

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF OHIO

Regina Adams, et al., Relators, v. Governor Mike DeWine, et al., Respondents.	Case No. 2021-1428 Original Action Filed Pursuant to Ohio Constitution, Article XIX, Section 3(A)
League of Women Voters of Ohio, et al., Relators, v. Governor Mike DeWine, et al., Respondents.	Case No. 2021-1449 Original Action Filed Pursuant to Ohio Constitution, Article XIX

PRESENTATION OF EVIDENCE BY RESPONDENTS HUFFMAN AND CUPP

VOLUME III

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PRESENTATION OF EVIDENCE BY RESPONDENTS HUFFMAN AND CUPP

VOLUME I

Respondents, Speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives Robert Cupp, and Senate President Matthew Huffman submit the following evidence in this matter¹:

Exhibit	Item Description	Page no.
1	Deposition of Mr. Raymond DiRossi	HC001-HC284
VOLUME II		
2	Exhibits to Deposition of Mr. Raymond DiRossi	HC285-HC319
3	Deposition of Mr. Blake Springhetti	HC320-HC458
4	Exhibits to Deposition of Mr. Blake Springhetti	HC459-HC502
VOLUME III		
5	Senate President Huffman's Objections and Responses to Relators' Document Requests	HC503-HC514
6	Senate President Huffman's Objections and Responses Interrogatories	HC515-HC529
7	Senate President Huffman's Objections and Responses to Relators' Requests for Admission	HC530-HC538
8	Speaker Cupp's Objections and Responses to Relators' Document Requests	HC339-HC548
9	Speaker Cupp's Objections and Responses to Relators' Interrogatories	HC549-HC562
10	Speaker Cupp's Objections and Responses to Relators' Requests for Admission	HC563-HC570
11	Mr. Raymond DiRossi's Objections and Responses to Relators' Subpoena Duces Tecum	HC571-HC580
12	Mr. Blake Springhetti's Objections and Responses to Relators' Subpoena Duces Tecum	HC581-HC590
13	Senator Gavarone's Objections and Responses to Relators' Subpoena Duces Tecum	HC591-HC600
14	Senator McColley's Objections and Responses to Relators' Subpoena Duces Tecum	HC601-HC610
15	Representative Wilkin's Objections and Responses to Relators' Subpoena Duces Tecum	HC611-HC620
16	Representative Oeslager's Objections and Responses to Relators' Subpoena Duces Tecum	HC621-HC630

¹ Respondents Huffman and Cupp also reserve the right to rely on any evidence presented in this matter by stipulation or presented by any other party.

17	Secretary of State LaRose's Objections and Responses to Relators' Document Requests	HC631-HC641
18	Secretary of State LaRose's Objections and Responses to Relators' Interrogatories	HC642-HC650
19	Secretary of State LaRose's Objections and Responses to Relators' Requests for Admission	HC651-HC663
20	Transcript of Ohio Redistricting Commission Meeting dated October 28, 2021	HC664-HC695
21	Email from Speaker Cupp on November 15, 2021 RE: "Congressional Map compare"	HC696-HC697
22	Testimony of Senator McColley	HC698-HC701
23	Testimony of Senator McColley	HC702-HC705
24	Email and Attachments from Senator McColley, November 16, 2021 RE: "SB 258 Ray notes"	HC706-HC716
25	Email from Patti Diamond on October 2, 2021 RE: "Redistricting"	HC717-HC718
26	Public Comment to Governor DeWine's Office by James Hitt on October 7, 2021	HC719-HC720
27	Public Comment to Governor DeWine's Office by Lawrence Polena on October 7, 2021	HC721-HC722
28	Email from Blake Springhetti on November 15, 2021 RE: "Substitute Senate Bill 258.Brief"	HC723-HC728
29	Email and Attachment from Heather Blessing on November 18, 2021 RE: "Turcer Testimony"	HC729-HC742
30	Dave's Redistricting 2020 Analysis of Ohio 2022 Congressional Districts	HC743-HC744
31	Cincinnati Enquirer Article dated December 2, 2021 "Jason Williams: Why this Cincinnati city councilman might challenge Republican Steve Chabot in 2022 election"	HC745-HC748
32	Axios Columbus Article dated November 19, 2021 "Ohio lawmakers pass new congressional district map"	HC749-HC754
33	Plain Dealer Article dated November 21, 2021 "Gov. Mike DeWine approves Ohio congressional map bill that likely strengthens GOP share"	HC755-HC763
34	The Hannah Report dated November 22, 2021 "DeWine Signs Congressional Redistricting Map"	HC764-HC765
35	ABCNews' Project FiveThirtyEight, "What Redistricting Looks Like in Every State" updated December 9, 2021 at 7:37 PM	HC766-HC772
VOLUME IV		
36	Affidavit and Expert Report of Dr. Michael Barber	
37	Affidavit of Mr. Raymond DiRossi	

Respectfully submitted this the 10th day of December, 2021

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Exhibit 5

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF OHIO

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League of Women Voters of Ohio, <i>et al.</i>, Relators, v. Governor Mike DeWine, <i>et al.</i>, Respondents.	Case No. 2021-1449 Original Action Filed Pursuant to Ohio Constitution, Article XIX

**RESPONDENT SENATE PRESIDENT MATTHEW HUFFMAN’S RESPONSES TO
RELATORS FIRST SET OF RFP’S**

Respondent Senate President Matthew Huffman (“Senate President Huffman”), by and through undersigned counsel serves his objections and responses to Relators’ First Set of Requests for Production of Documents as follows:

GENERAL OBJECTIONS

Senate President Huffman makes the following answers, responses, and objections to Relators’ First Set of Requests for Production of Documents (“Requests”). Each of the following responses is made subject to any and all objections as to competence, relevance, or other grounds that would require exclusion of such statement if made by a witness present and testifying in court.

Any and all such objections and grounds are expressly reserved.

The responses are based on Senate President Huffman's present knowledge, information, and belief, as derived from: (a) the knowledge and information of present employees or agents of Senate President Huffman gained in their capacity as such, and (b) a review of the documents and materials maintained by Senate President Huffman that would be likely to contain the information called for by the Requests. These responses are subject to amendment and supplementation as Senate President Huffman acquires additional information. Senate President Huffman states that his responses to the Requests were prepared in consultation with his attorneys and may not exactly match the words or phrases that may be used by individuals in the course of this litigation to describe events, policies, and practices discussed herein.

No incidental or implied admissions are intended by these responses. The fact that Senate President Huffman responds or objects to any Requests should not be taken as an admission that Senate President Huffman accepts or admits the existence of any facts assumed by such Requests or that such Response or objection constitutes admissible evidence as to any such assumed facts. The fact that Senate President Huffman responds to part of or all of any Requests is not intended to be, and shall not be construed as a waiver by Senate President Huffman of any part of any objection to any Requests. Senate President Huffman will respond to Relators requests in accordance with Rules 26, 33, and 34 of the Ohio Rules of Civil Procedure and will not provide responses or documents to the extent such responses or production would exceed the requirements of those Rules.

Since the Ohio Rules of Civil Procedure prohibit discovery of privileged matters, Senate President Huffman has interpreted each Request to call for discoverable matter only. To the extent any response or produced document contains or refers to matters otherwise protected from

discovery by the work product doctrine, the attorney-client privilege, or the legislative privilege, no waiver is intended, nor is any waiver intended as to any other matters that are or may be subject to such protection or otherwise privileged.

Senate President Huffman also objects that none of these Requests are limited to the relevant time frame in this action. Particularly, as Senate President Huffman is sued in his official capacity as President of the Ohio Senate and a member of the Ohio Redistricting Commission, these requests as written, call for Senate President Huffman to review records pertaining to all redistricting for his office going back decades. Because of this, all requests, as written, are unduly burdensome, and unlikely to lead to the discovery of relevant admissible evidence. As such, in his responses, Senate President Huffman has interpreted these Requests to only seek information pertaining to the 2021 Congressional redistricting cycle.

Senate President Huffman further objects that these requests seek “all communications” about broad topics without limitation for custodians. As written, these requests would require Senate President Huffman to search communications between him and anyone he’s ever spoken to regardless of their relation to redistricting. Such requests are clearly overbroad and unduly burdensome.

Senate President Huffman further objects to providing documents with .TIFF imaging or other similar methods, and accompanying metadata. With such a short time for discovery, this request is neither practical, nor is the cost an economically appropriate burden for the taxpayers of Ohio.

Senate President Huffman also objects on the grounds that the time frame allowed for his response was insufficient to conduct the burdensome document search requested by Relators given the requests are overly broad, request information that is entirely irrelevant, and are not reasonably limited in either time or scope.

These responses are provided solely for the purpose of and in relation to this action.

While Senate President Huffman lodges numerous objections as to legislative privilege, and does not waive these objections, no documents have been withheld on the basis of legislative privilege.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS

1. All documents and communications concerning the Ohio Redistricting Commission's decision not to propose or vote on any Congressional maps in 2021.

ANSWER: Senate President Huffman objects on the ground that this request seeks information outside of his knowledge. Senate President Huffman does not speak for the entire Ohio Redistricting Commission. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Senate President Huffman refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

2. All documents and communications concerning the Ohio Redistricting Commission's decision to hold only one hearing during the Congressional redistricting process, on October 28, 2021.

ANSWER: Senate President Huffman objects on the ground that this request seeks information outside of his knowledge. Senate President Huffman does not speak for the entire Ohio Redistricting Commission. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Senate President Huffman refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

3. All documents and communications concerning the drawing of Congressional districts following the 2020 census, including but not limited to communications between and/or among your employees, staff, officers, agents, or representatives.

ANSWER: Senate President Huffman objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Senate President Huffman refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

4. All documents and communications concerning any factors you considered in the creation, consideration, and/or passage of any Proposed Plan.

ANSWER: Senate President Huffman objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Senate President Huffman states that he considered compliance to mean complying with all state and federal laws when instructing mapdrawers and when determining to vote for the 2021 Congressional Plan. Senate President Huffman further refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

5. All documents and communications concerning any instructions you received or provided regarding the creation of any Proposed Plan.

ANSWER: Senate President Huffman objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Subject

to and without waiving these objections, Senate President Huffman states that mapdrawers were instructed to comply with all state and federal laws. Senate President Huffman further refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

6. All documents and communications concerning any Proposed Plan, including (as specified in the definition above) any drafts thereof.

ANSWER: Senate President Huffman objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Senate President Huffman refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

7. Documents sufficient to establish all persons who assisted you in the creation of any Proposed Plan.

ANSWER: Senate President Huffman refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these requests and Senate President Huffman's response to Interrogatory No. 1.

8. All documents relating to meetings—both formal and informal—of any General Assembly members related to the drawing of Congressional maps, including, without limitation, testimony, meeting minutes, data sets, maps, notes, and plans submitted to, created by, or otherwise considered by you, any member of the General Assembly or their staff; minutes, agendas, or presentations from General Assembly hearings or meetings; and any related communications, including, but not limited to, those with any member of the General Assembly (or representatives thereof).

ANSWER: Senate President Huffman objects to this request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Senate President Huffman further objects that this request is overly broad, unduly burdensome, and seeks information outside of Senate President Huffman's knowledge. The request seeks documents and information pertaining to meetings with any General Assembly members, regardless of whether Senate President Huffman was present. The request also seeks documents considered by "any" member of the General Assembly or their staff. Such a request is clearly out of proportion with Relators needs in this case, and beyond what Senate President Huffman can provide.

9. All documents relating to information that was used to draw Congressional district maps for Ohio, including, without limitation, and produced in native format: shapefiles; all files or data sets used in Maptitude or other mapping software; and files pertaining to precinct names, precinct lines, partisan indexes or other partisan data, racial data, election results, population shifts, voter registration, voter affiliation, or changing census block lines for the 2018 election, 2020 election, and current redistricting cycle.

ANSWER: Senate President Huffman objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Subject

to and without waiving these objections, Senate President Huffman states that mapdrawers were instructed to comply with all state and federal laws. Senate President Huffman further states that no racial data was considered in drawing the 2021 Congressional Plan. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Senate President Huffman refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

10. All documents including, without limitation, requests for proposals, proposals, contracts, communications, and timesheets or invoices, relating to consultants, firms, vendors, or other third parties, including, without limitation, John Morgan, Christopher Glassburn, Clark Bensen, relating to consultants, firms, vendors, or other third parties consulted, involved in, or communicated with by you, any member of the General Assembly or its staff, any member of the Ohio Redistricting Commission or their staff, or the Ohio Redistricting Commission or its staff, relating to any Proposed Plan.

ANSWER: Senate President Huffman objects to the extent this Request calls for information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Senate President Huffman further objects that this request seeks information beyond his knowledge as he does not speak for the entire Ohio Redistricting Commission or the entire General Assembly. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Senate President Huffman states that he does not possess any such documents or contracts other than those for redistricting software and supplies as previously produced in *Bennett v. ORC*, 2021-1198.

11. All communications with the Ohio Legislative Service Commission or any of its staff or directors relating to drawing any Proposed Plan.

ANSWER: Senate President Huffman objects to the extent this request seeks information covered by the legislative privilege or R.C. 101.30. Subject to and without waiving this objection, Senate President Huffman refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

12. All communications relating to drawing any Proposed Plan, with (1) any current or former member of Ohio's General Assembly and (2) any current or former staff of any current or former member of Ohio's General Assembly.

ANSWER: Senate President Huffman objects to the extent this request seeks information covered by the legislative privilege, the attorney client privilege, or the work-product privilege. Subject to and without waiving this objection, Senate President Huffman refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

13. All communications relating to drawing any Proposed Plan with (1) any current or former U.S Representative or U.S. Senator including, without limitation, United States House of Representatives Republican Leadership and House Minority Leader Kevin McCarthy and (2) any current or former staff of any current or former U.S. Representative or U.S. Senator.

ANSWER: Senate President Huffman objects to the extent this Request calls for information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Senate

President Huffman further objects to the extent that this Request seeks information not within his personal knowledge, or outside of his possession, custody, or control. Senate President Huffman also objects that this request is not relevant, as Senate President Huffman's communications with current or former members of the US House of Representatives, the US Senate, or their staff, have no bearing on whether or not the 2021 Congressional Plan violates the Ohio Constitution. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Senate President Huffman refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

14. All communications relating to drawing any Proposed Plan with the Republican National Committee, the Ohio Republican Party, including, without limitation, Robert Paduchik, the National Republican Redistricting Trust, the National Republican Congressional Committee, including, without limitation, National Republican Congressional Committee Chair Tom Emmer, or any political action committee.

ANSWER: Senate President Huffman objects to the extent this Request seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Senate President Huffman further objects to the extent that this Request seeks information not within his personal knowledge, or outside of his possession, custody, or control. Senate President Huffman also objects that this request is not relevant, as, even if Senate President Huffman's had communications with these organizations, those communications have no bearing on whether or not the 2021 Congressional Plan violates the Ohio Constitution. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Senate President Huffman refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

15. All documents relating to analysis conducted by you, any other member of the Ohio General Assembly or their staff, the Ohio General Assembly or its staff, the Ohio Redistricting Commission or its staff, or a member of the Ohio Redistricting Commission or their staff; regarding whether any Proposed Plan complied with the Ohio Constitution, including but not limited to Article XIX, Section 1(C)(3)(a) and Section 1(C)(3)(b) of the Ohio Constitution.

ANSWER: Senate President Huffman objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges, and to the extent it seeks documents not in his possession, custody, or control. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Senate President Huffman refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

16. All documents and communications regarding the potential, expected, or likely partisan performance or electoral outcomes of any district or districts in the 2021 Congressional Plan.

ANSWER: Senate President Huffman objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges, and to the extent it seeks documents not in his possession, custody, or control. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Senate President Huffman refers Relators to documents

produced contemporaneously with these responses.

17. All documents and communications related to the Section 1(C)(3)(d) statement.

ANSWER: Senate President Huffman objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges, and to the extent it seeks documents not in his possession, custody, or control. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Senate President Huffman refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

18. All documents and communications discussed in, relied on, or relating to any of your responses to an interrogatory served on you by a party in this suit.

ANSWER: Senate President Huffman refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these requests.

Submitted this the 3rd day of December, 2021

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Huffman and House Speaker Robert Cupp

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Exhibit 6

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF OHIO

Regina Adams, et al., Relators, v. Governor Mike DeWine, et al., Respondents.	Case No. 2021-1428 Original Action Filed Pursuant to Ohio Constitution, Article XIX, Section 3(A)
League of Women Voters of Ohio, et al., Relators, v. Governor Mike DeWine, et al., Respondents.	Case No. 2021-1449 Original Action Filed Pursuant to Ohio Constitution, Article XIX

**RESPONDENT SENATE PRESIDENT HUFFMAN’S RESPONSES TO RELATORS
FIRST SET OF INTERROGATORIES**

Respondent Senate President Matthew Huffman (“Senate President Huffman”), by and through undersigned counsel serves his objections and responses to Relators’ First Set of Interrogatories as follows:

GENERAL OBJECTIONS

Senate President Huffman makes the following answers, responses, and objections to Relators’ First Set of Interrogatories (“Interrogatories”). Each of the following responses is made subject to any and all objections as to competence, relevance, or other grounds that would require exclusion of such statement if made by a witness present and testifying in court. Any and all such

objections and grounds are expressly reserved.

The responses are based on Senate President Huffman's present knowledge, information, and belief, as derived from: (a) the knowledge and information of present employees or agents of Senate President Huffman gained in their capacity as such, and (b) a review of the documents and materials maintained by Senate President Huffman that would be likely to contain the information called for by the Interrogatories. These responses are subject to amendment and supplementation as Senate President Huffman acquires additional information. Senate President Huffman states that his responses to the Interrogatories were prepared in consultation with his attorneys and may not exactly match the words or phrases that may be used by individuals in the course of this litigation to describe events, policies, and practices discussed herein.

No incidental or implied admissions are intended by these responses. The fact that Senate President Huffman responds or objects to any Interrogatory should not be taken as an admission that Senate President Huffman accepts or admits the existence of any facts assumed by such Interrogatory or that such Response or objection constitutes admissible evidence as to any such assumed facts. The fact that Senate President Huffman responds to part of or all of any Interrogatory is not intended to be, and shall not be construed as a waiver by Senate President Huffman of any part of any objection to any Interrogatory. Senate President Huffman will respond to Relators Interrogatories in accordance with Rules 26, 33, and 34 of the Ohio Rules of Civil Procedure and will not provide responses or documents to the extent such responses or production would exceed the requirements of those Rules.

Since the Ohio Rules of Civil Procedure prohibit discovery of privileged matters, Senate President Huffman has interpreted each Interrogatory to call for discoverable matter only. To the extent any response or produced document contains or refers to matters otherwise protected from

discovery by the work product doctrine, the attorney-client privilege, or the legislative privilege, no waiver is intended, nor is any waiver intended as to any other matters that are or may be subject to such protection or otherwise privileged.

Senate President Huffman also objects that none of these Interrogatories are limited to the relevant time frame in this action. Particularly, as Senate President Huffman is sued in his official capacity as President of the Ohio Senate and a member of the Ohio Redistricting Commission, these Interrogatories as written, call for Senate President Huffman to review records pertaining to all redistricting for his office going back decades. Because of this, all Interrogatories, as written, are unduly burdensome, and unlikely to lead to the discovery of relevant admissible evidence. As such, in his responses, Senate President Huffman has interpreted these Interrogatories to only seek information pertaining to the 2021 Congressional redistricting cycle.

Senate President Huffman also objects on the grounds that the time frame allowed for his response was insufficient to conduct the burdensome document search requested by Relators given the Interrogatories are overly broad, request information that is entirely irrelevant, and are not reasonably limited in either time or scope.

These responses are provided solely for the purpose of and in relation to this action.

INTERROGATORIES

INTERROGATORY #1

Identify all individuals involved both formally and informally in the drawing of the 2021 Congressional Plan, including, but not limited to members of the General Assembly, their staff, consultants, and advisors (both paid and unpaid).

ANSWER: Senate President Huffman objects that the terms “formally and informally” are vague and ambiguous. Senate President Huffman also objects to the extent it seeks information not within the personal knowledge of Senate President Huffman. Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Senate President Huffman states that Substitute Senate Bill 258 was ultimately adopted as the 2021 Congressional Plan, and that he and Mr. Raymond DiRossi, Mr. Blake Springhetti, Mr. Rob McColley, and Speaker Cupp were involved in formulating that map. Senate President Huffman further identifies any employee of Ohio University that participated in creating the Common Unified Redistricting Database (otherwise known as the CURD).

INTERROGATORY #2

Describe the role played by any individuals identified in Interrogatory No. 1.

ANSWER: Senate President Huffman objects to this Interrogatory on the grounds that “formally and informally” and “role” is vague and ambiguous. Senate President Huffman further objects to the extent it seeks information not within the personal knowledge of Senate President Huffman. Senate President Huffman states that Mr. DiRossi and Mr. Springhetti assisted in drawing the congressional districts, with input from himself and Speaker Cupp, and public input.

INTERROGATORY #3

Identify and describe all instructions provided to individuals who created, or were in any way involved in the creation of, any Proposed Plan, including, but not limited to members of the General Assembly, their staff, consultants, and advisors (both paid and unpaid).

ANSWER: Senate President Huffman objects to this Interrogatory to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Senate President Huffman states that individuals involved in the creation of the 2021 Congressional Plan were instructed to comply with state and federal law including the requirements of the Ohio Constitution.

INTERROGATORY #4

Identify and describe any and all factors, constraints, influences, or considerations, regardless of whether or not mentioned in Article XIX of the Ohio Constitution, that were considered, adopted, or otherwise reflected in the creation of any Proposed Plans that you, or any member of the General Assembly or the Ohio Redistricting Commission or their representative, introduced to the General Assembly or the Ohio Redistricting Commission, including, but not limited to, the 2021 Congressional Plan, and describe how you and the General Assembly or the Ohio Redistricting Commission prioritized these factors, constraints, influences, and considerations.

ANSWER: Senate President Huffman objects to this Interrogatory on the grounds that the terms “factors, constraints, influences, or considerations” are vague and ambiguous and potentially overlapping or duplicative. Senate President Huffman also objects to this Interrogatory to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Senate President Huffman also objects to this Interrogatory to the extent that it seeks information beyond his personal knowledge. Senate President Huffman does not speak on behalf of the entire General Assembly, nor does he speak on behalf of the Governor who signed SB258 into law.

Senate President Huffman also objects to this Interrogatory to the extent it seeks a legal opinion or improper lay witness testimony. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Senate President Huffman states that for SB258, the creation of that plan was constrained by compliance with all state and federal laws, including Article XIX of the Ohio Constitution.

INTERROGATORY #5

Identify and describe any and all attempts that were made by you and/or the General Assembly to comply with Section 1(C)(3)(a), Section 1(C)(3)(b), or Section 1(C)(3)(c), of Article XIX of the Ohio Constitution in creating any Proposed Plan that you, or any member of the General Assembly or their representative, introduced to the General Assembly, including, but not limited to, the 2021 Congressional Plan.

ANSWER: Senate President Huffman objects to this Interrogatory to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Senate President Huffman also objects to this Interrogatory to the extent that it seeks information beyond his personal knowledge. Senate President Huffman also objects to this Interrogatory to the extent it seeks a legal opinion or improper lay witness testimony. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Senate President Huffman states that SB258 was intentionally constructed to have more competitive congressional districts, and therefore not to favor one political party over another.

INTERROGATORY #6

Identify and describe any persons who received compensation for services rendered in the creation of any Ohio Congressional map that the General Assembly considered and/or adopted in 2021.

ANSWER: Senate President Huffman objects to this Interrogatory to the extent that it seeks information outside of his personal knowledge. Senate President Huffman further objects on the ground that this Interrogatory is duplicative of Interrogatory No. 1. Subject to and without

waiving these objections, Senate President Huffman states that he and the individuals identified in Interrogatory No. 1 are current State employees and that some, like Ray DiRossi and Blake Springhetti, received a temporary increase in their regular state salaries to account for the increased time and demand on performing their jobs during legislative and congressional redistricting.

INTERROGATORY #7

Identify all individuals with whom you communicated about Congressional district plans introduced or passed during 2021.

ANSWER: Senate President Huffman objects to this Interrogatory to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Senate President Huffman further objects that this Interrogatory is overly broad and unduly burdensome in that it is not limited to a relevant time frame, nor is it limited to relevant actors in this matter. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Senate President Huffman states that he communicated with Mr. DiRossi, members of his staff, Mr. Springhetti, Speaker Cupp, and members of his Caucus.

INTERROGATORY #8

Identify all data and information about potential or actual Ohio Congressional districts to which the map drawer(s) had access during the process of drawing any Proposed Plan, including but not limited to data or information showing partisan performance, incumbent addresses, and racial demographics.

ANSWER: Senate President Huffman objects to this Interrogatory to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Senate President Huffman directs Relators to the shapefiles and other data produced contemporaneously with these responses.

INTERROGATORY #9

Identify all data filters, displays, or reports that the map drawer(s) viewed or otherwise reviewed or considered while drawing any Proposed Plan, including but not limited to partisan performance indices, voting age population by race, and incumbent addresses.

ANSWER: Senate President Huffman objects to this Interrogatory to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Senate President Huffman directs Relators to the shape files and other data produced contemporaneously with these responses.

INTERROGATORY #10

Identify and describe all dates, times, places, and attendees of any meeting at which you discussed Congressional redistricting in 2021.

ANSWER: Senate President Huffman objects to this Interrogatory to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Senate President Huffman further objects that this Interrogatory is overly broad and unduly burdensome in that it seeks identification of any meeting, for an entire year, where congressional redistricting was discussed. As such, this request is not narrowly tailored in time or scope to Relators' Complaint. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Senate President Huffman identifies the Ohio Redistricting Commission Committee meeting on October 28, 2021, all public hearings held, and all floor debates in the General Assembly. In addition, Senate President Huffman met with Speaker Cupp, members of his staff, Mr. DiRossi, Mr. Springhetti, and members of the Ohio Senate regarding redistricting but cannot recall the details of every such meeting. Senate President Huffman further refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

INTERROGATORY #11

Identify all persons who drafted or created, or were in any way involved in the drafting or creation of the Proposed Plans and, for each identified person, the date or dates on which he or she drafted it.

ANSWER: Senate President Huffman objects on the ground that this Interrogatory is duplicative of Interrogatory No. 1. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Senate President Huffman refers Relators to his response to Interrogatory No. 1.

INTERROGATORY #12

Identify all persons who submitted maps, data, information, requests, or input that you used to draft the Proposed Plans, incorporated into the Proposed Plans, or caused to be included or incorporated into part or all of the Proposed Plans.

ANSWER: Senate President Huffman objects to this Interrogatory to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Senate President Huffman states that all applicable state and federal law was consulted and adhered to in the drafting of the 2021 Congressional Plan. Senate President Huffman further states that maps were drawn and submitted on the Ohio Redistricting Commission Website. Senate President Huffman further refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with this request.

INTERROGATORY #13

Identify all persons who, prior to the public release of each Proposed Plan, evaluated, reviewed, analyzed, were shown, or commented on the Proposed Plan or on maps, data, or plans that you used to draft the Proposed Plan, incorporated into the Proposed Plan, or adopted as part or all of the Proposed Plan.

ANSWER: Senate President Huffman objects to this Interrogatory to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Senate President Huffman further objects to this Interrogatory on the ground that “public release” is vague, and undefined. Senate President Huffman further objects that this request calls for information outside of his knowledge. Subject to and without waiving these objections Senate President Huffman refers Relators to his response to Interrogatory No. 1, detailing the individuals involved in drafting the 2021 Congressional Plan.

INTERROGATORY #14

Identify and describe all persons who participated in the drafting of the Section 1(C)(3)(d) statement.

ANSWER: Senate President Huffman objects to this Interrogatory to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Senate President Huffman states that when the Senate voted on of SB258, Section 1(C)(3)(d) had already been amended into the bill by the Senate Local Government and Elections Committee as uncodified Section 3.

INTERROGATORY #15

Describe your involvement in the creation of the Section 1(C)(3)(d) statement.

ANSWER: Senate President Huffman objects to this Interrogatory to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Senate President Huffman also objects that this request is duplicative of Interrogatory No. 14. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Senate President Huffman refers Relators to his response to Interrogatory No. 14.

Submitted this the 3rd day of December, 2021

By:

/s/ Phillip J. Strach

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*Counsel for Respondents Senate President Matt
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this 3rd day of December, 2021, I have served the foregoing document by email:

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Donald Brown (PHV 25480-2021)*
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/s/Phillip J. Strach
Phillip J. Strach

VERIFICATION

STATE OF OHIO :
COUNTY OF Franklin : SS.

I, MATTHEW C. HUFFMAN being first duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing answers to the First Set of Interrogatories propounded by Relators are true and complete to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

Matthew C. Huffman

2021 Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 8th day of December

Francis M. Strigari
Notary Public



COMMISSION
EXPIRATION:
FRANCIS M. STRIGARI, Attorney At Law
NOTARY PUBLIC - STATE OF OHIO
My commission has no expiration date
Sec. 147.03 R.C.

Exhibit 7

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF OHIO

Regina Adams, *et al.*,

Relators,

v.

Governor Mike DeWine, *et al.*,

Respondents.

Case No. 2021-1428

Original Action Filed Pursuant to Ohio
Constitution, Article XIX, Section 3(A)

League of Women Voters of Ohio, *et al.*,

Relators,

v.

Governor Mike DeWine, *et al.*,

Respondents.

Case No. 2021-1449

Original Action Filed Pursuant to Ohio
Constitution, Article XIX

**RESPONDENT SENATE PRESIDENT MATTHEW HUFFMAN'S OBJECTIONS AND
RESPONSES TO RELATORS' REQUESTS FOR ADMISSION**

REQUESTS FOR ADMISSION

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION #1

Admit that you are a member of the Ohio Redistricting Commission.

ANSWER: Senate President Huffman admits that he was a member of the Ohio Redistricting Commission. However, since the Commission is now dissolved pursuant to Section 1, Article XI of the Ohio Constitution, the allegations of Request for Admission #1 are denied.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION #2

Admit that the Republican members of the Ohio General Assembly did not introduce any congressional maps for consideration during September 2021.

ANSWER: Senate President Huffman objects on the grounds that the terms “introduce” and “congressional maps” are vague, undefined, and states that with the context given he is incapable of ascertaining the meaning of this request. Senate President Huffman cannot determine if this request should be construed to mean “introduced” in a “formal” since like a bill or full plan to the Ohio Redistricting Commission or the General Assembly, or in an informal manner. Senate President Huffman can also not determine if “congressional maps” means portions of a map, an entire map, a bill, or some other meaning. Because this request is vague and undefined to the point it’s meaning cannot be ascertained, the allegations in the same are denied.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION #3

Admit that the Ohio General Assembly did not vote any congressional district maps by the September 30, 2021 deadline set forth in Article XIX, Section 1(A) of the Ohio Constitution.

ANSWER: Senate President Huffman admits that the legislative history and public records of what bills were and were not voted on prior to September 30, 2021 is a matter of public record and speaks for itself. In all other respects, the allegations of Request for Admission # 3 are denied.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION #4

Admit that the Ohio General Assembly did not pass a congressional district map by the September 30, 2021 deadline set forth in Article XIX, Section 1(A) of the Ohio Constitution.

ANSWER: Senate President Huffman objects that this Request seeks a legal conclusion, to which no response is required. To the extent a response is required, Senate President Huffman admits that Article XIX, Section 1(A) of the Ohio Constitution speaks for itself and that the legislative history and records of what bills were and were not voted on prior to September 30, 2021 is a matter of public record and speaks for itself. In all other respects, the allegations of Request for Admission # 4 are denied.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION #5

Admit that the Ohio Redistricting Commission did not vote on any congressional district maps prior to the October 31, 2021 deadline set forth in Article XIX, Section 1(B) of the Ohio Constitution.

ANSWER: Senate President Huffman objects that this Request seeks a legal conclusion, to which no response is required. To the extent a response is required, Senate President Huffman admits that Article XIX, Section 1(B) of the Ohio Constitution speaks for itself. Senate President Huffman further admits and that any official actions of the Ohio Redistricting Commission, like voting on proposed maps, is a matter of public record and speaks for itself. In all other respects, the allegations of Request for Admission # 5 are denied.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION #6

Admit that the Ohio Redistricting Commission did not pass a congressional district map by the October 31, 2021 deadline set forth in Article XIX, Section 1(B) of the Ohio Constitution.

ANSWER: Senate President Huffman objects that this Request seeks a legal conclusion, to which no response is required. To the extent a response is required, Senate President Huffman admits that Article XIX, Section 1(B) of the Ohio Constitution speaks for itself. Senate President Huffman further admits and that any official actions of the Ohio Redistricting Commission, like voting on proposed maps, is a matter of public record and speaks for itself. In all other respects, the allegations of Request for Admission # 6 are denied.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION #7

Admit that each document you have produced or will produce in response to Relators' requests for production of documents and things and Relators' interrogatories is kept in the course of regularly conducted business activity.

ANSWER: The allegations of Request for Admission #7 are denied.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION #8

Admit that the document attached herein as Exhibit A is a true and accurate copy of a document entitled "Vote YES on Issue 1," which you submitted along with a group of legislators to the Ohio Ballot Board.

ANSWER: Senate President Huffman admits that Exhibit A speaks for itself. In all other respects, the allegations of Request for Admission #8 are denied.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION #9

Admit that Exhibit A was prepared to support the passage of the 2018 Ohio ballot measure to enact reforms to Congressional redistricting.

ANSWER: Senate President Huffman admits that Exhibit A speaks for itself. In all other respects, the allegations of Request for Admission #9 are denied.

Submitted this the 3rd day of December, 2021.

/s/ Phillip J. Strach

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this 3rd day of December, 2021, I have served the foregoing document by email:

Robert D. Fram (PHV 25414-2021)*
Donald Brown (PHV 25480-2021)*
David Denuyl (PHV 25452-2021)*
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/s/Phillip J. Strach
Phillip J. Strach

VERIFICATION

STATE OF OHIO :
COUNTY OF Franklin : SS.

I, MATTHEW C. HOFFMAN, being first duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing answers to the First Set of Requests for Admission propounded by Relators are true and complete to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

Matthew C. Hoffman

2021 Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 8th day of December.

Francis M. Strigari
Notary Public



FRANCIS M. STRIGARI, Attorney At Law
NOTARY PUBLIC - STATE OF OHIO
My commission has no expiration date
Sec. 147.03 R.C.

COMMISSION
EXPIRATION:

Exhibit 8

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF OHIO

Regina Adams, et al., Relators, v. Governor Mike DeWine, et al., Respondents.	Case No. 2021-1428 Original Action Filed Pursuant to Ohio Constitution, Article XIX, Section 3(A)
League of Women Voters of Ohio, et al., Relators, v. Governor Mike DeWine, et al., Respondents.	Case No. 2021-1449 Original Action Filed Pursuant to Ohio Constitution, Article XIX

**RESPONDENT HOUSE SPEAKER ROBERT R. CUPP’S RESPONSES TO RELATORS
FIRST SET OF RFP’S**

Respondent Speaker Robert R. Cupp (“Speaker Cupp”), by and through undersigned counsel serves his objections and responses to Relators’ First Set of Requests for Production of Documents as follows:

GENERAL OBJECTIONS

Speaker Cupp makes the following answers, responses, and objections to Relators’ First Set of Requests for Production of Documents (“Requests”). Each of the following responses is made subject to any and all objections as to competence, relevance, or other grounds that would require exclusion of such statement if made by a witness present and testifying in court. Any and

all such objections and grounds are expressly reserved.

