad depending on your perspective, it guarantees we will forever have a very close 50-50 split in this chamber so you're no longer ever going to see a strong partisan divide. So some people like that and some people won't. I just want everybody to be aware, you'll never see this kind of division again.

And on section (a), is actually the part I'm more concerned about where it talks about, you know, no plan shall favor or disfavor any political party. One of my concerns all along with this -- this change in the reapportionment is I don't want to see this wind up in the courts. I don't want to see the Supreme Court or some voter set of judges redrawing districts for us. And this section (a) sounds like it's heading for the Supreme Court.

Anybody who says, hey this isn't fair or this favors or disfavors, the Supreme Court will make that decision. And then, they're going to send it back to us or are they going to redraw it themselves? I don't know. But you know, judicial involvement always scares me, and I -- I frankly no longer like this resolution.

Thank you.

SPEAKER BATCHELDER: The question recurs, shall the joint resolution be adopted?

The lady from Hamilton County, Representative Reece.

REPRESENTATIVE REECE: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I rise today to also support this joint resolution. I think our colleagues have indicated in these chambers today the calls and the cries that we've heard from citizens around the state for us to work together in a bipartisan way. In that process, there is give and take. I would say that one of the best lines, I know for my constituents, is 162 where it does say, no district plan shall be drawn primarily to favor or disfavor a political party.

I would say though today there are some things that are missing. I think redistricting and voting rights go hand in hand. And while I had an amendment drafted, I know that we would have been ruled out of order, I think it's important to mention the need for a voter Bill of Rights to be put into the Constitution.

And so, I've had so many citizens, over 100,000, to be exact, in 90 days, 100,000 citizens signed a petition for a voter Bill of Rights so that

they can have an opportunity to vote on their voting rights and have it in the Constitution. And so, if I would say anything would be missing, that would be missing in as redistricting and voting rights go hand in hand, and I think certainly we've fallen a little bit short in not having that opportunity today to put that on the ballot and before the voters.

I would like to commend everyone that worked on it and particularly Representative Vernon Sykes who worked tirelessly on our side, to get us to this point because there were a lot of things that we'd like to have seen in this that is not in it. But he worked really hard on this. He's been on this for a long time and has always said we've got to get this redistricting together and it's been a lot of hours, a lot of days, and burning a lot of shoe leather back and forth between the two sides to get this done.

So again, this is something that the citizens have been asking for in a bipartisan way and I plan to support this as we work to have a better plan for how we draw the lines. Thank you.

SPEAKER BATCHELDER: The question is, shall the joint resolution be adopted?

The House will prepare and proceed to vote.

(Vote taken)

SPEAKER BATCHELDER: Have all members now voted? The Clerk will take the roll.

THE CLERK: 80 affirmative votes, 4 negative votes.

SPEAKER BATCHELDER: 80 affirmative votes, 4 negative votes. The joint resolution is therefore adopted.

Does the lady from Franklin County have a motion?

UNIDENTIFIED: Yes, Mr. Speaker, I move that we adjourn for a brief caucus, please?

SPEAKER BATCHELDER: Indeed. We will recess for a --

UNIDENTIFIED: Recess, sorry.

SPEAKER BATCHELDER: For a brief caucus.

UNIDENTIFIED: Thank you, sir.

SPEAKER BATCHELDER: Without objection, the motion is agreed to. What? The gentleman Representative Huffman?

REPRESENTATIVE HUFFMAN: Are we recessing also, 313, sir?

SPEAKER BATCHELDER: Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE HUFFMAN: Caucus and 313.

SPEAKER BATCHELDER: Let's do that.

(Recording ends)

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

I, Alicia Jarrett, court-approved transcriber, hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the electronic sound recording provided for transcription and prepared to the best of my ability.

ALICIA JARRETT, AAERT NO. 428 DATE: October 15, 2021

TRANSCRIPTION OF AUDIO FILE

OHIO SENATE SESSION

DECEMBER 12, 2014

DIGITAL EVIDENCE GROUP

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(Recording begins)

THE CLERK: Senator Faber submitted the following report, standing committee and rules for which the substitute House Joint Resolution Number 12, Representative Huffman and Sykes and others having the same consideration reports back a substitute resolution, recommends passage.

SENATE PRESIDENT FABER: The question is shall the report be agreed to without objection? The report is agreed to.

Resolutions reported by committee.

THE CLERK: Substitute House Joint Resolution Number 12, Representative Huffman, Sykes and others, proposing to enact new sections and repeal sections of the State of Ohio -- Constitution of the State of Ohio to revise the redistricting process for the General Assembly districts.

THE CHAIR: The question is shall the resolution be adopted? The Chair recognizes Senator LaRose.

SENATOR LAROSE: Thank you, Mr. President. So we've arrived at the end of a long road here together, tonight, colleagues. And what we've done is the result of a collaborative and constructive process. This is what happens when good men and women of good

intentions can come together and solve a very vexing problem.

I think, for a long time, we've all known the need for redistricting reform. In fact, this chamber has led on this issue for a long time now. Our colleagues in the House did good work and sent us a resolution that we were able to make some improvements on by working together.

What we've come up with here is what Senator Sawyer and I said, from the beginning, was our goal and that was to come up with something that's not good for Republicans, something that's not good for Democrats, but something that is good for Ohio, and I'm confident that we've done that. We've come up with a process for redrawing legislative lines that is going to yield more fair and balanced districts and it's going to be something that we can all be proud of for a long time to come. It took a lot of late night work and some elbow grease, and by working together, we were able to get it done.

What we've created is a seven member Ohio Redistricting Commission made up of the Governor, Auditor, Secretary of State, and two leaders from each of the chambers. These individuals will have the task of drawing maps with bipartisan compromise. If they

are unable to, there's a swift and sure impasse resolution that will yield maps that will last for four years and then six years. Those maps will be drawn under certain constraints, so to make sure that those lines are drawn as fairly as possible.

Through this process, we are referring to the people of Ohio a balanced plan and one of which we can all be proud. I want to recognize the work thatýs been done by our staff, too many to mention, the team from LSC who's worked tirelessly on this. Each and every one of you who has been patient through this process. Our leaders: President Faber, Leader Schiavoni, who have been steadfast in this goal. We're not going to kick it down the road. We're going to get it done and we've stayed until almost twilight but we're getting it done.

I want to recognize the leadership that Representative Sykes has shown throughout his career and in this final hours of his legislative career to bring this to us as well as Representative Huffman who has worked hard on this issue and brought it to us.

I sincerely urge all of you to support Substitute House Joint Resolution 12 tonight. Thanks.

SENATE PRESIDENT FABER: The question is shall the resolution be adopted? The chair recognizes

Senator Sawyer.

SENATOR SAWYER: Thank you, President Faber. I am pleased to follow Senator LaRose. It was in December of 2012 that we stood on this floor and brought a resolution that passed this chamber. I think it was SJR 5, 32 to 1. It was a bipartisan, straightforward, uncomplicated approach to a difficult issue that was important to keep as simple and direct as we possibly could.

For those of you who were here that day, it was the day that I asked Senator LaRose, much to his surprise, to stand up and explain that in the span of a single elevator ride. He did, stood up on the floor, explained it as quickly as you can possibly imagine, and he did it so well that everybody on this chamber stood up and gave him a standing ovation. I don't think I've ever seen that before.

That sort of work is not easy. But it is fundamental. It is so fundamental that it is the leading element in our Constitution. Article 1, Section 2 of our Constitution was so important that the Continental Congress led off by -- with the requirement that representatives shall be apportioned according to their respective numbers. The actual enumeration of which shall be made within every term of 10 years in

such manner as the Congress shall by law direct. It is fundamental to the representative government that has guided our nation for over 200 years now. The -- Section 4 of Article 1 sets the times and place and manner of holding elections. Thatýs how fundamental it was to the founders and it is fundamental to us and thatýs why we worked so hard on it and thatýs why it has been difficult.

I don't intend to speak long but just let me close with the words of a political science scholar that has been integral in this process, Professional Richard Gunther who is now retired, but who has worked hard throughout this process and has helped us to build on the work of Representative Sykes and Representative Huffman, that has brought us here today through the leadership of President Faber and Leader Schiavoni, and has helped to build on the work that Senator LaRose and I began some time ago. If I can share those words in closing, I'd appreciate it.

It would be an understatement to say that there is widespread dissatisfaction with our current redistricting process. The failure of several efforts to reform this badly flawed system over the past four decades however is a reflection of just how difficult it is to reach bipartisan agreement over how to replace

it with something that better serves the interests of the voters of Ohio.

This proposal, approved by an overwhelming bipartisan majority in the House of Representatives, is a dramatic departure from this pattern of paralysis and polarization. I might say that it mirrors the work that we have previously done in the Senate.

This proposal that reflects the work that has been added to by the work of this Senate presents us with an opportunity to break through this gridlock and reform this badly broken system. I urge all of my colleagues to support this resolution this morning. Thank you, Mr. President.

SENATE PRESIDENT FABER: Thank you, Senator Sawyer.

The question is shall the resolution be adopted? The Chair recognizes Senator Schiavoni.

SENATOR SCHIAVONI: Thank you, Mr. President.

Days of negotiation with legislators from both parties and good government experts have yielded a result that is fair and bipartisan. It's an agreement that we hope will lead to more competitive elections, to better reflect the political diversity in the state of Ohio. We were able to build upon the work that was done in the Senate in SJR 5 which led to SJR 1 and

became the foundation for this piece of legislation.

I was honored to work side by side with members of all four caucuses for a better system of drawing political maps and now we have just that for our voters to consider. I wanted to thank Vernon Sykes, Matt Huffman, President Faber, Senator Sawyer, Senator LaRose, Senator Turner, for all the work that you've done on this issue.

Also wanted to thank staff, Pavan Parikh, Bethany Sanders, and Sarah Cherry and Andy Depalma all worked incredibly hard on this issue.

This should -- tonight should give voters renewed hope that public officials actually do work hard and they work together. And in this case, we came back with a very quality -- high quality piece of legislation so I would urge support of this. Thank you, Mr. President.

SENATE PRESIDENT FABER: The question is, shall the resolution be agreed to?

Chair recognizes Senator LaRose for a motion to amend.

SENATOR LAROSE: Mr. President, I move to amend and the amendment has been laid in front of the members -- is being laid in front of the members. I'll describe the amendment because it consists of very few

words. In Line 273, the goal is to delete the first underlined comma. This is twilight legislating, ladies and gentlemen.

THE CHAIR: Members, just for clarification, the amendment we took in rules, which many of you participated in, we added a semicolon, as you know, but we did not delete the comma. So to be grammatically correct, which we rely on the Clerk and his staff and LSC, as you've seen have been busily studying this over the last several few minutes, thatýs the extent of the amendment thatýs been offered by Senator LaRose.

Is there any objections to the amendment?

(No audible response)

THE CHAIR: Seeing none, the amendment becomes part of the resolution.

THE CHAIR: The question is, shall the resolution be adopted? The Chair recognizes President Faber.

SENATE PRESIDENT FABER: Thank you, Mr. President. I'm going to be real brief. This is good. Vote for it.

This is the product of bipartisanship. Something you may not know, over 92 percent of the matters that you have voted on, on this floor, this year, have been bipartisan. This is a fine way for us

to end this legislative session with this bipartisan approach.

Thank you for making it work. Thank you to Leader Schiavoni. Thank you to Senator LaRose, Senator Sawyer, Representative Sykes, Representative Huffman, all the staff. Some of these people I've driven kind of hard. Raider Rossi, our legal counsel. Is he here? There he is -- Frank -- where is Francis Strigari? There you are.