The responses are based on Speaker Cupp's present knowledge, information, and belief, as derived from: (a) the knowledge and information of present employees or agents of Speaker Cupp gained in their capacity as such, and (b) a review of the documents and materials maintained by Speaker Cupp that would be likely to contain the information called for by the Requests. These responses are subject to amendment and supplementation as Speaker Cupp acquires additional information. Speaker Cupp states that his responses to the Requests were prepared in consultation with his attorneys and may not exactly match the words or phrases that may be used by individuals in the course of this litigation to describe events, policies, and practices discussed herein.

No incidental or implied admissions are intended by these responses. The fact that Speaker Cupp responds or objects to any Requests should not be taken as an admission that Speaker Cupp accepts or admits the existence of any facts assumed by such Requests or that such Response or objection constitutes admissible evidence as to any such assumed facts. The fact that Speaker Cupp responds to part of or all of any Requests is not intended to be, and shall not be construed as a waiver by Speaker Cupp of any part of any objection to any Requests. Speaker Cupp will respond to Relators requests in accordance with Rules 26, 33, and 34 of the Ohio Rules of Civil Procedure and will not provide responses or documents to the extent such responses or production would exceed the requirements of those Rules.

Since the Ohio Rules of Civil Procedure prohibit discovery of privileged matters, Speaker Cupp has interpreted each Request to call for discoverable matter only. To the extent any response or produced document contains or refers to matters otherwise protected from discovery by the work product doctrine, the attorney-client privilege, or the legislative privilege, no waiver is intended, nor is any waiver intended as to any other matters that are or may be subject to such

protection or otherwise privileged.

Speaker Cupp also objects that none of these Requests are limited to the relevant time frame in this action. Particularly, as Speaker Cupp is sued in his official capacity as Speaker of the Ohio House and a member of the Ohio Redistricting Commission, these requests as written, call for Speaker Cupp to review records pertaining to all redistricting for his office going back decades. Because of this, all requests, as written, are unduly burdensome, and unlikely to lead to the discovery of relevant admissible evidence. As such, in his responses, Speaker Cupp has interpreted these Requests to only seek information pertaining to the 2021 Congressional redistricting cycle.

Speaker Cupp further objects that these requests seek “all communications” about broad topics without limitation for custodians. As written, these requests would require Speaker Cupp to search communications between him and anyone he’s ever spoken to regardless of their relation to redistricting. Such requests are clearly overbroad and unduly burdensome.

Speaker Cupp further objects to providing documents with .TIFF imaging or other similar methods, and accompanying metadata. With such a short time for discovery, this request is neither practical, nor is the cost an economically appropriate burden for the taxpayers of Ohio.

Speaker Cupp also objects on the grounds that the time frame allowed for his response was insufficient to conduct the burdensome document search requested by Relators given the requests are overly broad, request information that is entirely irrelevant, and are not reasonably limited in either time or scope.

These responses are provided solely for the purpose of and in relation to this action.

While Speaker Cupp lodges numerous objections as to legislative privilege, and does not waive these objections, no documents have been withheld on the basis of legislative privilege.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS

1. All documents and communications concerning the Ohio Redistricting Commission's decision not to propose or vote on any Congressional maps in 2021.

ANSWER: Speaker Cupp objects on the ground that this request seeks information outside of his knowledge. Speaker Cupp does not speak for the entire Ohio Redistricting Commission. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Speaker Cupp refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

2. All documents and communications concerning the Ohio Redistricting Commission's decision to hold only one hearing during the Congressional redistricting process, on October 28, 2021.

ANSWER: Speaker Cupp objects on the ground that this request seeks information outside of his knowledge. Speaker Cupp does not speak for the entire Ohio Redistricting Commission. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Speaker Cupp refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

3. All documents and communications concerning the drawing of Congressional districts following the 2020 census, including but not limited to communications between and/or among your employees, staff, officers, agents, or representatives.

ANSWER: Speaker Cupp objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Speaker Cupp refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

4. All documents and communications concerning any factors you considered in the creation, consideration, and/or passage of any Proposed Plan.

ANSWER: Speaker Cupp objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Speaker Cupp states that he considered compliance to mean complying with all state and federal laws when instructing mapdrawers and when determining to vote for the 2021 Congressional Plan. Speaker Cupp further refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

5. All documents and communications concerning any instructions you received or provided regarding the creation of any Proposed Plan.

ANSWER: Speaker Cupp objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Speaker Cupp states that mapdrawers were instructed to

comply with all state and federal laws. Speaker Cupp further refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

6. All documents and communications concerning any Proposed Plan, including (as specified in the definition above) any drafts thereof.

ANSWER: Speaker Cupp objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Speaker Cupp refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

7. Documents sufficient to establish all persons who assisted you in the creation of any Proposed Plan.

ANSWER: Speaker Cupp refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these requests and Speaker Cupp's response to Interrogatory No. 1.

8. All documents relating to meetings—both formal and informal—of any General Assembly members related to the drawing of Congressional maps, including, without limitation, testimony, meeting minutes, data sets, maps, notes, and plans submitted to, created by, or otherwise considered by you, any member of the General Assembly or their staff; minutes, agendas, or presentations from General Assembly hearings or meetings; and any related communications, including, but not limited to, those with any member of the General Assembly (or representatives thereof).

ANSWER: Speaker Cupp objects to this request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Speaker Cupp further objects that this request is overly broad, unduly burdensome, and seeks information outside of Speaker Cupp's knowledge. The request seeks documents and information pertaining to meetings with any General Assembly members, regardless of whether Speaker Cupp was present. The request also seeks documents considered by "any" member of the General Assembly or their staff. Such a request is clearly out of proportion with Relators needs in this case, and beyond what Speaker Cupp can provide.

9. All documents relating to information that was used to draw Congressional district maps for Ohio, including, without limitation, and produced in native format: shapefiles; all files or data sets used in Maptitude or other mapping software; and files pertaining to precinct names, precinct lines, partisan indexes or other partisan data, racial data, election results, population shifts, voter registration, voter affiliation, or changing census block lines for the 2018 election, 2020 election, and current redistricting cycle.

ANSWER: Speaker Cupp objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Speaker Cupp states that mapdrawers were instructed to comply with all state and federal laws. Speaker Cupp further states that no racial data was considered in drawing the 2021 Congressional Plan. Subject to and without waiving these

objections, Speaker Cupp refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

10. All documents including, without limitation, requests for proposals, proposals, contracts, communications, and timesheets or invoices, relating to consultants, firms, vendors, or other third parties, including, without limitation, John Morgan, Christopher Glassburn, Clark Bensen, relating to consultants, firms, vendors, or other third parties consulted, involved in, or communicated with by you, any member of the General Assembly or its staff, any member of the Ohio Redistricting Commission or their staff, or the Ohio Redistricting Commission or its staff, relating to any Proposed Plan.

ANSWER: Speaker Cupp objects to the extent this Request calls for information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Speaker Cupp further objects that this request seeks information beyond his knowledge as he does not speak for the entire Ohio Redistricting Commission or the entire General Assembly. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Speaker Cupp states that he does not possess any such documents or contracts other than those for redistricting software and supplies as previously produced in *Bennett v. ORC*, 2021-1198.

11. All communications with the Ohio Legislative Service Commission or any of its staff or directors relating to drawing any Proposed Plan.

ANSWER: Speaker Cupp objects to the extent this request seeks information covered by the legislative privilege. Subject to and without waiving this objection, Speaker Cupp refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

12. All communications relating to drawing any Proposed Plan, with (1) any current or former member of Ohio's General Assembly and (2) any current or former staff of any current or former member of Ohio's General Assembly.

ANSWER: Speaker Cupp objects to the extent this request seeks information covered by the legislative privilege, the attorney client privilege, or the work-product privilege. Subject to and without waiving this objection, Speaker Cupp refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

13. All communications relating to drawing any Proposed Plan with (1) any current or former U.S Representative or U.S. Senator including, without limitation, United States House of Representatives Republican Leadership and House Minority Leader Kevin McCarthy and (2) any current or former staff of any current or former U.S. Representative or U.S. Senator.

ANSWER: Speaker Cupp objects to the extent this Request calls for information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Speaker Cupp further objects to the extent that this Request seeks information not within his personal knowledge, or outside of his possession, custody, or control. Speaker Cupp also objects that this request is not relevant, as Speaker Cupp's communications with current or former members of the US House of Representatives, the US Senate, or their staff, have no bearing on whether or not the 2021 Congressional Plan violates the Ohio Constitution. Subject to and without

waiving these objections, Speaker Cupp refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

14. All communications relating to drawing any Proposed Plan with the Republican National Committee, the Ohio Republican Party, including, without limitation, Robert Paduchik, the National Republican Redistricting Trust, the National Republican Congressional Committee, including, without limitation, National Republican Congressional Committee Chair Tom Emmer, or any political action committee.

ANSWER: Speaker Cupp objects to the extent this Request seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Speaker Cupp further objects to the extent that this Request seeks information not within his personal knowledge, or outside of his possession, custody, or control. Speaker Cupp also objects that this request is not relevant, as even if Speaker Cupp had communications with these organizations, those communications would have no bearing on whether or not the 2021 Congressional Plan violates the Ohio Constitution. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Speaker Cupp refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

15. All documents relating to analysis conducted by you, any other member of the Ohio General Assembly or their staff, the Ohio General Assembly or its staff, the Ohio Redistricting Commission or its staff, or a member of the Ohio Redistricting Commission or their staff; regarding whether any Proposed Plan complied with the Ohio Constitution, including but not limited to Article XIX, Section 1(C)(3)(a) and Section 1(C)(3)(b) of the Ohio Constitution.

ANSWER: Speaker Cupp objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges, and to the extent it seeks documents not in his possession, custody, or control. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Speaker Cupp refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

16. All documents and communications regarding the potential, expected, or likely partisan performance or electoral outcomes of any district or districts in the 2021 Congressional Plan.

ANSWER: Speaker Cupp objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges, and to the extent it seeks documents not in his possession, custody, or control. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Speaker Cupp refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

17. All documents and communications related to the Section 1(C)(3)(d) statement.

ANSWER: Speaker Cupp objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges, and to the extent it seeks documents not in his possession, custody, or control. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Speaker Cupp refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with

these responses.

18. All documents and communications discussed in, relied on, or relating to any of your responses to an interrogatory served on you by a party in this suit.

ANSWER: Speaker Cupp refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these requests.

Submitted this the 3rd day of December, 2021

By:

/s/ Phillip J. Strach

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this 3rd day of December, 2021, I have served the foregoing document by email:

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Phillip J. Strach

Exhibit 9

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF OHIO

Regina Adams, *et al.*,

Relators,

v.

Governor Mike DeWine, *et al.*,

Respondents.

Case No. 2021-1428

Original Action Filed Pursuant to Ohio
Constitution, Article XIX, Section 3(A)

**RESPONDENT HOUSE SPEAKER ROBERT R. CUPP’S RESPONSES TO RELATORS
FIRST SET OF INTERROGATORIES**

Respondent Speaker Robert R. Cupp (“Speaker Cupp”), by and through undersigned counsel serves his objections and responses to Relators’ First Set of Interrogatories as follows:

GENERAL OBJECTIONS

Speaker Cupp makes the following answers, responses, and objections to Relators’ First Set of Interrogatories (“Interrogatories”). Each of the following responses is made subject to any and all objections as to competence, relevance, or other grounds that would require exclusion of such statement if made by a witness present and testifying in court. Any and all such objections and grounds are expressly reserved.

The responses are based on Speaker Cupp’s present knowledge, information, and belief, as derived from: (a) the knowledge and information of present employees or agents of Speaker Cupp gained in their capacity as such, and (b) a review of the documents and materials maintained by Speaker Cupp that would be likely to contain the information called for by the Interrogatories. These responses are subject to amendment and supplementation as Speaker Cupp acquires additional information. Speaker Cupp states that his responses to the Interrogatories were prepared

in consultation with his attorneys and may not exactly match the words or phrases that may be used by individuals in the course of this litigation to describe events, policies, and practices discussed herein.

No incidental or implied admissions are intended by these responses. The fact that Speaker Cupp responds or objects to any Interrogatory should not be taken as an admission that Speaker Cupp accepts or admits the existence of any facts assumed by such Interrogatory or that such Response or objection constitutes admissible evidence as to any such assumed facts. The fact that Speaker Cupp responds to part of or all of any Interrogatory is not intended to be, and shall not be construed as a waiver by Speaker Cupp of any part of any objection to any Interrogatory. Speaker Cupp will respond to Relators Interrogatories in accordance with Rules 26, 33, and 34 of the Ohio Rules of Civil Procedure and will not provide responses or documents to the extent such responses or production would exceed the requirements of those Rules.

Since the Ohio Rules of Civil Procedure prohibit discovery of privileged matters, Speaker Cupp has interpreted each Interrogatory to call for discoverable matter only. To the extent any response or produced document contains or refers to matters otherwise protected from discovery by the work product doctrine, the attorney-client privilege, or the legislative privilege, no waiver is intended, nor is any waiver intended as to any other matters that are or may be subject to such protection or otherwise privileged.

Speaker Cupp also objects that none of these Interrogatories are limited to the relevant time frame in this action. Particularly, as Speaker Cupp is sued in his official capacity as Speaker of the Ohio House and a member of the Ohio Redistricting Commission, these Interrogatories as written, call for Speaker Cupp to review records pertaining to all redistricting for his office going back decades. Because of this, all Interrogatories, as written, are unduly burdensome, and unlikely to

lead to the discovery of relevant admissible evidence. As such, in his responses, Speaker Cupp has interpreted these Interrogatories to only seek information pertaining to the 2021 Congressional redistricting cycle.

Speaker Cupp also objects on the grounds that the time frame allowed for his response was insufficient to conduct the burdensome document search requested by Relators given the Interrogatories are overly broad, request information that is entirely irrelevant, and are not reasonably limited in either time or scope.

These responses are provided solely for the purpose of and in relation to this action.

INTERROGATORIES

INTERROGATORY #1

Identify all individuals involved both formally and informally in the drawing of the 2021 Congressional Plan, including, but not limited to members of the General Assembly, their staff, consultants, and advisors (both paid and unpaid).

ANSWER: Speaker Cupp objects that the terms “formally and informally” are vague and ambiguous. Speaker Cupp also objects to the extent it seeks information not within the personal knowledge of Speaker Cupp. Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Speaker Cupp states that Substitute Senate Bill 258 was ultimately adopted as the 2021 Congressional Plan, and that upon information and believe Senate President Huffman and Mr. DiRossi were involved in drawing that map. Speaker Cupp states that he, Mr. Springhetti, and Christine Morrison worked on a House version of a Congressional Plan that did not pass. Speaker Cupp further identifies any employee of Ohio University that participated in creating the Common Unified Redistricting Database (otherwise known as the CURD).

INTERROGATORY #2

Describe the role played by any individuals identified in Interrogatory No. 1.

ANSWER: Speaker Cupp objects to this Interrogatory on the grounds that “formally and informally” and “role” is vague and ambiguous. Speaker Cupp further objects to the extent it seeks information not within the personal knowledge of Speaker Cupp. Speaker Cupp states that Mr. DiRossi and Mr. Springhetti assisted in drawing the congressional districts, with input from himself and Senate President Huffman, and public input.

INTERROGATORY #3

Identify and describe all instructions provided to individuals who created, or were in any way involved in the creation of, any Proposed Plan, including, but not limited to members of the General Assembly, their staff, consultants, and advisors (both paid and unpaid).

ANSWER: Speaker Cupp objects to this Interrogatory to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Speaker Cupp states that individuals involved in the creation of the 2021 Congressional Plan were instructed to comply with state and federal law including the requirements of the Ohio Constitution.

INTERROGATORY #4

Identify and describe any and all factors, constraints, influences, or considerations, regardless of whether or not mentioned in Article XIX of the Ohio Constitution, that were considered, adopted, or otherwise reflected in the creation of any Proposed Plans that you, or any member of the General Assembly or the Ohio Redistricting Commission or their representative, introduced to the General Assembly or the Ohio Redistricting Commission, including, but not limited to, the 2021 Congressional Plan, and describe how you and the General Assembly or the Ohio Redistricting Commission prioritized these factors, constraints, influences, and considerations.

ANSWER: Speaker Cupp objects to this Interrogatory on the grounds that the terms “factors, constraints, influences, or considerations” are vague and ambiguous and potentially overlapping or duplicative. Speaker Cupp also objects to this Interrogatory to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Speaker Cupp also objects to this Interrogatory to the extent that it seeks information beyond his personal knowledge. Speaker Cupp does not speak on behalf of the entire General Assembly, nor does he speak on behalf of the Governor who signed SB258 into law. Speaker Cupp also objects to this

Interrogatory to the extent it seeks a legal opinion or improper lay witness testimony. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Speaker Cupp states that for SB258, the creation of that plan was constrained by compliance with all state and federal laws, including Article XIX of the Ohio Constitution.

INTERROGATORY #5

Identify and describe any and all attempts that were made by you and/or the General Assembly to comply with Section 1(C)(3)(a), Section 1(C)(3)(b), or Section 1(C)(3)(c), of Article XIX of the Ohio Constitution in creating any Proposed Plan that you, or any member of the General Assembly or their representative, introduced to the General Assembly, including, but not limited to, the 2021 Congressional Plan.

ANSWER: Speaker Cupp objects to this Interrogatory to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Speaker Cupp also objects to this Interrogatory to the extent that it seeks information beyond his personal knowledge. Speaker Cupp also objects to this Interrogatory to the extent it seeks a legal opinion or improper lay witness testimony. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Speaker Cupp states that SB258 was intentionally constructed to have more competitive congressional districts, and therefore not to favor one political party over another.

INTERROGATORY #6

Identify and describe any persons who received compensation for services rendered in the creation of any Ohio Congressional map that the General Assembly considered and/or adopted in 2021.

ANSWER: Speaker Cupp objects to this Interrogatory to the extent that it seeks information outside of his personal knowledge. Speaker Cupp further objects on the ground that this Interrogatory is duplicative of Interrogatory No. 1. Subject to and without waiving these

objections, Speaker Cupp states that he and the individuals identified in Interrogatory No. 1 are current State employees and that some, like Ray DiRossi and Blake Springhetti, received a temporary increase in their regular state salaries to account for the increased time and demand on performing their jobs during legislative and congressional redistricting.

INTERROGATORY #7

Identify all individuals with whom you communicated about Congressional district plans introduced or passed during 2021.

ANSWER: Speaker Cupp objects to this Interrogatory to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Speaker Cupp further objects that this Interrogatory is overly broad and unduly burdensome in that it is not limited to a relevant time frame, nor is it limited to relevant actors in this matter. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Speaker Cupp states that he communicated with Mr. Springhetti, members of his staff, Mr. DiRossi, Senate President Huffman, and members of his Caucus.

INTERROGATORY #8

Identify all data and information about potential or actual Ohio Congressional districts to which the map drawer(s) had access during the process of drawing any Proposed Plan, including but not limited to data or information showing partisan performance, incumbent addresses, and racial demographics.

ANSWER: Speaker Cupp objects to this Interrogatory to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Speaker Cupp directs Relators to the shapefiles and other data produced contemporaneously with these responses.

INTERROGATORY #9

Identify all data filters, displays, or reports that the map drawer(s) viewed or otherwise reviewed or considered while drawing any Proposed Plan, including but not limited to partisan performance indices, voting age population by race, and incumbent addresses.

ANSWER: Speaker Cupp objects to this Interrogatory to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Speaker Cupp directs Relators to the shape files and other data produced contemporaneously with these responses.

INTERROGATORY #10

Identify and describe all dates, times, places, and attendees of any meeting at which you discussed Congressional redistricting in 2021.

ANSWER: Speaker Cupp objects to this Interrogatory to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Speaker Cupp further objects that this Interrogatory is overly broad and unduly burdensome in that it seeks identification of any meeting, for an entire year, where congressional redistricting was discussed. As such, this request is not narrowly tailored in time or scope to Relators' Complaint. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Speaker Cupp identifies the Ohio Redistricting Commission Committee meeting on October 28, 2021, all public hearings held, and all floor debates in the at the General Assembly. In addition, Speaker Cupp met with members of his staff, Senate President Huffman, Mr. DiRossi, Mr. Springhetti, and members of the House of Representatives regarding redistricting but cannot recall the details of every such meeting. Speaker Cupp further refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

INTERROGATORY #11

Identify all persons who drafted or created, or were in any way involved in the drafting or creation of the Proposed Plans and, for each identified person, the date or dates on which he or she drafted it.

ANSWER: Speaker Cupp objects on the ground that this Interrogatory is duplicative of Interrogatory No. 1. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Speaker Cupp refers Relators to his response to Interrogatory No. 1.

INTERROGATORY #12

Identify all persons who submitted maps, data, information, requests, or input that you used to draft the Proposed Plans, incorporated into the Proposed Plans, or caused to be included or incorporated into part or all of the Proposed Plans.

ANSWER: Speaker Cupp objects to this Interrogatory to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Speaker Cupp states that all applicable state and federal law was consulted and adhered to in the drafting of the 2021 Congressional Plan. Speaker Cupp further states that maps were drawn and submitted on the Ohio Redistricting Commission Website. Speaker Cupp further refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with this request.

INTERROGATORY #13

Identify all persons who, prior to the public release of each Proposed Plan, evaluated, reviewed, analyzed, were shown, or commented on the Proposed Plan or on maps, data, or plans that you used to draft the Proposed Plan, incorporated into the Proposed Plan, or adopted as part or all of the Proposed Plan.

ANSWER: Speaker Cupp objects to this Interrogatory to the extent it seeks information

covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Speaker Cupp further objects to this Interrogatory on the ground that “public release” is vague, and undefined. Speaker Cupp further objects that this request calls for information outside of his knowledge. Subject to and without waiving these objections Speaker Cupp refers Relators to his response to Interrogatory No. 1, detailing the individuals involved in drafting the 2021 Congressional Plan.

INTERROGATORY #14

Identify and describe all persons who participated in the drafting of the Section 1(C)(3)(d) statement.

ANSWER: Speaker Cupp objects to this Interrogatory to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Speaker Cupp states that when the House voted on of SB258, Section 1(C)(3)(d) had already been amended into the bill by the Senate Local Government and Elections Committee as uncodified Section 3.

INTERROGATORY #15

Describe your involvement in the creation of the Section 1(C)(3)(d) statement.

ANSWER: Speaker Cupp objects to this Interrogatory to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Speaker Cupp also objects that this request is duplicative of Interrogatory No. 14. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Speaker Cupp refers Relators to his response to Interrogatory No. 14.

Submitted this the 3rd day of December, 2021

By:

/s/ Phillip J. Strach

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*Counsel for Respondents Senate President Matt
Huffman and House Speaker Robert Cupp*

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this 3rd day of December, 2021, I have served the foregoing document by email:

Robert D. Fram (PHV 25414-2021)*
Donald Brown (PHV 25480-2021)*
David Denuyl (PHV 25452-2021)*
Juliana Goldrosen (PHV 25193-2021)*
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Counsel for Adams Relators

/s/Phillip J. Strach
Phillip J. Strach

VERIFICATION

STATE OF OHIO :
COUNTY OF Franklin : SS.

I, Robert R. Cupp, being first duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing answers to the First Set of Interrogatories propounded by Relators are true and complete to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

Robert R. Cupp
Robert R. Cupp

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2th day of December, 2021.

[Signature]
Notary Public

COMMISSION
EXPIRATION: NA - Atty at Law



Exhibit 10

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF OHIO

Regina Adams, <i>et al.</i>, Relators, v. Governor Mike DeWine, <i>et al.</i>, Respondents.	Case No. 2021-1428 Original Action Filed Pursuant to Ohio Constitution, Article XIX, Section 3(A)
League of Women Voters of Ohio, <i>et al.</i>, Relators, v. Governor Mike DeWine, <i>et al.</i>, Respondents.	Case No. 2021-1449 Original Action Filed Pursuant to Ohio Constitution, Article XIX

**RESPONDENT SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE ROBERT CUPP’S OBJECTIONS AND
RESPONSES TO RELATORS’ REQUESTS FOR ADMISSION**

REQUESTS FOR ADMISSION

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION #1

Admit that you are a member of the Ohio Redistricting Commission.

ANSWER: Senate President Huffman admits that he was a member of the Ohio Redistricting Commission. However, since the Commission is now dissolved pursuant to Section 1, Article XI of the Ohio Constitution, the allegations of Request for Admission #1 are denied.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION #2

Admit that the Republican members of the Ohio General Assembly did not introduce any congressional maps for consideration during September 2021.

ANSWER: Speaker Cupp objects on the grounds that the terms “introduce” and “congressional maps” are vague, undefined, and states that with the context given he is incapable of ascertaining the meaning of this request. Speaker Cupp cannot determine if this request should be construed to mean “introduced” in a “formal” since like a bill or full plan to the Ohio Redistricting Commission or the General Assembly, or in an informal manner. Speaker Cupp can also not determine if “congressional maps” means portions of a map, an entire map, a bill, or some other meaning. Because this request is vague and undefined to the point it’s meaning cannot be ascertained, the allegations in the same are denied.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION #3

Admit that the Ohio General Assembly did not vote any congressional district maps by the September 30, 2021 deadline set forth in Article XIX, Section 1(A) of the Ohio Constitution.

ANSWER: Speaker Cupp admits that the legislative history and public records of what bills were and were not voted on prior to September 30, 2021 is a matter of public record and speaks for itself. In all other respects, the allegations of Request for Admission # 3 are denied.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION #4

Admit that the Ohio General Assembly did not pass a congressional district map by the September 30, 2021 deadline set forth in Article XIX, Section 1(A) of the Ohio Constitution.

ANSWER: Speaker Cupp objects that this Request seeks a legal conclusion, to which no response is required. To the extent a response is required, Speaker Cupp admits that Article XIX, Section 1(A) of the Ohio Constitution speaks for itself and that the legislative history and records of what bills were and were not voted on prior to September 30, 2021 is a matter of public record and speaks for itself. In all other respects, the allegations of Request for Admission # 4 are denied.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION #5

Admit that the Ohio Redistricting Commission did not vote on any congressional district maps prior to the October 31, 2021 deadline set forth in Article XIX, Section 1(B) of the Ohio Constitution.

ANSWER: Speaker Cupp objects that this Request seeks a legal conclusion, to which no response is required. To the extent a response is required, Speaker Cupp admits that Article XIX, Section 1(B) of the Ohio Constitution speaks for itself. Speaker Cupp further admits and that any official actions of the Ohio Redistricting Commission, like voting on proposed maps, is a matter of public record and speaks for itself. In all other respects, the allegations of Request for Admission # 5 are denied.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION #6

Admit that the Ohio Redistricting Commission did not pass a congressional district map by the October 31, 2021 deadline set forth in Article XIX, Section 1(B) of the Ohio Constitution.

ANSWER: Speaker Cupp objects that this Request seeks a legal conclusion, to which no response is required. To the extent a response is required, Speaker Cupp admits that Article XIX, Section 1(B) of the Ohio Constitution speaks for itself. Speaker Cupp further admits and that any official actions of the Ohio Redistricting Commission, like voting on proposed maps, is a matter of public record and speaks for itself. In all other respects, the allegations of Request for Admission # 6 are denied.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION #7

Admit that each document you have produced or will produce in response to Relators' requests for production of documents and things and Relators' interrogatories is kept in the course of regularly conducted business activity.

ANSWER: The allegations of Request for Admission #7 are denied.

Submitted this the 3rd day of December, 2021.

/s/ Phillip J. Strach
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Counsel for Respondents Huffman and Cupp

**Pro Hac Vice Motions Pending*

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this 3rd day of December, 2021, I have served the foregoing document by email:

Robert D. Fram (PHV 25414-2021)*
Donald Brown (PHV 25480-2021)*
David Denuyl (PHV 25452-2021)*
Juliana Goldrosen (PHV 25193-2021)*
Joshua Gonzalez (PHV 25424-2021)*
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James Smith
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Alex Thomson (PHV 25462-2021)*
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Counsel for Adams Relators

/s/Phillip J. Strach
Phillip J. Strach

VERIFICATION

STATE OF OHIO :
COUNTY OF Franklin : SS.

I, Robert R. Cupp, being first duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing answers to the First Set of Requests for Admission propounded by Relators are true and complete to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

Robert R. Cupp
Robert R. Cupp

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 8th day of December 2021.



Paul V. Disantis
Notary Public Paul V. Disantis

COMMISSION
EXPIRATION: 11/11 Attorney at Law

Exhibit 11

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF OHIO

Regina Adams, et al., Relators, v. Governor Mike DeWine, et al., Respondents.	Case No. 2021-1428 Original Action Filed Pursuant to Ohio Constitution, Article XIX, Section 3(A)
League of Women Voters of Ohio, et al., Relators, v. Governor Mike DeWine, et al., Respondents.	Case No. 2021-1449 Original Action Filed Pursuant to Ohio Constitution, Article XIX

**RAYMOND DIROSSI'S OBJECTIONS AND RESPONSES
TO SUBPOENA DUCES TECUM**

Raymond DiRossi ("Mr. DiRossi"), by and through undersigned counsel serves his objections and responses to Relators' Subpoena Duces Tecum as follows:

GENERAL OBJECTIONS

Mr. DiRossi makes the following answers, responses, and objections to Relators' Subpoena Duces Tecum ("Requests"). Each of the following responses is made subject to any and all objections as to competence, relevance, or other grounds that would require exclusion of such statement if made by a witness present and testifying in court. Any and all such objections and grounds are expressly reserved.

The responses are based on Mr. DiRossi's present knowledge, information, and belief, as derived from: a review of the documents and materials maintained by Mr. DiRossi that would be likely to contain the information called for by the Requests. These responses are subject to amendment and supplementation as Mr. DiRossi acquires additional information. Mr. DiRossi states that his responses to the Requests were prepared in consultation with his attorneys and may not exactly match the words or phrases that may be used by individuals in the course of this litigation to describe events, policies, and practices discussed herein.

No incidental or implied admissions are intended by these responses. The fact that Mr. DiRossi responds or objects to any Requests should not be taken as an admission that Mr. DiRossi accepts or admits the existence of any facts assumed by such Requests or that such Response or objection constitutes admissible evidence as to any such assumed facts. The fact that Mr. DiRossi responds to part of or all of any Requests is not intended to be, and shall not be construed as a waiver by Mr. DiRossi of any part of any objection to any Requests. Mr. DiRossi will respond to Relators requests in accordance with Rules 26 and 45 of the Ohio Rules of Civil Procedure and will not provide responses or documents to the extent such responses or production would exceed the requirements of those Rules.

Since the Ohio Rules of Civil Procedure prohibit discovery of privileged matters, Mr. DiRossi has interpreted each Request to call for discoverable matter only. To the extent any response or produced document contains or refers to matters otherwise protected from discovery by the work product doctrine, the attorney-client privilege, or the legislative privilege, no waiver is intended, nor is any waiver intended as to any other matters that are or may be subject to such protection or otherwise privileged.

Mr. DiRossi also objects that none of these Requests are limited to the relevant time frame

in this action.

Mr. DiRossi further objects to providing documents with .TIFF imaging or other similar methods, and accompanying metadata. With such a short time for discovery, this request is neither practical, nor is the cost an economically appropriate burden for the taxpayers of Ohio.

Mr. DiRossi also objects on the grounds that the time frame allowed for his response was insufficient to conduct the burdensome document search requested by Relators given the requests are overly broad, request information that is entirely irrelevant, and are not reasonably limited in either time or scope.

These responses are provided solely for the purpose of and in relation to this action.

While Mr. DiRossi lodges numerous objections as to legislative privilege, and does not waive these objections, no documents have been withheld on the basis of legislative privilege.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS

1. All documents and communications concerning the drawing of Congressional districts following the 2020 census, including but not limited to communications between and/or among your employees, staff, officers, agents, or representatives.

ANSWER: Mr. DiRossi objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Mr. DiRossi refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

2. All documents and communications concerning any instructions you received or provided regarding the creation of any Proposed Plan.

ANSWER: Mr. DiRossi objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Mr. DiRossi states that mapdrawers were instructed to comply with all state and federal laws. Mr. DiRossi further refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

3. All documents and communications concerning any Proposed Plan, including (as specified in the definition above) any drafts thereof.

ANSWER: Mr. DiRossi objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Mr. DiRossi refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

4. Documents sufficient to establish all persons who assisted you in the creation of any Proposed Plan.

ANSWER: Mr. DiRossi refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these requests.

5. All documents relating to meetings—both formal and informal—of any General Assembly members related to the drawing of Congressional maps, including, without limitation, testimony, meeting minutes, data sets, maps, notes, and plans submitted to, created by, or otherwise considered by you, any member of the General Assembly or their staff; minutes, agendas, or presentations from General Assembly hearings or meetings; and any related communications, including, but not limited to, those with any member of the General Assembly (or representatives thereof).

ANSWER: Mr. DiRossi objects to this request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Mr. DiRossi further objects

that this request is overly broad, unduly burdensome, and seeks information outside of Mr. DiRossi's knowledge. The request seeks documents and information pertaining to meetings with any General Assembly members, regardless of whether Mr. DiRossi was present. The request also seeks documents considered by "any" member of the General Assembly or their staff. Such a request is clearly out of proportion with Relators needs in this case, and beyond what Mr. DiRossi can provide.

6. All documents relating to information that was used to draw Congressional district maps for Ohio, including, without limitation, and produced in native format: shapefiles; all files or data sets used in Maptitude or other mapping software; and files pertaining to precinct names, precinct lines, partisan indexes or other partisan data, racial data, election results, population shifts, voter registration, voter affiliation, or changing census block lines for the 2018 election, 2020 election, and current redistricting cycle.

ANSWER: Mr. DiRossi objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Mr. DiRossi states that mapdrawers were instructed to comply with all state and federal laws. Mr. DiRossi further states that no racial data was considered in drawing the 2021 Congressional Plan. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Mr. DiRossi refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

7. All documents including, without limitation, requests for proposals, proposals, contracts, communications, and timesheets or invoices, relating to consultants, firms, vendors, or other third parties, including, without limitation, John Morgan, Christopher Glassburn, Clark Bensen, relating to consultants, firms, vendors, or other third parties consulted, involved in, or communicated with by you, any member of the General Assembly or its staff, any member of the Ohio Redistricting Commission or their staff, or the Ohio Redistricting Commission or its staff, relating to any Proposed Plan.

ANSWER: Mr. DiRossi objects to the extent this Request calls for information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Mr. DiRossi further objects that this request seeks information beyond his knowledge as he does not speak for the entire Mr. DiRossi or the entire General Assembly. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Mr. DiRossi refers to documents or contracts previously produced in *Bennett v. ORC*, 2021-1198, and produced contemporaneously with these responses.

8. All communications with the Ohio Legislative Service Commission or any of its staff or directors relating to drawing any Proposed Plan.

ANSWER: Mr. DiRossi objects to the extent this request seeks information covered by the legislative privilege or R.C. 101.30. Subject to and without waiving this objection, Mr. DiRossi refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

9. All communications relating to drawing any Proposed Plan, with (1) any current or former member of Ohio's General Assembly and (2) any current or former staff of any current or former member of Ohio's General Assembly.

ANSWER: Mr. DiRossi objects to the extent this request seeks information covered by the legislative privilege, the attorney client privilege, or the work-product privilege. Subject to and without waiving this objection, Mr. DiRossi refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

10. All communications relating to drawing any Proposed Plan with (1) any current or former U.S Representative or U.S. Senator including, without limitation, United States House of Representatives Republican Leadership and House Minority Leader Kevin McCarthy and (2) any current or former staff of any current or former U.S. Representative or U.S. Senator.

ANSWER: Mr. DiRossi objects to the extent this Request calls for information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Mr. DiRossi further objects to the extent that this Request seeks information not within his personal knowledge, or outside of his possession, custody, or control. Mr. DiRossi also objects that this request is not relevant, as Mr. DiRossi's communications with current or former members of the US House of Representatives, the US Senate, or their staff, have no bearing on whether or not the 2021 Congressional Plan violates the Ohio Constitution. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Mr. DiRossi refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

11. All communications relating to drawing any Proposed Plan with the Republican National Committee, the Ohio Republican Party, including, without limitation, Robert Paduchik, the National Republican Redistricting Trust, the National Republican Congressional Committee, including, without limitation, National Republican Congressional Committee Chair Tom Emmer, or any political action committee.

ANSWER: Mr. DiRossi objects to the extent this Request seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Mr. DiRossi further objects to the extent that this Request seeks information not within his personal knowledge, or outside of his possession, custody, or control. Mr. DiRossi also objects that this request is not relevant, as, even if Mr. DiRossi had communications with these organizations, those communications have no bearing on whether or not the 2021 Congressional Plan violates the Ohio Constitution. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Mr. DiRossi refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

12. All documents relating to analysis conducted by you, any other member of the Ohio General Assembly or their staff, the Ohio General Assembly or its staff, the Ohio Redistricting Commission or its staff, or a member of the Ohio Redistricting Commission or their staff; regarding whether any Proposed Plan complied with the Ohio Constitution, including but not limited to Article XIX, Section 1(C)(3)(a) and Section 1(C)(3)(b) of the Ohio Constitution.

ANSWER: Mr. DiRossi objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges, and to the extent it seeks documents not in his possession, custody, or control. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Mr. DiRossi refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with

these responses.

13. All documents and communications regarding the potential, expected, or likely partisan performance or electoral outcomes of any district or districts in the 2021 Congressional Plan.

ANSWER: Mr. DiRossi objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges, and to the extent it seeks documents not in his possession, custody, or control. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Mr. DiRossi refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

14. All documents and communications related to the Section 1(C)(3)(d) statement.

ANSWER: Mr. DiRossi objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges, and to the extent it seeks documents not in his possession, custody, or control. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Mr. DiRossi refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

Submitted this the 3rd day of December, 2021

By:

/s/ Phillip J. Strach

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Counsel for Mr. DiRossi

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this 3rd day of December, 2021, I have served the foregoing document by email:

Robert D. Fram (PHV 25414-2021)*
Donald Brown (PHV 25480-2021)*
David Denuyl (PHV 25452-2021)*
Juliana Goldrosen (PHV 25193-2021)*
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Counsel for Adams Relators

/s/Phillip J. Strach
Phillip J. Strach

Exhibit 12

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF OHIO

Regina Adams, <i>et al.</i>, Relators, v. Governor Mike DeWine, <i>et al.</i>, Respondents.	Case No. 2021-1428 Original Action Filed Pursuant to Ohio Constitution, Article XIX, Section 3(A)
League of Women Voters of Ohio, <i>et al.</i>, Relators, v. Governor Mike DeWine, <i>et al.</i>, Respondents.	Case No. 2021-1449 Original Action Filed Pursuant to Ohio Constitution, Article XIX

**BLAKE SPRINGHETTI'S OBJECTIONS AND RESPONSES
TO SUBPOENA DUCES TECUM**

Blake Springhetti ("Mr. Springhetti"), by and through undersigned counsel serves his objections and responses to Relators' Subpoena Duces Tecum as follows:

GENERAL OBJECTIONS

Mr. Springhetti makes the following answers, responses, and objections to Relators' Subpoena Duces Tecum ("Requests"). Each of the following responses is made subject to any and all objections as to competence, relevance, or other grounds that would require exclusion of such statement if made by a witness present and testifying in court. Any and all such objections and grounds are expressly reserved.

The responses are based on Mr. Springhetti's present knowledge, information, and belief, as derived from: a review of the documents and materials maintained by Mr. Springhetti that would be likely to contain the information called for by the Requests. These responses are subject to amendment and supplementation as Mr. Springhetti acquires additional information. Mr. Springhetti states that his responses to the Requests were prepared in consultation with his attorneys and may not exactly match the words or phrases that may be used by individuals in the course of this litigation to describe events, policies, and practices discussed herein.

No incidental or implied admissions are intended by these responses. The fact that Mr. Springhetti responds or objects to any Requests should not be taken as an admission that Mr. Springhetti accepts or admits the existence of any facts assumed by such Requests or that such Response or objection constitutes admissible evidence as to any such assumed facts. The fact that Mr. Springhetti responds to part of or all of any Requests is not intended to be, and shall not be construed as a waiver by Mr. Springhetti of any part of any objection to any Requests. Mr. Springhetti will respond to Relators requests in accordance with Rules 26 and 45 of the Ohio Rules of Civil Procedure and will not provide responses or documents to the extent such responses or production would exceed the requirements of those Rules.

Since the Ohio Rules of Civil Procedure prohibit discovery of privileged matters, Mr. Springhetti has interpreted each Request to call for discoverable matter only. To the extent any response or produced document contains or refers to matters otherwise protected from discovery by the work product doctrine, the attorney-client privilege, or the legislative privilege, no waiver is intended, nor is any waiver intended as to any other matters that are or may be subject to such protection or otherwise privileged.

Mr. Springhetti also objects that none of these Requests are limited to the relevant time

frame in this action.

Mr. Springhetti further objects to providing documents with .TIFF imaging or other similar methods, and accompanying metadata. With such a short time for discovery, this request is neither practical, nor is the cost an economically appropriate burden for the taxpayers of Ohio.

Mr. Springhetti also objects on the grounds that the time frame allowed for his response was insufficient to conduct the burdensome document search requested by Relators given the requests are overly broad, request information that is entirely irrelevant, and are not reasonably limited in either time or scope.

These responses are provided solely for the purpose of and in relation to this action.

While Mr. Springhetti lodges numerous objections as to legislative privilege, and does not waive these objections, no documents have been withheld on the basis of legislative privilege.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS

1. All documents and communications concerning the drawing of Congressional districts following the 2020 census, including but not limited to communications between and/or among your employees, staff, officers, agents, or representatives.

ANSWER: Mr. Springhetti objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Mr. Springhetti refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

2. All documents and communications concerning any instructions you received or provided regarding the creation of any Proposed Plan.

ANSWER: Mr. Springhetti objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Mr. Springhetti states that mapdrawers were instructed to comply with all state and federal laws. Mr. Springhetti further refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

3. All documents and communications concerning any Proposed Plan, including (as specified in the definition above) any drafts thereof.

ANSWER: Mr. Springhetti objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Mr. Springhetti refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

4. Documents sufficient to establish all persons who assisted you in the creation of any Proposed Plan.

ANSWER: Mr. Springhetti refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these requests.

5. All documents relating to meetings—both formal and informal—of any General Assembly members related to the drawing of Congressional maps, including, without limitation, testimony, meeting minutes, data sets, maps, notes, and plans submitted to, created by, or otherwise considered by you, any member of the General Assembly or their staff; minutes, agendas, or presentations from General Assembly hearings or meetings; and any related communications, including, but not limited to, those with any member of the General Assembly (or representatives thereof).

ANSWER: Mr. Springhetti objects to this request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Mr. Springhetti

further objects that this request is overly broad, unduly burdensome, and seeks information outside of Mr. Springhetti's knowledge. The request seeks documents and information pertaining to meetings with any General Assembly members, regardless of whether Mr. Springhetti was present. The request also seeks documents considered by "any" member of the General Assembly or their staff. Such a request is clearly out of proportion with Relators needs in this case, and beyond what Mr. Springhetti can provide.

6. All documents relating to information that was used to draw Congressional district maps for Ohio, including, without limitation, and produced in native format: shapefiles; all files or data sets used in Maptitude or other mapping software; and files pertaining to precinct names, precinct lines, partisan indexes or other partisan data, racial data, election results, population shifts, voter registration, voter affiliation, or changing census block lines for the 2018 election, 2020 election, and current redistricting cycle.

ANSWER: Mr. Springhetti objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Mr. Springhetti states that mapdrawers were instructed to comply with all state and federal laws. Mr. Springhetti further states that no racial data was considered in drawing the 2021 Congressional Plan. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Mr. Springhetti refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

7. All documents including, without limitation, requests for proposals, proposals, contracts, communications, and timesheets or invoices, relating to consultants, firms, vendors, or other third parties, including, without limitation, John Morgan, Christopher Glassburn, Clark Bensen, relating to consultants, firms, vendors, or other third parties consulted, involved in, or communicated with by you, any member of the General Assembly or its staff, any member of the Ohio Redistricting Commission or their staff, or the Ohio Redistricting Commission or its staff, relating to any Proposed Plan.

ANSWER: Mr. Springhetti objects to the extent this Request calls for information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Mr. Springhetti further objects that this request seeks information beyond his knowledge as he does not speak for the entire Mr. Springhetti or the entire General Assembly. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Mr. Springhetti refers to documents or contracts previously produced in *Bennett v. ORC*, 2021-1198, and produced contemporaneously with these responses.

8. All communications with the Ohio Legislative Service Commission or any of its staff or directors relating to drawing any Proposed Plan.

ANSWER: Mr. Springhetti objects to the extent this request seeks information covered by the legislative privilege or R.C. 101.30. Subject to and without waiving this objection, Mr. Springhetti refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

9. All communications relating to drawing any Proposed Plan, with (1) any current or former member of Ohio's General Assembly and (2) any current or former staff of any current or

former member of Ohio's General Assembly.

ANSWER: Mr. Springhetti objects to the extent this request seeks information covered by the legislative privilege, the attorney client privilege, or the work-product privilege. Subject to and without waiving this objection, Mr. Springhetti refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

10. All communications relating to drawing any Proposed Plan with (1) any current or former U.S Representative or U.S. Senator including, without limitation, United States House of Representatives Republican Leadership and House Minority Leader Kevin McCarthy and (2) any current or former staff of any current or former U.S. Representative or U.S. Senator.

ANSWER: Mr. Springhetti objects to the extent this Request calls for information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Mr. Springhetti further objects to the extent that this Request seeks information not within his personal knowledge, or outside of his possession, custody, or control. Mr. Springhetti also objects that this request is not relevant, as Mr. Springhetti's communications with current or former members of the US House of Representatives, the US Senate, or their staff, have no bearing on whether or not the 2021 Congressional Plan violates the Ohio Constitution. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Mr. Springhetti refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

11. All communications relating to drawing any Proposed Plan with the Republican National Committee, the Ohio Republican Party, including, without limitation, Robert Paduchik, the National Republican Redistricting Trust, the National Republican Congressional Committee, including, without limitation, National Republican Congressional Committee Chair Tom Emmer, or any political action committee.

ANSWER: Mr. Springhetti objects to the extent this Request seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Mr. Springhetti further objects to the extent that this Request seeks information not within his personal knowledge, or outside of his possession, custody, or control. Mr. Springhetti also objects that this request is not relevant, as, even if Mr. Springhetti had communications with these organizations, those communications have no bearing on whether or not the 2021 Congressional Plan violates the Ohio Constitution. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Mr. Springhetti refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

12. All documents relating to analysis conducted by you, any other member of the Ohio General Assembly or their staff, the Ohio General Assembly or its staff, the Ohio Redistricting Commission or its staff, or a member of the Ohio Redistricting Commission or their staff; regarding whether any Proposed Plan complied with the Ohio Constitution, including but not limited to Article XIX, Section 1(C)(3)(a) and Section 1(C)(3)(b) of the Ohio Constitution.

ANSWER: Mr. Springhetti objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges, and to the extent it

seeks documents not in his possession, custody, or control. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Mr. Springhetti refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

13. All documents and communications regarding the potential, expected, or likely partisan performance or electoral outcomes of any district or districts in the 2021 Congressional Plan.

ANSWER: Mr. Springhetti objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges, and to the extent it seeks documents not in his possession, custody, or control. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Mr. Springhetti refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

14. All documents and communications related to the Section 1(C)(3)(d) statement.

ANSWER: Mr. Springhetti objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges, and to the extent it seeks documents not in his possession, custody, or control. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Mr. Springhetti refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

Submitted this the 3rd day of December, 2021

By:

/s/ Phillip J. Strach

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Counsel for Mr. Springhetti

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this 3rd day of December, 2021, I have served the foregoing document by email:

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Donald Brown (PHV 25480-2021)*
David Denuyl (PHV 25452-2021)*
Juliana Goldrosen (PHV 25193-2021)*
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/s/Phillip J. Strach
Phillip J. Strach

Exhibit 13

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF OHIO

Regina Adams, et al., Relators, v. Governor Mike DeWine, et al., Respondents.	Case No. 2021-1428 Original Action Filed Pursuant to Ohio Constitution, Article XIX, Section 3(A)
League of Women Voters of Ohio, et al., Relators, v. Governor Mike DeWine, et al., Respondents.	Case No. 2021-1449 Original Action Filed Pursuant to Ohio Constitution, Article XIX

**SENATOR GAVARONE’S OBJECTIONS AND RESPONSES
TO SUBPOENA DUCES TECUM**

Senator Theresa Gavarone (“Senator Gavarone”), by and through undersigned counsel serves her objections and responses to Relators’ Subpoena Duces Tecum as follows:

GENERAL OBJECTIONS

Senator Gavarone makes the following answers, responses, and objections to Relators’ Subpoena Duces Tecum (“Requests”). Each of the following responses is made subject to any and all objections as to competence, relevance, or other grounds that would require exclusion of such statement if made by a witness present and testifying in court. Any and all such objections and grounds are expressly reserved.

The responses are based on Senator Gavarone’s present knowledge, information, and

belief, as derived from: a review of the documents and materials maintained by Senator Gavarone that would be likely to contain the information called for by the Requests. These responses are subject to amendment and supplementation as Senator Gavarone acquires additional information. Senator Gavarone states that her responses to the Requests were prepared in consultation with her attorneys and may not exactly match the words or phrases that may be used by individuals in the course of this litigation to describe events, policies, and practices discussed herein.

No incidental or implied admissions are intended by these responses. The fact that Senator Gavarone responds or objects to any Requests should not be taken as an admission that Senator Gavarone accepts or admits the existence of any facts assumed by such Requests or that such Response or objection constitutes admissible evidence as to any such assumed facts. The fact that Senator Gavarone responds to part of or all of any Requests is not intended to be, and shall not be construed as a waiver by Senator Gavarone of any part of any objection to any Requests. Senator Gavarone will respond to Relators requests in accordance with Rules 26 and 45 of the Ohio Rules of Civil Procedure and will not provide responses or documents to the extent such responses or production would exceed the requirements of those Rules.

Since the Ohio Rules of Civil Procedure prohibit discovery of privileged matters, Senator Gavarone has interpreted each Request to call for discoverable matter only. To the extent any response or produced document contains or refers to matters otherwise protected from discovery by the work product doctrine, the attorney-client privilege, or the legislative privilege, no waiver is intended, nor is any waiver intended as to any other matters that are or may be subject to such protection or otherwise privileged.

Senator Gavarone also objects that none of these Requests are limited to the relevant time frame in this action.

Senator Gavarone further objects to providing documents with .TIFF imaging or other similar methods, and accompanying metadata. With such a short time for discovery, this request is neither practical, nor is the cost an economically appropriate burden for the taxpayers of Ohio.

Senator Gavarone also objects on the grounds that the time frame allowed for his response was insufficient to conduct the burdensome document search requested by Relators given the requests are overly broad, request information that is entirely irrelevant, and are not reasonably limited in either time or scope.

These responses are provided solely for the purpose of and in relation to this action.

While Senator Gavarone lodges numerous objections as to legislative privilege, and does not waive these objections, no documents have been withheld on the basis of legislative privilege.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS

1. All documents and communications concerning the drawing of Congressional districts following the 2020 census, including but not limited to communications between and/or among your employees, staff, officers, agents, or representatives.

ANSWER: Senator Gavarone objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Senator Gavarone refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

2. All documents and communications concerning any instructions you received or provided regarding the creation of any Proposed Plan.

ANSWER: Senator Gavarone objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Senator Gavarone states that she considered compliance to mean complying with all state and federal laws when determining to vote for the 2021 Congressional Plan. Senator Gavarone further refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

3. All documents and communications concerning any instructions you received or provided regarding the creation of any Proposed Plan.

ANSWER: Senator Gavarone objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Senator Gavarone states that mapdrawers were instructed to comply with all state and federal laws. Senator Gavarone further refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

4. All documents and communications concerning any Proposed Plan, including (as specified in the definition above) any drafts thereof.

ANSWER: Senator Gavarone objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Senator Gavarone refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

5. Documents sufficient to establish all persons who assisted you in the creation of any Proposed Plan.

ANSWER: Senator Gavarone refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously

with these requests.

6. All documents relating to meetings—both formal and informal—of any General Assembly members related to the drawing of Congressional maps, including, without limitation, testimony, meeting minutes, data sets, maps, notes, and plans submitted to, created by, or otherwise considered by you, any member of the General Assembly or their staff; minutes, agendas, or presentations from General Assembly hearings or meetings; and any related communications, including, but not limited to, those with any member of the General Assembly (or representatives thereof).

ANSWER: Senator Gavarone objects to this request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Senator Gavarone further objects that this request is overly broad, unduly burdensome, and seeks information outside of Senator Gavarone’s knowledge. The request seeks documents and information pertaining to meetings with any General Assembly members, regardless of whether Senator Gavarone was present. The request also seeks documents considered by “any” member of the General Assembly or their staff. Such a request is clearly out of proportion with Relators needs in this case, and beyond what Senator Gavarone can provide.

7. All documents relating to information that was used to draw Congressional district maps for Ohio, including, without limitation, and produced in native format: shapefiles; all files or data sets used in Maptitude or other mapping software; and files pertaining to precinct names, precinct lines, partisan indexes or other partisan data, racial data, election results, population shifts, voter registration, voter affiliation, or changing census block lines for the 2018 election, 2020 election, and current redistricting cycle.

ANSWER: Senator Gavarone objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Senator Gavarone states that mapdrawers were instructed to comply with all state and federal laws. Senator Gavarone further states that no racial data was considered in drawing the 2021 Congressional Plan. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Senator Gavarone refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

8. All documents including, without limitation, requests for proposals, proposals, contracts, communications, and timesheets or invoices, relating to consultants, firms, vendors, or other third parties, including, without limitation, John Morgan, Christopher Glassburn, Clark Bensen, relating to consultants, firms, vendors, or other third parties consulted, involved in, or communicated with by you, any member of the General Assembly or its staff, any member of the Ohio Redistricting Commission or their staff, or the Ohio Redistricting Commission or its staff, relating to any Proposed Plan.

ANSWER: Senator Gavarone objects to the extent this Request calls for information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Senator Gavarone further objects that this request seeks information beyond his knowledge as he does not speak for the entire Senator Gavarone or the entire General Assembly. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Senator Gavarone refers to documents or contracts

previously produced in *Bennett v. ORC*, 2021-1198, and produced contemporaneously with these responses.

9. All communications with the Ohio Legislative Service Commission or any of its staff or directors relating to drawing any Proposed Plan.

ANSWER: Senator Gavarone objects to the extent this request seeks information covered by the legislative privilege or R.C. 101.30. Subject to and without waiving this objection, Senator Gavarone refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

10. All communications relating to drawing any Proposed Plan, with (1) any current or former member of Ohio's General Assembly and (2) any current or former staff of any current or former member of Ohio's General Assembly.

ANSWER: Senator Gavarone objects to the extent this request seeks information covered by the legislative privilege, the attorney client privilege, or the work-product privilege. Subject to and without waiving this objection, Senator Gavarone refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

11. All communications relating to drawing any Proposed Plan with (1) any current or former U.S Representative or U.S. Senator including, without limitation, United States House of Representatives Republican Leadership and House Minority Leader Kevin McCarthy and (2) any current or former staff of any current or former U.S. Representative or U.S. Senator.

ANSWER: Senator Gavarone objects to the extent this Request calls for information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Senator Gavarone further objects to the extent that this Request seeks information not within his personal knowledge, or outside of his possession, custody, or control. Mr Senator Gavarone also objects that this request is not relevant, as Senator Gavarone's communications with current or former members of the US House of Representatives, the US Senate, or their staff, have no bearing on whether or not the 2021 Congressional Plan violates the Ohio Constitution. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Senator Gavarone refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

12. All communications relating to drawing any Proposed Plan with the Republican National Committee, the Ohio Republican Party, including, without limitation, Robert Paduchik, the National Republican Redistricting Trust, the National Republican Congressional Committee, including, without limitation, National Republican Congressional Committee Chair Tom Emmer, or any political action committee.

ANSWER: Senator Gavarone objects to the extent this Request seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Senator Gavarone further objects to the extent that this Request seeks information not within his personal knowledge, or outside of his possession, custody, or control. Senator Gavarone also objects that this request is not relevant, as, even if Senator Gavarone had communications with these organizations, those communications have no bearing on whether or not the 2021

Congressional Plan violates the Ohio Constitution. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Senator Gavarone refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

13. All documents relating to analysis conducted by you, any other member of the Ohio General Assembly or their staff, the Ohio General Assembly or its staff, the Ohio Redistricting Commission or its staff, or a member of the Ohio Redistricting Commission or their staff; regarding whether any Proposed Plan complied with the Ohio Constitution, including but not limited to Article XIX, Section 1(C)(3)(a) and Section 1(C)(3)(b) of the Ohio Constitution.

ANSWER: Senator Gavarone objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges, and to the extent it seeks documents not in his possession, custody, or control. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Senator Gavarone refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

14. All documents and communications regarding the potential, expected, or likely partisan performance or electoral outcomes of any district or districts in the 2021 Congressional Plan.

ANSWER: Senator Gavarone objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges, and to the extent it seeks documents not in his possession, custody, or control. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Senator Gavarone refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

15. All documents and communications related to the Section 1(C)(3)(d) statement.

ANSWER: Senator Gavarone objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges, and to the extent it seeks documents not in his possession, custody, or control. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Senator Gavarone refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

Submitted this the 3rd day of December, 2021

By:

/s/ Phillip J. Strach

Phillip J. Strach(PHV 2021-25444)*

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Counsel for Senator Gavarone

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this 3rd day of December, 2021, I have served the foregoing document by email:

Robert D. Fram (PHV 25414-2021)*
Donald Brown (PHV 25480-2021)*
David Denuyl (PHV 25452-2021)*
Juliana Goldrosen (PHV 25193-2021)*
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James Smith
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Counsel for Adams Relators

/s/Phillip J. Strach
Phillip J. Strach

Exhibit 14

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF OHIO

Regina Adams, <i>et al.</i>, Relators, v. Governor Mike DeWine, <i>et al.</i>, Respondents.	Case No. 2021-1428 Original Action Filed Pursuant to Ohio Constitution, Article XIX, Section 3(A)
League of Women Voters of Ohio, <i>et al.</i>, Relators, v. Governor Mike DeWine, <i>et al.</i>, Respondents.	Case No. 2021-1449 Original Action Filed Pursuant to Ohio Constitution, Article XIX

**SENATOR ROB MCCOLLEY’S OBJECTIONS AND RESPONSES
TO SUBPOENA DUCES TECUM**

Senator Rob McColley (“Senator McColley”), by and through undersigned counsel serves his objections and responses to Relators’ Subpoena Duces Tecum as follows:

GENERAL OBJECTIONS

Senator McColley makes the following answers, responses, and objections to Relators’ Subpoena Duces Tecum (“Requests”). Each of the following responses is made subject to any and all objections as to competence, relevance, or other grounds that would require exclusion of such statement if made by a witness present and testifying in court. Any and all such objections and grounds are expressly reserved.

The responses are based on Senator McColley's present knowledge, information, and belief, as derived from: a review of the documents and materials maintained by Senator McColley that would be likely to contain the information called for by the Requests. These responses are subject to amendment and supplementation as Senator McColley acquires additional information. Senator McColley states that his responses to the Requests were prepared in consultation with his attorneys and may not exactly match the words or phrases that may be used by individuals in the course of this litigation to describe events, policies, and practices discussed herein.

No incidental or implied admissions are intended by these responses. The fact that Senator McColley responds or objects to any Requests should not be taken as an admission that Senator McColley accepts or admits the existence of any facts assumed by such Requests or that such Response or objection constitutes admissible evidence as to any such assumed facts. The fact that Senator McColley responds to part of or all of any Requests is not intended to be, and shall not be construed as a waiver by Senator McColley of any part of any objection to any Requests. Senator McColley will respond to Relators requests in accordance with Rules 26 and 45 of the Ohio Rules of Civil Procedure and will not provide responses or documents to the extent such responses or production would exceed the requirements of those Rules.

Since the Ohio Rules of Civil Procedure prohibit discovery of privileged matters, Senator McColley has interpreted each Request to call for discoverable matter only. To the extent any response or produced document contains or refers to matters otherwise protected from discovery by the work product doctrine, the attorney-client privilege, or the legislative privilege, no waiver is intended, nor is any waiver intended as to any other matters that are or may be subject to such protection or otherwise privileged.

Senator McColley also objects that none of these Requests are limited to the relevant time

frame in this action.

Senator McColley further objects to providing documents with .TIFF imaging or other similar methods, and accompanying metadata. With such a short time for discovery, this request is neither practical, nor is the cost an economically appropriate burden for the taxpayers of Ohio.

Senator McColley also objects on the grounds that the time frame allowed for his response was insufficient to conduct the burdensome document search requested by Relators given the requests are overly broad, request information that is entirely irrelevant, and are not reasonably limited in either time or scope.

These responses are provided solely for the purpose of and in relation to this action.

While Senator McColley lodges numerous objections as to legislative privilege, and does not waive these objections, no documents have been withheld on the basis of legislative privilege.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS

1. All documents and communications concerning the drawing of Congressional districts following the 2020 census, including but not limited to communications between and/or among your employees, staff, officers, agents, or representatives.

ANSWER: Senator McColley objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Senator McColley refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

2. All documents and communications concern any factors you considered in the creation, consideration, and/or passage of any Proposed Plan.

ANSWER: Senator McColley objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Senator McColley states that she considered compliance to mean complying with all state and federal laws when determining to vote for the 2021 Congressional Plan. Senator McColley further refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

3. All documents and communications concerning any instructions you received or provided regarding the creation of any Proposed Plan.

ANSWER: Senator McColley objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Senator McColley states that mapdrawers were instructed to comply with all state and federal laws. Senator McColley further refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

4. All documents and communications concerning any Proposed Plan, including (as specified in the definition above) any drafts thereof.

ANSWER: Senator McColley objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Senator McColley refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

5. Documents sufficient to establish all persons who assisted you in the creation of any Proposed Plan.

ANSWER: Senator McColley refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these requests.

6. All documents relating to meetings—both formal and informal—of any General Assembly

members related to the drawing of Congressional maps, including, without limitation, testimony, meeting minutes, data sets, maps, notes, and plans submitted to, created by, or otherwise considered by you, any member of the General Assembly or their staff; minutes, agendas, or presentations from General Assembly hearings or meetings; and any related communications, including, but not limited to, those with any member of the General Assembly (or representatives thereof).

ANSWER: Senator McColley objects to this request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Senator McColley further objects that this request is overly broad, unduly burdensome, and seeks information outside of Senator McColley's knowledge. The request seeks documents and information pertaining to meetings with any General Assembly members, regardless of whether Senator McColley was present. The request also seeks documents considered by "any" member of the General Assembly or their staff. Such a request is clearly out of proportion with Relators needs in this case, and beyond what Senator McColley can provide.

7. All documents relating to information that was used to draw Congressional district maps for Ohio, including, without limitation, and produced in native format: shapefiles; all files or data sets used in Maptitude or other mapping software; and files pertaining to precinct names, precinct lines, partisan indexes or other partisan data, racial data, election results, population shifts, voter registration, voter affiliation, or changing census block lines for the 2018 election, 2020 election, and current redistricting cycle.

ANSWER: Senator McColley objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Senator McColley states that mapdrawers were instructed to comply with all state and federal laws. Senator McColley further states that no racial data was considered in drawing the 2021 Congressional Plan. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Senator McColley refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

8. All documents including, without limitation, requests for proposals, proposals, contracts, communications, and timesheets or invoices, relating to consultants, firms, vendors, or other third parties, including, without limitation, John Morgan, Christopher Glassburn, Clark Bensen, relating to consultants, firms, vendors, or other third parties consulted, involved in, or communicated with by you, any member of the General Assembly or its staff, any member of the Ohio Redistricting Commission or their staff, or the Ohio Redistricting Commission or its staff, relating to any Proposed Plan.

ANSWER: Senator McColley objects to the extent this Request calls for information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Senator McColley further objects that this request seeks information beyond his knowledge as he does not speak for the entire Senator McColley or the entire General Assembly. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Senator McColley refers to documents or contracts previously produced in *Bennett v. ORC*, 2021-1198, and produced contemporaneously with

these responses.

9. All communications with the Ohio Legislative Service Commission or any of its staff or directors relating to drawing any Proposed Plan.

ANSWER: Senator McColley objects to the extent this request seeks information covered by the legislative privilege or R.C. 101.30. Subject to and without waiving this objection, Senator McColley refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

10. All communications relating to drawing any Proposed Plan, with (1) any current or former member of Ohio's General Assembly and (2) any current or former staff of any current or former member of Ohio's General Assembly.

ANSWER: Senator McColley objects to the extent this request seeks information covered by the legislative privilege, the attorney client privilege, or the work-product privilege. Subject to and without waiving this objection, Senator McColley refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

11. All communications relating to drawing any Proposed Plan with (1) any current or former U.S Representative or U.S. Senator including, without limitation, United States House of Representatives Republican Leadership and House Minority Leader Kevin McCarthy and (2) any current or former staff of any current or former U.S. Representative or U.S. Senator.

ANSWER: Senator McColley objects to the extent this Request calls for information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Senator McColley further objects to the extent that this Request seeks information not within his personal knowledge, or outside of his possession, custody, or control. Mr Senator McColley also objects that this request is not relevant, as Senator McColley's communications with current or former members of the US House of Representatives, the US Senate, or their staff, have no bearing on whether or not the 2021 Congressional Plan violates the Ohio Constitution. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Senator McColley refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

12. All communications relating to drawing any Proposed Plan with the Republican National Committee, the Ohio Republican Party, including, without limitation, Robert Paduchik, the National Republican Redistricting Trust, the National Republican Congressional Committee, including, without limitation, National Republican Congressional Committee Chair Tom Emmer, or any political action committee.

ANSWER: Senator McColley objects to the extent this Request seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Senator McColley further objects to the extent that this Request seeks information not within his personal knowledge, or outside of his possession, custody, or control. Senator McColley also objects that this request is not relevant, as, even if Senator McColley had communications with these organizations, those communications have no bearing on whether or not the 2021 Congressional Plan violates the Ohio Constitution. Subject to and without waiving these

objections, Senator McColley refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

13. All documents relating to analysis conducted by you, any other member of the Ohio General Assembly or their staff, the Ohio General Assembly or its staff, the Ohio Redistricting Commission or its staff, or a member of the Ohio Redistricting Commission or their staff; regarding whether any Proposed Plan complied with the Ohio Constitution, including but not limited to Article XIX, Section 1(C)(3)(a) and Section 1(C)(3)(b) of the Ohio Constitution.

ANSWER: Senator McColley objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges, and to the extent it seeks documents not in his possession, custody, or control. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Senator McColley refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

14. All documents and communications regarding the potential, expected, or likely partisan performance or electoral outcomes of any district or districts in the 2021 Congressional Plan.

ANSWER: Senator McColley objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges, and to the extent it seeks documents not in his possession, custody, or control. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Senator McColley refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

15. All documents and communications related to the Section 1(C)(3)(d) statement.

ANSWER: Senator McColley objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges, and to the extent it seeks documents not in his possession, custody, or control. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Senator McColley refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

Submitted this the 3rd day of December, 2021

By:

/s/ Phillip J. Strach

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Counsel for Senator McColley

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this 3rd day of December, 2021, I have served the foregoing document by email:

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Donald Brown (PHV 25480-2021)*
David Denuyl (PHV 25452-2021)*
Juliana Goldrosen (PHV 25193-2021)*
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/s/Phillip J. Strach
Phillip J. Strach

Exhibit 15

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF OHIO

Regina Adams, et al., Relators, v. Governor Mike DeWine, et al., Respondents.	Case No. 2021-1428 Original Action Filed Pursuant to Ohio Constitution, Article XIX, Section 3(A)
League of Women Voters of Ohio, et al., Relators, v. Governor Mike DeWine, et al., Respondents.	Case No. 2021-1449 Original Action Filed Pursuant to Ohio Constitution, Article XIX

**REPRESENTATIVE SHANE WILKIN’S OBJECTIONS AND RESPONSES
TO SUBPOENA DUCES TECUM**

Representative Shane Wilkin (“Representative Wilkin”), by and through undersigned counsel serves his objections and responses to Relators’ Subpoena Duces Tecum as follows:

GENERAL OBJECTIONS

Representative Wilkin makes the following answers, responses, and objections to Relators’ Subpoena Duces Tecum (“Requests”). Each of the following responses is made subject to any and all objections as to competence, relevance, or other grounds that would require exclusion of such statement if made by a witness present and testifying in court. Any and all such objections and grounds are expressly reserved.

The responses are based on Representative Wilkin's present knowledge, information, and belief, as derived from: a review of the documents and materials maintained by Representative Wilkin that would be likely to contain the information called for by the Requests. These responses are subject to amendment and supplementation as Representative Wilkin acquires additional information. Representative Wilkin states that his responses to the Requests were prepared in consultation with his attorneys and may not exactly match the words or phrases that may be used by individuals in the course of this litigation to describe events, policies, and practices discussed herein.

No incidental or implied admissions are intended by these responses. The fact that Representative Wilkin responds or objects to any Requests should not be taken as an admission that Representative Wilkin accepts or admits the existence of any facts assumed by such Requests or that such Response or objection constitutes admissible evidence as to any such assumed facts. The fact that Representative Wilkin responds to part of or all of any Requests is not intended to be, and shall not be construed as a waiver by Representative Wilkin of any part of any objection to any Requests. Representative Wilkin will respond to Relators requests in accordance with Rules 26 and 45 of the Ohio Rules of Civil Procedure and will not provide responses or documents to the extent such responses or production would exceed the requirements of those Rules.

Since the Ohio Rules of Civil Procedure prohibit discovery of privileged matters, Representative Wilkin has interpreted each Request to call for discoverable matter only. To the extent any response or produced document contains or refers to matters otherwise protected from discovery by the work product doctrine, the attorney-client privilege, or the legislative privilege, no waiver is intended, nor is any waiver intended as to any other matters that are or may be subject to such protection or otherwise privileged.

Representative Wilkin also objects that none of these Requests are limited to the relevant time frame in this action.

Representative Wilkin further objects to providing documents with .TIFF imaging or other similar methods, and accompanying metadata. With such a short time for discovery, this request is neither practical, nor is the cost an economically appropriate burden for the taxpayers of Ohio.

Representative Wilkin also objects on the grounds that the time frame allowed for his response was insufficient to conduct the burdensome document search requested by Relators given the requests are overly broad, request information that is entirely irrelevant, and are not reasonably limited in either time or scope.

These responses are provided solely for the purpose of and in relation to this action.

While Representative Wilkin lodges numerous objections as to legislative privilege, and does not waive these objections, no documents have been withheld on the basis of legislative privilege.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS

1. All documents and communications concerning the drawing of Congressional districts following the 2020 census, including but not limited to communications between and/or among your employees, staff, officers, agents, or representatives.

ANSWER: Representative Wilkin objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Representative Wilkin refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

2. All documents and communications concern any factors you considered in the creation, consideration, and/or passage of any Proposed Plan.