Jeff Jacobson, the House legal counsel. Lenzo, the House Democrats legal counsel, the Senate Democrats legal counsel and all of the staff who have made this process work but most importantly LSC who have been doing the drafting over and over and over again. So I don't think we can be too hard on them about missing a comma.

With that, I urge a yes vote. Thank you, Mr. President. Thank you to the members. What a fine way to end our session.

THE CHAIR: The question is shall the resolution be adopted?

Clerk will call the roll.

THE CLERK: Bacon?

SENATOR BACON: Yes.

THE CLERK: Balderson?

SENATOR BALDERSON: Yes.
THE CLERK: Beagle?
SENATOR BEAGLE: Yes.
THE CLERK: Brown?
SENATOR BROWN: Yes.
THE CLERK: Burke?
SENATOR BURKE: Yes.
THE CLERK: Cafaro?
SENATOR CAFARO: Yes.
THE CLERK: Coley?
SENATOR COLEY: Yes.
THE CLERK: Eklund?
SENATOR EKLUND: Yes.
THE CLERK: Gardner?
SENATOR GARDNER: Yes.
THE CLERK: Gentile?
SENATOR GENTILE: Yes.
THE CLERK: Hite?
SENATOR HITE: Yes.
THE CLERK: Hughes?
SENATOR HUGHES: Yes.
THE CLERK: Jones?
SENATOR JONES: Yes.
THE CLERK: Jordan?
SENATOR JORDAN: Aye.

THE CLERK: Kearney?
SENATOR KEARNEY: Yes.
THE CLERK: LaRose?
SENATOR LAROSE: Yes.
THE CLERK: Lehner?
SENATOR LEHNER: Yes.
THE CLERK: Manning?
SENATOR MANNING: Yes.
THE CLERK: Obhof?
SENATOR OBHOF: Yes.
THE CLERK: Patton?
SENATOR PATTON: Yes.
THE CLERK: Peterson?
SENATOR PETERSON: Yes.
THE CLERK: Sawyer?
SENATOR SAWYER: Yes.
THE CLERK: Schaffer?
SENATOR SCHAFFER: Yes.
THE CLERK: Schiavoni?
SENATOR SCHIAVONI: Yes.
THE CLERK: Seitz?
SENATOR SEITZ: No.
THE CLERK: Skindell?
SENATOR SKINDELL: Yes.
THE CLERK: Turner?

SENATOR TURNER: Yes.

THE CLERK: Uecker?

SENATOR UECKER: Yes.

THE CLERK: Widener?

SENATOR WIDENER: Yes.

THE CLERK: Faber?

SENATE PRESIDENT FABER: Aye.

THE CLERK: 28 Yays, one nay. The resolution is adopted and entitled.

THE CLERK: A resolution proposing to enact new sections and repeal sections of the Ohio Constitution to revise the redistricting process for General Assembly Districts.

THE CHAIR: The question is shall the title be agreed to? The Chair recognizes Senator LaRose.

SENATOR LAROSE: Mr. President, I move to amend the title and because of this collaborative effort, it gives me great pleasure to add the names Balderson, Beagle, Burke, coley, Ecklund, Gardner, Gentile, Hite, LaRose, Lehner, Peterson, Sawyer, Schiavoni, Turner, Bacon. Thank you, Mr. President. Widener.

THE CHAIR: Without objection, the title is agreed to.

Is that it?

THE CLERK: Thatýs it.

SENATE PRESIDENT FABER: Before I recognize Senator Widener for a motion to adjourn, we are not adjourning sine die, because we are keeping the roll open to take messages from the House so the things that they're doing that do not require our action can come back before us.

It is not my intention to have any other voting session days. The remainder of this year until we actually adjourn sine die, but we have that option. If something goes wrong or blows up, we'll call you. But right now, it is my intention to wish you all a very merry Christmas and a Happy New Year and welcome most all of you back here to start the new session in January.

I think you have a lot to be proud of. This has been a very, very good year. Hard work. I can look at every single member in this chamber, Republican, Democrat and say that you've had an opportunity to work hard on a lot of things. We've done a lot of good work together.

Occasionally, we've been not together but Senator Skindell, you've voted with us a couple of times.

SENATOR SKINDELL: A couple. Multiple.

THE CHAIR: The reality is as I've said before, Ohio is stronger because of your service. Enjoy the time with your families. Spend time in your districts seeing your constituents. And just know that I think this has been a good year and you're all to credit.

With that, I'm going to recognize Senator Widener for a motion. But if you're driving home tonight, be careful. Be careful. It's late and I apologize for the lateness.

Chair recognizes Senator Widener for a motion.

SENATOR WIDENER: Mr. President, I move the Senate adjourned until Tuesday, December 16, 2014, at 9:30 a.m. for the purpose of a non-voting session.

SENATE PRESIDENT FABER: Without objection.

(Recording ends)

* * * * *

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

I, Alicia Jarrett, court-approved transcriber, hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the electronic sound recording provided for transcription and prepared to the best of my ability.

ALICIA JARRETT, AAERT NO. 428 DATE: October 15, 2021

TRANSCRIPTION OF AUDIO FILE

OHIO HOUSE SESSION

DECEMBER 17, 2014

DIGITAL EVIDENCE GROUP

1730 M Street, NW, Suite 812

Washington, D.C. 20036

(202) 232-0646

(Recording begins)

SPEAKER BATCHELDER: The Chair recognizes Representative Huffman of Allen County.

REPRESENTATIVE HUFFMAN: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I move that the House now revert to the second order of business, that being introduction of bills.

SPEAKER BATCHELDER: Without objection, the motion will be agreed to. Hearing no objection, the motion is agreed to.

Introduction of Bills.

THE CLERK: We don't have any, sir.

SPEAKER BATCHELDER: Oh. That's a shame. Consideration of Senate amendments.

THE CLERK: Amended Substitute House Joint Resolution Number 12. Representatives Huffman, Sykes and others, proposing to enact new sections and to repeal section of the Constitution of the State of Ohio to revise the redistricting process for General Assembly districts.

SPEAKER BATCHELDER: The question is, shall the amendments of the Senate be agreed to?

The Chair recognizes the representative from Allen County, Representative Huffman.

REPRESENTATIVE HUFFMAN: Thank you,

Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker, members of the House, I'm proud to stand and recommend for passage amended Substitute House Joint Resolution 12.

This is the resolution that passed out of this chamber recently by an 80 to 4 vote and I'm happy to recommend some very good changes that the Senate made. And I'm going to detail, I think, the major changes and talk about why I think those are important although I know we've got a lot of issues today so I'll try to be as succinct as possible.

I think the biggest change is we had a pattern where if there was no minority buy-in on the maps that would be drawn, there would be a 4-year map, another 4-year map, and then mathematically speaking a 2-year map which could leave us with 4 maps in the space of 10 years which would be confusing to the public, if not to the members or those interested in running for the legislature.

The Senate's recommended change was because they, of course, run on different cycles -- the House runs on two years, they run in four years, and so the timing is much, much different for them to consider.

So in short, the map is or the impasse is now a 4-year, 6-year period. Again, it's if we don't have minority buy-in, there's going to be a substantial

1 penalty in the sense that -- in essence, we have mid-
2 decennial redistricting and the majority will have to
3 start over again. '
4 There's some administrative things done. The
5 Senate, with some of their lawyers that they have that
6 are members, had a variety of potential problems they
7 brought up. What if the commission couldn't agree on
8 who to hire or how to expend funds? We said, well if
9 that happened, then each party would be allocated an
10 equal amount of money and could hire the staff that
11 they needed to.
12 We clarified the splitting of the political
13 subdivisions. And it is a much -- I think, a much
14 better description than when it left the House.
15 Without getting into -- and if you, of course, go
16 through the resolution, and you read it about four or
17 five times, it all comes together.
18 But for example, we have cities that sit in
19 three different counties and you either have to split
20 the county or you have to split the city. And so we
21 simply said that when you split those cities, in order
22 to keep a county intact, that doesn't count as a
23 violation in terms of the bill. It's those kinds of
24 things that were clarified in the Senate version of
25 this.

We also talked about the issue of what we would use in terms of representational fairness, the number of elections. The House passed version simply used the modifier, recent.

We made a specific statement that that would be in the last five election cycles or last ten years. And what that means is there's the assertion which I think is true that in presidential years, the voting electorate favors one party. In gubernatorial or non-presidential years, it favors the other party. Well, what that means is in each ten years, it'll be a different set, either three presidential or two gubernatorial or vice versa in the following ten years.

And so, again, the purpose of this is to clarify the rules. There have been a variety of rules in the Constitution that were unclear. This, of course the current plan was adopted in 1967. There have been some put in place by court decision and followed by, sometimes and sometimes not.

So now we have a clear order of things that are mandatory. We have other things that area aspirational in nature. And it's really the clarity in this, I think that will make sure that the majority must follow these rules or, of course, suffer a variety of penalties.

I do want to thank some folks particularly President Faber who at 1:30 in the morning was martialing the troops. I will tell you this is for future speakers and caucus leaders. About eight o'clock, this process looked like it was in serious trouble. About 9:15, the food showed up over at the Senate and everything got a lot better. So if you want people to work late into the evening, you probably should feed them. I think that helps a lot.

But President Faber did a remarkable job, I think, not only with his caucus but sitting down with us. Speaker, we used your office all night. But sitting down with myself and Representative Sykes and Leader Schiavoni. Leader Schiavoni should also be complimented because he contributed greatly also. But I want to thank, in particular, President Faber.

We have caucus legal counsel who at 3:15 Friday morning, when the -- what we had agreed on came back from LSC, who were going through and checking each of the language, and Mike Lenzo, for the Republican did a wonderful job. He was up there saying all the should is now a shall or shall's now a should. All of those things were going and Sarah Cherry did a remarkable job for the House, and of course the folks over in the Senate were there too.

I was -- for myself, Mr. Speaker, about 3:15 when we were kind of getting the final draft, I was sitting over in the leather couch in your office and I had to admit I took my shoes off in your office, Speaker. And I looked a little bedraggled and I'm not sure how everyone else looked. But then I looked over at the chair in front of your desk and Vernon Sykes was there, sitting there, and he looked perfect. I mean, his bow tie in place, the jacket as he always -- I mean, it's remarkable.

So this process also -- this has been about -- really about a four or five month journey but in particular, the last six weeks happened because Vernon Sykes sat down with our legal counsel, Mike Lenzo, and Jeff Jacobson who was our consultant on this and went through the grinding details of this. Thatýs how this came together. So if we had not had Representative Sykes willing to do that, we wouldn't be able to present this resolution today. So he's, I think, a real champion in this.

So Mr. Speaker, I'd encourage everyone to support this resolution. I think it will be a new day in Ohio in terms of how apportionment happens. It'll be a clearer process. It'll be one that is, I think, fair to the general public and most importantly the

public will understand how these things happen. So I recommend passage. Thank you.

SPEAKER BATCHELDER: The question is, shall the resolution pass?

The gentleman from Summit County, Representative Sykes.

REPRESENTATIVE SYKES: Thank you, Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House.

I also rise to concur with Representative Huffman. I want to personally thank him as well for initiating this whole process. He approached me several weeks ago and said that he thought that he and I might be able to make a difference that had not been able to come about for some time. And so, I wanted to personally thank him for reaching out to us.

Also, I want to thank all of the other auxiliary folks that have contributed to this process, not just this year but over the years. The League of Women Voters and Common Cause, and even the labor organizations and other interested parties. The Chamber has been encouraging us to do something here. The Bar Association and others have been encouraging us, edging us on to do something. So with that, with the editorial boards across the state, we have finally come, I believe, to a good conclusion.