ANSWER: Senator MColley objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Senator MColley states that she considered compliance to mean complying with all state and federal laws when determining to vote for the 2021 Congressional Plan. Senator MColley further refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

3. All documents and communications concerning any instructions you received or provided regarding the creation of any Proposed Plan.

ANSWER: Representative Wilkin objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Representative Wilkin states that mapdrawers were instructed to comply with all state and federal laws. Representative Wilkin further refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

4. All documents and communications concerning any Proposed Plan, including (as specified in the definition above) any drafts thereof.

ANSWER: Representative Wilkin objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Representative Wilkin refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

5. Documents sufficient to establish all persons who assisted you in the creation of any Proposed Plan.

ANSWER: Representative Wilkin refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these requests.

6. All documents relating to meetings—both formal and informal—of any General Assembly

members related to the drawing of Congressional maps, including, without limitation, testimony, meeting minutes, data sets, maps, notes, and plans submitted to, created by, or otherwise considered by you, any member of the General Assembly or their staff; minutes, agendas, or presentations from General Assembly hearings or meetings; and any related communications, including, but not limited to, those with any member of the General Assembly (or representatives thereof).

ANSWER: Representative Wilkin objects to this request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Representative Wilkin further objects that this request is overly broad, unduly burdensome, and seeks information outside of Representative Wilkin's knowledge. The request seeks documents and information pertaining to meetings with any General Assembly members, regardless of whether Representative Wilkin was present. The request also seeks documents considered by "any" member of the General Assembly or their staff. Such a request is clearly out of proportion with Relators needs in this case, and beyond what Representative Wilkin can provide.

7. All documents relating to information that was used to draw Congressional district maps for Ohio, including, without limitation, and produced in native format: shapefiles; all files or data sets used in Maptitude or other mapping software; and files pertaining to precinct names, precinct lines, partisan indexes or other partisan data, racial data, election results, population shifts, voter registration, voter affiliation, or changing census block lines for the 2018 election, 2020 election, and current redistricting cycle.

ANSWER: Representative Wilkin objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Representative Wilkin states that mapdrawers were instructed to comply with all state and federal laws. Representative Wilkin further states that no racial data was considered in drawing the 2021 Congressional Plan. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Representative Wilkin refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

8. All documents including, without limitation, requests for proposals, proposals, contracts, communications, and timesheets or invoices, relating to consultants, firms, vendors, or other third parties, including, without limitation, John Morgan, Christopher Glassburn, Clark Bensen, relating to consultants, firms, vendors, or other third parties consulted, involved in, or communicated with by you, any member of the General Assembly or its staff, any member of the Ohio Redistricting Commission or their staff, or the Ohio Redistricting Commission or its staff, relating to any Proposed Plan.

ANSWER: Representative Wilkin objects to the extent this Request calls for information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Representative Wilkin further objects that this request seeks information beyond his knowledge as he does not speak for the entire Representative Wilkin or the entire General Assembly. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Representative Wilkin refers to documents or contracts previously produced in *Bennett v. ORC*, 2021-1198, and produced

contemporaneously with these responses.

9. All communications with the Ohio Legislative Service Commission or any of its staff or directors relating to drawing any Proposed Plan.

ANSWER: Representative Wilkin objects to the extent this request seeks information covered by the legislative privilege. Subject to and without waiving this objection, Representative Wilkin refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

10. All communications relating to drawing any Proposed Plan, with (1) any current or former member of Ohio's General Assembly and (2) any current or former staff of any current or former member of Ohio's General Assembly.

ANSWER: Representative Wilkin objects to the extent this request seeks information covered by the legislative privilege, the attorney client privilege, or the work-product privilege. Subject to and without waiving this objection, Representative Wilkin refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

11. All communications relating to drawing any Proposed Plan with (1) any current or former U.S Representative or U.S. Senator including, without limitation, United States House of Representatives Republican Leadership and House Minority Leader Kevin McCarthy and (2) any current or former staff of any current or former U.S. Representative or U.S. Senator.

ANSWER: Representative Wilkin objects to the extent this Request calls for information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Representative Wilkin further objects to the extent that this Request seeks information not within his personal knowledge, or outside of his possession, custody, or control. Mr Representative Wilkin also objects that this request is not relevant, as Representative Wilkin's communications with current or former members of the US House of Representatives, the US Senate, or their staff, have no bearing on whether or not the 2021 Congressional Plan violates the Ohio Constitution. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Representative Wilkin refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

12. All communications relating to drawing any Proposed Plan with the Republican National Committee, the Ohio Republican Party, including, without limitation, Robert Paduchik, the National Republican Redistricting Trust, the National Republican Congressional Committee, including, without limitation, National Republican Congressional Committee Chair Tom Emmer, or any political action committee.

ANSWER: Representative Wilkin objects to the extent this Request seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Representative Wilkin further objects to the extent that this Request seeks information not within his personal knowledge, or outside of his possession, custody, or control. Representative Wilkin also objects that this request is not relevant, as, even if Representative Wilkin had communications with these organizations, those communications have no bearing on

whether or not the 2021 Congressional Plan violates the Ohio Constitution. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Representative Wilkin refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

13. All documents relating to analysis conducted by you, any other member of the Ohio General Assembly or their staff, the Ohio General Assembly or its staff, the Ohio Redistricting Commission or its staff, or a member of the Ohio Redistricting Commission or their staff; regarding whether any Proposed Plan complied with the Ohio Constitution, including but not limited to Article XIX, Section 1(C)(3)(a) and Section 1(C)(3)(b) of the Ohio Constitution.

ANSWER: Representative Wilkin objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges, and to the extent it seeks documents not in his possession, custody, or control. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Representative Wilkin refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

14. All documents and communications regarding the potential, expected, or likely partisan performance or electoral outcomes of any district or districts in the 2021 Congressional Plan.

ANSWER: Representative Wilkin objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges, and to the extent it seeks documents not in his possession, custody, or control. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Representative Wilkin refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

15. All documents and communications related to the Section 1(C)(3)(d) statement.

ANSWER: Representative Wilkin objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges, and to the extent it seeks documents not in his possession, custody, or control. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Representative Wilkin refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

Submitted this the 3rd day of December, 2021

By:

/s/ Phillip J. Strach

Phillip J. Strach(PHV 2021-25444)*

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Counsel for Representative Wilkin

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this 3rd day of December, 2021, I have served the foregoing document by email:

Robert D. Fram (PHV 25414-2021)*
Donald Brown (PHV 25480-2021)*
David Denuyl (PHV 25452-2021)*
Juliana Goldrosen (PHV 25193-2021)*
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Counsel for Adams Relators

/s/Phillip J. Strach
Phillip J. Strach

Exhibit 16

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF OHIO

Regina Adams, <i>et al.</i>, Relators, v. Governor Mike DeWine, <i>et al.</i>, Respondents.	Case No. 2021-1428 Original Action Filed Pursuant to Ohio Constitution, Article XIX, Section 3(A)
League of Women Voters of Ohio, <i>et al.</i>, Relators, v. Governor Mike DeWine, <i>et al.</i>, Respondents.	Case No. 2021-1449 Original Action Filed Pursuant to Ohio Constitution, Article XIX

**REPRESENTATIVE SCOTT OESLAGER’S OBJECTIONS AND RESPONSES
TO SUBPOENA DUCES TECUM**

Representative Scott Oeslager (“Representative Oeslager”), by and through undersigned counsel serves his objections and responses to Relators’ Subpoena Duces Tecum as follows:

GENERAL OBJECTIONS

Representative Oeslager makes the following answers, responses, and objections to Relators’ Subpoena Duces Tecum (“Requests”). Each of the following responses is made subject to any and all objections as to competence, relevance, or other grounds that would require exclusion of such statement if made by a witness present and testifying in court. Any and all such objections and grounds are expressly reserved.

The responses are based on Representative Oeslager's present knowledge, information, and belief, as derived from: a review of the documents and materials maintained by Representative Oeslager that would be likely to contain the information called for by the Requests. These responses are subject to amendment and supplementation as Representative Oeslager acquires additional information. Representative Oeslager states that his responses to the Requests were prepared in consultation with his attorneys and may not exactly match the words or phrases that may be used by individuals in the course of this litigation to describe events, policies, and practices discussed herein.

No incidental or implied admissions are intended by these responses. The fact that Representative Oeslager responds or objects to any Requests should not be taken as an admission that Representative Oeslager accepts or admits the existence of any facts assumed by such Requests or that such Response or objection constitutes admissible evidence as to any such assumed facts. The fact that Representative Oeslager responds to part of or all of any Requests is not intended to be, and shall not be construed as a waiver by Representative Oeslager of any part of any objection to any Requests. Representative Oeslager will respond to Relators requests in accordance with Rules 26 and 45 of the Ohio Rules of Civil Procedure and will not provide responses or documents to the extent such responses or production would exceed the requirements of those Rules.

Since the Ohio Rules of Civil Procedure prohibit discovery of privileged matters, Representative Oeslager has interpreted each Request to call for discoverable matter only. To the extent any response or produced document contains or refers to matters otherwise protected from discovery by the work product doctrine, the attorney-client privilege, or the legislative privilege, no waiver is intended, nor is any waiver intended as to any other matters that are or may be subject

to such protection or otherwise privileged.

Representative Oeslager also objects that none of these Requests are limited to the relevant time frame in this action.

Representative Oeslager further objects to providing documents with .TIFF imaging or other similar methods, and accompanying metadata. With such a short time for discovery, this request is neither practical, nor is the cost an economically appropriate burden for the taxpayers of Ohio.

Representative Oeslager also objects on the grounds that the time frame allowed for his response was insufficient to conduct the burdensome document search requested by Relators given the requests are overly broad, request information that is entirely irrelevant, and are not reasonably limited in either time or scope.

These responses are provided solely for the purpose of and in relation to this action.

While Representative Oeslager lodges numerous objections as to legislative privilege, and does not waive these objections, no documents have been withheld on the basis of legislative privilege.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS

1. All documents and communications concerning the drawing of Congressional districts following the 2020 census, including but not limited to communications between and/or among your employees, staff, officers, agents, or representatives.

ANSWER: Representative Oeslager objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Representative Oeslager refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

2. All documents and communications concern any factors you considered in the creation, consideration, and/or passage of any Proposed Plan.

ANSWER: Senator MColley objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Senator MColley states that she considered compliance to mean complying with all state and federal laws when determining to vote for the 2021 Congressional Plan. Senator MColley further refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

3. All documents and communications concerning any instructions you received or provided regarding the creation of any Proposed Plan.

ANSWER: Representative Oeslager objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Representative Oeslager states that mapdrawers were instructed to comply with all state and federal laws. Representative Oeslager further refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

4. All documents and communications concerning any Proposed Plan, including (as specified in the definition above) any drafts thereof.

ANSWER: Representative Oeslager objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Representative Oeslager refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

5. Documents sufficient to establish all persons who assisted you in the creation of any Proposed Plan.

ANSWER: Representative Oeslager refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these requests.

6. All documents relating to meetings—both formal and informal—of any General Assembly

members related to the drawing of Congressional maps, including, without limitation, testimony, meeting minutes, data sets, maps, notes, and plans submitted to, created by, or otherwise considered by you, any member of the General Assembly or their staff; minutes, agendas, or presentations from General Assembly hearings or meetings; and any related communications, including, but not limited to, those with any member of the General Assembly (or representatives thereof).

ANSWER: Representative Oeslager objects to this request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Representative Oeslager further objects that this request is overly broad, unduly burdensome, and seeks information outside of Representative Oeslager's knowledge. The request seeks documents and information pertaining to meetings with any General Assembly members, regardless of whether Representative Oeslager was present. The request also seeks documents considered by "any" member of the General Assembly or their staff. Such a request is clearly out of proportion with Relators needs in this case, and beyond what Representative Oeslager can provide.

7. All documents relating to information that was used to draw Congressional district maps for Ohio, including, without limitation, and produced in native format: shapefiles; all files or data sets used in Maptitude or other mapping software; and files pertaining to precinct names, precinct lines, partisan indexes or other partisan data, racial data, election results, population shifts, voter registration, voter affiliation, or changing census block lines for the 2018 election, 2020 election, and current redistricting cycle.

ANSWER: Representative Oeslager objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Representative Oeslager states that mapdrawers were instructed to comply with all state and federal laws. Representative Oeslager further states that no racial data was considered in drawing the 2021 Congressional Plan. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Representative Oeslager refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

8. All documents including, without limitation, requests for proposals, proposals, contracts, communications, and timesheets or invoices, relating to consultants, firms, vendors, or other third parties, including, without limitation, John Morgan, Christopher Glassburn, Clark Bensen, relating to consultants, firms, vendors, or other third parties consulted, involved in, or communicated with by you, any member of the General Assembly or its staff, any member of the Ohio Redistricting Commission or their staff, or the Ohio Redistricting Commission or its staff, relating to any Proposed Plan.

ANSWER: Representative Oeslager objects to the extent this Request calls for information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Representative Oeslager further objects that this request seeks information beyond his knowledge as he does not speak for the entire Representative Oeslager or the entire General Assembly. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Representative Oeslager refers to documents or contracts previously produced in *Bennett v. ORC*, 2021-1198, and produced

contemporaneously with these responses.

9. All communications with the Ohio Legislative Service Commission or any of its staff or directors relating to drawing any Proposed Plan.

ANSWER: Representative Oeslager objects to the extent this request seeks information covered by the legislative privilege. Subject to and without waiving this objection, Representative Oeslager refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

10. All communications relating to drawing any Proposed Plan, with (1) any current or former member of Ohio's General Assembly and (2) any current or former staff of any current or former member of Ohio's General Assembly.

ANSWER: Representative Oeslager objects to the extent this request seeks information covered by the legislative privilege, the attorney client privilege, or the work-product privilege. Subject to and without waiving this objection, Representative Oeslager refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

11. All communications relating to drawing any Proposed Plan with (1) any current or former U.S Representative or U.S. Senator including, without limitation, United States House of Representatives Republican Leadership and House Minority Leader Kevin McCarthy and (2) any current or former staff of any current or former U.S. Representative or U.S. Senator.

ANSWER: Representative Oeslager objects to the extent this Request calls for information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Representative Oeslager further objects to the extent that this Request seeks information not within his personal knowledge, or outside of his possession, custody, or control. Mr Representative Oeslager also objects that this request is not relevant, as Representative Oeslager's communications with current or former members of the US House of Representatives, the US Senate, or their staff, have no bearing on whether or not the 2021 Congressional Plan violates the Ohio Constitution. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Representative Oeslager refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

12. All communications relating to drawing any Proposed Plan with the Republican National Committee, the Ohio Republican Party, including, without limitation, Robert Paduchik, the National Republican Redistricting Trust, the National Republican Congressional Committee, including, without limitation, National Republican Congressional Committee Chair Tom Emmer, or any political action committee.

ANSWER: Representative Oeslager objects to the extent this Request seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges. Representative Oeslager further objects to the extent that this Request seeks information not within his personal knowledge, or outside of his possession, custody, or control. Representative Oeslager also objects that this request is not relevant, as, even if Representative Oeslager had communications with these organizations, those communications have no bearing on

whether or not the 2021 Congressional Plan violates the Ohio Constitution. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Representative Oeslager refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

13. All documents relating to analysis conducted by you, any other member of the Ohio General Assembly or their staff, the Ohio General Assembly or its staff, the Ohio Redistricting Commission or its staff, or a member of the Ohio Redistricting Commission or their staff; regarding whether any Proposed Plan complied with the Ohio Constitution, including but not limited to Article XIX, Section 1(C)(3)(a) and Section 1(C)(3)(b) of the Ohio Constitution.

ANSWER: Representative Oeslager objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges, and to the extent it seeks documents not in his possession, custody, or control. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Representative Oeslager refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

14. All documents and communications regarding the potential, expected, or likely partisan performance or electoral outcomes of any district or districts in the 2021 Congressional Plan.

ANSWER: Representative Oeslager objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges, and to the extent it seeks documents not in his possession, custody, or control. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Representative Oeslager refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

15. All documents and communications related to the Section 1(C)(3)(d) statement.

ANSWER: Representative Oeslager objects to this Request to the extent it seeks information covered by the attorney-client, work product, or legislative privileges, and to the extent it seeks documents not in his possession, custody, or control. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Representative Oeslager refers Relators to documents produced contemporaneously with these responses.

Submitted this the 3rd day of December, 2021

By:

/s/ Phillip J. Strach

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Counsel for Representative Oeslager

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this 3rd day of December, 2021, I have served the foregoing document by email:

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David Denuyl (PHV 25452-2021)*
Juliana Goldrosen (PHV 25193-2021)*
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Phillip J. Strach

Exhibit 17



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E-Signature 1: D. Michael Grodhaus (DMG)

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E-Signature Notary: MacKenzie S. Clayton (msc)

December 07, 2021 07:13:34 -8:00 [2F22477EB7F3] [98.102.110.129]
MacKenzie.Clayton@OhioAGO.gov
I, MacKenzie S. Clayton, did witness the participants named above electronically sign this document.



IN THE SUPREME COURT OF OHIO

REGINA C. ADAMS, et al.,

Relators,

v.

GOVERNOR MIKE DEWINE, et al.,

Respondents.

:
:
: Case No. 2021-1428
:
: Original Action Pursuant to
: Ohio Const., Art. XIX, § 3(A)
:
: Redistricting Case
:
:

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF OHIO, et al.,

Relators,

v.

GOVERNOR MICHAEL DEWINE, et al.,

Respondents.

:
: Case No. 2021-1449
:
: Original Action Pursuant to
: Ohio Const., art. XIX
:
: Apportionment Case
:
:

SECRETARY OF STATE FRANK LAROSE'S
ANSWERS TO REQUESTS FOR ADMISSION

Respondent Secretary of State Frank LaRose, in his official capacity as Ohio Secretary of State hereby responds to the following Requests for Admissions:

GENERAL OBJECTION

On November 1, 2021, the task of congressional redistricting reverted to the Ohio General Assembly pursuant to Art. XIX, § 1(C)(1) of the Ohio Constitution. After November 1, 2021, proposed congressional redistricting plans were introduced in the Ohio House as H.B. 479 and H.B. 483 and in the Ohio Senate as S.B. 258. The 2021 congressional redistricting bill that was eventually passed by a majority vote in both chambers was Sub. S.B. 258 and it was signed into law by Governor DeWine on November 20, 2021. At no time did Secretary LaRose or any member



of his staff have anything whatsoever to do with the creation and/or the drafting of the congressional district plans in H.B. 479, H.B. 483, or Sub. S.B. 258. Secretary LaRose did not provide to the Ohio General Assembly any proposed congressional district plan or portions of any plans or districts, nor did any member of his staff. Secretary LaRose was not briefed about or shown the congressional district plans contained in H.B. 479, H.B. 483, or S.B. 258 prior to those bills being introduced in the Ohio House and Ohio Senate or at any time thereafter, nor were any members of his staff. At no time did Secretary LaRose or any members of his staff provide any comments or input on H.B. 479, H.B. 483, or S.B. 258 to any member of the Ohio General Assembly. Thus, these requests for admission are not reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence on the sole issue before the Court of whether Sub. S.B. 258 complies with Art. XIX of the Ohio Constitution.

REQUESTS FOR ADMISSION

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION #1

Admit that you are a member of the Ohio Redistricting Commission.

ANSWER: Admitted.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION #2

Admit that the Republican members of the Ohio General Assembly did not introduce any congressional maps for consideration during September 2021.

ANSWER: Secretary LaRose can neither admit nor deny based on the information known or readily available to him as the Secretary of State what the Republican members of the Ohio General Assembly did or did not do with regard to congressional maps during September 2021.



REQUEST FOR ADMISSION #3

Admit that the Ohio General Assembly did not vote any congressional district maps by the September 30, 2021 deadline set forth in Article XIX, Section 1(A) of the Ohio Constitution.

ANSWER: Secretary LaRose can neither admit nor deny based on the information known or readily available to him as the Secretary of State what the Ohio General Assembly did or did not do with regard to congressional maps by September 30, 2021.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION #4

Admit that the Ohio General Assembly did not pass a congressional district map by the September 30, 2021 deadline set forth in Article XIX, Section 1(A) of the Ohio Constitution.

ANSWER: Secretary LaRose can neither admit nor deny based on the information known or readily available to him as the Secretary of State what the Ohio General Assembly did or did not do with regard to congressional maps by September 30, 2021.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION #5

Admit that the Ohio Redistricting Commission did not vote on any congressional district maps prior to the October 31, 2021 deadline set forth in Article XIX, Section 1(B) of the Ohio Constitution.

ANSWER: Admitted.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION #6

Admit that the Ohio Redistricting Commission did not pass a congressional district map by the October 31, 2021 deadline set forth in Article XIX, Section 1(B) of the Ohio Constitution.

ANSWER: Admitted.



REQUEST FOR ADMISSION #7

Admit that each document you have produced or will produce in response to Relators' requests for production of documents and things and Relators' interrogatories is kept in the course of regularly conducted business activity.

ANSWER: Secretary LaRose objects to this Request as it is overly broad, vague, and ambiguous. This Request fails to identify any document with particularity as to allow Secretary LaRose to determine whether he can admit or deny this Request. Moreover, this Request does not relate to any of the Exhibits attached to the Request for Admissions. Secretary LaRose has no ability to know what documents might be produced in the future. Further, responding to this Request would be unduly burdensome as it would require Secretary LaRose to review every single document that he has produced or will produce in the future to determine if it was kept in the course of regularly conducted business activity.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION #8

Admit that, to the best of your knowledge, the document attached herein as Exhibit A, is a true and accurate copy of an opinion editorial written by you, entitled "Ohio's historic congressional redistricting reform," and published on Cleveland.com on February 18, 2018.

ANSWER: Admitted.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION #9

Admit that, on pages 2-4, Exhibit A quotes you as saying: "Under the current process, the party with the majority draws the maps as they see fit, with no need for input from the minority party. . . . The voters of Ohio wanted us to put people before partisanship and work to address this seemingly intractable problem. Thankfully, we did. . . . I want my party to win elections because we have better candidates and better ideas—not because we use modern GIS mapping software



and pinpoint-accurate polling data to draw district lines better than the other party. . . . [I]t will ultimately fall to the people charged with carrying out this process to do so in the same spirit of compromise with which it was drafted. We've created a balanced redistricting process, it will be up to the people of Ohio to keep it."

ANSWER: Exhibit A speaks for itself.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION #10

Admit that during the September 15, 2021 meeting of the Ohio Redistricting Commission (transcript attached as Exhibit B), you said, "I believe October 1st we'll be back to work here with a new mission, drawing congressional districts for the state of Ohio. And when we are, this process will be different. It is not going to work this way next time."

ANSWER: Admitted. Secretary LaRose's words as contained in Request for Admission No. 10 were made within a much larger statement and must be read within the entire context of his full statement as set forth in the Commission's transcript of the September 15, 2021 meeting.



VERIFICATION

STATE OF OHIO :
 :
COUNTY OF PERRY :
 :

SS.

I, D. Michael Grodhaus, being first duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing answers to the First Request for Admissions propounded by Relator are true and complete to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

D. Michael Grodhaus

Signed on 2021/12/07 07:13:34 -8:00

D. Michael Grodhaus
On behalf of Respondent Secretary of State
LaRose

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 7th day of December, 2021.



MacKenzie S. Clayton

Signed on 2021/12/07 07:13:34 -8:00

Notary Public



Respectfully submitted,
As to Objections

DAVE YOST
OHIO ATTORNEY GENERAL

/s/ Julie M. Pfeiffer

BRIDGET C. COONTZ (0072919)*

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Counsel for Respondent Secretary of State LaRose



CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that the foregoing was sent via email this 7th day of December, 2021 to the following:

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Sarah Suwanda (PHV motion forthcoming)

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Counsel for Respondents Huffman and Cupp

/s/ Julie M. Pfeiffer

Julie M. Pfeiffer (0069762)



Exhibit 18



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E-Signature 1: D. Michael Grodhaus (DMG)

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mgrodhaus@ohiosos.gov (Principal) (Personally Known)

E-Signature Notary: MacKenzie S. Clayton (msc)

December 07, 2021 07:09:04 -8:00 [EDA97C465470] [98.102.110.129]
MacKenzie.Clayton@OhioAGO.gov
I, MacKenzie S. Clayton, did witness the participants named above electronically sign this document.



IN THE SUPREME COURT OF OHIO

REGINA C. ADAMS, et al.,

Relators,

v.

GOVERNOR MIKE DEWINE, et al.,

Respondents.

:
:
: Case No. 2021-1428
:
: Original Action Pursuant to
: Ohio Const., Art. XIX, § 3(A)
:
: Redistricting Case
:
:

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF OHIO, et al.,

Relators,

v.

GOVERNOR MICHAEL DEWINE, et al.,

Respondents.

:
: Case No. 2021-1449
:
: Original Action Pursuant to
: Ohio Const., art. XIX
:
: Apportionment Case
:
:

RESPONDENT SECRETARY OF STATE FRANK LAROSE'S
ANSWERS TO INTERROGATORIES

Secretary of State Frank LaRose in his official capacity as Ohio Secretary of State hereby answers the Relators' Interrogatories as follows:

INTERROGATORIES

GENERAL OBJECTION

On November 1, 2021, the task of congressional redistricting reverted to the Ohio General Assembly pursuant to Art. XIX, § 1(C)(1) of the Ohio Constitution. After November 1, 2021, proposed congressional redistricting plans were introduced in the Ohio House as H.B. 479 and H.B. 483 and in the Ohio Senate as S.B. 258. The 2021 congressional redistricting bill that was eventually passed by a majority vote in both chambers was Sub. S.B. 258 and it was signed into law by Governor



DeWine on November 20, 2021. At no time did Secretary LaRose or any member of his staff have anything whatsoever to do with the creation and/or the drafting of the congressional district plans in H.B. 479, H.B. 483, or Sub. S.B. 258. Secretary LaRose did not provide to the Ohio General Assembly any proposed congressional district plan or portions of any plans or districts, nor did any member of his staff. Secretary LaRose was not briefed about or shown the congressional district plans contained in H.B. 479, H.B. 483, or S.B. 258 prior to those bills being introduced in the Ohio House and Ohio Senate or at any time thereafter, nor were any members of his staff. At no time did Secretary LaRose or any members of his staff provide any comments or input on H.B. 479, H.B. 483, or S.B. 258 to any member of the Ohio General Assembly. Thus, these interrogatories are not reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence on the issue of whether Sub. S.B. 258 complies with Art. XIX of the Ohio Constitution.

INTERROGATORY #7 Identify all individuals with whom you communicated about Congressional district plans introduced or passed during 2021.

OBJECTION: Interrogatory #7 is overly broad, unduly burdensome, vague, and not reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence, and not proportional to the needs of this case. The Secretary of State had no involvement whatsoever in the Congressional district plans introduced or passed as a bill during November 2021. To that end, while the Secretary may have had informal communications about Congressional district plans with various constituents, staff, and colleagues, they would have had no force or effect upon the introduction of plans or the drawing and/or passage of the 2021 Congressional District Plan.

ANSWER: Without waiving the above referenced objection, the Secretary did not provide any advice, counsel or opinions to any individuals who were involved in the drawing of any Congressional district plans including but not limited to the 2021 Congressional Plan. The



Secretary's assistance, opinion and/or advice was never sought nor given in the drawing or passage of the 2021 Congressional Plan. The Secretary had conversations with his internal staff regarding the Secretary's legal duties under Ohio election laws relative to the 2021 Congressional Plan.

INTERROGATORY #10 Identify and describe all dates, times, places, and attendees of any meeting at which you discussed Congressional redistricting in 2021.

OBJECTION: Interrogatory #10 is overly broad, unduly burdensome, vague, and not reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence, and not proportional to the needs of this case. The Secretary of State had no involvement whatsoever in the Congressional district plans introduced or passed during 2021. To that end, while the Secretary may have had meeting(s) about Congressional districting in 2021, they would have had no force or effect upon the introduction of plans or the drawing and/or passage of the 2021 Congressional District Plan.

ANSWER: Without waiving the above referenced objection, the Secretary did not provide any advice, counsel or opinions to any individuals who were involved in the drawing of any Congressional district plans including but not limited to the 2021 Congressional Plan. The Secretary's assistance, opinion and/or advice was never sought nor given in the drawing or passage of the 2021 Congressional Plan. The Secretary had meeting(s) with his internal staff regarding the Secretary's legal duties under Ohio election laws relative to the 2021 Congressional Plan. The Secretary also attended the October 28, 2021 meeting of the Ohio Redistricting Commission regarding congressional district plans but at that meeting no votes were taken on any proposed plan and no congressional district plan was adopted.



VERIFICATION OF INTERROGATORY ANSWERS

STATE OF OHIO :
: SS.
COUNTY OF PERRY :

I, D. Michael Grodhaus, being first duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing answers to the First Set of Interrogatories propounded by Relator are true and complete to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

D. Michael Grodhaus

Signed on 2021/12/07 07:09:04 -8:00

D. Michael Grodhaus
On behalf of Respondent Secretary of State
LaRose

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 7th day of December, 2021.



MacKenzie S. Clayton

Signed on 2021/12/07 07:09:04 -8:00

Notary Public



Respectfully submitted,
As to Interrogatories

DAVE YOST
OHIO ATTORNEY GENERAL

/s/ Julie M. Pfeiffer

BRIDGET C. COONTZ (0072919)*

**Counsel of Record*

JULIE M. PFEIFFER (0069762)

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Counsel for Respondent Secretary of State LaRose



CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that the foregoing was sent via email this 7th day of December, 2021 to the following:

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Counsel for Respondents Huffman and Cupp

/s/ Julie M. Pfeiffer

Julie M. Pfeiffer (0069762)



Exhibit 19



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E-Signature 1: D. Michael Grodhaus (DMG)

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mgrodhaus@ohiosos.gov (Principal) (Personally Known)

E-Signature Notary: MacKenzie S. Clayton (msc)

December 07, 2021 07:04:38 -8:00 [434A0C67CCD2] [98.102.110.129]
MacKenzie.Clayton@OhioAGO.gov
I, MacKenzie S. Clayton, did witness the participants named above electronically sign this document.



IN THE SUPREME COURT OF OHIO

REGINA C. ADAMS, et al.,

Relators,

v.

GOVERNOR MIKE DEWINE, et al.,

Respondents.

:
:
: Case No. 2021-1428
:
: Original Action Pursuant to
: Ohio Const., Art. XIX, § 3(A)
:
: Redistricting Case
:
:

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF OHIO, et al.,

Relators,

v.

GOVERNOR MICHAEL DEWINE, et al.,

Respondents.

:
: Case No. 2021-1449
:
: Original Action Pursuant to
: Ohio Const., art. XIX
:
: Apportionment Case
:
:

SECRETARY OF STATE FRANK LAROSE'S RESPONSES TO REQUESTS FOR
PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS

Respondent Secretary of State Frank LaRose, in his official capacity as Secretary of State responds to Relators' requests for production.

GENERAL OBJECTIONS

1. Respondent objects to the Requests to the extent they do not describe with reasonable particularity each item or category of items to be inspected as required by Rule 34 of the Ohio Rules of Civil Procedure.

2. Respondent objects to the Requests to the extent they are overly broad, unduly burdensome, vague, duplicative, not reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence, and not proportional to the needs of the case.



3. Respondent objects to the Requests to the extent they seek information protected by the attorney-client privilege or work-product doctrine.

4. Respondent objects to the Requests to the extent they seek information protected by the deliberative process privilege.

5. Respondent objects to these Requests to the extent that they seek information not in Respondent's possession, custody, or control.

6. Respondent objects to the Requests to the extent that they seek information that is publicly available, already in Relators' possession, or in the possession or control of third parties.

7. Respondent objects to the Requests as confusing, ambiguous, or vague.

8. Respondent expressly reserves all objections as to competency, relevancy, materiality, and admissibility of the answers contained herein and any objections to future discovery Requests.

9. Respondent expressly reserves the right to alter, amend, revise, and/or supplement these responses. No response shall be construed as a waiver of any further objection.

10. On November 1, 2021, the task of congressional redistricting reverted to the Ohio General Assembly pursuant to Art. XIX, § 1(C)(1) of the Ohio Constitution. After November 1, 2021, proposed congressional redistricting plans were introduced in the Ohio House as H.B. 479 and H.B. 483 and in the Ohio Senate as S.B. 258. The 2021 congressional redistricting bill that was eventually passed by a majority vote in both chambers was Sub. S.B. 258 and it was signed into law by Governor DeWine on November 20, 2021. At no time did Secretary LaRose or any member of his staff have anything whatsoever to do with the creation and/or the drafting of the congressional district plans in H.B. 479, H.B. 483, or Sub. S.B. 258. Secretary LaRose did not provide to the Ohio General Assembly any proposed congressional district plan or portions of any plans or districts, nor did any member of his staff. Secretary LaRose was not briefed about or



shown the congressional district plans contained in H.B. 479, H.B. 483, or S.B. 258 prior to those bills being introduced in the Ohio House and Ohio Senate or at any time thereafter, nor were any members of his staff. At no time did Secretary LaRose or any members of his staff provide any comments or input on H.B. 479, H.B. 483, or S.B. 258 to any member of the Ohio General Assembly. Thus, these requests for production are not reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence on the sole issue before the Court of whether Sub. S.B. 258 complies with Art. XIX of the Ohio Constitution.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS

1. All documents and communications concerning the Ohio Redistricting Commission's decision not to propose or vote on any Congressional maps in 2021.

ANSWER: The Secretary of State incorporates all General Objections as if set forth herein. Subject to the foregoing objections, the Secretary has no documents or communications concerning any such “decision” by the Commission, if indeed any such “decision” was actually made by the Commission as a body.,

2. All documents and communications concerning the Ohio Redistricting Commission's decision to hold only one hearing during the Congressional redistricting process, on October 28, 2021.

ANSWER: The Secretary of State incorporates all General Objections as if set forth herein. Subject to the foregoing objections, the Secretary has no documents or communications concerning any such “decision” by the Commission, if indeed any such “decision” was actually made by the Commission. Pursuant to this Request for Production, the Secretary hereby produces documents showing that he wanted the Commission to meet in October to take up the task of congressional redistricting.



3. All documents and communications concerning the drawing of Congressional districts following the 2020 census, including but not limited to communications between and/or among your employees, staff, officers, agents, or representatives.

ANSWER: The Secretary of State incorporates all General Objections as if set forth herein. Subject to the foregoing objections, responsive, the Secretary hereby produces the documents in his possession related to congressional redistricting.

4. ~~All documents and communications concerning any instructions you received or provided regarding the creation of any Proposed Plan.~~

ANSWER:

5. ~~All documents and communications concerning any Proposed Plan, including (as specified in the definition above) any drafts thereof.~~

ANSWER:

6. Documents sufficient to establish all persons who assisted you in the creation of any Proposed Plan.

ANSWER: The Secretary of State incorporates all General Objections as if set forth herein. Subject to the foregoing objections, neither the Secretary nor any member of his staff were involved in the creation of the Proposed Plan by the General Assembly. Thus, the Secretary has no documents responsive to this Request.

7. All documents relating to meetings—both formal and informal—of any General Assembly members related to the drawing of Congressional maps, including, without limitation, testimony, meeting minutes, data sets, maps, notes, and plans submitted to, created by, or otherwise considered by you, any member of the General Assembly or their staff; minutes, agendas, or presentations from General Assembly hearings or meetings; and any related communications, including, but not limited to, those with any member of the General Assembly (or representatives thereof).

ANSWER: The Secretary of State incorporates all General Objections as if set forth herein. Subject to the foregoing objections, the Secretary is not a member of the General Assembly and thus, would not have participated in any such meetings. Thus, the Secretary has no documents responsive to this Request.