I also want to say that each one of the provisions of the Senate amendments was agreed to bicamerally, House and Senate leadership as well as party affiliation, Democrats and Republicans. We sat down and clear -- so for -- so Mr. Speaker, for one of the few items -- this is one of the few times that we can say that something has come back from the Senate that's in pretty good shape, okay? And thatýs because we sat there with them and helped them to decide on what to do with this particular provision.

In addition, it's laid over since early Friday morning and we've had legal scholars from around the state, interested parties and groups looking at it, going over it with a fine toothed comb. Our staffs have been involved with it and many of you fellow legislators have given some input and looked and reviewed and asked questions.

So I think it's had an opportunity to be vetted, at least over the weekend with the time schedule that we have. And with that, Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, I think it's time for us to move Ohio forward with this redistricting plan.

SPEAKER BATCHELDER: Was I with you the next morning when you made that great speech to the

graduates at Akron U? Was that the next morning?

REPRESENTATIVE SYKES: Yes. I was the commencement speaker at the University of Akron.

SPEAKER BATCHELDER: You did a great job despite the fact that Huffman kept you up all night.

The lady from Portage County, Representative Clyde.

REPRESENTATIVE CLYDE: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I also urge my colleagues to concur with Senate amendments to House Joint Resolution 12.

Since I took office in 2011, I've been advocating for redistricting reform and carefully studying our process. As a member of the bipartisan, bicameral Redistricting Reform Study Committee, a member of the Redistricting Subcommittee of the House, State Government and Elections Committee, sitting in when needed on the apportionment board for my colleague, Representative Armond Budish, and as a member of the Ohio Constitutional Modernization Commission since its inception.

While Ohio is generally a 50-50 Republican-Democrat state, our legislature is 60-40 towards one direction and even worse is our Congressional delegation which is 75-25 in favor of one party. I support this plan that was conceived of by

Representatives Sykes and Huffman and tweaked in the wee hours of the morning in the Ohio Senate, not because it is the perfect plan but because it moves the ball forward toward fair districts in our great state.

It allows for minority input which our current system does not. The geographic criteria laid out in the plan will result in less partisan gerrymandering by either side.

The Ohio Supreme Court also ruled that the criteria currently in the Ohio Constitution are not enforceable. And this plan should help fix that frustrating problem.

We, of course, are making many concessions when we agree to this plan. There is absolutely no reason other than entrenched opposition by the Ohio Congressional delegation and their supporters that we should not be including Congress in this redistricting reform plan. The fact that Arizona has a case in the Supreme Court has nothing to do with how we in Ohio draw our maps. It is my hope that we pass a fair Congressional redistricting plan as soon as possible in 2015 so these two plans can go on the ballot together.

Another concession by our side is that the fairness criteria are not required but are aspirational. Fairness should be required of any plan

and I think Ohioans deserve to have a fair map, not just an attempt at a fair map. This plan doesn't ensure bipartisanship. It ensures minority input. Those are two different things. And the minority input is not required if there's an impasse, which I believe waws a significant concession.

We also should implement this plan right away rather than make Ohioans wait seven long years for fair districts and fair representation. I really do believe that we all come here for the right reasons, and contrary to what the public thinks, in some of the more difficult debates that take place here on this floor, most of what we do is bipartisan.

I think this plan should give Ohioans pride and hope for more coming together and more work getting done. And I urge my colleagues to concur here today. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

SPEAKER BATCHELDER: The question recurs, shall the amendment -- I beg your pardon. Yeah. Shall the amendments be agreed to?

The gentleman from - thank you, sir, Clermont County. I wasnýt even up all night. Clermont County for the purpose of addressing the House.

REPRESENTATIVE BECKER: Yes. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

First off, I want to state that I do agree with the goals that we're trying to accomplish here and you know, I'm one of the few people over here I think that actually likes what the Senate does, at least what they've been doing lately to improve some of what we sent over to them. And this is a case in point. What we sent over to them had a lot of flaws in it and what they sent back to us was dramatically improved and I very much appreciate that.

The political pendulum swings back and forth, of course as we all know. Sometimes one party will be favored for maybe one or two election cycles over the other. And when that happens to occur during a Census year, and the apportionment board is then put together to redraw the lines, well, the last couple of election cycles is the Republicans have won and it's winner take all. Our electoral college is the same way. It's winner take all.

So frankly, if I were a Democrat, because the last 20, 30 years, the Democrats have been boxed out by the winds of the political pendulum, who you know, has worked in favor of the Republicans, I would vote for this. If I were a Democrat, I would vote for his. No question about it.

But there's a couple of things that can

1 happen when you're crafting a bill at 2, 3, 4 in the
2 morning. You know, for example, if you look on Line
3 272, you're going to see the word, should. The
4 commission should do something. So we're going to
5 write into our Constitution, what a commission should
6 do. Whatever should means.
7 And then you have the word closely in
8 reference to, you know, political party preferences, or
9 what favors this or that. Closely is used four times.
10 What does closely mean and who is going to determine
11 what closely means?
12 You know, as we all know, there are some
13 federal judges in this town. I could name names but I
14 don't have to. You know who I'm talking about, who
15 makes it their mission in life to pick apart or
16 election laws and change our laws to what is in their
17 preference, what they like, with they think is best.
18 My concern with all this is that we're giving them some
19 fodder to do that once again. And you know, claims of
20 the Fourteenth Amendment or whatever they'd like to
21 claim, that seems to be the catchall for everything
22 they want to do. And they're going to be rewriting our
23 Constitution for us and giving it back to us and saying
24 well, you know, you guys are going to have to do this
25 because thatýs the quote, unquote "order of the Court."

And so, all I'm asking for -- all I'm asking for, is that we vote no. Put this into the first quarter of next year, make a few minor edits, fix a few things in this bill and then put it on the ballot for November of 2015. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

SPEAKER BATCHELDER: The question recurs, shall the amendments of the Senate be agreed to?

The gentleman from --

THE CLERK: Pickaway.

SPEAKER BATCHELDER: Pickaway County, thatýs where I saw you last at. Yeah, Pickaway County.

REPRESENTATIVE HOOD: Very true, Mr. Speaker.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House. I rise to oppose HJR 12. It is definitely better than what it was when we -- when it left here. There's no question about it.

The -- my -- the crux of my opposition to the joint resolution is the -- what used to be a 4-4-2 redistricting plan is now a 4-6 redistricting plan; a lot better than a 4-4-2. I mean, in a 4-4-2, you know, clearly every four years and then at the end of the decade, every two years. You know, our constituents are not the people in our districts and our constituents are the apportionment board.

I mean, let's face it, when's the only time a

Congressman ever listens to us? Oh, it's generally in the first year of the decade. Then that's when all of a sudden, they care about, you know, what we think, when the redistricting process comes along. The rest of the nine years, they're certainly not worried about states rights or things like that.

So when -- so my problem --my problem is this -- although it's better to have a 4-6 than a 4-4-2, a 4-6 is still not a positive thing. We should still have a ten-year redistricting plan. Should it be fair? Yeah, it should be fair. But it should still be a ten-year plan.

The problem with the 4-6 or any plan thatýs not ten years is now both sides are going to read the tea leaves. It's been argued that, you know, doing redistricting more than once a decade is something that both sides would be -- would consider so heinous that we would just, you know, rush to make sure somehow we have -- we can do it and the minority will support it because we don't want to have to go through this more than once every ten years.

I would submit to you, there's a scenario where both sides very much would want it to happen more often than ten years. If I'm on -- if I'm sitting on the minority side, my argument would be, I read the tea

leaves. If it looks like we got a better shot of winning the apportionment board after the next -- before the next redrawing time, then I'm much more wiling to not provide that minority support. And now, even though the districts won't be that great today that we're drawing today, four years later, we could totally redraw them when we're in the majority. And so, from that standpoint, I can actually see the minority member -- members actually wanting to lose so they can win four years later.

Okay thatýs certainly and then of course we, no question, there may -- there's an incentive for the majority to not accept the opinions of the minority so that they can continue to stay in the majority. So that's -- I think -- so I think that's one of the serious problems we have here is that our constituents, our people back home that vote on us, are they what's now I guess a seven member apportionment board? And having this happen in the middle of the decade or towards the middle of the decade is certainly a concern of mine. I think it's certainly an undesirable situation. So let's fix that part of that. Let's fix that part of the joint resolution and move forward. I urge a no vote.

SPEAKER BATCHELDER: The question is, shall

the Senate amendments be agreed to? The lady from Hamilton County, Representative Reece.

REPRESENTATIVE REECE: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I think that all of us have heard the cries of our constituents who have said that we need to do better and must do better as it relates to redistricting. They've asked for us to try to work on something that can be presented to them in a timely fashion. Certainly this is not a perfect document. I don't think either side -- you know, we all have differences of opinion so nothing's perfect but certainly better than what we have been operating under thus far according to the public.

I'm always supportive of allowing the public to be able to make their own decisions as it relates to these types of issues. I certainly would have hoped that we could have had even a voter Bill of Rights so that they can make their own decision about voting rights. I think they're intelligent enough to make those kinds of decisions.

I do want to thank everyone that has been involved in this very tough process. Those who have been involved, whether it's the League of Women Voters, whether it's constituents who have called for change, whether it's the inside attorneys on both sides, the

1 legislators on both sides. And particularly, I want to
2 highlight and thank Representative Sykes who is not
3 only a senior member of our caucus but someone who has
4 made this a top priority for his time and his tenure
5 here. He is also a member of the Ohio Legislative
6 Black Caucus and has been keeping us abreast on this
7 issue as well, and I want to thank him for the time
8 that he has said, he's going to roll up his sleeves and
9 we're going to get this done, and certainly acknowledge
10 him especially in this process.
11 When those say we can you know, have another
12 shot at it and do it later, well, people stayed up
13 while I was in the bed asleep, folks were here working
14 until 4 -- almost past 4 a.m. to get it done so I want
15 to thank those in the House and in the Senate who
16 stayed up until 4 in the morning, trying to get this
17 done and get something done in a timely fashion.
18 I do want to highlight though something that
19 is important as we look at the diversity and where our
20 state is headed in terms of representation. I want to
21 highlight that in our Ohio General Assembly we have 132
22 members. And as we look at drawing the lines and we
23 talk about drawing the lines and trying to make it
24 mirror the population of our state, to make sure the
25 diverse vote -- diverse voices are in the Ohio General

Assembly, I want to highlight that in this next General Assembly, we'll have 132 members. Out of 132 members only 15 of those members are African American, both in the House and the Senate, when we have a population of about 17.16 percent of Ohio's population is African American.

We only have two African American Congressional folks and one of those seats came about through a lawsuit in the Cleveland area and thatýs how we have one of the seats to represent diversity and the other, just recently, only 2 out of 16, when Ohio has a population again of 17.16 -- I have the population, I'm sorry, of 13.4 percent. So our population is 13.4 percent, so really if we had everything in a fair system out of 132 seats, we should have at least 17 represented by African Americans. So we are looking for a process that would increase the diversity to reflect our state so that when we come in here and we make decisions, we are able to represent all the constituents of the state of Ohio.

I think this is a major step in the right direction. I will support this and I thank those who took on this tough decision and allowed the voters to make the decision on what's the best redistricting plan. So I support this bill.

SPEAKER BATCHELDER: The question is shall the Senate amendments be agreed to?

The gentleman from Allen County, Representative Huffman.

REPRESENTATIVE HUFFMAN: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Just briefly, to address -- I think the significant portions of this really are the rules on drawing the lines. We can have a lot of conversation about what a particular word may mean or what some judge may say it means. But it's important to note, for example, here in Franklin County, that only -- of course the City of Columbus has to be split because its' bigger than 115,000, but there would only be one other split in the county. Or -- and so, if you have a district that includes part of New Albany and goes over into Gahanna, and twists around which is what everyone's objecting to, that's not going to happen anymore because the Constitution prohibits that. And those kinds -- those are the kinds of things -- so we have all of the rules.

And people can see what's happened and the map drawers can say, we're not allowed to do that. We've only and certainly the majority may try to do that. The minority may say well we want it to be this way and thatýs when all of these other things come into

play. And because the rules are clear, it's easier for people to agree.

So we can talk about what closely may mean, and remember, all laws -- almost all laws, have words like due process, or equal protection, or what's reasonable. Those are things -- those are on our statutes and we deal with those in courts all the time because you know, life isn't necessarily always exactly down the line. But we got it pretty close with this. We got it, I think as close as we can.

So there is a ten-year plan, a ten-year map which I think is the most likely outcome from these enhanced and clearer rules. So again, I recommend passage.

SPEAKER BATCHELDER: The question is, shall the Senate amendments be agreed to?

The gentleman from Cuyahoga County, Representative Barnes.

REPRESENTATIVE BARNES: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. You and I have had many discussions, one of which has been about how we work better on a bipartisan basis. I was very happy today to attend the unveiling of the great Ohio exhibit for the former speaker of the United States House, Bill McCollum.

It was very interesting during that

presentation, to hear an over the phone message from Congressman Louis Stokes.

Congressman Stokes served for 15 consecutive terms in the United States Congress, note of distinction today in his message was the fact that over the 15 terms that he served in the United States Congress, that when he went into Congress, Bill McCollum met him at the door, held his hand and said, welcome, Lou.

For over the next 30 years, he was the only African American male to serve in the United States Congress from the great state of Ohio. But what's interesting, Mr. Speaker, is that in the General Assembly for which you have presided over, had it not been for the redistricting process under your leadership, today we have two African Americans that represent the state of Ohio in the United States Congress, one of which is from my 11th Congressional district of Ohio. The other is out of here in Franklin county where one of our former members, Joyce Beatty, now has the honor of serving and that was for you, under those rules, Mr. Speaker.

Ladies and gentlemen, you know there are consequences for wining and losing elections. Everybody in here knows that. I think that the bill

before us today, while it's not perfect, I think that it's important beginning for us to provide leadership for the citizens of Ohio to recognize there's a consistent process by which we go about the deliberation of establishing districts n our Congressional delegation. But again, this is the business of politics.

We don't like politics because sometimes politics may or may not put peoples first in the eyes of the people who are sitting in the room making the decisions. But the bottom line is that this is politics, on particular issues of this.

I think this is a very important first step of getting started. I'm proud of the fact that this has been done essentially from what I've heard from both sponsors, Mr. Huffman and Mr. Sykes. And I think that we've had a deliberative process that seems to me, based on what I'm hearing, is a process that has been a bipartisan basis but it still is reflective of the consequences of elections.

Thatýs America, ladies and gentlemen. Whether we like it or not, thatýs what we need to deal with. I support this bill today, Mr. Speaker. I want to thank you for your leadership.

SPEAKER BATCHELDER: The question recurs,

shall the amendments of the Senate be agreed to?

The House will prepare and proceed to vote on the Senate amendments to HJR 12.

(Vote taken)

SPEAKER BATCHELDER: Have all members now voted?

The Clerk will take the roll.

THE CLERK: 81 affirmative votes, 7 negative votes.

SPEAKER BATCHELDER: 81 affirmative votes, 7 negative votes. Having received the required Constitutional majority, the amendments of the Senate are therefore agreed to.

(Recording ends)

* * * * *

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

I, Alicia Jarrett, court-approved transcriber, hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the electronic sound recording provided for transcription and prepared to the best of my ability.

ALICIA JARRETT, AAERT NO. 428 DATE: October 15, 2021

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BULLETIN

130th GENERAL ASSEMBLY
of the
STATE OF OHIO

JANUARY 7, 2013
2013-2014

Compiled under the direction of
BRADLEY J. YOUNG
Clerk of the House
VINCENT L. KEERAN
Clerk of the Senate

Showing action on all measures through
December 30, 2014

FINAL EDITION

HIST_0094

H.J.R NO. 12 — **REPRESENTATIVES HUFFMAN - SYKES.**

COSPONSORS: REPRESENTATIVES AMSTUTZ - ANIELSKI - ASHFORD - BAKER - BROWN - BURKLEY - CLYDE - DUFFEY - GROSSMAN - HACKETT - HAGAN, C. - HAYES - KUNZE - LETSON - MCCLAIN - MCGREGOR - PATMON - SCHERER - SCHURING - STEBELTON - WACHTMANN - SPEAKER BATCHELDER - SENATORS FABER - COLEY - BACON - BALDERSON - BEAGLE - BURKE - EKLUND - GARDNER - GENTILE - HITE - LAROSE - LEHNER - PETERSON - SAWYER - SCHIAVONI - TURNER - WIDENER.

Proposing to enact new Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of Article XI and to repeal Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 of Article XI of the Constitution of the State of Ohio to revise the redistricting process for General Assembly districts.

11-13. H.	Introduced — p. 2770
11-18. H.	To committee — Policy and Legislative Oversight — p. 2779
12- 4. H.	Reported. Substitute resolution — Policy and Legislative Oversight — p. 2902
12- 4. H.	Third Consideration — p. 2907
12- 4. H.	Adopted — p. 2913
	Vote-yeas 80, nays 4
12- 9. S.	Received from the House — p. 2463
12- 9. S.	To committee — Reference — p. 2463
12-10. S.	To committee — Rules — p. 2468
12-11. S.	Reported. Substitute bill — Rules — p. 2570
12-11. S.	Offered — p. 2570
12-11. S.	Amended — p. 2579
12-11. S.	Adopted — p. 2579
	Vote-yeas 28, nays 1
12-17. H.	Taken up — p. 3101
12-17. H.	Concurred in Senate amendments — p. 3110
	Vote-yeas 82, nays 8
12-17. H.	Motion to reconsider — Agreed to without objection — p. 3128
12-17. H.	Senate amendments reconsidered — p. 3129
	Vote-yeas 81, nays 7
12-17. H.	Adopted — p. 3137
	Vote-yeas 80, nays 8
12-23.	Filed with the Secretary of State

HIST_0095

This sample ballot was produced by the Summit County Board of Elections web site.

OFFICIAL GENERAL ELECTION BALLOT

Instructions to Voter

- **To vote:** completely darken the oval (⬬) to the left of your choice.
- Note the permitted number of choices directly below the title of each candidate office. Do not mark the ballot for more choices than allowed.
- If you mark the ballot for more choices than permitted, that contest or question will not be counted.
- **To vote for a write-in candidate:** completely darken the oval (⬬) to the left of the blank line and write in the candidate's name. Only votes cast for candidates who filed as write-in candidates can be counted.
- Do not write in a candidate's name if that person's name already is printed on the ballot for that same contest.
- **If you make a mistake or want to change your vote:** return your ballot to an election official and get a new ballot. You may ask for a new ballot up to two times.

BARBERTON MUNICIPAL COURT

For Judge of Municipal Court
(Unexpired term ending 12-31-2017)
(Vote for not more than 1)

- ⬭ Paul Adamson
- ⬭ Jill Flagg Lanzinger

For Clerk of Municipal Court
(Vote for not more than 1)

- ⬭ Lisa Dean
- ⬭ Diana M. Stevenson

CITY OF NEW FRANKLIN

For Member of Council
(Fourth Ward)
(Vote for not more than 1)

- ⬭ Gust Kalapodis
- ⬭ Beverly Bess

NORTON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

For Member of Board of Education
(Vote for not more than 2)

- ⬭ Jennifer Bennett
- ⬭ Angela Potter
- ⬭ Louis Ule
- ⬭ _____ Write-in

Issue 1

Creates a bipartisan, public process for drawing legislative districts

Proposed Constitutional Amendment

Proposed by Joint Resolution of the General Assembly

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

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

The proposed amendment would:

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

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

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

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

If passed, the amendment will become effective immediately.

SHALL THE AMENDMENT BE APPROVED?

- ⬭ YES
- ⬭ NO

Issue 2

Anti-monopoly amendment; protects the initiative process from being used for personal economic benefit

Proposed Constitutional Amendment

Proposed by Joint Resolution of the General Assembly

Proposing to amend Section 1e of Article II of the Constitution of the State of Ohio.

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

The proposed amendment would:

Prohibit any petitioner from using the Ohio Constitution to grant a monopoly, oligopoly, or cartel for their exclusive financial benefit or to establish a preferential tax status.

Prohibit any petitioner from using the Ohio Constitution to grant a commercial interest, right, or license that is not available to similarly situated persons or nonpublic entities.

Require the bipartisan Ohio Ballot Board to determine if a proposed constitutional amendment violates the prohibitions above, and if it does, present two separate ballot questions to voters. Both ballot questions must receive a majority yes vote before the proposed amendment could take effect.

Prohibit from taking effect any proposed constitutional amendment appearing on the November 3, 2015 General Election ballot that creates a monopoly, oligopoly, or cartel for the sale, distribution, or other use of any federal Schedule I controlled substance.

The Ohio Supreme Court has original, exclusive jurisdiction in any action related to the proposal.

If passed, the amendment will become effective immediately.

SHALL THE AMENDMENT BE APPROVED?

- ⬭ YES
- ⬭ NO

VOTE BOTH SIDES

7.4.2.0 / 012503-17 © Election Systems & Software, Inc. 1981, 2002

2700 NEW FRANKLIN 4-B 01 Consecutive Number:

This sample ballot was produced by the Summit County Board of Elections web site.

Issue 3
Grants a monopoly for the commercial production and sale of marijuana for recreational and medicinal purposes

Proposed Constitutional Amendment

Proposed by Initiative Petition

To add Section 12 of Article XV of the Constitution of the State of Ohio.

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

The proposed amendment would:

Endow exclusive rights for commercial marijuana growth, cultivation, and extraction to self-designated landowners who own ten predetermined parcels of land in Butler, Clermont, Franklin, Hamilton, Licking, Lorain, Lucas, Delaware, Stark, and Summit Counties. One additional growth facility may be allowed for in four years only if existing facilities cannot meet consumer demand.

Permit retail sale of recreational marijuana at approximately 1,100 locations statewide. Such retail establishments must have a state license that may be obtained only if the electors of the precinct where the store will be located approve the use of the location for such purpose at a local option election.

Legalize the production of marijuana-infused products, including edible products, concentrates, sprays, ointments and tinctures by marijuana product manufacturing facilities.

Allow each person, 21 years of age or older, to grow, cultivate, use, possess, and share up to eight ounces of usable homegrown marijuana plus four flowering marijuana plants if the person holds a valid state license. Allow each person, 21 years of age or older, to purchase, possess, transport, use, and share up to 1 ounce of marijuana for recreational use. Authorize the use of medical marijuana by any person, regardless of age, who has a certification for a debilitating medical condition.

Prohibit marijuana establishments within 1,000 feet of a house of worship, public library, public or chartered elementary or secondary school, state-licensed day-care center, or public playground, however: after a certain date, a new day-care, library, etc., cannot force a preexisting marijuana establishment to relocate by opening a new location within 1,000 feet of the business.

Prohibit any local or state law, including zoning laws, from being applied to prohibit the development or operation of marijuana growth, cultivation, and extraction facilities, retail marijuana stores, and medical marijuana dispensaries unless the area is zoned exclusively residential as of January 1, 2015 or as of the date that an application for a license is first filed for a marijuana establishment.