8. All documents relating to information that was used to draw Congressional district maps for Ohio, including, without limitation, and produced in native format: shapefiles; all files or data sets used in Maptitude or other mapping software; and files pertaining to precinct names, precinct lines, partisan indexes or other partisan data, racial data, election results, population shifts, voter registration, voter affiliation, or changing census block lines for the 2018 election, 2020 election, and current redistricting cycle.

ANSWER: The Secretary of State incorporates all General Objections as if set forth herein. Subject to the foregoing objections, the Secretary is not a member of the General Assembly and had no role whatsoever in drawing the congressional district map in Sub. S.B. 258 or any other proposed congressional district map. Thus, the Secretary has no documents responsive to this Request.

9. All documents including, without limitation, requests for proposals, proposals, contracts, communications, and timesheets or invoices, relating to consultants, firms, vendors, or other third parties, including, without limitation, John Morgan, Christopher Glassburn, Clark Bensen, relating to consultants, firms, vendors, or other third parties consulted, involved in, or communicated with by you, any member of the General Assembly or its staff, any member of the Ohio Redistricting Commission or their staff, or the Ohio Redistricting Commission or its staff, relating to any Proposed Plan.

ANSWER: The Secretary of State incorporates all General Objections as if set forth herein. Subject to the foregoing objections, the Secretary did not engage or retain any of the consultants, firms, or vendors listed nor any other consultant, firm, or vendor. Thus, the Secretary has no documents responsive to this Request.

10. All communications with the Ohio Legislative Service Commission or any of its staff or directors relating to drawing any Proposed Plan.

ANSWER: The Secretary of State incorporates all General Objections as if set forth herein. Subject to the foregoing objections, the Secretary has no documents responsive to this Request.



11. All communications relating to drawing any Proposed Plan, with (1) any current or former member of Ohio's General Assembly and (2) any current or former staff of any current or former member of Ohio's General Assembly.

ANSWER: The Secretary of State incorporates all General Objections as if set forth herein. Subject to the foregoing objections, the Secretary has no documents responsive to this Request.

12. All communications relating to drawing any Proposed Plan with (1) any current or former U.S Representative or U.S. Senator including, without limitation, United States House of Representatives Republican Leadership and House Minority Leader Kevin McCarthy and (2) any current or former staff of any current or former U.S. Representative or U.S. Senator.

ANSWER: The Secretary of State incorporates all General Objections as if set forth herein. Subject to the foregoing objections, the Secretary has no documents responsive to this Request.

13. All communications relating to drawing any Proposed Plan with the Republican National Committee, the Ohio Republican Party, including, without limitation, Robert Paduchik, the National Republican Redistricting Trust, the National Republican Congressional Committee, including, without limitation, National Republican Congressional Committee Chair Tom Emmer, or any political action committee.

ANSWER: The Secretary of State incorporates all General Objections as if set forth herein. Subject to the foregoing objections, the Secretary has no documents responsive to this Request.

14. All documents relating to analysis conducted by you, any other member of the Ohio General Assembly or their staff, the Ohio General Assembly or its staff, the Ohio Redistricting Commission or its staff, or a member of the Ohio Redistricting Commission or their staff; regarding whether any Proposed Plan complied with the Ohio Constitution, including but not limited to Article XIX, Section 1(C)(3)(a) and Section 1(C)(3)(b) of the Ohio Constitution.

ANSWER: The Secretary of State incorporates all General Objections as if set forth herein. Subject to the foregoing objections, the Secretary has no documents responsive to this Request.



15. All documents and communications regarding the potential, expected, or likely partisan performance or electoral outcomes of any district or districts in the 2021 Congressional Plan.

ANSWER: The Secretary of State incorporates all General Objections as if set forth herein. Subject to the foregoing objections, the Secretary has no documents responsive to this Request.

16. All documents and communications related to the Section 1(C)(3)(d) statement.

ANSWER: The Secretary of State incorporates all General Objections as if set forth herein. Subject to the foregoing objections, the Secretary has no documents responsive to this Request.

~~17. All documents and communications discussed in, relied on, or relating to any of your responses to an interrogatory served on you by a party in this suit.~~ **ANSWER:**



VERIFICATION OF PRODUCTION ANSWERS

STATE OF OHIO :
: SS.
COUNTY OF PERRY :

I, D. Michael Grodhaus, being first duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing answers to the First Request for Production of Documents propounded by Relator are true and complete to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

D. Michael Grodhaus

Signed on 2021/12/07 07:04:38 -8:00

D. Michael Grodhaus
On behalf of Respondent Secretary of State
LaRose

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 7th day of December, 2021.



Mackenzie S. Clayton

Signed on 2021/12/07 07:04:38 -8:00

Notary Public



Respectfully submitted,
AS TO OBJECTIONS

DAVE YOST
OHIO ATTORNEY GENERAL

/s/ Julie M. Pfeiffer

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that the foregoing was sent via email this 7th day of December, 2021 to the following:

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Exhibit 20

Ohio Redistricting Commission - 10-28-2021

<https://www.ohiochannel.org/video/ohio-redistricting-commission-10-28-2021>

Co-chair Speaker Bob Cupp [00:00:00] We'll call to order this meeting of the Ohio Redistricting Commission. I'd ask the staff to please call the roll.

Clerk [00:00:07] Governor Mike DeWine (here) auditor Keith Faber (present), Secretary of State Frank LaRose (here) president Matt Huffman (here), Leader Emilia Sykes (here), Senator Vernon Sykes, Co-Chair (here), Speaker Robert Cupp, Co-Chair (here). Mr. Co-Chair, a quorum is present.

Co-chair Speaker Bob Cupp [00:00:23] A quorum is present and we'll been meeting as a full committee. First item of business is approval of the minutes from the last meeting. The minutes are in your folders. Do I have a motion to accept the minutes?

co-chair Senator Vernon Sykes [00:00:38] So moved.

Co-chair Speaker Bob Cupp [00:00:38] It's been moved. Is there a second?

Senate President Matt Huffman [00:00:41] Second.

Co-chair Speaker Bob Cupp [00:00:42] Moved and seconded. Are there any objections to the motion to adopt the minutes? Without objection, the minutes are accepted. Next item is the adoption of a public records policy. As commission members may recall, the commission incorporated the Ohio Department of Administrative Services General Records Retention Schedule when we adopted the Commission Rules. Pursuant to revised code 149.43 and Commission Rule seven. I move that we adopt the Attorney General's Model Public Records Policy, which are in your folder as the records policy for the Commission.

Co-chair Senator Vernon Sykes [00:01:27] Second.

Co-chair Speaker Bob Cupp [00:01:30] Are there any objections to the motion? Hearing none, the motion is approved without objection. So I would also move to that expenses incurred by commission members, their designees and their staff for mileage, lodging and supplies in conjunction with the Regional Commission meetings and hearings through October 31st, 2021, be reimbursed with the approval of both co-chairs. Is there a second?

Co-chair Senator Vernon Sykes [00:02:05] Second.

Co-chair Speaker Bob Cupp [00:02:06] It's been moved and seconded. Are there any objections to the motion? Without objection, the motion is adopted. I'll turn this over now to my co-chair.

Co-chair Senator Vernon Sykes [00:02:18] Thank you, Mr. Chair, the at this time, the commission will hear public testimony for sponsors of complete and statewide congressional plans. The Ohio Channel will record these proceedings so that the board, in its deliberations, may consider things presented here today. Please refrain from clapping or loud noise out of respect for the witnesses, hard to hear persons and those watching the proceedings remotely. If you are here to testify, give our staff a completed witness slip and any written testimony that you know-- that you have not already submitted to be included in the official record of the proceedings. A plan sponsor may testify for up to 10

minutes. Subject to further limitations by the co-chairs in the interest of time. Other witnesses and commission member questions. We were using the visual timer to assist witnesses and tracking their remaining time. We will now begin the first witness for today. Gary Gail, come forward, please.

audience member [00:03:33] We don't think your mic's working. Gary Gale, can you hear me?

Gary Gale [00:03:45] Yes, sir.

Co-chair Senator Vernon Sykes [00:03:46] Please state and spell your name. Speak clearly and loudly enough for the panel and the audience members to hear, indicate which plan you and your organization sponsored and confirmed that it is a complete statewide congressional District plan.

Gary Gale [00:04:04] OK, although I'm not sure that my plan has a name. My name is Gary Gale. I live in Stark County and I am the author of this. When I testified previously in Akron, I had testified in one congressional district, which was with the support of my county Democratic Party. The map that I have today is not supported by them, not discussed with them, nor is it by any other, any other organization that I belong to and paying dues to. OK. My name is Gary Gale. I live in Stark County, which was butchered in the last congressional redistricting. Earlier this year, I testified at the commission's Akron hearing on a three county map favored by local Democratic Party leadership. I would prefer testifying today about that map only. But under the rules that we're operating under, I'm testifying about a 15 district congressional map that was done in conformance with Senate joint resolution five. And relying upon the notice released by Senate, by Speaker... Then Speaker Pro Tem. Kirk Schuring and Senate President Huffman of January 29th, 2018 for the legislative intent. I would respectfully request that you will view the testimony that I gave at the Akron hearing regarding the three county map for Stark, Mahoning and Trumbull, where all three counties are presently in the 13th Congressional District, where the residents have common educational levels, economic status, ethnicities, forms of local governance and both income and economic malaise and its concomitant population loss. But to go further, I would like to add before I get too far into this that while I am not a practicing attorney in Ohio, I do maintain my law license in Illinois. I am rated 5.0 over 5.0 by Martindale Hubbell. Speaker Cupp can explain that to anybody who doesn't know what that is. And earlier this year, in anticipation of litigation I took the NAACP's 5 hour Gerrymandering CLE course, a gerrymandering course offered by the Southern Poverty Law Center, and I attended another CLE where one of the speakers was the general counsel of the official Michigan Independent Redistricting Commission. My intent with the map I drew was to reflect the partisanship of Ohio and respect the wording of Ohio's Senate joint resolution five, which is Exhibit one in the testimony that I've submitted, as well as the announcement by Senate President Huffman and House speaker Pro Tempore Kirk Schuring on January 28th, excuse me, January 29, 2018. In so doing, I created a map that provides for six Republican leaning districts, five Democratic leaning districts and four competitive districts. Two of the competitive districts had Republican majorities of fifty one point three three percent and fifty two point five six percent, whereas the other two had Democratic votes of fifty point four four percent and fifty point two nine percent. That's Exhibit three in in what I submitted. Dave's Redistricting has rated proportionality of my proposed district at 100 percent. Selecting the letter... Regarding legislative intent, I relied on the first two sentences of page two of Senate President Huffman's release that the reason for all for Ohio Senate joint resolution five was enhancing protections for regions, counties and setting cities by keeping counties from being split more than twice. And this is

part of the code, in fact, the updated plan calls for at least 65 counties to be kept whole and allows only five counties to be split twice. While that document did not indicate which counties were which, logic dictates that the people you need to protect the people in the 65 smallest counties. I'm sure the three members of the commission from the three five from the... 65 smallest counties would concur that their people need protection more than somebody living in a county of, shall we say, half a million people. The map I drew split none of Ohio's 65 smallest counties and only 10 of Ohio's counties at all. All of them from the larger 23. The fair districts this... and this is in contrast to the firm Maps winning map, which split 40 percent more counties in my proposed map. And remarkably, split six counties with the population was less than 66,000 people. That would be Carroll, Morrow, Highland, Mercer, Marion and Union. While keeping two counties with more than half a million people intact. My interpretation of what I read in the... In Senate joint resolution five and the were release by Senate President Huffman and Speaker Pro Tempore at that time, showing that they meant to protect the people living in the smaller counties. I view this as an apparent violation of the intent of Senate joint resolution five. Additionally, 13 of 15 congressional districts in my map, Half or more of the counties each district were in districts together to begin with. I mean, today I don't mean forever, but I meant in the last reapportionment. My proposed congressional map has a population deviation of point five six percent, so that zero point five, six percent, which I believe is within the threshold allowed by the federal courts, while a fair maps coalition winner went to Herculean efforts in support of his theory that absolute district population is required. That is not supported by Exhibit two that explicitly states on Page two that one of the purposes of Senate joint resolution five was eliminating strict equal protection requirements for districts. The idea that you need to have one or two digit differences between districts for a congressional map is essentially insane. This is buttressed by the Congressional Research Services publication of September 10th, 2021, which I quote at length. I'm not going to read that to you. Additionally, my proposed congressional district had a 73 excuse me congressional map had a 73 out of 100 score and splitting based on having only split 10 counties in just one precinct. And that was my mistake. I tried not to split any precinct. I don't know where that one is. The Fair Districts winner, due to his disregard of the wording in the Huffman Schuring Jan. 29, 2018 release not only split 18 counties, he also split 38 separate precincts. Which even if you read the analysis portion in Dave's Redistricting says which could have been 14, so that is excessive. In my view, keeping rural districts is essential. Not just for the people who live in the rural districts, but for the people in urban suburban counties like mine where we were in 2011, treat it as a jigsaw puzzle piece to provide population to a world congressional district. I'm a resident of Ohio's eighth largest county, classified by both the United States Office of Management and Budget and The State of Ohio as an urban county. Regardless, the substantial majority of our precincts one hundred and seventy one out of 220 and our two largest cities, Canton and Massillon, were gerrymandered in 2011 into a primarily rural district with a congressman who seemingly neither understood nor cared about the problems of our urban and suburban residents. Then I have a paragraph here, and I attach a map as Exhibit five, because Exhibit five was supposed to show where the rural counties and the Appalachian counties were, unfortunately. The map didn't print well and nobody in my office told me until it was done. I do have it on a thumb drive, and if anyone wants to know it, I believe that I can, and tl sent it to Ms. Blessing yesterday as well. Most of them submitted maps that I have seen were oblivious to the fact that Ohio's rural urban divide is its greatest political conflict. At least when it comes to gerrymandering. My congressional map also follows the dictates of Senate joint resolution five that the General Assembly shall not pass a plan that unduly favors or disfavors a political party or its incumbents. In this instance, the commission stands in the shoes of the General Assembly. Again, I'm sure Senator Cupp excuse me, Speaker Cupp can explain the legal significance of the phrase in the shoes of. So I believe

that this commission should not pass the plan did unduly favors or just favors a political party or its incumbents. I cannot say that a map drawn by the Fair Maps contest winner meets that standard. In Congressional District 11. Senator Sykes can speak to the Senator Levin, probably better than I can speak to Congressional District live, given probably better than I can. Even though back to back in the day, I was an intern for Lou Stokes. That map who moves all of Summit County from the 11th District, and I'm not quarreling with that. But missed to be the last special election in.

Co-chair Senator Vernon Sykes [00:14:19] Mr. Gale?

Gary Gale [00:14:19] Yes.

Co-chair Senator Vernon Sykes [00:14:20] Just to let you know the ten minutes is expired, but we're flexible.

Gary Gale [00:14:27] I'm sorry. Like most lawyers, I'm enchanted with the sound of my own voice. OK. Basically, what happened in the 11th District is when they removed Summit County, and there were good reasons to do so. They, the map maker, chose to add the precincts that are currently in the 14th District and the eastern end of Cuyahoga County. Those communities also had precincts that were in the 11th. And those particular precincts are where soon to be Congresswoman Brown ran up her numbers. This this. The district as drawn favors Shontel Brown, and disfavors Nina Turner. And if you look at the numbers, you'll find the same thing I found. This will make it harder for, Miss Turner has already filed to run again in 22. And this disfavors her. Somebody is essentially putting their thumb on the scales. I will, don't know what his motivation was. I'm sure you're all familiar with him. I will let you reach your own conclusions from what they taught me in law school, I can't testify again. When I was hearing cases as well, I can't allow anybody to testify when someone else is thinking. Only what they only what they do. That pretty much covers it all. The last thing is that because there was no indication from the commission as to what number we should use for the baseline for an opportunity district. I asked the general counsel of the Michigan Independent Redistricting Commission whenever they were using the number they were using was 30 percent. My district has four districts that are in excess of 30 percent minority and we have a we have a congresswoman from this county that we're standing in right now today, who was elected in a district with thirty four point fifty five percent black. So it's not just an opportunity, it's a reality. And I believe that the map that I drew meets the requirements, and I'm sorry for writing too much. And I'm the second to last page. If you look at what the ask is and they ask is basically to protect the interest of Ohio's 65 small counties to protect regional interests. And that makes urban suburban counties like mine with rural counties and eliminate district equal population requirements for districts. As the as the Huffman Schuring memo of January 29, 2018 said to correct the apparent undue undue favoring of a soon to be incumbent in the 11th Congressional District.

Co-chair Senator Vernon Sykes [00:17:21] Mr. Gale, you're setting in a bad precedent, I don't want to cut you off.

Gary Gale [00:17:26] I can't set any precedent here. You can set a precedent, yes, but not me. And I'm sure the speaker that Speaker Cupp has set many precedents. Thank you and you have it. You can read it.

Co-chair Senator Vernon Sykes [00:17:38] And if you could stay just a minute. Are there any questions of the witness? President Huffman.

Senate President Matt Huffman [00:17:46] Thank you, thank you. Co-Chair Sykes, thanks for your testimony and obviously pretty thoughtful examination of the issue in the work that you did. I just have to ask. Ten years ago, there was someone from Illinois who submitted a map that many folks said was that it might even been the state map. That wasn't you, was it?

Gary Gale [00:18:10] No, that was not me. I did.

Senate President Matt Huffman [00:18:11] OK.

Gary Gale [00:18:11] I did do a series of maps in Illinois on behalf of the Illinois chapter of the University of Illinois in 1981. I did testify six times about them because I also did legislative maps.

Senate President Matt Huffman [00:18:24] Fair enough.

Gary Gale [00:18:25] OK.

Senate President Matt Huffman [00:18:26] And pardon me for that aside, co-chair. I'm interested in this equal population discussion because I know that there are some Supreme Court cases and other Federal District Court cases, and it appears that the Tenet case that you submitted, I guess, sets out some standards or considerations. Obviously, a court would use if a map gets challenged and if I just finish my question so and I know, for example, there was a deviation. Maybe it was in two and a half or three percent, something like that in a West Virginia case because the district would have gone to the other side of the mountain, and they said that was appropriate. Of course, we have a five percent deviation in our constitution for the state maps. So I guess how is the commission or, you know, a legislative body to know that, you know, as as we're sitting here, we don't know what the court's going to say later, what deviation would be appropriate? I mean, this case does point seven nine under these circumstances. Is five percent too much?

Gary Gale [00:19:36] I don't know about whether five percent is too much for a legislative map. I wouldn't think so. I did rely on something that was published by the Congressional Research Service approximately two weeks ago, a month ago, September 10th of this year, and I would assume that they would have the most recent information.

Senate President Matt Huffman [00:19:57] Can you eliminate, excuse me, Mr. Chair. I mean, you've reviewed this.

Gary Gale [00:20:02] I have not give you the actual cases on that question I was. We have like two days to get this thing together. I can do so and get back with you.

Senate President Matt Huffman [00:20:14] Yeah. Well, I'm sure I just thought, while the commission was here. You might be able.

Gary Gale [00:20:17] No, I basically relied upon the Congressional Research Service.

Senate President Matt Huffman [00:20:21] Could I have one other question?

Co-chair Senator Vernon Sykes [00:20:23] President Huffman.

Senate President Matt Huffman [00:20:24] Thank you. So you know a lot about Illinois license to practice law there. And we've talked about what the percentages of votes are in the state of Ohio and how does that reflect in arguments about what districts should look like and what's unreasonable? And just some of the research that we did internally in this is just looking at President, Senate and governor races in Illinois. Over the last 10 years, the Democratic candidate has gotten 52 percent of the vote. But in the congressional delegation is 72 percent democratic.

Gary Gale [00:21:06] And the map that they've drawn now is even worse.

Senate President Matt Huffman [00:21:09] OK. What do you mean even worse?

Gary Gale [00:21:11] The Democratic majority in the Illinois House and Illinois Senate have come out with a district that will allow for two Republican members of Congress.

Senate President Matt Huffman [00:21:21] So that would be two out of 18.

Gary Gale [00:21:23] It'll be 17 this time, sir.

Senate President Matt Huffman [00:21:24] Oh, OK. They lose one. So 15 of 17 under that map.

Gary Gale [00:21:30] I haven't done that math, but it is somewhat egregious.

Senate President Matt Huffman [00:21:33] Yeah. OK. The we all have a different definition, I think, well, not everybody, but there are there are different definitions of gerrymandering, I guess. Does that seem to be a gerrymandered map to you?

Gary Gale [00:21:48] Yes, the the Illinois congressional map today. Is it is egregious the Democratic map that they have run that they have drawn that only allows for two to Republicans out of 17 is even more egregious. And I would argue that. For years, it has been egregious.

Senate President Matt Huffman [00:22:09] Could could I have one more question?

Co-chair Senator Vernon Sykes [00:22:12] Mr. President.

Senate President Matt Huffman [00:22:12] One final question So you used the term competitive in your testimony? And is there a range of percentages that you would consider competitive is obviously 50-50, but is a 51 percent whether it's for one party or the other competitive? And how far out would that range go on either side?

Gary Gale [00:22:33] Most of those things that I've read over the years tops out at around 54 on one side and 46 on the other. In my map, the ranges were if you'll give me just a moment so that I'm being accurate. The two districts that I considered competitive that had Republican majorities had fifty one point three three and fifty two point five six, and the two competitive districts with the Democrats were fifty point forty four and fifty point two nine. I think all of those by any rational definition, would be competitive.

Senate President Matt Huffman [00:23:05] All right, thank you. Thank you, Mr. co-chair.

Gary Gale [00:23:08] Thank you.

Co-chair Senator Vernon Sykes [00:23:10] Any additional questions? Thank you very much. I suppose. Yes, go ahead.

Gary Gale [00:23:17] Yes, Speaker?

Co-chair Speaker Bob Cupp [00:23:19] Thank you, Mr. Gale. I just want to kind of follow up on a couple of questions, the population deviation, and I just sort of scanned the Congressional Research Service that, excuse me, that you provided here. And one of the things that it says is that the. There has to be a justification for any population deviation. And I was wondering in your map,

Gary Gale [00:23:57] what is that?

Co-chair Speaker Bob Cupp [00:23:58] What is your what is your justification?

Gary Gale [00:24:05] My justification was that I was striving to reach the 45 55 split and that I was trying very hard to split as few counties, a few municipalities, and I don't understand how we split one piece in because I was trying not to do that. And that. The justification is you have you, if you are going to use lines such as counties or municipal lines, or according to the wording of a Senate joint resolution five, it gives preference to counties then townships and only then cities, which I'm not sure everybody read when they do their maps. You have to make some decisions. I this is what I came up with.

Co-chair Speaker Bob Cupp [00:25:00] And that's fair, it was just. In your in your in your map, are any incumbents put together in the same, you know, new congressional district?

Gary Gale [00:25:15] Well, I I'm only terribly familiar with the ones in northeast Ohio. Yes. Tim Ryan would be in with Dave Joyce, but Tim isn't running for the Senate. Bob Gibbs would have been in with. I'm lost, forget. I remember who, but Bob Gibbs is only raised. Less than \$100,000 this year, so I don't believe he's running for reelection.

Co-chair Speaker Bob Cupp [00:25:41] And so he is in with somebody else?

Gary Gale [00:25:43] He I believe he is, but I cannot tell help to tell you who that is.

Co-chair Speaker Bob Cupp [00:25:46] OK, that's fair. Thank you.

Gary Gale [00:25:49] Thank you very much.

Gary Gale [00:25:50] You're welcome. Thank you very much for listening.

Co-chair Senator Vernon Sykes [00:25:53] The next group of witnesses will be as Sam Gresham. Chris? He's not here yet. OK. All right. We'll moved into Katherine Turcer.

Chris Tavenner [00:26:12] I'm Chris Tavenner with Sam Gresham. Sam Gresham has unfortunately been delayed and is not here yet. We were going to go together, but I can go. And then if he shows up or I could wait until he gets here, what would you prefer?

Co-chair Senator Vernon Sykes [00:26:25] It's your preference?

Chris Tavenner [00:26:27] If we could wait until the end, then hopefully he can show up in time.

Co-chair Senator Vernon Sykes [00:26:29] Okay, thank you. All right. We'll move in to Catherine Turcer, you can come forward, pronounce and spell your name for the record, please.

Catherine Turcer [00:26:44] Good morning, everyone. My name is Catherine Turcer, I'm with Common Cause Ohio, and I'm here for fair districts, and I brought Vanna White with me. So let's do this. Katherine Turcer. And so I am here today with the winners of the 2021 mapping competition. I was pleased that the Senate President Huffman remembered the 2011 competition. So one of the things that you know, we've had different names over the years, our coalition. So in 2011, we were the Ohio Campaign for Accountable Redistricting, which actually made us sound so wonky we decided perhaps we should try fair districts, equal fair elections. And then before you know it, everybody shortened it. And anyway, so we are now the fair districts of Fair Districts Ohio. And in 2011, Senate President Huffman was absolutely correct that one of the winners was a man named Mike Fortner. He was a state representative. Because he was involved and was providing advice to the Republicans during the mapping they were doing in Illinois. He decided it wasn't appropriate to be part of the competition this time, and so I was kind of looking forward to his map. What I did notice is another one of the competitors is a gentleman named Tim Clarke. He's from Avon Lake. He actually submitted written testimony, so I just wanted to draw attention to that. One of the things that I think is important, and I'm so glad to have this opportunity to walk you through our competition maps and and what we've what we've been thinking about because of course, I think it's important to define what you mean by fair districts. I think we talk a lot about hey and gerrymandering and fair districts, but it's important to provide more detailed kinds of information. And so what we have we have here, this is my friend Trevor Martin and he's going to hold up maps. I had them on a jump drive, but it seemed a little bit too complicated. Vanna, will you turn around so that everybody else can see, too? There we go. All right. So this won't work completely perfectly, but it is for the folks who are in the gallery. The maps are part of my testimony. If you wanted to go and look at those links.

Catherine Turcer [00:29:11] All right. Well, and then once again, I just wanted to thank both the co-chairs for allowing me some time to talk about our maps, so we had we had a robust participation and the maps that scored the highest, primarily using Dave's Redistricting App and also looking at how they explain their map making. And so in the materials that you have, I also included narratives that explained, you know, the choices that the map makers made. And so I was going to highlight Paul Nieves. He actually is part of the Princeton Gerrymandering Project. And he went to a lot of detail to provide good information about every single one of these maps. And so we also have Riley Jones. Now Riley Jones is from Loveland, Ohio. So down at Hamilton County, and he is working on a master's in structural engineering at this point. Just to give you a kind of a flavor of, you know, the folks that participated in this were citizen mapmakers, some of them are more partisan than others. But the goal was to create good maps that were reflective of the state of Ohio. And so we had competition rules. And so as I go through these maps, what I'm going to do is I'm going to talk about equal population. I'm going to talk a little bit about the Voting Rights Act and talk a little bit about opportunity for minority representation. I'm going to talk a little bit about the requirements for counties as building blocks and, you know, the benefit of splitting, you know, having as few splits as possible. I'm also going to go through some of the criteria from Dave's Redistricting App. Certainly, when we began this cycle, I did not expect that Dave's Redistricting App was going to be something that we were all

talking about. But it does hit the democratization of the map making and how the maps are an opportunity for the public to weigh in on what it is that they would like to see when it comes to map making. So the gentleman before me, Mr. Gale, talked a little bit about equal population. And of course, as we know, it's really important that core of one person, one vote. We also hit upon one of the challenges. You know, they say that we want that equal population to be as close as practicable, by the way, practicable is very difficult to say. And and and the Tenet decision really says, OK, be practical about it. But the precise mathematical equality is not required. And so what I would say, the difference in the maps here for it's for John Hagler's map. John lives in Yellow Springs. He spent a lot of time and energy ensuring that the population was as close as it could possibly be. So in this case, the districts are off by about three people at the highest. So they're very close. The other ones were close. You know, we're closer to that point seven nine percent. But as we're thinking about what we want to do with population, I would highly encourage the state legislature, which is going to begin the task of doing these congressional maps to actually hear from experts about population. I am not, you know, I'm a social worker. That's my background. So. So but there are wonderful people out there that could provide really good information. And I highly encourage you to ask some experts to come in and testify so that we have a good understanding and not just the state legislators who will be the official map makers, but there's so we'll better understand the choices that are being made by the state legislature. Now, also, when it comes to experts, I do think that the state legislature should consider the Voting Rights Act and and this is another area where we actually need more information. This is not exactly settled. And so I want to highlight these three maps because there was a real focus on making sure that they comply and do not dilute minority representation. Now, currently, no court has expressly required Ohio to create majority minority districts. However, we do have a long history of taking racial data into consideration as we develop those congressional districts. These three maps protect the ability of minority voters to elect a candidate of their choice in parts of the state with high density of minority voters, while simultaneously respecting municipal and county boundaries and equal population as much as possible. Now, each of these maps has one majority minority district and two opportunity districts. Now because we didn't have an official map to contrast the competition maps with what we did and throughout my testimony is reflect back on the maps that were created in 2011. So, for example, in 2011, there was one majority minority district, 11 Congressional District and one opportunity district. And so that's Joyce Beatty's district, the 3rd Congressional District. Each of these maps creates an additional opportunity district in Cincinnati, Hamilton County. Now, each of the map makers did some research in preparation for creating the maps so that they would better understand what you know, community members. What do Ohioans actually want when it comes to the map making? And so, you know, as I talked a little bit about the democratization of map making and the tools that are available in 2021 that were not in 2011 or, for that matter, the first redistricting competition that we did was in the late 90s. So you all will remember Joan Lawrence and this was this was her brainchild. And so so that whole idea that like if we actually get people engaged in this process of competition that we can actually provide maps and a vision for how we could actually create maps that are fairly representing us, but are also not gerrymandered and specifically what I'm saying gerrymandering. I'm talking about partisan gerrymandering in this particular case. So what's the map makers looked at as they looked at District. Now, Tufts University has this project, and it's traditionally called M Triple G, which is the metric geometry and gerrymandering group at Tufts University. So this is kind of the first cycle of map making where the mathematicians have gotten involved. And what they did is they created software so that all of us could actually come together and say, Hey, I want to create a community map. Now, one of the things that Trevor led is he led a series of conversations with communities all over the state of Ohio. And, you know, because of the pandemic,

many of these happened online, and they ended up creating maps, which then were submitted to Districtr. And then what happened is that the competition participants could use those to understand, Oh, well, you know, I want to try to keep this community together. So we're not just talking about county boundaries, we're not just talking about municipal boundaries. We're trying to respect what it is that, you know, the citizens that live in that area actually say that they want when it comes to a fair districts. Now we all know, you know, when we look at the state legislative maps, we focused on county and city and township as building blocks because they're much smaller. And so when we look at, you know, congressional map making, there's a real focus on keeping counties whole. And you know, there there's very specific details that are in the Ohio Constitution. But, you know, if we think about moving from little Legos to those big Legos, the ones you're less likely to, you know, trip over, stub your toe on. So those county counties present an opportunity to say, Well, how do you think about community? One way the community maps that I talked about, the other way to think about community is to think about those counties. You know, it's a good proxy for thinking about people that have shared interests. And so I did want to highlight that each of these maps had fewer county splits than you might expect. Now, the Ohio Constitution provides space for county splits because you know, our hope, of course, is when we write something and voters approve it is that the amendment will last a few years, could last 20 years, could last 30 years, could last 40 years. So there needed to be some space for additional county splits, depending on what happens with the population of Ohio. In this particular case, when you look at you, look at John Heckler's Map, 14 counties are split. That means that's a total of 14 splits. In Paul Nieve's is 12 counties are split a total of 12 times, and Riley Jones did 14 counties splits but with 15 divisions. If that makes sense where when you look at the current congressional map, there are 23 county splits with a total of 32 times. And that's that gives you a sense of kind of the difference of the way that these maps were created and the way that I am very hopeful that the state legislature will consider the map making. Now, I went through some analysis using Dave's Redistricting app. Now many of you will have seen, you know, Dave Dave's app and they provide a variety of different criteria. Now, in the materials that you have before you, you can actually see each of the maps. I included a link in the testimony. So if you want to do a deep dive, which is kind of the best way to look at districts to try to spend some time thinking about, well, how how could this look? How could this be? And hey, is this an appropriate division? I am really looking forward to the state legislature spending time considering each district because of course, one of the things that we know and I'm here with three different maps, not one map, because the process of the map making can end up with a truly representative map. And it's important to engage in that process. And I do see this as very good beginnings for creating good congressional districts. And so, you know, these are high and proportionality, all of them. They're high on minority representation. They're high and proportionality, which is sometimes understood to be representational fairness. They are also compact. And as I said, there are fewer, much fewer splits. It's the difference. There's Riley's map. It's the difference between that. And here is the current one. And the way to understand and you know, when you're hit, hit good scores, it goes further out in that circle. All right, so I know this is the thing that many of us think about, well, wait a second, how many Republican districts are there, how many Democratic districts are there? What about competitiveness? OK, so for John Hagler's map six, a Republican, three Democrat, six are competitive. For Pauls, there's six hour Republican, four are Democratic, five are competitive. For Riley Jones, six, a Republican, three are Democratic. Six are competitive and four, as we all know our current map, we're talking about 12 Republican, three Democratic and one competitive. Now this is how Dave defined competition, but it didn't. It didn't. I can. I can put this. It seemed much better to say, OK, if you're talking about such a wide range, let's look at how competitive they are within three points. That seems like a better kind of competitive range, and it gives us a

different understanding of the information that's here. So in this case, if you look at the ones that are most likely to be very competitive, we have seven Republican, seven Democrat and one hyper competitive. For Paul we have eight Republican, six Democratic and one hyper competitive. Riley Jones is seven Republican, five Democratic and three hyper competitive. Now, as we think about as we think about representation, it's important to think about, well, what is it that we want? Now obviously, you're not going to want a skewed skew, the districts, you know, unintentionally. When I look at gerrymandering, it's the manipulation of district lines to manipulate elections. And so one of the things that pleases me about these maps and I'm so pleased to be here is that there's a focus on creating districts that keep those counties whole. And yes, it's great to have a competitive districts. But no matter what, there are areas of the state that are not terribly competitive. What is important is that those district lines are not moved or manipulated so that you're manipulating elections. And so I want to just highlight the importance of keeping those counties together is a way to look at. There's going to be a natural preference for one party over the other. What we want and encourage you all to avoid is an unnatural preference or the manipulation of district lines or gerrymandering. Now. I talked a little bit about minority representation. I did want to provide a little bit more information about that. I wanted to highlight this, highlight this that all three maps create what are called coalition majority minority districts. This means that they're not 50 percent of of African-American or black voting age population, but rather all minority populations in the district. So I just wanted to be sure that I highlighted that there's some additional information. There's a chart that's located in here, so you can get a little bit more information about that. I also wanted to highlight, you know, once I started going through all this analysis, I thought, All right, we also should talk about the efficiency gap. Now a guy named Nick Stephanopoulos, he's now a professor at Harvard, came up with this notion of an efficiency gap. And I've never particularly liked how he talks about wasted votes. But I do think it's important to think about this analysis as you're looking at maps. The analysis captures a single number to the extent to which district lines waste crack and pack one political parties, voters more than the other party. So you don't send so packing and cracking more than the other party. In other words, how many votes are wasted because one candidate gets excessively more votes than are needed for a simple victory? Excessive votes are often packed districts. And then, of course, they're wasted votes because the candidate has no chance of winning. So this is considered, you know, cracking. Those are also wasted votes. Now, I think this is another metric as you are looking at the congressional maps that you're considering, and I understand there'll be a hearing coming up very soon of the state legislature. I think it's, you know, we have some really good tools for analyzing gerrymandering and considering considering how it is that we want to keep communities together. And I really encourage each of you to take advantage of those tools, whether you're using M Triple G's Districtr or whether you're looking at how plan score actually assesses the maps, it gives you additional information much the way I'm highly encouraging you to get expertise from folks that do, you know, do work and have gone to court and spend a lot of time really thinking about the Voting Rights Act. All right. So am I running out of time?