Create a special tax rate limited to 15% on gross revenue of each marijuana growth, cultivation, and extraction facility and marijuana product manufacturing facility and a special tax rate limited to 5% on gross revenue of each retail marijuana store. Revenues from the tax go to a municipal and township government fund, a strong county fund, and the marijuana control commission fund.

Create a marijuana incubator in Cuyahoga County to promote growth and development of the marijuana industry and locate marijuana testing facilities near colleges and universities in Athens, Cuyahoga, Lorain, Mahoning, Scioto and Wood Counties, at a minimum.

Limit the ability of the legislature and local governments from regulating the manufacture, sales, distribution and use of marijuana and marijuana products. Create a new state government agency called the marijuana control commission (with limited authority) to regulate the industry, comprised of seven Ohio residents appointed by the Governor, including a physician, a law enforcement officer, an administrative law attorney, a patient advocate, a resident experienced in owning, developing, managing and operating businesses, a resident with experience in the legal marijuana industry, and a member of the public.

SHALL THE AMENDMENT BE APPROVED?

- YES
- NO

Issue 21
Proposed Charter Amendment
Summit County

A majority affirmative vote is necessary for passage.

Shall the Charter of the County of Summit be amended to create a Nonpartisan Independent Council Fair Districting Commission to apportion Council into legislative districts commencing with the Federal decennial census of 2020, to establish principles for said apportionment and to maintain current Council legislative districts within their current boundaries until the Federal decennial census of 2020?

- YES
- NO

Issue 22
Proposed Charter Amendment
(By Petition)
Summit County

A majority affirmative vote is necessary for passage.

Shall the Charter of the County of Summit be amended to create a Council Districting Commission to apportion Council into legislative districts commencing with the Federal decennial census of 2020, to establish principles for said apportionment, and to immediately enact new Council districts for the November 8, 2016 general election that were drawn by the committee representing the petitioners proposing this Charter Amendment?

- YES
- NO

Issue 47
Proposed Municipal Income Tax
City of New Franklin

A majority affirmative vote is necessary for passage.

Shall the Ordinance providing for a 1% levy increase on income from 1% to 2% for the purpose of **general municipal operations and capital improvements of the City** be passed?

- FOR THE INCOME TAX
- AGAINST THE INCOME TAX

Board Members' Signatures

Vote **YES** on Issue 1

A FAIR, BIPARTISAN, and TRANSPARENT PROCESS

VOTE YES on Issue 1. A **YES** vote will send a message that voters are tired of politics as usual and create a **fair, bipartisan, and transparent** redistricting process that will **make politicians accountable** to the voters.

Currently, it is far too easy for politicians to gerrymander their way into safe seats. Voting **YES on Issue 1**, will make sure state legislative districts are drawn to be **more competitive** and compact, and ensure that no district plan should be drawn to favor or disfavor a political party.

Fair

Voting YES on Issue 1 will establish fair and balanced standards for drawing state legislative districts, including that no district plan should favor a political party.

Voting YES on Issue 1 will help keep our communities together by requiring that a district plan split as few counties, municipalities, and townships as possible.

Bipartisan

Voting YES on Issue 1 will require bipartisan support of a seven-member commission to adopt new state legislative districts for 10 years.

Transparent

Voting YES on Issue 1 will create the bipartisan commission that is required to broadcast and conduct all of its meetings in public.

Voting YES on Issue 1 will require the bipartisan commission to share a plan for state legislative districts with the public and seek public input before adopting a new plan.

Make your vote count, **vote YES for ISSUE 1**

Prepared by Senators Keith Faber and Joe Schiavoni
and Representatives Kirk Schuring and Mike Curtin

The Wayback Machine - http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://www.yesforissue1.org:80/endorsem…

Yes On Issue 1! Fair Districts = Fair Elections (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://www.yesforissue1.org/)

- Home (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://www.yesforissue1.org/)
- Details of the Proposal (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://www.yesforissue1.org/details-of-the-proposal.html)
- What is Gerrymandering? (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://www.yesforissue1.org/what-is-gerrymandering.html)
- Take Action (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://www.yesforissue1.org/take-action.html)
- Endorsements (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://www.yesforissue1.org/endorsements.html)
- Media (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://www.yesforissue1.org/media.html)
- Voting in Ohio (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://ohiovrc.blogspot.com/p/blog-page_11.html)
- Blog (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://www.yesforissue1.org/blog.html)
- Contact (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://www.yesforissue1.org/contact.html)

Issue 1 Endorsements

HIST_0099

Issue 1 is supported by the Ohio Democratic Party, the Ohio Republican Party, the Ohio Green Party and (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://www.yesforissue1.org/endorsements.html)over 100 local and state organizations (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://www.yesforissue1.org/endorsements.html).

We asked Ohioans why they support redistricting reform. Here are some of our favorite reasons.

HIST_0100

"Balanced districts mean less radical politicians."

Jamew Draper

"I don't believe gerrymandering is fair to voters. It rigs the voting process."

Keith Culley

"Democracy is being stolen from us by gerrymandering voting districts. People are being disenfranchised and the will of the people is able to be ignored by the falsely elected officials."

Cynthia Osika

"Democracy works great when people choose who's going to represent them. It doesn't work when political parties choose who gets to vote for them."

John Stevens

"This is the best hope for an election that represents the voters fairly."
Carolyn Casper

Legislators should not be able to draw their own districts to keep themselves in office!
Michael Schmitz

"I registered to vote so I can help end gerrymandering and make sure my son grows up in a state where every voter has a voice." -Raquel Neaves

As an Army veteran, life-long Ohioan and committed voter, I am a strong supporter of Issue 1. I even registered some friends to vote because I want every voter in Ohio to have a voice." -Zachary Hust

HIST_0101

Now tell us why YOU support redistricting reform!

Ohio Redistricting Reform Endorsement

Endorse Redistricting Reform

First Name

Last Name

Email *

Zip/Postal Code *

Not in the US?

Endorsing Organization Name

if applicable

Check as many as apply *

- [ ] I believe that fair districts mean fair elections
- [ ] I believe that a winners-take-all system hurts voters
- [ ] I am committed to greater transparency and bringing map-making out of the backroom
- [ ] I believe that legislators need to be accountable to their constituents

Are there any additional reasons that you are supporting redistricting form?

Add any additional reasons here.

Add Your Name

- [x] Opt in to updates from The Ohio Voter Rights Coalition

HIST_0102

Sponsored by: The Ohio Voter Rights Coalition (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547mp_/https://actionnetwork.org/groups/the-ohio-voter-rights-coalition)

THE ACTION NETWORK

(http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547mp_/https://actionnetwork.org)

H Lee Thompson

Leontien Kennedy

Erica Pilisy

Jeanne Long

Marcus Roth

Ohioans that have endorsed Issue 1

HIST_0103

Dave Abbott
Diane Ahlers
Julia Albertin
Areej Alkhalidi
A Allan
Carly Allen
Gary Allen
Edward Alten
Eileen Anderson
Tom Anderson
Samantha Archual
Marilyn Ash
David Ashbaugh
Sierra Austin
Victor Ayoub
Lynn Baird
Jan Balson
Phyllis Banks Cook
Maryann Barnes
Rosemarie Basile
Gina Bates
Nick Bates
Martin Baumgardner
Donald Baun
Jonathan Beard
Pamela Beck
Evelyn Behm
Rachel Belz
L Bendict
Allison Bening
Ranesha Benjamin
Joseph Bienkowski
Nat Binns
Daniel Bishop
Jane Blackie
Shelby Blackmon
Scott Blum
Yancy Boman
Daryl Bowlin
Glynis Boyd
Richard Bozian
Ellen Brady
Thomas Brainard
John Brewer
John Briggs
Len Brillson
Walt Brothers
Brandon Brown
Brenda Brown
Kathryn Brown
Kenneth Brown
Mary Brown
Anthony Gwinn
Kathryn Hamer
Lisa Hamler-Fugitt
George Hanas
Sarah Hanley
Harvey Hanna
Christopher Harper
Greg Harris
Troy Harris
Rick Hartley
Amanda Hauck
Robert Haushab Sr.
Andrew Hawthorn
Jill Hayden
Steve Heckart
Alex Heingartner
Esmail Hejazifar
Connie Helman
Ed Helvey
John Hemphill
Ann Henkener
Margaret Herten
Lynn Hickman
Adrienne Hines, Esq.
Sally Hinshaw
Clyde Hinton
Tracey Hoelzle
Marla Holbrook
David Holley
Dave Holt
John Horkulic
Tracy Horstmann
Brian Houser
Carol Hudecek
Gary Hudson
James Huffman
Matt Huffman
Karen Hughes
Zachary Hust
Vincent Hvizda
Ricki Iannitti
Abe Jacob
Kathy Jadud
Linda Jagielo
Susan James
Zachary James
Rebecca Jarvi
Carol Jeanneret
Penny Jeffrey
Cathy Johnston
Elizabeth Jolivette
Angela Jones
Alicia Reece (Ohio Rep.)
Jimmie Reed
Kerry Reed
Deidra Reese
Kathy Rehus
Daryl Reynolds
Jakob Rhoades
Kathi Ridgway
Jerry Rigot
Robert Rittenhouse
Tom Roberts
Scott Robins
Lorraine Robinson
John Rogers (Ohio Rep.)
Christine Rohde
Cliff Rosenberger (Ohio Rep.)
Peg Rosenfield
Marcus Roth
Thomas Rottmayer
Sherrie Rozniecki
Matthew Rucker
Robert Ruedisueli
Brian Runyon
Jennifer Russell
Rick Russell
Bruce Rutherford
Tracy Sabetta
Nikki Salupo
Tom Sand
Joyce Sanders
Jill Sarina
Viki Sarina
Adam Savett
Ray Sawyer
Amy Scarfpin
Diane Schabitzer
Janet Schenk
Joe Schiavonni (Ohio Senator)
Maury Schindler
Jeanne Schlatter
Anna Schmidt
Jennifer Schmidt
Michael Schmitz
Daniel Schneider
Brian Scott
Michael Seager
Samantha Searls
Bill Sears
Linda Selvia
Molly Shack
Jack Shaner
Beth Sheehan

HIST_0104

Sherrod Brown (U.S. Senator from Ohio)
Charlotte Bruhn
Armond Budish (Cuyahoga County Exec.)
Tom Bullock (Lakewood Councilman at Large)
Tim Burke
Joseph Burlingame
Michelle Burstion-Young
David Burwasser
Mike Bushaw
Jill Cabe
Mary Camele
Carole Campbell
Peter Carels
William Carey
Catherine Carlin
John Carmichael
Marge Carnahan
Ava Carvour
Carolyn Casper
William Chael
Robert Chaloupka
Joyce Chapman
Judy Charlick
Denny Check
Joan Chryst
Jane Cizmar
MP Clark
Dr. A. Clark Snyder
Zack Clayton
Deanna Clinger
Andrea Cobb
Sandra Cobb
Vincent Cobb
Ken Cohn
Carol-Anne Coleman
Karen Collins
Patricia Collins-Murdock
Barb Colvin
Robert Comisso
Michael Connor
John Contario
Sandra Conti
Shawn Copeland
Paulette Coppola
Brinda Copsey
John Coughlin
Colleen Craig
Jack Craig
Jeff Crawford
Eva Jones
Mary Jones
Louise Kahle
Nora Kancelbaum
Alex Kass
Eric Kearney
Kay Keller
John Kellermeyer
John Kelz
Leontien Kennedy
Kim Kensler-Prager
Joe Kerka
Kenneth Kern
Rita Kern
Loretta Kerns
David Kersten
Angela Kier
Amanda Kiger
Mary Kirtz Van Nortwick
Richard Kistemaker
Michael Klein
Jim Klimo
Timothy Kosem
Gordon Krueger
Michael Kubisek
Joan Kuchera
Walt Kuhn
Allie Lahey
Glenda Lamb-Wilson
Ira Landis
Morgan Landis
Frank LaRose (Ohio Senator)
Mary Lavigne-Butler
Layne Layton-Vanherwaarden
Rochelle Lazio
Scott Lenthe
Robert Lillie
Sandra Litzinger
Fred Livingstone
Joe Logan
Jeanne Long
Rachel Lovell
David Luczkowski
Amy Lykkegaard
Deborah Lyons
John Lytle
Kenneth Macdonald
Linda Macmillan
Mark Madden
Karl Maki
Gabe Mann
Anthony Manna
Judith Shell
Ann Shelly
Robert Shelly
Cynthia Shepard
Richard Shepherd
Renee Sheppard
Jon Shomo
Gary Shope
James Shortridge
Marty Sickinger
David Sickles
Bessie Siler
Melissa Simmons
Jason Simon
James Skalsky
Kay Skopin
Charity Smalls
Anissa Smith
Gloria Smith
Gloria Smith
Lisa Smith
Marie Smith
Sharon Smith
Stephanie Smith
Eric Snyder
Mark Snyder
Patricia Solomon
Jo Sowash
Donna Spence
Beverly Spoerl
David Spurrier
Curtis Staats
Judith Stanger
Deb Staudt
Cassandra Stein
Louis Stein
Curt Steiner
Debra Stepp
William Stern
John Stevens
Amber Stewart
Dan Stewart
Lindsey Stewart
Sharon Stewart
Michael Stinziano (Ohio Rep.)
Lori Stoner
Fred Strahorn (Ohio Rep.)
David Strasser
Rachael Stratton
Shanette Strickland
John Stroup
Victor Sudik

HIST_0105

Joe Criswell
Keith Culley
Kelly Cunningham
Melissa Currence
Mary Current
Mike Curtin (Ohio Rep.)
Michael Danielak
Judith DaPolito
Rebecca Daum
Victor Davidson
Brian Davis
Carrie Davis
Kevin Davis
Natalie Davis
William Davis
Philip Davison
Nancy Dawley
Robert Deck
Karyn Deibel
Marilyn Delk
Patricia Demeter
Carole DePaola
Mike Dewine (Ohio Attorney General)
Raymond DiCarlo
Margaret Diehl
Diane Diernbach
Nancy Dietrich
Maria Difrangia
James Dittrich
Mary Dixon
Jerry Dolcini
Justin Dowell
Casimir Drahan
Jamew Draper
Denise Driehaus (Ohio Rep.)
Ellen Dryer
Mary Duerksen
Roland Duerksen
Jackie Duhamel
William Earnest
Rev. John Edgar
Angela Edwards
Regina Ellis
Phyllis Elmo
Gloria Emison
Bruce Ente
Tom Erwin
Keith Faber (Ohio Senator)
Bill Faith
Jo Anne Fannin
Lori Fannin
Roger Marble
Robert March
Gail Marredeth
George Marsh
Semana Marsh
Shemane Marsh
Roberto Marshall
Terry Martin
Cynthia Marx
Nicole Maschke
Barbara Massey
Debra Massey-Norton
Mark Masthay
Jeanne Mays
David Maywhoor
Keary McCarthy
Jeff McCollim
Lucy McCosky
Christine McCourt
Ryan McCoy
Debra McFadden
Ann McGill
Don McKelvey
Catherine Meguire
Iris Meltzer
Lyndsay Melvin
Jack Merkert
Larry Merkle
Lindy Metz
Janet Miller
Loren Miller
Talia Miller
Darrel Mitchell
Corinne Monk
Catherine Monteiro
Ernest Montoro
Greg Moore
Lavada Moorman
Bettye Morgan
Simone Morgen
Audrey Morris
Vicky Morris
Ron Morrison
Kathy Moses
Patricia Moyer
Joseph Mudra
Charles Mullen
Andrew Myers
Ron Nabakowski
Santino Napoli
John Neal
Raquel Neaves
Nancy Sullivan
Jill Swander-Reed
Rev. Crow Swimsaway, PhD
Vernon Sykes
Roslyn Talerico
Justin Taylor
Petee Talley
Joel Teaford
Barbara Tennenbaum
Greg Terhune
Nick Teti
Sandy Theis
Mary Thoma
Becky Thomas
H Lee Thompson
Kathy Thompson
Jennifer Thorne
Kimberly Tittle
Linda Tobin
Ben Todd
Howard Tolley
Angela Tombazzi
William Toomey
Sandra Toth
Brian Trammell
Matt Traxler
Susan Troia
Karen Tucker
Catherine Turcer
Laura Turcer
Nina Turner (former Ohio Senator)
Bonnie Tyler
David Uehlein
Jan Underwood
Abby Vaile
Dawn Valasco
Marcelle Vance
Linda Vietz
Michael Vinson
Patrick Vitone
Vince Vongpothong
Diane W
David Walker
John Wallace
Timothy Wallick
Holly Wang
Andre Washington
Roxie Weaver
L Weekly
Rob Weidenfeld
Robert Weingart

HIST_0106

Marge Fear
Debra Fedyna
James Fellrath
Paul Fergus
Rob Fetters
Nicole Filoso
Jeannie Finlay-Kochanowski
Patricia Fitzgerald
Meg Flack
Catherine Flament
Jonathan Foise
Sue Foley
Dennis Foster
Clay Fowler
John Fralick
Kathy Frazier
Keith Fry
Lori Fuzo
Thomas Galloway
Timothy Galvin
Richard Garnai
Dwight Garner
Gardland Gates
Greg George
Mary Georgiton
Mary Gerhart
Helen Geyer
Judy Gillman
Eileen Goldman
Arie Goodman
Terra Goodnight
Carol Gottesman
Clifford Graham
Donald Graves
Randi Gregory
Joann Gresham
Sam Gresham
Susan Griner
Amy Grubbe
Jon Gustafson
Amari Gwinn

Meredith Needham
Adrienne Nelson
Sean Nestor
David Neuendorff
Alan Nichols
Brian Nickels
Jeff Nix
Steven Norris
Chanel Norton
Mohamed Nur
Michael Oravecz
William O'Rourke
Fred Orth
Cynthia Osika
Craig Otter
Peter Paladin
Lowell Palm
Ernest Paquet
Phyllis Park
David Patton
Wendy Patton
William Pearsol
Carolyn Perkins
Will Petrik
Katherine Philips
Debbie Piatt
Kathleen Pierce
Erica Pilisy
Vic Pilkington
Wendy Pitts
Lawrence Plagman
Kathleen Poetsch
Brett Porter
Fred Powell
Carolyn Proctor
Ruth Radin
Don Ralston
Michael Rapp

Mary Shal Weinland
Judith Weiss
S Welch
William Welsh
Fred Welty
Nan Whaley (Dayton Mayor)
Rhonda Wheeler
Bert Whitaker
Beulah White
Sarah White
Kyle Whitlatch
Judith Whitley
Joseph Wiley
Caryn Williams
Donna Williams
Linda Williams
Lois Williams
Vicki Williams
Clarence Williamson
Gay Williamson
Judith Willour
Hillary Wilson
Camille Wimbish
Diane Wissuchek
Diana Woodbridge
Derrick Woodham
Rosemary Woodruff
Julianne Woods
Stacey Wreath
Walter Wright
Dianne Yambor
Thomas Yeager
Dave Yost (Ohio State Auditor)
Susan Yost
Ron Young (Ohio Rep.)
Chandra Yungbluth
Val Zampedro
Lisa Zellner
Jill Zimon

HIST_0107

Dwight Garner

Renee Miller

Ruben Castillo Herrera

Reverend John Edgar

Newspaper Editorial Boards that have endorsed Issue 1

Ada Icon Ada Icon says vote "Yes" on Issue 1 on Nov. 3 (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://bit.ly/1GjkFqZ)10/12/2015
The Akron Beacon Journal How to improve the way Ohio is governed? Consider state Issue (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://bit.ly/1CJs55b) 1 7/14/2015 Yes on Issue 1 (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://bit.ly/1Ft3bbL) 9/26/2015 Again, for Issue 1 (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://bit.ly/1QIKXU2) 10/17/2015
The Athens News Vote for Issue 1 to revive democracy in Ohio's Legislature (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://bit.ly/1LBQXju) 10/07/2015
The Canton Repository Editorial: Issue 1 addresses state's flawed legislative redistricting procedure (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://bit.ly/1h7xt81) 9/28/2015
Chillicothe Gazette State Issues: Yes on 1 and 2, No on 3 (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://ohne.ws/1VT3YVb) 10/10/2015
The Cincinnati Enquirer Editorial: Yes on Issue 1 to end politics as usual (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://cin.ci/1GqgolE) 10/21/2015
CityBeat Yes on Issue 1: Changes to redistricting for state representatives (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://bit.ly/1keBQQn) 10/28/2015
The Cleveland Plain Dealer Yes on Issue 1, Ohio redistricting reform: endorsement editorial (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://bit.ly/1YDlDVa) 9/24/2015
The Columbus Dispatch Best chance for change: Redistricting Reform can happen through Issue 1, high-court ruling (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://bit.ly/1LGH7MF) 7/19/2015
Vote Yes on Issue (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://bit.ly/1MyBTA3) 1 9/27/2015
The Courier Mapping reform (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://bit.ly/1UbaBXw) 8/28/2015
Issue 1 (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://bit.ly/1KEjSQd) 9/24/2015
Crain's Cleveland Business Yes on Issue 1 (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://bit.ly/1RbyRTm) 10/11/2015
The Daily Jeffersonian ANOTHER OHIO VIEW Mapping reform (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://bit.ly/1URznH4) 9/08/2015
The Intelligencer, Wheeling News-Register Vote in Favor Of Ohio Issue 1 10/23/2015
The Lima News State Issue 1 a good solution to redistricting overreaches (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://bit.ly/1NZzcdQ) 9/05/2015
Pomeroy Daily Sentinel Editorial: State Issue 1 a good solution to redistricting overreaches (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://bit.ly/1QIM8mG) 10/16/2015
The Toledo Blade Take back the power (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://bit.ly/1PXdRzP) 7/05/2015 Yes on Issue 1 (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://bit.ly/1KUfkoX) 10/04/2015 It's

HIST_0108

Number 1: Ohioans should ignore the distractions, and vote to take back their state government at long last (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://bit.ly/1imQzaT) 10/25/2015
WCPO Editorial: Issue 1 begins to reform gerrymandering, but leaves more to do (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://bit.ly/1PE5PP6) 10/22/2015
Xenia Gazette Issue 1 finds good solution for redistricting (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://bit.ly/1MxvR0b) 10/17/2015
Youngstown Vindicator Vote 'yes' on state Issue 1 (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://bit.ly/1LzEBTu) 10/18/2015
Zanesville Times Recorder Editorial: State Issue 1 deserves support (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://ohne.ws/1hM2OgJ) 9/26/2015

Issue 1 Support from Ohio Politicians

U.S. Senator: Sherrod Brown (D)
Ohio Lt. Governor: Mary Taylor (R) (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://bit.ly/207e49U)
Ohio Secretary of State: Jon Husted (R) (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://bit.ly/1GdjoSN)
Ohio Attorney General: Mike Dewine (R)
Ohio State Auditor: Dave Yost (R) (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://bit.ly/1LRsn8X)
Ohio House Speaker: Cliff Rosenberger (R) (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://bit.ly/1PPQees)
Ohio House Minority Leader: Fred Strahorn (D)
Ohio Senate President: Keith Faber (R) (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://bit.ly/1N1p2bQ)
Ohio Senate Minority Leader: Joe Schiavonni (D)