Co-chair Senator Vernon Sykes [00:46:04] No, you are presenting Ms.Turcer, you are presenting three. So you have a little bit. You have more time then.

Catherine Turcer [00:46:12] Oh, OK, thank you. I just. And my apologies, Auditor Faber. I did want to highlight some notable features of John Hagler's map. He purposely keeps on Appalachian region in a single congressional district. I do think, you know, one of the the districts that is worth looking at has to do with the the 3rd District, which focuses on opportunity districts for minority representation while respecting county boundaries. And

what we would think of as kind of the legal population requirements because John got down so, you know, a difference of three Ohioans. The other thing that I wanted to highlight then this has to do with Paul Nieve's Map. Remember, Paul is part of the Princeton Gerrymandering Project. The Princeton Gerrymandering Project is another way to get some assessment of maps and to better understand, you know, the consequences are likely consequences of the maps that you create. So I highly encourage you to use Princeton Gerrymandering Project as a resource. OK, so you know, when you look at Paul's map, the districts are visibly compact and I just, you know, you can certainly see how that contrasts with the existing congressional map. No county is split, you know, more than once. And then I also, like Paul, provided some really detailed he his narrative report really invites you to take a peek behind the curtain of the choices that he made. And you know, one of the things we know is that the choices that that are made could make the maps. How can I put this? It's important to clearly understand the choices that you're making, especially if there are any fluctuations in population. And so and finally, I wanted to highlight Riley Jones map. I think it does exceptionally well. He did this thing where he really focused on keeping municipal boundaries together. So especially the ones in Franklin County, he was really focused on making sure that, you know, weren't just represent, you know, keeping those counties together. But there was a real focus on keeping municipal units together as well. And then, you know, I also wanted to highlight a highlight. He unified the Akron Canton corridor by keeping them in a single district. Now each of these participants in the competition, each of these winners, they participated in two webinars this month. And I do think, you know, it gives you it's another way to look at the kinds of maps that have been created. This is another opportunity for a deep dive. And and for this, and you can actually for the first webinar, you have the map makers going through and explaining the choices that they made in really specific detail. At the second webinar, they they had heard in that first webinar for about, you know, recommendations. So, for example, let's make sure you keep this community together. Oh no, you divided Gahanna when you shouldn't have done that. And so it provided an opportunity for them to respond and create new maps. And so it was really, you know, that's what we're looking forward to is an opportunity to respond and and to participate in the map making as the public. Now I just wanted to thank you all for inviting me to come. And I wanted to highlight that the changes that were made in that second webinar, they created better maps and it takes time to make good maps. Some of you were members of the Legislature, your leaders of the Legislature, I highly encourage us all to get started. Let's get cracking in November. We need to get moving. Now, in conclusion, with dedication, time. Attention to detail. Respect for voters. And necessary expertise. It's clear that it is possible to create fair, functional and constitutionally compliant maps. And and we are here to be a resource for you and we look forward to the official mapmaking commencing. Thank you.

Co-chair Senator Vernon Sykes [00:50:35] Thank you. Thank you very much for your. I don't know if my Mike is on. Thank you very much for a very comprehensive presentation and we do have copies of your presentation before we were able to get those before us today. Are there any questions? Senator Huffman.

Senate President Matt Huffman [00:50:57] Thank you. Senator Sykes, thanks for the presentation and nice work on the maps are you must work out so you don't know if your arms are tired or not there, but couple couple of things and I the the range for competitiveness, at least a page nine at your testimony. I think if I have this right, I mean, maybe that's not what that's referring to is is 55 to 45. But I also thought you said there should be a three percent range on either side of 50. Or could you just talk about what you consider a range of competitive? And of course, all of this is subject to what we whatever

we want to put in to decide what the index may be. But assuming we all agreed on that standard, what is that?

Catherine Turcer [00:51:48] So I thank you so much for your question. Through the co-chairs to Senate President Huffman, one of the things that I wanted to be sure that we understood is there are a couple of different ways of looking at competition and it there's a difference between that wide range, you know where you're talking 10 points and going down to three points. And I just I thought it gave a better explanation about what the maps do to provide a sense of which ones are like are the most likely to be super hot.

Senate President Matt Huffman [00:52:24] I guess follow up, so I guess so my question is, is your three percent, does that mean 47 to 53 or 48 and a half to 51 and a half?

Catherine Turcer [00:52:35] The first one.

Senate President Matt Huffman [00:52:35] OK, so I think you heard Mr. Gale talk about 54 46 standards, so it sounds like generally in the same ballpark. The question. So we have you mentioned the Princeton Gerrymandering Project, and we should you're suggesting that the commission or perhaps the Legislature starting Monday use that as a resource and I kind of want to have a question, I guess the two comments one. I think that's a great idea. One, because my son played football there. But secondly, because they rated these final Senate map, which was adopted by the Commission B and B's, I guess a passing grade. So that's a good thing. But I guess my question is, how do we how do we access that prior to draft drawing a map or do we we take these maps and send them there or other proposed maps, I guess since my son graduated, I don't have any contacts at Princeton University,

Catherine Turcer [00:53:41] so thank you so much for the question. So I do actually have some contacts at the Princeton Gerrymandering Project and I will share them with Mrs. Blessing.

Senate President Matt Huffman [00:53:50] Oh, fantastic. One final follow up?

Catherine Turcer [00:53:54] Yes.

Senate President Matt Huffman [00:53:54] Mr. Co-chair? So I want to just ask about a couple of things. In Mr. Gale's testimony, I noticed he was wearing a Fair Districts Ohio button. I'm not sure if that means he's officially speaking on behalf of you all or not, but he he had some criticisms of the winner of the map, which I think is The Hagner Map.

Catherine Turcer [00:54:15] Yes.

Senate President Matt Huffman [00:54:16] Is that right? And I won't read these all word for word, but some of the splitting of the counties, apparently, and I'm taking his testimony as accurate without having gone through this. That he was criticizing the that six small counties were split and makes reference to Summit Montgomery that were left intact in apparent violation of the Senate joint resolution five. There's a release. He's also critical that 14 counties were split, but also 38 separate precincts. He doesn't think the Fair Map Contest winner meets the standard of the General Assembly shall not pass a plan that unduly favors or disfavors a political party. This is in page three of his testimony. And finally, in his conclusions, he's asking the commission and presumably the General Assembly, starting on Monday to disregard the map drawn by the winner of the Fair

Districts Map Contest due to its repeated derogation of Senate joint resolution five. So I guess and I know, you know, I have eight brothers and sisters, and we don't always agree on everything and everybody on the same side or same organization don't agree on anything. But can you help the commission and members to kind of explain those criticisms of your winning map and how that may fit in with your testimony?

Catherine Turcer [00:55:58] And Chairman, Senate President Huffman. So the best way to think about this is, Fair Districts fair elections is a coalition and we're we're a bunch of redistricting reformers. We've we focus first on state legislative map making and then on congressional and and, you know, we are a strong voice. We're not always unified clearly. And what I would like to highlight. I do not believe that any of these maps should be the final product. The idea is that you take these maps and use them to, you know, figure out what is it that the map maker saw and look at the narratives that they created and have conversations and discussions about each and every district. And so, you know, I would highly encourage you to look at every single, every single one of these, these maps in some detail, the district lines and some details. I'd also like to highlight because, you know, when I you know how that goes, I'm sitting in the chair and I'm going, OK. So, so Gary did talk about how he had 40 percent fewer splits in counties, but he had 10 counties that were split, but they were split 14 times. And so we need to have conversations about, well, what kind of splits are right and what makes what makes sense. Now, I think those are the kinds of conversations and discussions that would be wonderful for the state legislature to have. And I'm looking forward to seeing those in the committee because, you know, when we went through the state mapmaking process, we waited for you all to come back from ours and we didn't we didn't actually have an opportunity to understand the amendments. And so I am really hoping when we go through this congressional process that we're actually able to see some deliberation and to better understand the maps that are being created and that I hate to say this you're never, ever going to please everybody. And the map makers, the official map makers, are going to have to weigh testimony and make very important decisions. And I'm just glad that we have an opportunity today to talk about how this process could look and and I would say, should look. Thank you.

Co-chair Senator Vernon Sykes [00:58:19] Thank you. Auditor Faber?

Auditor Keith Faber [00:58:23] Thank you. I, first of all, I presume you're going to be prepared to give this testimony in front of the legislative committees, the joint committee or whatever they're doing after the 31st. And because apparently it was clear that this body's not going to be making maps. So I go forward and ask a couple of questions, particularly about the third map, I think it was Mr. Paul Nieve's Map,

Catherine Turcer [00:58:51] the third winner is Riley Jones.

Auditor Keith Faber [00:58:53] I'm sorry, it looks like he's the second place winner.

Catherine Turcer [00:58:55] OK, so we're talking about Paul Nieves.

Auditor Keith Faber [00:58:57] So as I look through this map, I did a quick count on his competitiveness because you had a good conversation. I thought with President Huffman about what competitive it is. You indicated that we've heard as much as, you know, Paul's Dave's Redistricting is 10 points. We heard six points, eight points, whatever points we look at. And so I don't know what he used in his maps, but using his summary at the end, I could get a 12-3 map out of that. Assuming based on what we heard in prior testimony that

there's some concern about competitive districts and what those require, would a 12-3 map be fair?

Catherine Turcer [00:59:39] So, so clearly, Auditor Faber, sorry, chairs, you know, clearly these are the kinds of conversations that we need to have. We are not, you know, the swing state that we once were. On the other hand, we should be creating districts where there is not a natural partisan advantage, and actually, that's what I'm looking for. Now, when you talk about three Democratic districts, I worry that the thumb is on the scale. But this is a good part of the conversation that we can actually have in the state legislature. And I'm really hoping that there's a robust conversation about competitiveness. I can follow up with Paul to provide additional details about how he looked at competitiveness.

Auditor Keith Faber [01:00:32] So, so going back, Mr Chairman?

Co-chair Senator Vernon Sykes [01:00:34] Yes.

Auditor Keith Faber [01:00:34] Follow up. I could draw it. Also, if the swing districts all flopped the other way, I could get a six nine district, nine Democrat seats, six Republican districts. Would that be fair?

Catherine Turcer [01:00:49] And this is so funny. And Trevor says if they ran a good campaign, all right. Oh, OK. So, so so what you're talking about is better understanding competitiveness, the partisan leaning. One of the things that I am really hoping that we have going into this are partisan indexes, you know, so that we can understand and look at the map and actually have those kinds of conversations. I do believe that we are more of, you know, 54 percent Republican, 46 percent Democratic state, and that if you were to look at representational fairness and proportionality that having it's skewed one direction or the other too heavily is a problem.

Auditor Keith Faber [01:01:34] I guess, Mr. Chairman, the reason I ask those questions is that if you accept the premise that you're going to have competitive seats, then you also have to accept the premise that campaigns candidates issues, political trends all also are influencing outcomes. And so if you're going to do that, it's real tough to say where you're going to land. And candidly, you know, I've looked at plenty of districts to where candidates who overcome a 10 point deficit and indexes wins the election. And I'm really concerned about this concept that if it doesn't include an eight, seven or a nine, six or 10, whatever, it's somehow unfair and I go back to look at all these variables. And candidly, I also know another fact. I think you would agree with me that Ohioans tend to live around people that think and vote like them. Look. Am I right on that?

Catherine Turcer [01:02:40] Oh, absolutely.

Auditor Keith Faber [01:02:42] And I recall we had testimony from somebody who's been an adviser to your group that indicated that as much as a three to five point Republican advantage, because the Democrats tend to live in more concentrated urban areas and Republicans tend to be spaced out in the rural counties. Did you agree to hear that testimony?

Catherine Turcer [01:03:00] So, so I was actually that was Warren, Warrensville Heights. I believe it was that hearing. So, Mr. Chair, back to you. So, so in terms of, I think, the best way to think about this is we want to make sure that district lines are not created that artificially manipulate the districts to advantage one political party over the other. And I'm

going to speak for myself in common cause, but I bet there are a ton of fair districts, people behind me. We would like to see greater accountability when it comes, you know, comes to the folks that we send to Washington. [applause] That means that there is.

Co-chair Senator Vernon Sykes [01:03:47] Quiet please.

Catherine Turcer [01:03:48] There is strong support for competitive districts, and does that mean at the end of the day that you have way more Republicans than Democrats? That is that is something that may happen. What we need to worry about is the artificial manipulation of district lines to advantage one political party over the other. And it is completely true. You know, this is what political scientists say. The Democrats are insufficiently distributed and basically a way of understanding it is, you know, they, you know, Democrats tend to live in the cities. They may be in the burbs, but they're there, there. There are fewer of them when you get into the rural areas. And so what I'm talking about is we want to respect those communities. We want to keep those counties together and we want to weigh the best way to have some competitive districts.

Auditor Keith Faber [01:04:41] Mr Chairman, if I could follow up on that because I think it's very interesting discussion and I can't agree with you more that the fact is is that if you're going to keep counties and cities and in some cases smaller communities of interest together, you're going to value the very nature, in some cases pack districts together. And we heard testimony about whether Nina Turner was going to be fairly or unfairly advantaged earlier. I don't have a clue about that. But the reality is, it's unlikely that any district that Nina Turner is running in is going to be won by a Republican. OK. It's also unlikely that any district Jim Jordan is going to run in in western Ohio is going to be run by a Democrat. So getting back to your premise of accountability, I would premise that in many of these cases, accountability is impossible to get from a to totally spectrum. You're always going to have somebody even in Nina Turner's district. Who doesn't like what a Democrat congressman is going to do? In a representative system that person is going to be fraught with an inherent dislike of who her legislator is going to be. Am I right on that?

Catherine Turcer [01:05:54] So clearly there are going to be some districts that favor one favor one party over the other. You know what? I guess what I always want to get back to is there's the natural thing of, Hey, I live in Cuyahoga County. My district is a majority minority district. I'm, you know, going to likely the person I vote for as a Republican is going to be a Democrat. But it's different. I think the difference is if you think about, you know, the snake on the lake, the district that worked in its way and this is the previous congressional map. And sorry, I'm having to go back to that just because y'all don't have a map. Anyway, so that's a district that works its way from Toledo to Cleveland. So we're talking about gross manipulation. We established new rules that focused on keeping counties whole. I just want to be really clear that as you're in this process of map making that you're going to be balancing things and you are absolutely right, there are going to be tradeoffs. But just because there's a creation of a few more competitive districts, that doesn't mean that those districts aren't compact, don't keep counties together. It is a challenge to actually create these district lines so that you're valuing all the things that make for fair districts.

Auditor Keith Faber [01:07:19] Thank you.

Co-chair Senator Vernon Sykes [01:07:20] Additional questions?

Co-chair Speaker Bob Cupp [01:07:27] Thank you. Thank you, Senator. Can you tell me I don't think I caught it in your discussion? Why the first place map is the first place map as opposed to the third place map?

Catherine Turcer [01:07:42] Thank you very much. Thank you very much, Co-chair. All right, so I'm here with three maps rather than one map, and the major reason for that has to do with the fact that we have this advisory committee that looked at the maps and analyzed them. We strip names off and had multiple discussions. It took two weeks to actually decide like I was ready to give everybody a first prize. Now this was the challenge. I work for a nonprofit. We didn't have the money to give everybody a first prize. So we went through a whole process. We spent a lot of time looking at the narratives, and we actually did have conversations with the map makers to try, you know, just to understand. So to understand the map making. So I will highlight if we have a little bit more money, I would just be saying, Oh, here are three winners. And it's one of the reasons why I think it's important to learn from each of these maps, not just that first map. OK.

Co-chair Speaker Bob Cupp [01:08:51] I, I understand what you're saying. Let's do go back to the current map, which I think most people would say is stretching lots of things? And let's take this this let's take this the snake on the lake that's stretched. How long does it take to drive from Toledo to Cleveland?

Catherine Turcer [01:09:15] Two hours. Yeah. Two, I'm sorry. I live in Columbus, and that's not one that I do.

Co-chair Speaker Bob Cupp [01:09:22] That's not your normal route?

Catherine Turcer [01:09:24] To two hours. OK.

Co-chair Speaker Bob Cupp [01:09:26] All right. I want to then direct your attention to Mr Nieve's map. And what appears to be the fifth Congressional District that runs from Michigan to the end of Butler County in Hamilton County. Is that not a stretch?

Catherine Turcer [01:09:49] So, so one of the things that becomes more challenging with the congressional maps is we went from 16 to 15 districts and it does mean that these districts are just in many cases in rural areas going to be bigger. And it has to do with the size of the population. Now I actually think this is a worthy discussion because one of the things that we do know is that 71, you know, we have 71 going this direction. But like when you start to look at the Appalachian District, which is keeping a community together, this can be very hard to like, represent people because there's not actually, you know, there's not actually a highway that goes there and it takes an incredible amount of time. I'm sure that, you know, many of you have actually gone to all 88 counties. It is. It can be a real challenge to work your way, work your way around the state. And certainly it is worth considering as you look at how these districts are made up, how it will impact those folks who want to represent their voters.

Co-chair Speaker Bob Cupp [01:10:57] So it is quite a stretch. All right. In in, let's just take the winning map where any incumbent members of Congress put together in the same district in the proposed map.

Catherine Turcer [01:11:15] So for our competition, we did not provide home addresses of incumbents. We focused on, Hey, let's make sure that we keep the counties whole. Let's see what we can do about competitiveness. Those are the kind of worrying about,

you know, minority majority districts. Those kinds of those were the rules that we had. Now, I kind of assumed you weren't just going to accept the map. I mean, it would be I mean, it's so true that like in December of 2014, when the state legislature passed a state legislative redistricting reform, I remember being in the in the Ohio House and feeling like pigs are flying. But I assume that you all are not going to just accept these, that there will be a process for looking at them and considering how it could impact incumbents. And that is actually a worthy goal. That's another thing to think about is how does it impact incumbents as long as you're not heavily favoring them? It's worth understanding where folks live.

Co-chair Speaker Bob Cupp [01:12:20] There actually is a provision in the state constitutions, as incumbents can not either be favored or disfavored.

Catherine Turcer [01:12:26] Correct. But it is useful to know how they're put together. I mean, it is useful to know that.

Co-chair Speaker Bob Cupp [01:12:32] Very good. Thank you.

Co-chair Senator Vernon Sykes [01:12:34] President Huffman.

Senate President Matt Huffman [01:12:35] Thank you Co-Chair. And so part of the constitutional provision also anticipates negotiations and compromise between the majority party and the minority party in order to get a 10 year map. And there's percentages for the November 30th deadline that I think it's 30 percent of the minority party in each house and 50 percent of the body. So if, if the negotiations. Let me put it this way, is it appropriate to disregard some of the principles that you're testifying today about in order to achieve that compromise between the majority and the minority party and get a 10 year map?

Catherine Turcer [01:13:36] Chairman, Senate President Huffman. So this is one of those things that is very difficult. But I do believe that you can weigh things like keeping counties whole. You can, you know, you can address the Voting Rights Act, you can address equal population. And it is my hope that as opposed to the state legislative map, that when things move to the state legislature that there is a more public negotiation and in a more public negotiation, both political parties or both major political parties. I guess I should be clear about that. We'll have an opportunity to talk about how they weigh things. And you know what? You know, what are the challenges here and and what you know? Why does this district look this way? And oh good heavens, I look at this. It's a district that basically goes all the way down the Indiana border. And how does that impact a candidate? What would that mean? One of the things that I I hope that both political parties are focused on the voters and that both political parties put aside, [applause] let's put aside, you know, put that, put that down and just focus, you know, put aside partisan interests, put aside, Hey, you know, there's a long history of that gerrymandering cartoon goes back to 1812. There's a long history of manipulating those district lines. I highly encourage you to engage in negotiations that focus on the values that you both want and focus on the voters.

Senate President Matt Huffman [01:15:13] OK. Can I have a follow up?

Co-chair Senator Vernon Sykes [01:15:14] Yeah, sure.

Senate President Matt Huffman [01:15:14] So so let me try to be more precise. My question, and certainly those things that you listed, I think, are appropriate and I think

those we want negotiations and public discussion and input and all of that. My question isn't about those things. My question is is it appropriate to disregard the many of the principles that you described? If 30 percent of the minority party and 50 percent in each party and 50 percent agree so that we can have a 10 year map so that we can have this compromise that's untested anticipated in the Constitution, I understand we want to talk about it. We want to have input, we want to get together, we want a public displays all the all of that. But I'm talking about making a decision that is described in the Constitution to get a 10 year map. Can we disregard some of these things in order to get that compromise done?

Catherine Turcer [01:16:15] Chairman Cupp, Senate President Huffman. I really hope that you do not engage in a sweetheart deal. It is my hope that you focus on the Ohio voters. And and the values that create really good maps so that we are truly represented and the folks that we send to D.C. are from our communities.

Senate President Matt Huffman [01:16:44] Just one follow up then.

Co-chair Senator Vernon Sykes [01:16:47] Yes.

Senate President Matt Huffman [01:16:47] So that that 30 percent, 50 percent standard, that's in the Constitution that was approved by the voters. It sounds like that's not as important or is not important at all, perhaps as the principles that you laid out in your testimony. Is that a fair statement? I can only ask one witness at a time.

Catherine Turcer [01:17:14] Mr. Chair, Senate President Huffman, I have to say I appreciate these kind of questions that seem insane to me at the moment [applause]

Senate President Matt Huffman [01:17:28] I'll take that in the spirit that it's intended.

Catherine Turcer [01:17:30] So the reason the reason that it it strikes me as problematic is, of course, we want bipartisan mapmaking. Of course, we want a 10 year map. But that doesn't mean that you all should somehow come up with some sweetheart deal and and leave the voters with districts that are not reflective and that we're not actually participating in meaningful elections. The reason we worry about all these values is because we want to participate in meaningful elections. Now, I am very much hoping that Democrats and Republicans come to the map making all one hundred and thirty two of them, come to this mapmaking and with goodwill and open to hearing one another and with a focus on values that make for a good map. [applause]

Co-chair Senator Vernon Sykes [01:18:27] Any additional questions? This time, I would like to thank you very much.

Catherine Turcer [01:18:32] All right, thank you so. [applause]

Co-chair Senator Vernon Sykes [01:18:38] I believe Mr. Sam Gresham has arrived. Could your team come forward, please?

Sam Gresham [01:18:53] That sounds good. Thank you.

Chris Tavenor [01:19:05] Thank you. So my name is Chris Tavenor and I'm here with Sam Gresham, who will be speaking after me. He can spell his name when I when he goes.

Co-chair Senator Vernon Sykes [01:19:24] You have approximately 10 minutes, but give us so. Thank you.

Chris Tavenor [01:19:28] Co-Chair Cupp co-chair Sykes and all honorable members of the Ohio Redistricting Commission. Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony for your consideration. I am Chris Tavenor, staff attorney for the Ohio Environmental Council. I also had the privilege and opportunity to participate in the Ohio Citizens Redistricting Commission, an independent, nonpartisan commission composed of 16 volunteers from across Ohio. I'm personally in this fight for fair districts because of climate change. I'm 27 years old, as is my wife. We couldn't vote the last time redistricting occurred. The past 10 years of gerrymandered maps have created a congressional delegation who doesn't act in the best interests of Ohioans. They do not represent us in Congress to take action on issues Ohioans care about, whether it's the climate crisis or another issue we're all facing. Before we talk about the OCRC's map and how it meets the constitutional requirements, I want to emphasize the power of our robust and thorough public engagement process. Over the past seven months, we heard from Ohioans across the state who shared how they defined their communities, not how politicians defined their communities. They drew community maps and submitted them to us. We worked with academics to aggregate the data and create a map not only constitutionally sound, but community driven. The borders follow a logic devoid of partisan interests. It was a good process, a fair process, and at least I thought it was a lot of fun to engage with Ohioans, meaningfully listen to them to think closely about what connects communities across jurisdictional boundaries and to discuss these issues through productive dialog. Ohioans deserve a redistricting process that engages them rather than listens for hours then ignores everything they have to say. Today, I'm here with Sam Gresham, another member of the commission, and I want to briefly note the frustration of this hearing being announced only two days ago. More members of our commission would have liked to be here, as I'm sure many other map draws, too. But it's difficult to pivot schedules in 48 hours, so. The Ohio Citizens Redistricting Commission's map meets all the criteria in the Ohio Constitution on equal population. Ohio's congressional districts were exactly equal in population they would have seven hundred and eighty seven thousand two hundred fifty seven people, which is obviously a impossible thing to probably pull off. The U.S. Supreme Court has interpreted that to allow population variances as high as you've heard this number earlier today, obviously about zero point seven eight point seventy nine percent. Our districts only vary on a range of negative 0.13 percent two point thirty eight percent. Article 19, Section one 3A of the Ohio Constitution states that no district plan shall be adopted that unduly favors or disfavors a political party or its incumbents. In other words, no congressional map should include partisan gerrymandering. Our proposed map has eight districts that lean over 50 percent Republican and seven districts that lean over 50 percent Democrat. This 53 percent Republican 47 percent Democratic ratio closely aligns with the 44 54 percent 46 percent partisan makeup of Ohio's voters over the last 10 years. Now, this prohibition against partisan gerrymandering is only goes into effect if the General Assembly or the Ohio Redistricting Commission failed to pass a plan with bipartisan support. However, all district plans should take this important anti gerrymandering criterion into account, particularly since it lies at the heart of all of the redistricting reform efforts in Ohio over the past decade. Article 19, Section two of the Ohio Constitution, establishes specific rules for keeping communities together for any Congressional District plan. So in our map, both Cincinnati and Cleveland exist within their own congressional district. Columbus is too big to include in just one congressional district, but it must be split responsibly to protect communities of interest. Our map contains 69 percent of Columbus within one district, and the remaining 31 percent is in a second full district. The district boundary line splitting the

portion of Columbus honors recognized neighborhood boundaries and attempts to avoid breaking apart communities of interest within Columbus. Akron, Dayton and Toledo all exist within their own respective congressional districts. While the constitutional criteria allows for 23 counties split, it should be noted that doing so is neither required nor necessary. Our map meets this requirement keeping 75 counties whole, splitting 13 counties once and splitting zero counties twice. No cities are split except for Columbus because it is too large to fit in one district. Each congressional district also should include at least one whole county unless a district exists within a county that is too big for one district. For us, we have Cuyahoga, Franklin and Hamilton counties, all having one district entirely inside the county. Our map meets this requirement. Under Article 19, Section 1F(3)(b) of the Ohio Constitution. A congressional map shall not unduly split governmental units, giving preference to keeping whole in order named counties, then townships and municipal corporations. Like the partisan Fairness Criterion. This criteria is also located in Article 19, Section 1F(3) goes into effect if a map is passed in the absence of a constitutionally mandated level of bipartisan support. Once again, that should be reflected in a map that is bipartisan as well. Thus, no congressional map should be drawn that unnecessarily cracks apart Ohio's communities. We integrated this goal throughout our map. Under Article 19, Section B(3) of the Ohio Constitution, the territory of each congressional district must be compact and contiguous with the boundary of each district being a single, not intersecting continuous line. Each district in our proposed map is 100 percent contiguous, and our map scores a 70 percent on the Dave's Redistricting App compactness analysis for a good rating. I hope when anyone looks at our congressional map, they see good things in it regarding the congressional district in which they would live. As a lifelong resident of Central Ohio, I know it's exciting to me to see two congressional districts and company encompassing the most populous region of the state because we only have ten minutes. I'll stop my explanation of our map here and turn the rest of the discussion over to Sam Gresham, another member of the Ohio Citizens Redistricting Commission.

Sam Gresham [01:25:23] Thank you. Good Morning. Co-Chair Cupp and co-chair Sykes. I'm honored to be here this morning to make presentation before you. I am representing, as you heard from our league professional, Ms. Turcer, chairman of Common Cause. But I'm also a member of the Ohio Citizen Redistricting Commission, so I have a dual role. Furthermore. I am not going to talk about any statistics, lines are drawn. I'm talking about the soft part. This young man and other people are here to deal with that. So I'm going to give you that right off the bat. All right. Now. I was here in 2000. I was in the group that formed Ron in 2005. If you remember those organizations. I am. I was here and 2010. Now I'm back again. Now, I'm old, but I'm persistent. OK. And look at the role of these volunteers in this role, which serves as a heart attack. We are not going away. We are going to stay here and you see all the young people we brought with us. We are growing more until you give us what we deserve. [applause] The sad part about this and in my training and and in my experience as a professional, language tells you a whole lot about how people feel about the process and how they're going to commit themselves to the process. If I hear the language here today was, let's picket this, let's picket, that let's picket, that not understand our process with these maps that we came up with an honest process. We open ourselves up the possibility. We disagreed about things. And you heard that disagreement, but it was an honest process. It didn't come in with closed minds. OK. And the closed minds are on. Political levels now I want you to remember the world is not static, it is constantly moving. When I came here in 74, Democrats were in charge of everything. Everything in the State House was run by Democrats. Now today, that's changed. But the thing I want you to know that is not forever. So we need to create a process that we all can work in for the betterment. Of our citizens of Ohio. You've made

some comments here this morning that tell me the disposition, it's all about politics. It's not about the citizens and coming up with the best solution. I've led organizations where we had honest conversation and we fought. We've looked at it from a different standpoint, but when we said it's over, we've had time for discussion. Let's do the best we can with the values and the data that we have in front of us. Now, let me tell you this, I'm not surprised by your behavior. There was a coach who coached the Minnesota Vikings and he was there you are who you are. And we know who you are. [applause] We are not surprised at your behavior. In fact, all of us anticipated. Now you'll notice some differences in the previous years. We're sophisticated now. Do we have our own members? We give you reports on our own understanding. Guess what that means? We are understanding the process as well as you do. We are giving evidence to the courts so they can see the efforts that we put forward and how citizens came to this process. You've got to take your blinders because we're gonna whoop you one day. Take them off because we're going to get what we want. I remember my people went and slavery for two hundred and forty seven years. Guess what? We got out. We were under Jim Crow and black code laws. Then we were under polite segregation. From eighteen-- sixteen nineteen to nineteen sixty five, black folks suffered. They did, and in 1812, when Eldridge Gerry came up with this idea of gerrymandering, the group that has suffered disproportionately to that. I've been people of color, man, look at Texas. I can go on. We understand that you have to be resilient. You have to struggle and fight. We're going to be here every time. I don't know if I'll be here for the next one, but I know I'm gonna have a son who's going to be here for the next one. I'm training him now. I know I have a granddaughter who's going to be here because I'm training them now. Now, I want to let you know that that eastern wall that you have in Ohio, from Michigan to Indiana, all the way down to Kentucky is going to dissipate one day, and that overperformance that you have in those districts where you turn out 80 to 90 percent of the people you don't think we understand what you do is not going to be there always. There are some trends that go against you in that regard. Mortality. Age. We understand that. Now we also don't do this proposal in isolation. John Lewis, the American Freedom Act is out there. And it will have an effect on your process and it will pass Congress. I assure you that after the president and his people get through with the infrastructure and all that stuff starting in January, they're going to be working hard to pass that legislation. Let's be sure. I want you to understand why, because the survival of a Democratic Party is predicated upon that legislation, if it does not pass, the Democratic Party is all but gone. So you understand the level of the fight that we realize we're in. If you know your history and I'm not sure if you know your history in 1876, this happened once before. It was called a compromise of 1877, when Rutherford B. Hayes from Ohio was running for president, right? And it was so close the vote was thrown into the House of Representatives and they came up with the compromise of 1877. And that compromise was we'll take the federal troops out of the south. That was a compromise. And you know what that did to black people, little group came up called cool colored kids. KKK. Who destroyed our lives? We are at this precipice again. We understand who we are and where we're at, because we know our history. We know if you do not pass those two pieces of legislation that. We need to have passed, we are cooked. You will manipulate our lives, our economy, our families will be destroyed, all because we do not have the right to vote. I want you to be clear what you saw in the last election, a president,.

Co-chair Senator Vernon Sykes [01:33:33] Mr. Gresham?

Sam Gresham [01:33:34] A candidate, who is running our gross income.

Co-chair Senator Vernon Sykes [01:33:36] Yeah, your time is...

Sam Gresham [01:33:37] I know. Thank you.

Co-chair Senator Vernon Sykes [01:33:39] Anything else about the maps?

Sam Gresham [01:33:41] I told you I didn't come here to talk about the maps. I started the conversation. I ain't come here to talk about the maps.

Co-chair Senator Vernon Sykes [01:33:47] I just want to make sure we get that in if you had something.

Sam Gresham [01:33:50] Yeah, OK. The dynamic in which you are operating here affects your ability to achieve the map, and as a dynamic that's occurring right now where you have to take that in consideration. And the points I made earlier are important for that. You are not isolated by yourself in a corner of America. Now I'll end with this. I hope you find a way to be fair and honest about this process. Because we never thought you were going to be. And we are not giving up on that. We're going to fight until we get what we want. I want you to remember 1619 to 1964. My community fought and we're not going away. Now what you saw in the election was what's going to be the future of our country. The old America is fighting against a new America. What you saw is a Democratic candidate who had no chance until the prowess of the African-American community stepped forward and gave him the votes he needed to get in order to win. This is not new. This is the future of this country. Evidence is supported. Have you ever seen a commercial on television where you don't have an integrated couple or a black couple? Guess what? Economic leaders of our country understand who are the consumers of the future and who are going to be the people who are going to be here to such degree. Pew is already signaled to you that all the kids in public schools and private schools across this country, the majority are people of color. I can go on. To say that this world is changing and we're going to lead it now. Thank you for extending my comment time. And I also want to say to the Sykeses. Y'all, I've done a fine job of fighting I want to give you your applause. [applause] Mr. Chairman, if you have any comments or questions, I will take them now.

Co-chair Senator Vernon Sykes [01:35:53] Commissioners? Apparently, there's no questions at this time we'd like to thank you for your presentation, thank you very much. Thank you. [applause] Next, we have Geoff Wise. Do they have handouts?

Geoff Wise [01:36:32] I got a little bit of Halloween show and tell.

Co-chair Senator Vernon Sykes [01:36:53] State and spell your name, please.