Former Governors: George Voinovich (R) (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://www.yesforissue1.org/blog/press-release-voinovich-supports-redistricting-plan), Dick Celeste (D) and Bob Taft (R) (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://www.yesforissue1.org/blog/press-release-former-ohio-governors-back-issue-1)
Former Ohio House Speakers: Bill Batchelder (R), Armond Budish (D), Jon Husted (R) and Jo Ann Davidson (R) (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://www.yesforissue1.org/blog/issue-1-has-strong-support-from-former-elected-officials)

Former Senator Eric Kearney (D)

Former Rep. Matt Huffman (R)

Former Senator Tom Roberts (D)

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Representative Kathleen Clyde (D)

Senator John Eklund (R)

Representative Mike Curtin (D)

Endorsing Organizations

HIST_0110

- A. Philip Randolph Institute
- AAUW of Ohio (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://aauwoh.org/aauwoh/)
- ACLU Ohio

- Amalgamated Transit Union Local 697
- America Votes
- Applied Information Resources (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://airinc.org/)
- Associated Builders and Contractors of Ohio
- Buckeye Forest Council
- Butler County Democratic Party
- CASE Ohio
- Catholic Bishops of Ohio (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://www.catholicchronicle.org/index.php/Diocesan/ohio-bishops-oppose-state-issue-3-encourage-support-for-issues-1-and-2.html)
- Catholic Conference of Ohio (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://bit.ly/1O3nXl3)
- Champaign County Democratic Party
- Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://bit.ly/1KAIKVs)
- Clermont County Democratic Party
- Cleveland State University College Democrats
- Clintonville for Change
- Coalition of Democratic and Progressive Organizations of Central Ohio
- Coalition on Homelessness and Housing in Ohio
- College Democrats at Ohio State
- College Democrats of Ohio
- Columbus Chamber of Commerce (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://bit.ly/1kWnepF)
- Columbus Chapter Alumnae of Delta Sigma Theta
- Columbus Dog Connection
- Common Cause Ohio (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://www.commoncause.org/issues/voting-and-elections/redistricting/ohio/ohio.html)

- Communications Workers of America District 4
- County Commissioners Association of Ohio (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://www.timesjournal.com/government/article_d0d806c5-f267-50f4-b532-150264f5112c.html)
- Dayton Area Chamber of Commerce (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://bit.ly/1jLlEqe)
- Delaware County Democratic Party
- Democratic Organization of Carroll County
- Democratic Voices

- Erie County Democratic Party (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://bit.ly/1N2Sazh)

(http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://bit.ly/1LZImDX)
Deidra Reese of Ohio Voice

(http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://bit.ly/1H4stYG)
Scott DiMauro of the Ohio Education Association

Molly Shack of the Ohio Organizing

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- Equality Ohio (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://www.equalityohio.org/blog-equality-ohio-endorses-issue-1/)
- Fair Elections Legal Network (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://fairelectionsnetwork.com/blog-posts/fair-districts-will-ensure-every-ohioans-vote-matters/)
- Faith for Common Good
- Faith in Public Life
- Food and Water Watch
- Franklin Area Chamber of Commerce

- Franklin County Democratic Party
- Franklin County Democratic Women's Club
- Fraternal Order of Police of Ohio (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://www.yesforissue1.org/blog/the-fraternal-order-of-police-of-ohio-endorses-bipartisan-redistricting-reform-competitive-districts-mean-accountability-for-ohio-residents)
- Gahanna Progressive Alliance
- Geauga County Democratic Party
- Greater Cleveland Partnership (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://bit.ly/1HerS6O)
- Human Service Chamber of Franklin County
- Independent Lines Advocacy (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://independentlines.org/)
- Innovation Ohio
- International Union of Painters & Allied Trades District 6

- Lakewood Democratic Club
- League of Women Voters of Ashtabula County
- League of Women Voters of the Cincinnati Area (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://bit.ly/1jA5bV8)
- League of Women Voters of Greater Cleveland
- League of Women Voters of Greater Cleveland, Rocky River Chapter
- League of Women Voters of Greater Cleveland, Shaker Heights Chapter
- League of Women Voters of Kent
- League of Women Voters of Metropolitan Columbus
- League of Women Voters of Ohio (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://lwvohio.org/)
- Lucas County Democratic Party
- Miami Voter Protection Coalition
- Mom's Clean Air Force of Ohio
- NARAL Pro-Choice Ohio (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://www.yesforissue1.org/blog/issue-1-a-way-to-hold-elected-officials-accountable-to-voters)
- No Labels Ohio
- Northeast Ohio Alliance for Hope
- Northeast Ohio Coalition for the Homeless (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://bit.ly/1Sc6C8q)

Collaborative

Trish Demeter of the Ohio Environmental Council

yesforissue1.org (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://bit.ly/1PLAFST)
Petee Talley of the Ohio Unity Coalition

(http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://bit.ly/1G7H5vH)
Bill Faith of the Coalition on Homelessness and Housing in Ohio

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- Northeast Ohio Voter Advocates
- Nuns on the Bus Ohio (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://bit.ly/1kHRYKU)
- Ohio AFL-CIO (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://ohioaflcio.com/ohio-afl-cio-endorses-issue-1/)
- Ohio Agri Business Association (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://bit.ly/1KItk1u)
- Ohio Association of REALTORS (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://www.akronclevelandrealtors.com/2015/10/16/oar-supports-passage-of-state-issue-1/)
- Ohio Cattlemen's Association (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://bit.ly/1OCoXN5)
- Ohio Chamber of Commerce (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://bit.ly/1GMYidH)
- Ohio Chemistry Technology Council
- Ohio Coalition Against Gun Violence
- Ohio Conference American Association of University Professors
- Ohio Conference of the NAACP

- Ohio Council of Churches
- Ohio Council of Retail Merchants (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://bit.ly/1kHRYKU)

- Ohio County Commissioners Association
- Ohio Democratic Party (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://ohiodems.org/)
- Ohio Democratic County Chairs Association (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://www.ohiodcca.org/know-the-petition-process-before-you-sign-a-petition/)
- Ohio Democratic Women's Caucus
- Ohio Education Association (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://www.yesforissue1.org/blog/why-im-supporting-state-issue-1)
- Ohio Environmental Council (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://www.theoec.org/one-ohio)
- Ohio Farm Bureau
- Ohio Farmers Union
- Ohio Federation of Teachers
- Ohio Green Party (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://www.ohiogreens.org/story/green-party-ohio-announces-recommendations-ohio-statewide-ballot-issues)
- Ohio Grocers Association (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://bit.ly/1Wkdpm4)
- Ohio Legislative Black Caucus (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://www.yesforissue1.org/blog/press-release-ohio-legislative-black-caucus-endorses-issue-1)
- Ohio Manufacturers' Association (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://www.yesforissue1.org/blog/press-release-ohio-manufacturers-association-endorses-issue-1)
- Ohio Organizing Collaborative
- Ohio Progressive Army

Randi Gregory of NARAL Pro-Choice Ohio

Terra Goodnight of Innovation Ohio

Ellis Jacobs of the Miami Voter Protection Coalition

HIST_0113

- Ohio Progressive Talk
- Ohio Religious Coalition for Reproductive Choice
- Ohio Republican Party
- Ohio Right to Life
- Ohio Society of CPA's (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://bit.ly/1PPQees)
- Ohio Soybean Association (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://bit.ly/1Rgwkb4)
- Ohio State Bar Association (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://bit.ly/1kHRYKU)
- Ohio State Medical Association's Political Action Committee (OSMAPAC) (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/https://www.osma.org/Public-Affairs/News/OSMA-Yes-on-Issues-1-and-2/?zbrandid=3004&zidType=CH&zid=29920404&zsubscriberId=750046852&zbdom=http%3A%2F%2Fosma.informz.net)
- Ohio Student Association
- Ohio Township Association (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://bit.ly/1XCmkfY)
- Ohio Unity Coalition (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://bit.ly/1PLAFST)
- Ohio University College Democrats
- Ohio Voice
- Ohio Voter Fund
- Ohio Voter Rights Coalition (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://ohiovrc.blogspot.com/)
- One Ohio Now
- Ottawa County Democrats
- ProgressOhio (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://progressohio.org/)

- Region V of the Black Trade Unionists
- Richland County Democratic Party
- Sandusky County Democratic Party
- Shelby Area Democratic Club
- Stonewall Democrats of Central Ohio
- Summit County Progressive Democrats (http://web.archive.org/web/20151031073547/http://summitprogdems.org/)
- Toledo Regional Chamber of Commerce

- United Auto Workers Region 2B
- United Food and Commercial Workers Local 75

- United Food and Commercial Workers Local 1059
- Unitarian Universalist Justice Ohio
- Upper Arlington Progressive Action
- URGE: Unite for Reproductive & Gender Equity
- Warren County Democratic Party
- Westerville Progressive Alliance
- Woman's City Club of Greater Cleveland
- Wood County Board of Commissioners (http://web.archive.org

Lindsey Stewart of America Votes

Allie Lahey of URGE

Carolyn Perkins of the NAACP

HIST_0114

/web/20151031073547/http://www.presspublications.com/16743-wood-county-commissioners-yes-to-state-issues-1-and-2-no-to-issue-3)

- Wood County Democratic party
- Worthington Area Democratic Club
- Youngstown Chamber of Commerce
- Youngstown Warren Black Caucus

Carole DePaola of the Ohio Democratic Women's Caucus

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HIST_0115

The Wayback Machine - https://web.archive.org/web/20151107105403/http://www.yesforissue1.org:80/details-of-the-proposal.…

Yes On Issue 1! Fair Districts = Fair Elections (/web/20151107105403/http://www.yesforissue1.org/)

- Home (/web/20151107105403/http://www.yesforissue1.org/)
- Details of the Proposal (/web/20151107105403/http://www.yesforissue1.org/details-of-the-proposal.html)
- What is Gerrymandering? (/web/20151107105403/http://www.yesforissue1.org/what-is-gerrymandering.html)
- Take Action (/web/20151107105403/http://www.yesforissue1.org/take-action.html)
- Endorsements (/web/20151107105403/http://www.yesforissue1.org/endorsements.html)
- Media (/web/20151107105403/http://www.yesforissue1.org/media.html)
- Voting in Ohio (https://web.archive.org/web/20151107105403/http://ohiovrc.blogspot.com/p/blog-page_11.html)
-
- Contact (/web/20151107105403/http://www.yesforissue1.org/contact.html)

Fair Districts = Fair Elections

The Proposal

House Joint Resolution 12 (https://web.archive.org/web/20151107105403/http://archives.legislature.state.oh.us/res.cfm?ID=130_HJR_12)
Issue 1 Ballot Wording (https://web.archive.org/web/20151107105403/http://www.sos.state.oh.us/sos/upload/ballotboard/2015/1-Language.pdf)
Issue 1 Ballot Explanation (/web/20151107105403/http://www.yesforissue1.org/uploads/5/8/7/9/58794833/issue_1_explanation_pro.pdf)
Ohio Bipartisan Redistricting Commission Amendment, Issue 1 (2015) - Ballotpedia (https://web.archive.org/web/20151107105403/http://ballotpedia.org/Ohio_Bipartisan_Redistricting_Commission_Amendment,_Issue_1_%282015%29)

The Current Redistricting Process in Ohio

Redistricting in Ohio - Ballotpedia
View current district maps (https://web.archive.org/web/20151107105403/http://www.sos.state.oh.us/sos/elections/candidates/District%20Maps.aspx)
Ohio Redistricting Transparency Report, 2011 (https://web.archive.org/web/20151107105403/http://www.lwvohio.org/assets/attachments/file/The%20Elephant%20in%20the%20Room%20-%20Transparency%20Report.pdf)

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Issue 1 is supported by the Ohio Democratic Party, the Ohio Republican Party, the Ohio Green Party and (https://web.archive.org/web/20151107105403/http://www.yesforissue1.org/endorsements.html)over 100 local and state organizations (https://web.archive.org/web/20151107105403/http://www.yesforissue1.org/endorsements.html).

Campaign Information: Fair Districts for Ohio (https://web.archive.org/web/20151107105403/http://fairdistrictsforohio.com/)
Statement from Ohio Secretary of State Jon Husted on Redistricting Reform (https://web.archive.org/web/20151107105403/http://www.sos.state.oh.us/SOS/mediaCenter/2015/2015-07-08-a.aspx)

- Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (https://web.archive.org/web/20151107105403/http://www.866ourvote.org/pages/ohio-issue-1)
- Common Cause Ohio (https://web.archive.org/web/20151107105403/http://www.commoncause.org/issues/voting-and-elections/redistricting/ohio/ohio.html)
- Democracy Wire Blog (https://web.archive.org/web/20151107105403/http://www.commoncause.org/democracy-wire/fair-districts-fair.html)
- League of Women Voters of Ohio (https://web.archive.org/web/20151107105403/http://lwvohio.org/)
- ACLU of Ohio (https://web.archive.org/web/20151107105403/http://www.acluohio.org/blog-posts/gerrymandering-a-look-at-ohio)

Reforms in Issue 1 include:

- **Better partisan balance: creation of a seven-person bipartisan commission with at least two members of the minority party.**
- **Members include:**

  - Governor
  - State Auditor
  - Secretary of State
  - 1 person appointed by the Ohio Senate President
  - 1 person appointed by the Speaker of the Ohio House
  - 1 person appointed by the Ohio Senate Minority Leader
  - 1 person appointed by the Ohio House Minority Leader

- **Ban on partisan gerrymandering: explicit prohibition against drawing districts primarily to favor or disfavor a political party.**
- **Requirement that districts reflect how voters actually voted: a plan could face a legal challenge if, for example, a party that wins about half of the votes for the General Assembly does not win about half of**

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the seats.

- **Limitations on maps lacking bipartisan support: If the commission approves a map without at least two votes from the minority party, the map will only be in effect for four years rather than 10. This creates an incentive for bipartisan cooperation because the majority party on the commission has no guarantee it will remain in the majority four years later.**

In 2011, legislators drew districts in secret in a hotel room they called "the bunker." Photo by Rasevic.

The current process for drawing lines is rigged.

Right now the Ohio Constitution allows one political party in Ohio to draw General Assembly districts to increase partisan advantage instead of ensuring fair representation. In 2011, map-makers labeled the hotel room where they drew maps in secret "the bunker" and used partisan information to draw as many districts as possible for their party. They even changed district lines for a major political donor.
If voters amend Ohio's Constitution by approving Issue 1 in November, they would end a system of hyper-partisan manipulation of state legislative map-making with no transparency and no accountability.

_(https://web.archive.org/web/20151107105403/http://archives.legislature.state.oh.us/res.cfm?ID=130_HJR_12)

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Fair Districts For Ohio

www.fairdistrictsforohio.com

Who We Are

Fair Districts for Ohio is a bipartisan coalition seeking to improve the process of drawing state legislative districts in Ohio. Co-Chairmen Matt Huffman and Vernon Sykes began building the coalition after a near unanimous vote by state lawmakers from both parties to place a constitutional amendment before the voters of Ohio to reform the process of drawing districts. With overwhelming support from both Republican and Democratic lawmakers, the issue will appear on the ballot this November giving Ohioans the opportunity to ensure state legislative districts are fair for everyone.

About The Issue

The first major overhaul to Ohio's process of drawing state legislative districts in over 40 years, this measure brings reforms to several key areas:

Bipartisan

- ✓ Creates a new seven-member bipartisan panel called the "Ohio Redistricting Commission."
- ✓ The commission must have at least two members from the minority party.
- ✓ Requires the commission to be co-chaired by two members, one chosen by each party.
- ✓ Requires at least two votes from each party in order to approve a district plan, otherwise a temporary plan is put in place and the commission must reconvene to redraw it.

Transparent

- ✓ Requires all commission meetings be open to the public and broadcast by electronic means of transmission using a medium readily accessible by the general public.
- ✓ The commission must hold a minimum of three public hearings.
- ✓ Before voting on a district plan, the commission is required to present the proposal to the public and to seek public input.
- ✓ Requires the commission to submit a statement to the public explaining their process.

Fairness

- ✓ Protects against gerrymandering by prohibiting any district from primarily favoring one political party.
- ✓ Requires districts to closely follow the statewide preferences of the voters.

Accountable

- ✓ Creates a process for the Ohio Supreme court to order the commission to redraw the map if the plan favors one political party.

Protects Communities

- ✓ Keeps our communities together by requiring a district plan to split as few counties, municipal corporations, and townships as possible.

Paid for by Fair Districts for Ohio

STATEWIDE ISSUE HISTORY

2018

Issue 1
To Reduce Penalties for Crimes of Obtaining, Possessing, and Using Illegal Drugs
Yes 1,623,933
No 2,769,140

2017

Issue 1
Rights for crime victims
Yes 1,921,172
No 404,957

Issue 2
To require state agencies to not pay more for prescription drugs than the federal Department of Veterans Affairs and require state payment of attorney fees and expenses to specific individuals for defense t
Yes 483,983
No 1,837,608

2015

Issue 1
Creates a bipartisan, public process for drawing legislative districts
Yes 2,126,822
No 849,043

Issue 2
Anti-monopoly amendment; protects the initiative process from being used for personal economic benefit
Yes 1,621,329
No 1,537,261

Issue 3
Grants a monopoly for the commercial production and sale of marijuana for recreational and medicinal purposes
Yes 1,166,692
No 2,042,902

2014

Issue 1
To enact Section 2s of Article VIII of the Constitution of the State of Ohio (Ohio Public Works)
Yes 797,207
No 427,273

2012

Issue 1
Pursuant to Article XVI, Section 3 of the Constitution of the State of Ohio to convene a convention to revise, alter, or amend the Ohio Constitution.
Yes 1,523,271
No 3,248,183

Issue 2
To create a state-funded commission to draw legislative and congressional districts.
Yes 1,800,105
No 3,088, 402

2011

Issue 1
To increase the maximum age at which a person may be elected or appointed judge, to eliminate the authority of the General Assembly to establish courts of concillation, and to eliminate the authority of the governor to appoint a Supreme Court commission.
Yes 1,273,536
No 2,080,207

Issue 2
Referendum on new law relative to government union contracts and other government employement contracts and policies.
Yes 1,373,724
No 2,202,404

Issue 3
To preserve the freedom of Ohioans to choose their health care and health care coverage.
Yes 2,268,470
No 1,190,385

2010

Issue 1
Proposed Constitutional Amendment to extend the Ohio Third Frontier Program by authorizing the issuance of additional general obligation bonds to promote economic growth.
Yes 1,050,265
No 650,988

Issue 2
Proposed Constitutional Amendment to change the location of the Columbus casino facility authorized by previous statewide vote.
Yes 1,154,504
No- 534,013

2009

Issue 1
Proposed Constitutional Amendment to authorize the state to issue bonds to provide compensation to veterans of the Persian Gulf, Afghanistan, and Iraq conflicts
Yes 2,277,521
No 876,520

Issue 2
Proposed Constitutional Amendment to create the Ohio Livestock Care Standards Board to establish and implement standards of care for livestock and poultry.
Yes 2,020,851
No 1,148,538

Issue 3
Proposed Constitutional Amendment by initiative petition to amend the constitution to allow for one casino each in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, and Toledo and distribute to all ohio counties a tax on the casinos.

Yes 1,713,288
No 1,519,636

2008

Issue 1
Proposed Constitutional Amendment to Provide for earlier filing deadlines for statewide ballot issues.
Yes 3,392,085
No 1,547,962

Issue 2
Proposed Constitutional Amendment To authorize the state to issue bonds to continue the Clean Ohio program for environmental revitalization and conservation.
Yes 3,568,228
No 1,583,305

Issue 3
Proposed Constitutional Amendment To protect private property rights in ground water, lakes and other watercourses
Yes 3,625,811
No 1,413,639

Issue 5
Referendum on legislation making changes to check cashing lending sometimes known as "payday lending" fees, interest rates and practices.
Yes 3,391,282
No 1,940,951

Issue 6
Proposed Constitutional Amendment Proposed by initiative petition for a casino near Wilmington in Southwest Ohio and distribute to all Ohio counties a tax on the casino.
Yes 2,088,294
No 3,461,430

2006

Issue 2
To adopt Section 34a of Article II of the Constitution of the State of Ohio to raise the state minimum wage rate.
Yes 2,205,850
No 1,687,996

Issue 3
To adopt Section 12 of Article XV of the Constitution of the State of Ohio to provide moneys for scholarships/education funding by permitting limited gaming.
Yes 1,753,452
No 2,286,840

Issue 4
To adopt Section 12 of Article XV of the Constitution of the State of Ohio to provide a smoking ban in enclosed areas with certain exceptions.
Yes 1,450,164
No 2,590,448

Issue 5
To enact Chapter 3794. of the Ohio Revised Code to restrict smoking in places of employment and most places open to the public.
Yes 2,370,314
No 1,679,833

2005

Issue 1
The purpose of this amendment is to create jobs and stimulate economic growth in Ohio.
YES 1,512,669

NO 1,282,571

Issue 2
Vote YES to expand to all Ohio registered voters the option to vote up to 35 days prior to Election Day by mail or in person at the appropriate local board of elections.
YES 1,065,109
NO 1,840,658

Issue 3
Vote YES to restore confidence, level the playing field and reduce the influence of big money contributors in politics by significantly limiting campaign contributions to statewide and state legislative candidates and political parties.
YES 955,334
NO 1,927,502

Issue 4
Vote YES to restore competitiveness to Congressional and State legislative races in Ohio.
YES 871,898
NO 2,005,952

Issue 5
Vote YES to create a bi-partisan and independent state board of elections supervisors to administer elections similar to the county boards of elections.
YES 854,918
NO 2,001,983

2004

Only a union between one man and one woman may be a marriage valid in or recognized by this state and its political subdivisions.
YES 3,329,335
NO 2,065,462

2003

To issue bonds and provide financial support for science and technology based research and development
YES 1,195,706
NO 1,235,323

2002

Require a court to order treatment instead of incarceration for first-time or second-time offenders charged with or convicted of illegal possession or use of a drug
YES 1,012,682
NO 2,048,770

2000

To issue bonds or for environmental conservation and revitalization projects
YES 2,196,068
NO 1,628,022

1999

Authorize the State to Issue Bonds for School Facilities
YES 1,285,277
NO 828,426

1998

Authorize the State to Issue Bonds for School Facilities
YES 714,823
NO 1,101,625

Statewide One Per Cent Sales and Use Tax for Schools
YES 383,913
NO 1,527,536

To prohibit the hunting or taking of mourning doves
YES 1,348,533
NO 1,976,981

For information on issues prior to 1998, please read A History of Statewide Issues in Ohio (PDF)

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Derek Clinger, hereby certify that copies of the following documents were served via email this 22nd day of October, 2021, upon the counsel listed below:

1. **Affidavit of Derek Clinger, Evidence of Relators, Historical Records**

2. **Evidence of Relators, Historical Records, Volume 1 of 1 (pages 1-125)**

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