Geoff Wise [01:36:55] My name is Geoff Wise. I'm handing out the maps now. If people have looked at these maps before it would be good to know, if not, I don't think my map is actually the most perfect map that we've shown today. I appreciate, especially the the high quality conversation that we had earlier around, and we're going to continue that. And for Catherine Turcer for for kind of lead up to the things that I'm talking about here. So again, I don't think I've got the best map. I think there are other maps there, but I put a map in because I want to talk about what makes a great map and the really four criteria that I think are important. The first and there's three easy ones, and then we'll get into the hard one, and that's what the show and tell is going to be about. All right. So the first one is just basic compliance with, you know, county splitting and population and things like that. I think we can all agree on those. That's not that's not hard at all. The second is to make things compact, and my rule of thumb is that if a district starts on one end of the state, it shouldn't like go past Columbus. OK, so it should be like a two two hour drive tops, if possible. And

then within the urban districts, they should not be all spaghetti shape, but be reasonably compact shapes. And this is so much easier for the congressional process than it was for State House. If anyone tried to do a State House map, that was really hard, this is easy, OK? There are 15. There are 15 districts. This is pretty easy to do. The third easy criterion to do is create minority opportunity districts. African-Americans represent maybe 13 percent of Ohio's population, 13 percent of 15 is two. Conveniently, we're supposed to keep Cleveland whole, and Columbus has a large African-American community. If we try to keep that together, that would satisfy two, and then we can also have a somewhat opportunity district in Cincinnati. So I think that's going to be pretty easy to do. But the hard part. And this is where I think we've gotten stuck earlier today, and I really want to continue that conversation is how do we divvy up the candy, OK? And what we saw from the fair districts Ohio maps is that there's a general trend of typically about six rural counties that are going to be fairly strong for Republicans. Let's keep those communities together. We have again Cleveland, a minority district in Columbus and Cincinnati. Those are three natural deep blue districts. And where the problem is going to be is in deciding, what do we do with those other six districts? Where do we put them on the spectrum between Republican leaning and Democratic leaning? And that's a tough question. And throughout this whole process, even the state, how process, I've been much more focused on, how do we set the success criteria for what we're doing than, my map is awesome. And that's not what this is about. This is about how do we think through going to the right map? So let me explain my process for that because I think it's going to carry over regardless of which map you end up going with. OK. So the first thing is to note that this is not 2011. What would we do in 2011? We would dump all the candy we could into one basket. Now that was the process, right? And the reaction from the public, especially the shapes of those maps, was not to do that is to let the voters decide. So I think the first thing we need to do is, say, the remaining pieces of candy. And I've got, you know, six more pieces of candy here to represent six more districts. Let's put them into this central market of places of. Of districts. That have a chance of being competitive, and I'll get more into that a little bit later. So that's the first part. The other is to recognize if Ohio's approximately fifty four to forty six, that ratio works out to be about eight to seven. So there should be a total of eight red pieces to light red and then four light blue to go with the four dark blue. That's eight to seven. So in a normal year, you would expect that proportionality. Now, the thing that gets a little bit trickier is saying, OK, well, what if it's not a normal year? And let's say I'm just going to say, let's start with the blue wave here. It's a year that the Democrats do well. Maybe Biden closes the borders and inflation is down. Whatever scenario you want to do nightmare or or are wishful thinking, what happens there? And so what happens generally is that this will kind of shifts. Four percent to the left. And so the reason I put that starburst at eighth seat at 54 percent is that when Ohio shifts four percent, that that middle seat should be up for grabs should be a toss up. So that's the basic symmetry. That's what the courts have looked at. That's what I try to advise people on the State House process of what you should do. And then if it's a red wave year, then these other districts are going to be in play. So that's just going to be a natural consequence. Now, the details of exactly where you put those districts there, you should pick a map where you have the flexibility to switch those around a little bit. And so the way I think about it is if I move that plate left or right, the responsiveness as far as how many more seats the Democrats pick up or how many more seats the Republicans shift pick up. That should be equal. And so that that line on that seats the votes curve should be a smooth line, and it should be fair with matter which way you shift it. And so that's the approach I would use for doing that, and we can get more into that, into the Q&A. Before I close, I want to clear up a couple of misconceptions. And this is to be honest, this has been a tough process for all of us, we're all learning on what we're supposed to be doing here. And there's been two things that I think people have struggled with here. And the first are those I'll just read out. I'll just read

out. I'll paraphrase part of the Constitution here, and this is from Article 19, Section 1B, and this is why I thought we were here today. And that says that if we don't pass a congressional map via the General Assembly process in September, then in October, this commission shall adopt a plan. That's what it says. It says shall adopt a plan. So I think of my own job, my own job. I could say, I really don't want to work today. It's easier for me not to work today, but it's my responsibility to do that job. I'm not. I'm trying to be serious here, OK, it's the responsibility to do the job. And so it's our expectation here that you follow the Constitution and make an honest effort to do that. So that's the first point. The second part of the Constitution I want to call out for is an Article 11, section 1B(1). And I think and I've talked to congressional aides on both sides, and this is where I want to clear up this confusion. Now, other than the fact that if you adopt a map, you need to have two Democrats, at least two of the five Republicans. That's clear. Any other action that the commission takes only requires a simple majority. Any other action? So even if you've set up rules in this commission that both co-chairs have to agree to something, those rules are unconstitutional. All right. The rule is a simple majority fraction. So the reason people have been picketing outside the executive group's office for Secretary LaRose, Governor DeWine and Auditor Faber, is because they have been in a position to talk to either side, preferably with the Democrats, and say, Look, let's get this thing done. And that's one of the great strengths of the way this is organized is that the executive branch plays that sort of middle position. And the reason they do that is because they're accountable to all of Ohio's voters, not just to Akron's voters, not just to Lima's voters, but all of Ohio's voters. And so the voters expectation was that you were going to do what's right for Ohio voters and just like you did in the COVID response, which honestly, I think is a little bit more difficult. You stepped up for Ohio's voters when it came time to make sure our elections would be secure in a pandemic. You stepped up. And again, we're asking you today to step up and because only a simple majority is needed for any action, you guys can decide today. The three executive members, plus plus Senator Sykes and Emilia Sykes, you could decide. You know what? This afternoon we're going to finalize the criteria for the maps and then what each side is going to come back with three of their best maps, and we'll bring it tomorrow morning and we'll talk about those maps. And if we come to agreement, great, Friday afternoon, we're going to adopt maps. That could still happen. You're, if you're choosing not to do that, that is an express choice you're making. I want to be perfectly clear. If one of the co-chairs says we're not going to do a map that is that one person's vote. There are seven people on this commission. I want you to show that action. All right. And. [applause] And the thing I recognize is everyone here on this commission is a political animal. I tried to wear purple today and try to be neutral, OK, but everyone and you have to weigh the political consequences and the political consequences are different. If you're representing people who want to maintain gerrymandering in your district, then you're going to do with those constituents what you want to do. If you represent all of Ohio, you are really rolling the dice. If you think your best thing to do is to sit on your hands. I don't think that's true. So at this point, I'm happy to answer any questions that people have.

Co-chair Senator Vernon Sykes [01:46:52] Thank you for your presentation. Are there any questions? Speaker.

Co-chair Speaker Bob Cupp [01:47:01] I do have a question that just to understand you have in your handout here somewhere, two maps.

Geoff Wise [01:47:12] Oh, those are just different colors, I put them in color so that it's easier to see them. And then the other one is the exact same map. It's just partisan lean. So there's those exact same maps. It's just I don't know if you want to look at a partisan lean or just, it's sometimes it's hard to see the kind of blend together.

Co-chair Speaker Bob Cupp [01:47:26] OK. That's what I was trying to figure out. The difference. Sure. Thank you. Mm-Hmm.

Geoff Wise [01:47:31] Really, I would. I mean, I would like to continue the conversation we had on. On how we you know what's competitive, all that. Any follow up questions from that?

Co-chair Senator Vernon Sykes [01:47:42] Is there something else that you wanted to share with us about.

Geoff Wise [01:47:45] No, I just think we is great quality conversation before, and maybe some of those questions weren't fully answered. Do you want to have more discussion? That's all.

Co-chair Senator Vernon Sykes [01:47:53] What do you consider to be competitive? What percentages do you consider to be competitive?

Geoff Wise [01:47:57] Right? So in my mind, when a district is 50 50, that's perfectly competitive and then there's a chance as you get towards, you know, two percent off or four percent off, I would say there's no real hard line. And what I would say is around four, you know, around fifty four, fifty four, forty six is probably the edge of where I would say that's a strongly competitive, but I don't have any disagreements with the way people describe it earlier. I think we're all in the same line. But but my point is that you can actually with this map with if you have a good map to start with, you can actually line up about where these things line up. And you can. It's a map is 51 versus two. It's going to be the quality, the candidates. Let's not get into those weeds, but there are six there, there are really six pieces of candy to put in there and you can decide where they go.

Co-chair Senator Vernon Sykes [01:48:45] Thank you, you have another question? Speaker,.

Co-chair Speaker Bob Cupp [01:48:48] I thank you, Mr. Wise. I wouldn't want you to come all this way and do all this work without another question. Thank you. I appreciate it. So we talk about competitiveness. We've talked about how people that belong to different parties reside in different places. Would it in your in your view and in the work that you've done to get a competitive district, you could put essentially 50 percent Republicans and 50 percent Democrats in one district. Now you have a competitive district. But is that really a good thing? Because now you're going to your party, you're not just going to create more polarization in that district.

Geoff Wise [01:49:36] That's a great question, and thank you. It makes me feel better about driving from Cincinnati. So the way I think about it is there's a natural progression of districts from fairly red. I mean, strong red to a strong blue and then the ones in middle that's been fairly smooth. As long as you're not like, you'll know it when you're making the map, it's like, Do I really have to try to twist things to get fairly competitive districts? I would not put five or six districts, exactly 50 percent. I would make this smooth kind of continuum where we've got a fifty six, a fifty four a 49 or 48 or 46 45, something like that. And if I don't have to contort to do that and it looks like I'm keeping communities together, I think that's... I think that's the way to go. And I think with only 15 districts, it's pretty easy to do that. And maybe you start from my map or Paul Nieve's map you have us now for someone else's. It might be easier to shift it. Some maps you might feel like you're boxed in and you can't do

that. But I feel like it's pretty easy. Does that? Does that answer your question? OK, thank you.

Co-chair Senator Vernon Sykes [01:50:35] Thank you, Mr. Wise. I'd like to thank you for your participation all along in this process.

Geoff Wise [01:50:42] Thank you.

Co-chair Senator Vernon Sykes [01:50:44] Next presenter is Paul Miller. Will you state and spell your name, please, for the record.

Paul Miller [01:50:56] Paul Miller.

Co-chair Senator Vernon Sykes [01:50:59] you have approximately 10 minutes for your presentation.

Paul Miller [01:51:03] So my name is Paul Miller. I uploaded a congressional redistricting plan proposal on behalf of the Ohioans Defending Freedom nonprofit on October 10th. But for some reason, the ORC hasn't recognized my submission after numerous attempts, but I have been cleared by the Co-Chairs Office to testify on behalf of of this plan. Please pardon the last minute changes to my written statement, as these technical difficulties haven't been resolved yet and also based on previous testimonies. Unlike the previous speaker, I think you can be fair and are actually naturally inclined to do so. On October six, I published my 105 page report on the Democrats deliberate efforts to gerrymander Ohio's districts. This report has been delivered in some form or another to the majority of the members of the commission is open to the public at my website, PaulMillerOhio.com and is gaining traction among independent media outlets. Tens of thousands of people across the country have heard what I have to say, but to date, no one has contested any one of my claims nor the facts upon which they are based. With one possible exception, Mr. Wise, just said that Cincinnati is deep blue. I contest that it is not. If you look at the numbers, Cincinnati officially went to Joe Biden in 2020 by just 6000 votes. And if you compare that with the surrounding territory, every county, I'm sorry. Every county which borders Hamilton went to Trump by more than 40,000, including Preble, which is only five percent of the population of Hamilton. But anyway, the truth is, as I've proved in my report, Ohio's current congressional district map does not fit the definition of gerrymandering is routinely alleged, though to the untrained eye, it certainly appears so. The truth is that the question of gerrymandering can quickly and easily be resolved without any subjectivity or partisan bias by simple mathematical calculation. The formula for which I have made public. Furthermore, it can be represented graphically so that any layman can understand it, which I have also done not just for Ohio, but for all 50 states. As you can see, my map is the most compact of any of the submissions. But the fact that it is also quantitatively the least gerrymandered flies in the face of the fact that it's been called the Republican gerrymander in documents submitted through the same channels. I don't even consider myself a Republican. If such demonstrably false commentary is allowed to be presented, and it's only fair that my statistical analysis, which thoroughly debunks it, also should be. I won't bother you with all the details, as they're readily, readily available in my report and in the addendum, which shows that the OCRC are lying through their teeth with two math professors and statistics expert at their disposal. They have to know it. At best their proportional representation argument, which they only seem to want to apply to red states, is not at all better fitted to the constitutional requirement in Ohio. The voters historical statewide preferences by party be taken into account, then trying to fit the districts to the statewide average of margins is, as I have demonstrated, empirically with my uniform

distribution curves. And the statistical variance of these districts margins is an objective measure of the amount of gerrymandering. Here are the numbers. The statistical variance of the current Ohio congressional districts margins is six hundred and seventy five point three. The variance of the Senate Democrats plan is seven hundred twenty point four. Put another way, the Democrats plan is demonstrably seven percent more gerrymandered than the current map could be said to be, even without accounting for the constitutional requirements, necessitating some measure variance. The variance of the OCRC's plan is seven hundred fifty two point three, which means it's 11 percent more gerrymandered than the current one could be said to be. And this increase is not a coincidence, but a mathematical necessity of taking half the districts in a state with a six point historical margin, favoring one party and handing them over to the other party. You simply can't achieve this kind of artificial competitiveness without diluting the votes of the majority party, which is to deliberately favor one party and disfavor the other. The very definition of an unlawful gerrymander in our state's constitution. And that's why Connecticut, which went less for Hillary Clinton in 2016 than Ohio did for Trump, has five Democrat districts and zero Republican. But isn't it all gerrymandered? It's not. I could stand here for hours and make the case refuting each and every one of the activist groups points, but I already have. Only know that the process which they have initiated here and have already completed elsewhere, has made Pennsylvania the second most gerrymandered state in the Union. As I have proved empirically in my report. Heed my words, members of the commission, if they have their way here, Ohio will beat Pennsylvania for this dishonor. Their goal is to make Ohio the second most gerrymandered state in the Union, and they cannot argue otherwise because they know the numbers don't lie. You've just seen for yourself how flippantly they dismiss the argument they can't contest while promising to keep fighting you just because they can. I say, why shouldn't the democratic process entail some sort of healthy debate? Why shouldn't the truth make some shred of a difference in it? On the other hand, members of the commission, you have the opportunity to turn to turn Ohio into the blueprint for constitutional reform done right for other states to follow. My map has a variance value of six hundred and eight. Unlike the Democrats plans, which increase the amount of gerrymandering over over Ohio's current map mine reduces it by more than 10 percent. Put simply, you won't get a better map unless the limitations drafted by the same Democrat activists before you here and established by the constitutional reform referendum are lifted or replaced with something less counterproductive to the goal of ending gerrymandering. I realize this will not sit well with the activists and with Democrat voters and politicians as it means they won't have their way. Because there aren't enough judicial activists in our state Supreme Court to upend the process like there were in Pennsylvania. But it is the inevitable result of a strict adherence to the guidelines they've given us, which are now the strictest in the nation. Since no one else seems to want to follow them and everyone else is more concerned with partisan politics than with sound reasoning and empirical proofs, I don't believe the ORC has any other choice but to adopt my map for 10 years or else allow the public to see just how disingenuous the calls for fairness from the minority party are by voting along party lines and letting the General Assembly handle it. Either way of the people here today who are not elected officials, I alone am here to represent the good people of Ohio and their interests, which include fair districts, fair representation and the will of the majority over partisan concerns. Now that I've said my piece, it's up to the members of this commission, whether you are here to do the same. Thank you. I will take any questions you have.

Co-chair Senator Vernon Sykes [01:58:19] Thank you for your presentation. Are there any questions? Auditor?

Auditor Keith Faber [01:58:26] Thank you. Just walk us through your logic on how you get to your competitive, your partisan lines and districts. Your map is very compact. I looked at it in detail both online and as we went through it. And so I guess I ask a question. How is your map better than some of the other maps? And why do you think that this map more reflects fairness in Ohio?

Paul Miller [01:58:55] Well, if you've seen the work that I did on my website, you will know that I created several indices to measure the amount of gerrymandering and used a mathematical formula, so that's consistent across the board. I have applied it to district maps in about a dozen states, with the exception of Connecticut, which I was not able to bring down because there is no gerrymandering there across the board. The average is about 10 percent less gerrymandered for every state. Some states, like Iowa, has another 28 percent less. It, in essence, I just used a mathematical process to make sure that it was completely without any sort of subjective bias.

Auditor Keith Faber [01:59:40] Mr. Chairman.

Co-chair Senator Vernon Sykes [01:59:41] Yes,.

Auditor Keith Faber [01:59:42] Can can. Assuming we haven't had hours to spend at your website looking at all your underlying logic. Walk us through your mathematical process. Why is your process better than the process we hear from a bunch of other professors and university types?

Paul Miller [01:59:59] Well, I don't think that any of those professors were actually trying to apply math, mathematical model or even trying to, sorry, qualify much less quantify the matter of gerrymandering. As far as I know, that's I. I may not know everything, but. When statisticians and mathematicians are looking at sets of data and trying to determine whether something has been manipulated, they use a standard distribution curve, which is where I started. Now. My map has I believe it is 12 districts which are within one standard deviation of the mean which, as we know in Ohio, is about about six point margin in favor of Republicans statewide. The the Democrats and the ICRC and other activist groups involved in this process are trying to create an artificial competitiveness. They use a proportional vote representation or sorry, proportional representation argument, which doesn't have any legal or constitutional basis. But if I may just go back to Speaker Cupp's question of of competitiveness, competitiveness as a good thing, I would say absolutely not. It's not what you want. I think the argument is deeply flawed. It's counterfactual to our constitution. It's the theoretical basis for the minority party's gerrymandering efforts and invites fraud. And I've and I've demonstrated that in in two dozen states, it's become a fraud, of course, as we know it. If you've been paying attention, it has become a greater concern nationally than gerrymandering has the the idea of a of a 51 to 48 spread and ensures that no less than 48 percent of the population in that district will be disenfranchized. I think what we need to do is aim for the statewide voting margins average as prescribed in in the Constitution. This will reflect this will reflect the probability of a party's candidate to win an election based on advantages or disadvantages such as fundraising, performance, likability, name recognition that the things that you were alluding to earlier that can actually make up the gap. Otherwise, if the trend turns in favor of the minority party to all the districts that we're going to, the majority will near that margins average. And in my opinion, and I know this is just my opinion, but others have shared theirs. If the Democrats want more seats, they can win them at the ballot box by being reasonable and ending the ongoing destruction of our country and way of life with their radical socialist agenda. That's my opinion.

Co-chair Senator Vernon Sykes [02:02:48] Are there any other questions?

Auditor Keith Faber [02:02:50] Just a follow up. You mentioned statistical deviation. Can you tell me deviation from what? What is your baseline calculation? Is it how people voted in in county and city and geographical deviations to try and figure out how to assemble those together or when you're doing? I don't understand what you're doing, deviation. It just may be my ignorance, so enlighten me, I am curious.

Paul Miller [02:03:16] So what I do is I used Dave's Redistricting App. I use the current Ohio congressional districts map and then and then the one that I created. And then I also looked at the ORC's I'm sorry, sorry, the OCRC's map and some others representing, for example, the League of Women Voters. And and I compared the district's margins averages. In one case, I actually created a a two party voting margins, average voting margins set so that it more accurately accurately reflects the real political landscape since independent third party candidates don't typically win. But the the margin of difference taking all of the different districts and then adding them up, I just plug them into a standard deviation calculator to come up with with the numbers. In statistics, variance represents, as I hinted at a minute ago, the departure from what you would expect from a random distribution. I'm sorry, does that answer your question?

Auditor Keith Faber [02:04:22] Or generally, but I, you know, Mr. Chairman, have not. I don't understand what. Give me an example of what you do did and how you came up with that calculation. Did you do it by counties? Did you do it by districts?

Paul Miller [02:04:34] Oh yes, our districts.

Auditor Keith Faber [02:04:35] OK. So that that helps me understand. So you look at a district and you'd say, OK, in this district, we would expect based on historical voting averages and in whatever time period, we look at this district to vote for a Democrat by X points.

Paul Miller [02:04:51] Yeah.

Auditor Keith Faber [02:04:52] And the map would yield. Something different. And that's your deviation.

Paul Miller [02:05:00] No, the the deviation is the the departure from the probability that it happens naturally by by some sort of random process, without that randomness, you have evidence of some sort of manipulation. So the manipulation is evident in the lack of randomness there. The greater the the deviation, the the variance is the square of the deviation. So the greater the deviation, the greater the the variance, the greater the variance, the more evidence there is of of artificial tampering.

Auditor Keith Faber [02:05:36] And so Mr. Chairman, and I want to conclude this, but so to help me understand this a little better, it appears what you're trying to do is control for the factor that Ohioans tend to live around people that think and vote like them. And by doing that, districts should reflect that is is that a summary of what you're saying?

Paul Miller [02:05:57] That is certainly one way of looking at it. Yes. Thank you.

Co-chair Senator Vernon Sykes [02:06:01] Any additional questions? If not I'd like to thank you very much for your presentation. At this time, is there anyone else that wants to testify? On the map, on the map. [laughter] Thank you, co-chair. Thank you. Seeing none, please note that we also had written testimony for plan sponsors that are submitted on the website and we'd like to thank all of those who presented here today. Is there any other items or business we need to handle today? Seeing and hearing none, the meeting is now adjourned.

Exhibit 21

Archived: Friday, December 3, 2021 12:14:59 PM
From: Bob Cupp
Sent: Monday, November 15, 2021 3:48:17 PM
To: rcupp@bright.net
Subject: Congressional Map compare
Sensitivity: Normal

- House D map: 8 of 15 districts would favor one political party by 60% or more. We want competitive districts, and believe the people want competitive districts.
- House D map: maintains nearly all of the snake on the lake.
- House D map: 7 of 12 Republican incumbents paired into three districts.
- House D map: unduly splits 21 subdivisions. Five more than the Oelslager map.
- House D map: splits nearly only townships. They clearly prioritized municipal corporations over townships.

Sent from my mobile assistant.

Exhibit 22



Ohio Senate
Senate Building
1 Capitol Square
Columbus, Ohio 43215
(614) 466-8150

Rob McColley
Senate Majority Whip
1st Senate District

Thank you, Chairwoman Gavarone, Vice-Chair O'Brien, Ranking Member Maharath and members of the Local Government and Elections Committee for allowing me to present testimony today for Substitute Senate Bill 258. After considering multiple maps presented by Democrat and Republican Caucuses in both the House and the Senate, and listening to the public's input on all of those maps, we offer this map that is not only constitutionally compliant, but the most competitive map offered by any caucus to date. It is also a map that splits the least counties of any map offered by any caucus, keeps Ohio's largest cities whole, installs compact districts and implements many of the requested changes we heard in testimony.

Article 19, Section 2(B)(5) of the Ohio Constitution describes the process that must be followed when splitting counties in a congressional map. In essence, a map may have up to 23 split counties with up to 18 being split once and up to five being split twice. This map splits only 12 counties with only two of those counties being split twice. The counties that are split once are Clark, Fairfield, Franklin, Holmes, Lorain, Ross, Shelby, Summit, Washington and Wood. The Counties split twice are Hamilton and Cuyahoga. Notably, for the first time since the map passed thirty years ago, Lucas County will be whole and for the first time since the map passed twenty years ago Stark County will be whole. The impact on several of Ohio's other large counties is also minimized by Franklin and Summit County having the least splits since the maps passed thirty years ago. Finally, the map complies with Article 19, Section 2(B)(8) by including an entire county in each district where possible. If passed, this map would have the least counties split in over fifty years. Additionally, this map splits two less counties than both the House and Senate Democrat proposals.

Since the introduction of SB258, we have maintained that it is important to keep Ohio's largest cities whole. With exception to Columbus, which must be split under the Constitution and cities that straddle county lines and, therefore, do not count as a split under the Constitution, 98 of Ohio's 100 largest cities are kept whole in this map (Rocky River, Cuyahoga Falls). In total, only eight townships and six municipalities are split in this proposed map, which more than adequately complies with Article 19, Section 1(C)(3)(b)'s requirement that the general assembly not unduly split governmental units.

Article 19, Section 2(B)(2) also requires that districts be compact. This requirement is not applicable to a four-year map, however, under Section 1(C)(3)(c). In such an instance, the

general assembly shall attempt, but is not required to draw compact districts. Nevertheless, the districts presented before you are compact.

Finally, the map before you is the most competitive map offered by any caucus to date and the most competitive Ohio congressional map in decades. Ohio is subject to swings in voter preferences, particularly in federal elections. Even though, with exception to 2006, Republicans have swept every election for statewide constitutional office since 1994, Ohio has voted for a both a Democrat and a Republican for President in the past four presidential elections and continues to be represented by both a Democrat and Republican in the United States Senate. Clearly, Ohioans are bifurcating between federal and state elections and issues. Therefore, because the map before you is for United States Congressional districts, it makes sense to judge competitiveness based upon statewide federal elections over the last ten years. This allows us to capture the true nature of Ohio's voting tendencies in federal elections and to insulate from outliers. When evaluating these districts in the federal statewide context and defining a competitive district as one with a 46%-54% Republican index, this map has six seats that lean Republican, seven seats that are competitive and two seats that lean Democrat. The indexes are as follows:

Congressional District #	Population	Deviation	Federal Statewide Elections 2012-2020
1	786,630	0	51.5
2	786,630	0	65.1
3	786,630	0	30.4
4	786,630	0	66.0
5	786,630	0	58.8
6	786,629	-1	52.9
7	786,630	0	56.7
8	786,630	0	62.0
9	786,630	0	47.7
10	786,630	0	52.2
11	786,630	0	19.4
12	786,629	-1	61.3
13	786,630	0	48.6
14	786,630	0	53.2
15	786,630	0	53.7

Article 19, Section 1(C)(3)(a) states that a map shall not unduly favor or disfavor a party or its

incumbents. No sporting event should ever favor or disfavor a team by some predetermined final score before either team walks on the field. A congressional map should not be judged to favor or disfavor either party that way either. Rather, it should be judged based upon how many districts are going to be determined by the various important issues and candidates in that election. This map embodies that belief by ensuring a plurality of the districts will be competitive in any given cycle. Its seven competitive districts are two more than any House or Senate Democrat proposal and five more than the map passed in 2011. Further, this map neither favors nor disfavors either party's incumbents. It accomplishes this by only combining two incumbents, who are required to be combined through the prohibition against splitting Cincinnati.

The map before you complies with the requirements placed upon the General Assembly under the Ohio Constitution. It is the product of a deliberate effort to draw compact districts, minimize county splits, keep Ohio's largest cities whole and ensure a plurality of Ohio's congressional districts will be competitive. Thank you Chairwoman Gavarone, Vice-Chair O'Brien, Ranking Member Maharath and members of the Local Government and Elections Committee for allowing me to present testimony on Substitute Senate Bill 258 and the proposed congressional district map contained therein. I would be happy to take any questions.

Exhibit 23



Ohio Senate
Senate Building
1 Capitol Square
Columbus, Ohio 43215
(614) 466-8150

Rob McColley
Senate Majority Whip
1st Senate District

Thank you, Chairman Wilkin, Vice-Chair White, Ranking Member Brown and members of the Government Oversight Committee for allowing me to present testimony today for Substitute Senate Bill 258. After considering multiple maps presented by Democrat and Republican Caucuses in both the House and the Senate, and listening to the public's input on all of those maps, we offer this map that is not only constitutionally compliant, but the most competitive map offered by any caucus to date. It is also a map that splits the least counties of any map offered by any caucus, keeps Ohio's largest cities whole, installs compact districts and implements many of the requested changes we heard in testimony.

Article 19, Section 2(B)(5) of the Ohio Constitution describes the process that must be followed when splitting counties in a congressional map. In essence, a map may have up to 23 split counties with up to 18 being split once and up to five being split twice. This map splits only 12 counties with only two of those counties being split twice. The counties that are split once are Clark, Fairfield, Franklin, Holmes, Lorain, Ross, Shelby, Summit, Washington and Wood. The Counties split twice are Hamilton and Cuyahoga. Notably, for the first time since the map passed thirty years ago, Lucas County will be whole and for the first time since the map passed twenty years ago Stark County will be whole. The impact on several of Ohio's other large counties is also minimized by Franklin and Summit County having the least splits since the maps passed thirty years ago. Finally, the map complies with Article 19, Section 2(B)(8) by including an entire county in each district where possible. If passed, this map would have the least counties split in over fifty years. Additionally, this map splits two less counties than both the House and Senate Democrat proposals.

Since the introduction of SB258, we have maintained that it is important to keep Ohio's largest cities whole. With exception to Columbus, which must be split under the Constitution and cities that straddle county lines and, therefore, do not count as a split under the Constitution, 98 of Ohio's 100 largest cities are kept whole in this map (Rocky River, Cuyahoga Falls). In total, only eight townships and six municipalities are split in this proposed map, which more than adequately complies with Article 19, Section 1(C)(3)(b)'s requirement that the general assembly not unduly split governmental units.

Article 19, Section 2(B)(2) also requires that districts be compact. This requirement is not applicable to a four-year map, however, under Section 1(C)(3)(c). In such an instance, the

general assembly shall attempt, but is not required to draw compact districts. Nevertheless, the districts presented before you are compact.

Finally, the map before you is the most competitive map offered by any caucus to date and the most competitive Ohio congressional map in decades. Ohio is subject to swings in voter preferences, particularly in federal elections. Even though, with exception to 2006, Republicans have swept every election for statewide constitutional office since 1994, Ohio has voted for a both a Democrat and a Republican for President in the past four presidential elections and continues to be represented by both a Democrat and Republican in the United States Senate. Clearly, Ohioans are bifurcating between federal and state elections and issues. Therefore, because the map before you is for United States Congressional districts, it makes sense to judge competitiveness based upon statewide federal elections over the last ten years. This allows us to capture the true nature of Ohio's voting tendencies in federal elections and to insulate from outliers. When evaluating these districts in the federal statewide context and defining a competitive district as one with a 46%-54% Republican index, this map has six seats that lean Republican, seven seats that are competitive and two seats that lean Democrat. The indexes are as follows:

Congressional District #	Population	Deviation	Federal Statewide Elections 2012-2020
1	786,630	0	51.5
2	786,630	0	65.1
3	786,630	0	30.4
4	786,630	0	66.0
5	786,630	0	58.8
6	786,629	-1	52.9
7	786,630	0	56.7
8	786,630	0	62.0
9	786,630	0	47.7
10	786,630	0	52.2
11	786,630	0	19.4
12	786,629	-1	61.3
13	786,630	0	48.6
14	786,630	0	53.2
15	786,630	0	53.7

Article 19, Section 1(C)(3)(a) states that a map shall not unduly favor or disfavor a party or its

incumbents. There have been some that have suggested that we simply take the fifteen seats and split them eight districts to one side of the aisle and seven to the other and that somehow captures the spirit of what the voters passed in 2018. I strongly disagree with that sentiment. What captures the spirit of what the voters passed in 2018 is competitive districts that are subject to the changing political winds and changing tides of what is going on in the state of Ohio. No sporting event should ever favor or disfavor a team by some predetermined final score before either team walks on the field. A congressional map should not be judged to favor or disfavor either party that way either. Rather, it should be judged based upon how many districts are going to be determined by the various important issues and candidates in that election. This map embodies that belief by ensuring a plurality of the districts will be competitive in any given cycle. Its seven competitive districts are two more than any House or Senate Democrat proposal and five more than the map passed in 2011. Further, this map neither favors nor disfavors either party's incumbents. It accomplishes this by only combining two incumbents, who are required to be combined through the prohibition against splitting Cincinnati.

This bill also addresses the quickly approaching filing deadline for congressional candidates. The current filing deadline is February 2, 2022. Recognizing this process has been delayed due to the Census data being late; we have moved the filing deadline to March 4th to allow candidates ample time to collect the required number of signatures to file for the election.

The map before you complies with the requirements placed upon the General Assembly under the Ohio Constitution. It is the product of a deliberate effort to draw compact districts, minimize county splits, keep Ohio's largest cities whole and ensure a plurality of Ohio's congressional districts will be competitive. I am pleased to say Substitute Senate Bill 258 passed the Senate with a vote of 24-7. Thank you Chairman Wilkin, Vice-Chair White, Ranking Member Brown and members of the Government Oversight Committee for allowing me to present testimony on Substitute Senate Bill 258 and the proposed congressional district map contained therein. I would be happy to take any questions.

Exhibit 24

To: Uxley, McKenzie[McKenzie.Uxley@ohiosenate.gov]
From: McColley, Robert
Sent: Tue 11/16/2021 2:48:31 PM
Subject: Fwd: SB 258 Ray notes
[SB 258 Substitute Bill items.docx](#)
[graphic.xlsx](#)

Print the notes for my binder. I have the binder.

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: "DiRossi, Ray" <Ray.DiRossi@ohiosenate.gov>
Date: November 15, 2021 at 4:05:40 PM EST
To: "McColley, Robert" <Robert.McColley@ohiosenate.gov>
Subject: SB 258 Ray notes

?
See 2 attachments
Ray

- Required to have at least 65 whole counties Map has 76
 - Map only splits 12 counties (76 whole)
 - Current map splits 23 counties (65 whole)
 - Most whole counties in at least the last 50+ years
 - Whole counties: 1971: 68, 1981: 66, 1991: 68, 2001: 67 and 2011: 65
- Counties with 4 districts – constitutionally prohibited Map complies = 0
 - 1971: 2, 1981: 0, 1991: 1, 2001: 1 and 2011: 2
- Counties with 3 districts – allowed 5 Map complies = 2
 - 1971: 3, 1981: 1, 1991: 0, 2001: 2 and 2011: 5
- Counties with 2 districts – allowed 18 Map complies = 10
 - Clark, Fairfield, Franklin, Holmes, Lorain, Ross, Shelby, Summit, Washington & Wood
- Attempt to have 1 whole County per CD (exclude wholly contained) Map achieves
 - 2011 map had 2 such (all parts) districts = CD 9 and CD 13
- One person one vote – state population of 11,799,448 Map achieves
 - 13 CDs at 786,630 (target) and 2 CDs at 786,629 (-1)

County splits: Current versions of maps

McColley (SB 258)	12 splits	14 total splits
House Dems (HB 483)	14 splits	14 total splits
Sykes / Yuko 258 (Nov SB 237)	14 splits	14 total splits
Contest Winning map #1, 3	14 splits	14 total splits
Current map	23 splits	32 total splits

Subdivision splits: Current versions of maps

McColley (SB 258) 14 splits: 8 TWP and 6 Municipal Corps

1. Clark	Mad River TWP	CD 10 / CD 15
2. Cuyahoga	Rocky River (#80)	CD 11 / CD 13
3. Cuyahoga	Oakwood (#355)	CD 11 / CD 14
4. Fairfield	Columbus (#1)	CD 12 / CD 15
5. Franklin	Columbus (#1)	CD 3 / CD 15
6. Hamilton	Glendale (#444)	CD 1 / CD 8
7. Hamilton:	Sycamore TWP	CD 1 / CD 2
8. Holmes	Berlin TWP	CD 7 / CD 12
9. Lorain	Columbia TWP	CD 5 / CD 13
10. Ross	Union TWP	CD 2 / CD 15
11. Shelby	Green TWP	CD 4 / CD 8
12. Summit	Cuyahoga Falls (#15)	CD 7 / CD 13
13. Washington	Belpre TWP	CD 6 / CD 12
14. Wood	Perrysburg TWP	CD 5 / CD 9

Only 3 of top 100 most populous cities are split (Columbus, Cuyahoga Falls & Rocky River)

Sykes / Yuko 258 (Nov SB 237)**16 splits: 2 TWP and 14 Municipal Corps**

1. Clark: Springfield
2. Cuyahoga: Berea
3. Guernsey: Cambridge
4. Hamilton: Maderia
5. Hancock: Findlay
6. Franklin: Columbus
7. Franklin: Prairie TWP
8. Greene: Beavercreek
9. Knox: Mount Vernon
10. Lorain: Amherst
11. Mahoning: Campbell
12. Medina: Wooster
13. Stark: Massillon
14. Union: Marysville
15. Union: Millcreek TWP
16. Wood: Bowling Green

House Dems (HB 483)**21 splits: 16 TWP and 5 Municipal Corps**

1. Ashland: Lake TWP
2. Clinton: Liberty TWP
3. Clinton: Union TWP
4. Cuyahoga: Seven Hills
5. Franklin: Columbus
6. Franklin: Prairie TWP
7. Greene: Beavercreek
8. Greene: Beavercreek TWP
9. Hamilton: Green TWP
10. Hamilton: Miami TWP
11. Holmes: Walnut Creek TWP
12. Lorain: North Ridgeville
13. Mahoning: Poland TWP
14. Marion: Waldo TWP
15. Ross: Greenfield
16. Ross: Concord TWP
17. Ross: Buckskin TWP
18. Stark: Canton TWP
19. Washington: Fairfield TWP
20. Washington: Dunham TWP
21. Wyandot: Antrim TWP

County Split Comparison – to last decade

	2011 Enacted	2021 Proposal
Athens	Split: 2 CDs	
Clark		Split: 2 CDs
Cuyahoga	Split: 4 CDs	Split: 3 CDs
Erie	Split: 2 CDs	
Fairfield		Split: 2 CDs
Fayette	Split: 2 CDs	
Franklin	Split: 3 CDs	Split: 2 CDs
Hamilton	Split: 2 CDs	Split: 3 CDs
Holmes		Split: 2 CDs
Huron	Split: 2 CDs	
Lorain	Split: 3 CDs	Split: 2 CDs
Lucas	Split: 2 CDs	
Mahoning	Split: 2 CDs	
Marion	Split: 2 CDs	
Medina	Split: 2 CDs	
Mercer	Split: 3 CDs	
Muskingum	Split: 2 CDs	
Ottawa	Split: 2 CDs	
Portage	Split: 3 CDs	
Richland	Split: 2 CDs	
Ross	Split: 2 CDs	Split: 2 CDs
Scioto	Split: 2 CDs	
Shelby		Split: 2 CDs
Stark	Split: 3 CDs	
Summit	Split: 4 CDs	Split: 2 CDs
Trumbull	Split: 2 CDs	
Tuscarawas	Split: 2 CDs	
Washington		Split: 2 CDs
Wood		Split: 2 CDs
	23 splits	12 splits

2010 Split Subdivisions (35*) * = Annexation changes in geography between 2010/2020

Cuyahoga	Berea	
Cuyahoga	Cleveland	made whole in 2021
Cuyahoga	Parma	
Cuyahoga	Rocky River	
Fayette	Jasper TWP	
Fayette	Union TWP	
Franklin	Columbus	population required split
Franklin	Gahanna	
Franklin	Grandview Heights	
Franklin	Grove City	
Franklin	Groveport	
Franklin	New Albany	
Franklin	Obetz	
Franklin	Westerville	
Franklin	Worthington	
Hamilton	Cincinnati	made whole in 2021
Lorain	Grafton TWP	
Lucas	Toledo	made whole in 2021
Marion	Claridon TWP	
Medina	Brunswick TWP	
Mercer	Butler TWP	
Mercer	Jefferson TWP	
Ottawa	Berlin TWP	
Portage	Brimfield TWP	
Richland	Madison TWP	
Ross	Twin TWP	
Scioto	Rush TWP	
Stark	Canton	made whole in 2021
Stark	Canton TWP	
Stark	Lake TWP	
Stark	Perry TWP	
Stark	Plain TWP	
Summit	Akron	made whole in 2021
Summit	Cuyahoga Falls	
Summit	Springfield TWP	

			FED
			<u>12 to 20</u>
1	786,630		51.5
2	786,630		65.1
3	786,630		30.4
4	786,630		66.0
5	786,630		58.8
6	786,629	-1	52.9
7	786,630		56.7
8	786,630		62.0
9	786,630		47.7
10	786,630		52.2
11	786,630		19.4
12	786,629	-1	61.3
13	786,630		48.6
14	786,630		53.2
15	786,630		53.7

Competitive CDs (+/- 4%) using FED data

7	McColley (SB 258)
5	Yuko Sykes (SB 237) Sept 29 th
5	Yuko Sykes (SB 237) Nov 10 th
5	House Dem (HB 483)
2	Current Map

Competitive CDs (+/- 4%) using all data

5	McColley (SB 258)
5	Yuko Sykes (SB 237) Sept 29 th
4	Yuko Sykes (SB 237) Nov 10 th
5	House Dem (HB 483)
2	Current Map

Major cities history.....

- Regarding 7 of the Big 8 cities: Akron, Canton, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dayton, Toledo and Youngstown (Note: Columbus too big to be 1 CD)
- 1st time since at least 1965 that all are major cities (Columbus note) whole / none split

Testimony to add Greene county (Wright Patt) back to the 10th DONE

Testimony to not split Franklin 3 ways DONE

Testimony to not split Toledo / Lucas county DONE

Testimony to unify the Mahoning Valley (Trumbull and Mahoning) DONE

County specific history.....

Lucas County

2021 Whole 2011 Split in 2 2001 Split in 2

Montgomery County

2021 Whole
2011 Whole
2001 Split in 2
1991 Split in 2
1981 Split in 2
1971 Split in 3
1968 Split in 4

Franklin County

2021 Split in 2
2011 Split in 3
2001 Split in 3

Summit County

2021 Split in 2
2011 Split in 4
2001 Split in 3

Stark County

2021 Whole 2011 Split in 3

Cuyahoga County

2021 Split in 3
2011 Split in 4
2001 Split in 4
1991 Split in 4
1981 Split in 3
1971 Split in 4
1968 Split in 4
1965 Split in 4

Population affected by a split county analysis

Population of Split counties		Big 3	Other	Total
McColley (SB 258)	12 splits	3,419,263	1,509,879	4,929,142
House Dems (HB 483)	14 splits	3,419,263	1,447,208	4,866,471
Sykes / Yuko 258 (Nov SB 237)	14 splits	3,419,263	1,708,403	5,127,666
Contest winning maps #1, 3	14 splits	3,419,263		
Current map	23 splits	3,419,263	3,263,906	6,683,169

Columbus Franklin county portion = 880,329

Note: 89.35% is max score

Columbus in CD 3 = 584,813 66.4%

Columbus and circumscribed area Franklin county portion = 1,019,670

Note: 77.14% is max score

Senate REP Area in CD 3 = 697,723 68.42%

House DEM Area in CD 3 = 625,181 61.30%

Senate DEM Area in CD 3 = 620,960 60.80%

Distance Measurements

2011 CD 6 is 201 miles long

2011 CD 4 is 158 miles long

Senate REP 2021 CD 6 is 159 miles long

Senate REP 2021 CD 5 is 167 miles long

Senate DEM 2021 CD 12 is 175 miles long

House DEM 2021 CD 2 is 151 miles long

House DEM 2021 CD 5 is 150 miles long

	BASELINE			FED
				12 to 20
1	768,550	31,084	4.22%	53.60
2	734,793	(2,673)	-0.36%	57.20
3	809,749	72,283	9.80%	30.20
4	716,177	(21,289)	-2.89%	63.60
5	731,052	(6,414)	-0.87%	59.70
6	687,118	(50,348)	-6.83%	64.20
7	737,340	(126)	-0.02%	61.00
8	745,736	8,270	1.12%	66.00
9	704,051	(33,415)	-4.53%	36.30
10	729,405	(8,061)	-1.09%	52.90
11	692,589	(44,877)	-6.09%	18.30
12	808,944	71,478	9.69%	55.30
13	698,441	(39,025)	-5.29%	42.00
14	730,056	(7,410)	-1.00%	53.90
15	766,337	28,871	3.91%	55.70
16	739,110	1,644	0.22%	56.40

Exhibit 25

To: State Senator Matt Huffman[Huffman@ohiosenate.gov]
From: pdiamond2
Sent: Sat 10/2/2021 4:57:06 PM
Subject: Redistricting

Just read an article regarding Governor DeWine's new redistricting ploy. Seems it will eliminate Jim Jordan's seat in Congress. I'm writing to you to let you know, redistricting for political reasons needs to stop. I'm an independent voter, so believe you vote for the person not the party. Jim Jordan has done a fantastic job for us. He doesn't deserve this type of vindictiveness and neither do your voters. The article is quoted below:

This so-called "Republican" is now secretly working to secure Nancy Pelosi's majority in the House by revamping his state's map and ***eliminating America First Congressman Jim Jordan's seat.***

Breitbart reported that Ohio Gov. Mike DeWine, state auditor Keith Faber, and Secretary of State Frank LaRose are considering offering and adopting a redistricting map ahead of the 2022 midterm elections that would be overly beneficial and lopsided toward helping Democrats retain their U.S. House majority, Breitbart News has learned.

STOP THIS REDISTRICTING ACTION NOW!

Thank you for your consideration.

Pati Diamond, 624-986-8557 (leave message)
6509 Rugosa Ave, Reynoldsburg, Oh 43068

Sent from my iPhone

Exhibit 26

From: "noreply@das.ohio.gov" <noreply@das.ohio.gov>

To: "Contact" <contact@governor.ohio.gov>

Subject: Contact Form Filled

Date: Thu, 7 Oct 2021 10:49:47 -0400

Importance: Normal

Issue: General

First Name: James

Last Name: Hitt

Street: 2136 Coach Road N

City: Upper Arlington

State: Ohio

Zip Code: 43220

County: Franklin

Phone Number: 6142963960

Email: borj@att.net

Subject: Redistricting

Message: A recent Ohio Star article indicates you are supporting a redistricting map that favors Democrats because you dislike Trump. I believe redistricting should be fair and would support (where possible) districts that are 50/50 Republican and Democrat. In my view it is absolutely necessary that Republicans take control of the US House. Please work towards that goal while being fair. Thank You

Exhibit 27

From: "noreply@das.ohio.gov" <noreply@das.ohio.gov>

To: "Contact" <contact@governor.ohio.gov>

Subject: Contact Form Filled

Date: Thu, 7 Oct 2021 17:40:51 -0400

Importance: Normal

Issue: Other

First Name: Lawrence

Last Name: Polena

Street: 7204 LANCASTER CT

City: PAINESVILLE

State: Ohio

Zip Code: 44077

County: undefined

Phone Number: 4403548102

Email: Lpolena@Ameritech.net

Subject: Redistricting

Message: I just learned that you are proposing a redistricting plan that would compromise Jim Jordan's election prospects. Jim has been a great conservative representative for Ohio and we need him in Congress to challenge the Progressive agenda that is sending our country in the wrong direction. Please reconsider your redistricting plans so that we can continue to have a strong conservative representation for Ohio.

Exhibit 28

From: Springhetti, Blake
Sent: Monday, November 15, 2021 4:51 PM
To: Morrison, Christine; Disantis, Paul
Subject: Memo for Caucus
Attachments: Substitute Senate Bill 258.Brief.pdf

Please see attached.

Substitute Senate Bill 258: A Congressional Redistricting Plan

Highlights and Key Facts

For at least the next decade, Ohio will have fifteen Representatives to Congress, down from sixteen over the past decade. Ohio's population is 11,799,448 and when divided by fifteen equals 786,629.8. To achieve the lowest deviation from 786,629.8, the plan consists of thirteen congressional districts with a population of 786,630 and two congressional districts (Congressional District 6 and Congressional District 12) with a population of 786,629.

The Ohio Constitution clarifies county subdivision boundaries that perforate multiple counties are considered to be separate subdivisions and are not split. Example: Dublin City exists in three counties – Franklin, Delaware and Union. All three portions of Dublin can be in three different congressional districts and is not considered to be split. The same applies to any noncontiguous portions of a subdivision.

It is important to note that the language referencing statewide partisan elections over the last decade in Article XI, section 6, (B), part of the rules for drawing a legislative redistricting plan does not exist in Article XIX or apply to drawing congressional district plans. Substitute Senate Bill 258 complies with all mandatory requirements of Article XIX of the Ohio Constitution and the Voting Rights Act. The plan also achieves certain aspirational sections of Article XIX.

Article XIX requirements for drawing Congressional Districts

- Article XIX, section 2, (B)(4)(a), specifies a congressional district plan shall attempt to include a "significant" portion of any municipal corporation or township in a single congressional district that qualifies with the criteria in that section, which today only applies to Columbus.
- In determining the population of Columbus, this section specifies that county subdivisions circumscribed by the jurisdiction are to be included in the population count.
- Article XIX, section 2 (B)(4)(b), which today applies to Cleveland and Cincinnati, specifies that neither city may be split into more than one congressional district.
- Article XIX, section 2 (B)(5) requires 65 counties be wholly contained in a congressional district and permits eighteen counties to be split once (meaning a portion of the county boundary is included in two congressional districts) and five counties may be split twice (meaning a portion of the county boundary is included in three congressional districts).
- Congressional districts shall be contiguous and compactness shall be attempted.
- If a congressional district contains territory within a split county, the territory within that county must be contiguous.
- No two congressional districts can share territory of more than one county, except for counties with population over 400,000. This rule does not apply to the following counties -- Franklin, Cuyahoga, Hamilton, Summit, Montgomery and Lucas.
- The authority drawing congressional districts shall attempt to include at least one whole county in each congressional district, except for congressional districts wholly contained within one county or that cannot be drawn in that manner while complying with federal law.
- If passed with a simple majority vote, the plan shall not unduly favor or disfavor a political party or its incumbents.
- The plan shall not unduly split governmental units, giving preference to counties, and then townships and municipal corporations.

County and Political Subdivision Splits

- Three counties - Franklin, Cuyahoga and Hamilton - all of which have a population greater than one ratio of representation - must be split due to population requirements.
- Sub. Senate Bill 258 includes 76 whole counties and 12 split counties, with two counties split between three congressional districts (Cuyahoga and Hamilton).
- The map approved in 2011 split 23 counties total, with 2 counties split between four congressional districts and 5 counties split between three congressional districts.
- Each congressional district that is not wholly contained in a single county includes at least one whole county within the congressional district boundary.
- Sub. Senate Bill 258 splits less counties than the House Democrat proposal, Senate Democrat proposal and the contest winner map.
- Sub. Senate Bill 258 splits 14 subdivisions – the House Democrat plan split 21 subdivisions.
- Sub. Senate Bill 258 splits the below counties and subdivisions
 - *Clark County: Mad River Township*
 - *Cuyahoga County: Rocky River and Oakwood*
 - *Fairfield County: Columbus (counts as a split because the city boundary within the county is split between two congressional districts)*
 - *Franklin County: Columbus*
 - *Hamilton County: Glendale and Sycamore Township*
 - *Holmes County: Berlin Township*
 - *Lorain County: Columbia Township*
 - *Ross County: Union Township*
 - *Shelby County: Green Township*
 - *Summit County: Cuyahoga Falls*
 - *Washington County: Belpre Township*
 - *Wood County: Perrysburg Township*

Urban Cities

- *Columbus*: Approximately 70 percent of Columbus and the subdivisions circumscribed by Columbus, is within Congressional District 3, with a small portion within Congressional District 15. Columbus is larger than one ratio of representation and must be split into at least two congressional districts.
 - A higher percentage than both democrat proposals.
- *Cleveland*: Wholly contained within Congressional District 11.
- *Cincinnati*: Wholly contained within Congressional District 1.
- *Akron*: Wholly contained within Congressional District 13.
- *Dayton*: Wholly contained within Congressional District 10.
- *Toledo*: Wholly contained within Congressional district 9.

Ten-year Election Results, Partisan Leanings and Incumbents

Ten- year Election Results

- The below statistics were developed using statewide federal election data over the last ten years.
 - Presidential races in 2012 (**Obama** vs Romney), 2016 (**Trump** vs Clinton) and 2020 (**Trump** vs Biden)
 - US Senate Races in 2012 (**Brown** vs Mandel), 2016 (**Portman** vs Strickland) and 2018 (**Brown** vs Renacci)

District	Population	Deviation	FED Election Data
1	786,630	0	51.5
2	786,630	0	65.1
3	786,630	0	30.4
4	786,630	0	66.0
5	786,630	0	58.8
6	786,629	-1	52.9
7	786,630	0	56.7
8	786,630	0	62.0
9	786,630	0	47.7
10	786,630	0	52.2
11	786,630	0	19.4
12	786,629	-1	61.3
13	786,630	0	48.6
14	786,630	0	53.2
15	786,630	0	53.7

Note: Uses Federal election data from Presidential and U.S. Senate races between 2012 and 2020

Note: Prior election results do not guarantee future election outcomes

Partisan Leanings

- Sub. Senate Bill 258 could create six republican leaning congressional districts, seven competitive congressional districts and two democrat leaning congressional districts.
- Congressional districts are considered competitive if the district leans politically toward one party by four percent or less.
- Congressional Districts 2, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 12 could lean republican by 54 percent or more.
- Congressional Districts 1, 6, 9, 10, 13, 14, and 15 could lean +/- four percent.
- Congressional Districts 3 and 11 could lean democrat by 54 percent or more.
- Sub. Senate Bill 258 would create more competitive congressional districts than any proposal introduced in the General Assembly.

Incumbents

- Cincinnati must be whole and two incumbents live within city limits. Each proposed congressional plan introduced pairs those two incumbents.
- Otherwise, Sub. Senate Bill 258 would not pair any republican or democrat incumbent (that is assumed to be running for reelection to Congress) into a single congressional district.

Exhibit 29

From: Blessing, Heather
Sent: Thursday, November 18, 2021 8:11 AM
To: Disantis, Paul; Morrison, Christine; Springhetti, Blake; rcupp@bright.net
Subject: Turcer testimony
Attachments: turcer-catherine-fair-districts-ohio.pdf

p. 9: 'For the purposes of these evaluations, competitive districts include a partisan index range between 55%-45%, and hyper-competitive districts have a partisan index of $\pm 3\%$. Though competitiveness is not an enumerated requirement for Ohio's new congressional districts in the Ohio Constitution, one of the most important reasons millions of voters supported Issue 1 in 2018 was to create more competitive districts'

Heather N. Blessing, Esq.
Deputy Chief Legal Counsel, Office of the Speaker
Ohio House of Representatives
77 S. High Street Columbus,
14th Floor, Ohio 43215
Office: 614.466.9194
Mobile: 614.352.5819
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Fair Districts Testimony

October 28, 2021

Catherine Turcer

Thank you co-chairs Speaker Cupp and Senator Sykes, and the rest of the members of the Ohio Redistricting Commission for the opportunity to give testimony on Ohio's next congressional district map. My name is Catherine Turcer and I am the Executive Director of Common Cause Ohio, a good government group located in Columbus Ohio, and also a member of the Fair Districts Ohio coalition.

I'm here today to present the three winning maps from the Fair Districts Congressional Mapping Competition. These maps not only comply with congressional district requirements set forth in both the US and Ohio Constitutions, they successfully create fair maps that keep communities together and prioritize regional interests. The result is three maps which are each vastly superior to Ohio's current congressional map on a number of specific criteria which will be detailed below.

In a word, these maps are not gerrymandered. If implemented, they would function to uplift the voices of all Ohioans, strengthen our democracy, and move our state forward. They represent not the wishes of one incumbent, political party, region, or interest group, but, the diverse voices of our state and our representational democracy.

I will now address several important issues regarding these maps, as follows:

1. The requirement for Equal population
2. The Voting Rights Act and opportunity for minority representation
3. The requirement to use Counties as building blocks, with few splits
4. The criteria used in Dave's Redistricting App to evaluate maps and using the efficiency gap to evaluate maps.

Equal population

To begin, the US Constitution and relevant case law holds that congressional districts must adhere to a population equality standard – commonly referred to as Equal Population. According to a Congressional Research Service brief on the legal framework for congressional redistricting, the US Supreme Court held in *Tennant v. Jefferson County Commission* (2012) that a congressional district population deviation of .79% is acceptable. Further, the Court emphasized that while states must strive for districts to have "as near as practicable" population, precise mathematical equality is not required.¹ 2021 census data shows Ohio's population is 11,799,448 with a congressional ratio of representation being 786,630 people. Using the .79% figure held in *Tennant*, Ohio's congressional districts have an allowable population deviation of

¹ <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/LSB/LSB10639>

6,214 people². All three maps submitted by Fair Districts Ohio comply with this equal population standard.

Voting Rights Act & Minority Representation

Next, federal law and the Ohio Constitution require any congressional district map to comply with the Voting Rights Act, which in short, prohibits discriminatory voting practices or procedures, including minority vote dilution.³ Currently, no court has expressly required Ohio to create majority-minority congressional districts,⁴ however, Ohio has a history of taking racial data into consideration when developing new congressional districts. The three maps presented by the Fair Districts coalition protect the ability of minority voters to elect a candidate of their choice in parts of the state with a high density of minority voters, while simultaneously respecting municipal and county boundaries and equal population requirement. Each of the winning maps include one majority-minority district and two opportunity districts.

Figure 1.

Minority Representation

	MAJORITY-MINORITY*	OPPORTUNITY DISTRICTS**
JOHN HAGNER	1	2
PAUL NIEVES	1	2
RILEY JONES	1	2
2012-2020 OH CONGRESSIONAL	1	1

* 50+% Minority voting age population

** between 35-50% Minority voting age population

Each of the winners of the Fair Districts Mapping Competition did some research in preparing their maps by reviewing community maps created by Ohioans using Districtr.org, free software created by Metric Geometry and Gerrymandering Group at Tufts University. This software enables citizen mapmakers to create maps describing their communities, sometimes called communities of interest. It is important to understand the most effective way to ensure representation is to hear from community members themselves.

² Important to note that this is the total number cut both ways – meaning an individual district cannot be more or less than 3,107 from the ratio of representation.

³ Ibid p.2

⁴<https://www.lsc.ohio.gov/documents/reference/current/membersonlybriefs/134%20Redistricting%20in%20Ohio.pdf>

Counties as building blocks

Further, the Fair Districts maps all comply with the new requirements for congressional districts set forth in Article XIX Section 2 of the Ohio Constitution. These requirements limit the total number of counties that can be split, and the number of times an individual county can be split.⁵ Counties are the building blocks for congressional mapmaking. Additional requirements prescribed in Section 2 require Ohio's largest cities to remain whole, or as whole as possible if the municipality's population exceeds the congressional ratio or representation, the number of times two districts can share borders within counties, for districts to be compact, and for the map drawing authority to attempt to include at least one whole county in each district, except for when a county's population exceeds the congressional ratio of representation.⁶ All three maps put forth by the Fair Districts coalition meet all of these requirements. Specifically, Article XIX Section 2(5) states, "of the eighty-eight counties in this state, sixty-five counties shall be contained entirely within a district, eighteen counties may be split not more than once, and five counties may be split not more than twice." Figure 2 shows the number of county splits included in each of the three Fair Districts maps, and also includes Ohio's current congressional map as a point of comparison. All three of the Fair Districts submitted maps utilize a minimal number of county splits. Additionally, the map submitted by Riley Jones is the only map submitted by Fair Districts to include a county that is split more than once.

Figure 2.

<i>County Splits</i>	
Hagner	14 county splits a total of 14 times
Nieves	12 county splits a total of 12 times
Jones	14 county splits a total of 15 times
2012-2020 OH Congressional	23 county splits a total of 32 times

Analysis using Dave's Redistricting App

Finally, empirical evaluations of the three Fair Districts maps demonstrate they are objectively superior to Ohio's current congressional map. The following empirical evaluations were produced by the popular redistricting software tool Dave's Redistricting App; the evaluations show the Fair Districts submitted maps outperform Ohio's current congressional map on multiple metrics.

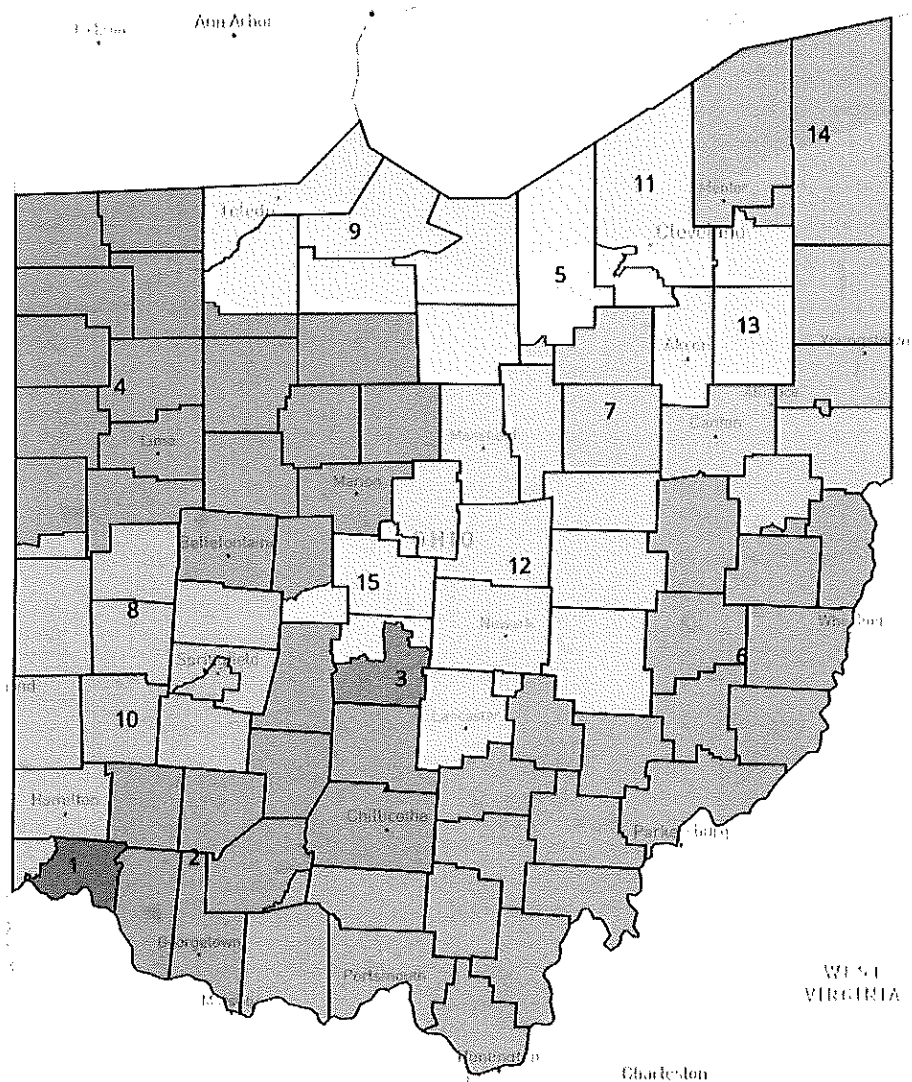
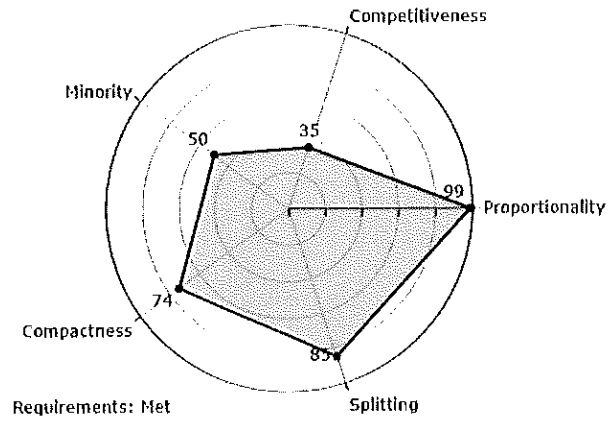
⁵ Ohio Constitution, Article XIX, Section 2(5)

⁶ Ohio Constitution, Article XIX Section 2

Dave's Redistricting App uses five metrics to evaluate legislative districts: proportionality, competitiveness, minority representation, compactness, and splitting. Each district map is scored along these criteria, earning a numerical value for each metric, with higher numbers meaning better scores. Below, we include evaluations of the three Fair Districts maps, and Ohio's current congressional district map for the Commission's consideration.

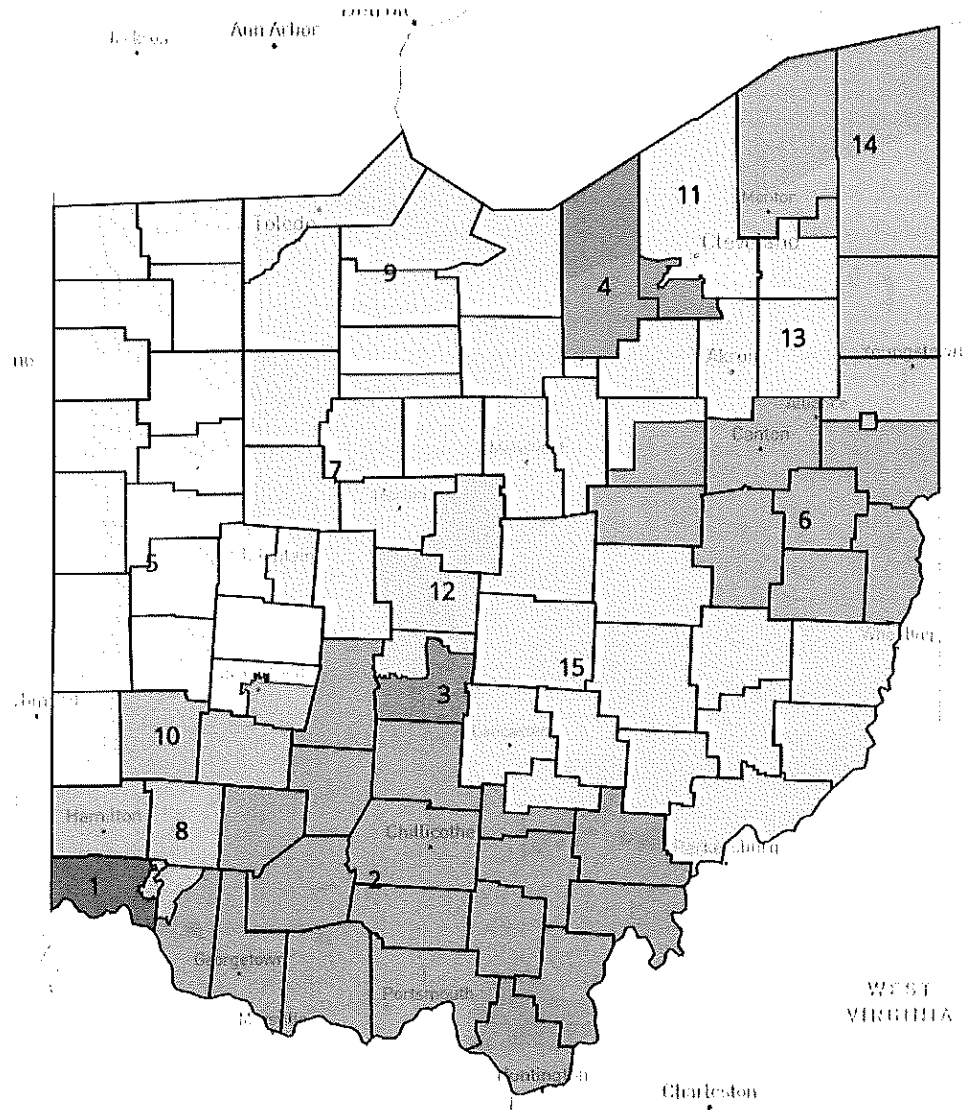
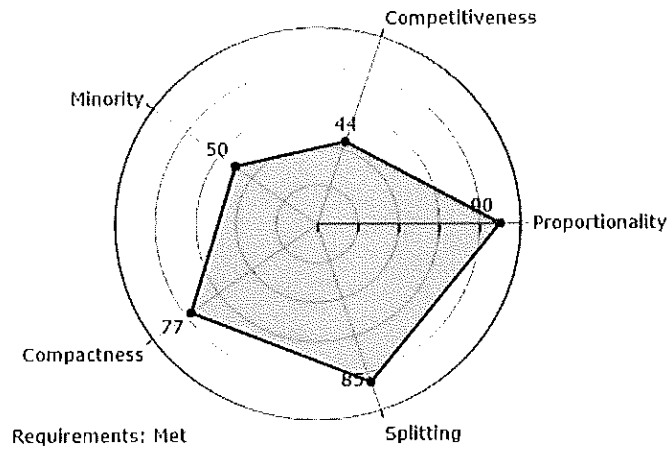
The Hagner Map: 346 Point Total

<https://davesredistricting.org/join/d0e96e3f-054c-42a0-9dbb-b14fbfdd2d40>



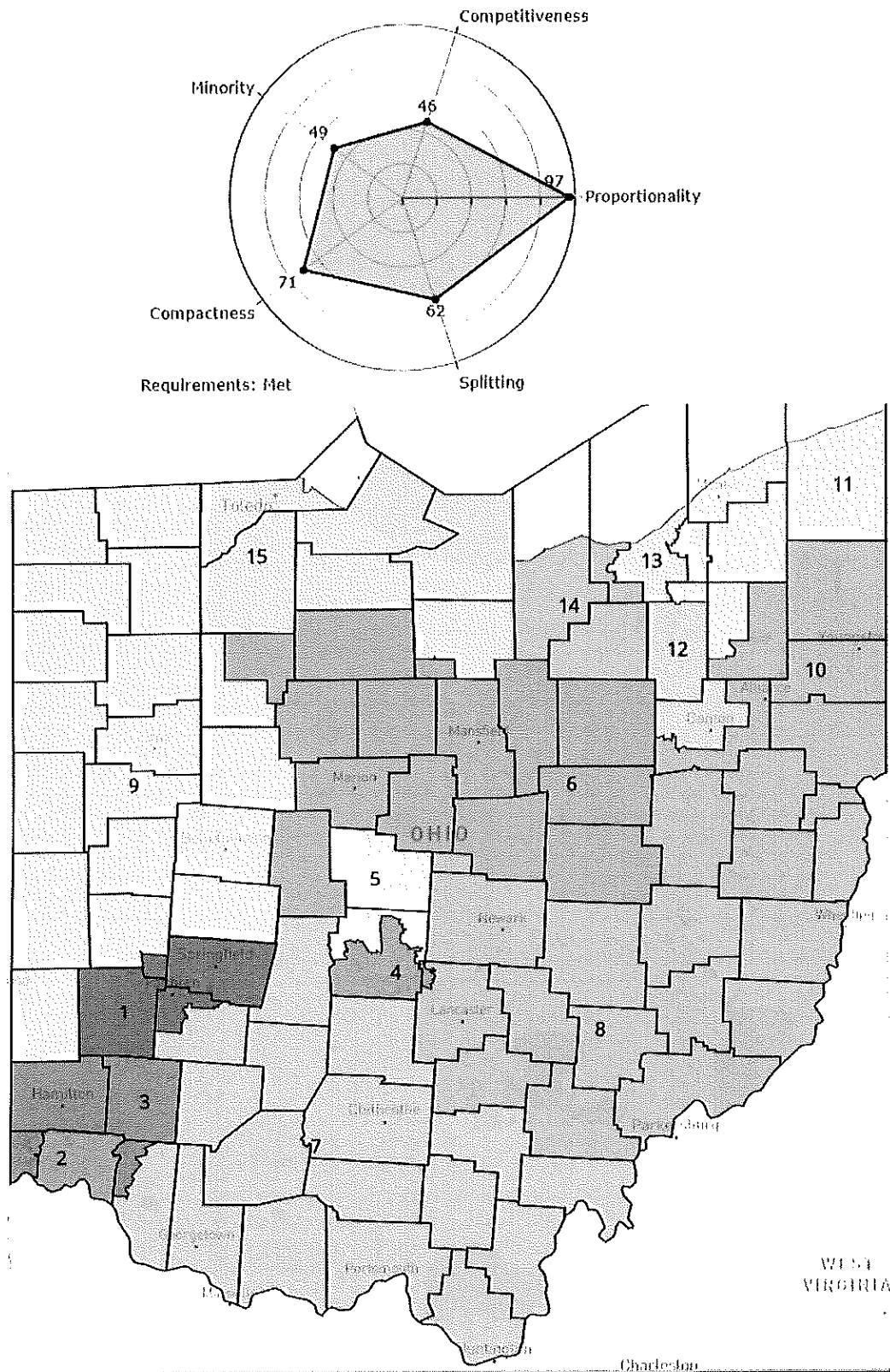
The Nieves Map: 346 Point Total

<https://davesredistricting.org/join/824d95df-0cf0-4e78-a7f6-641baeebbcbf>



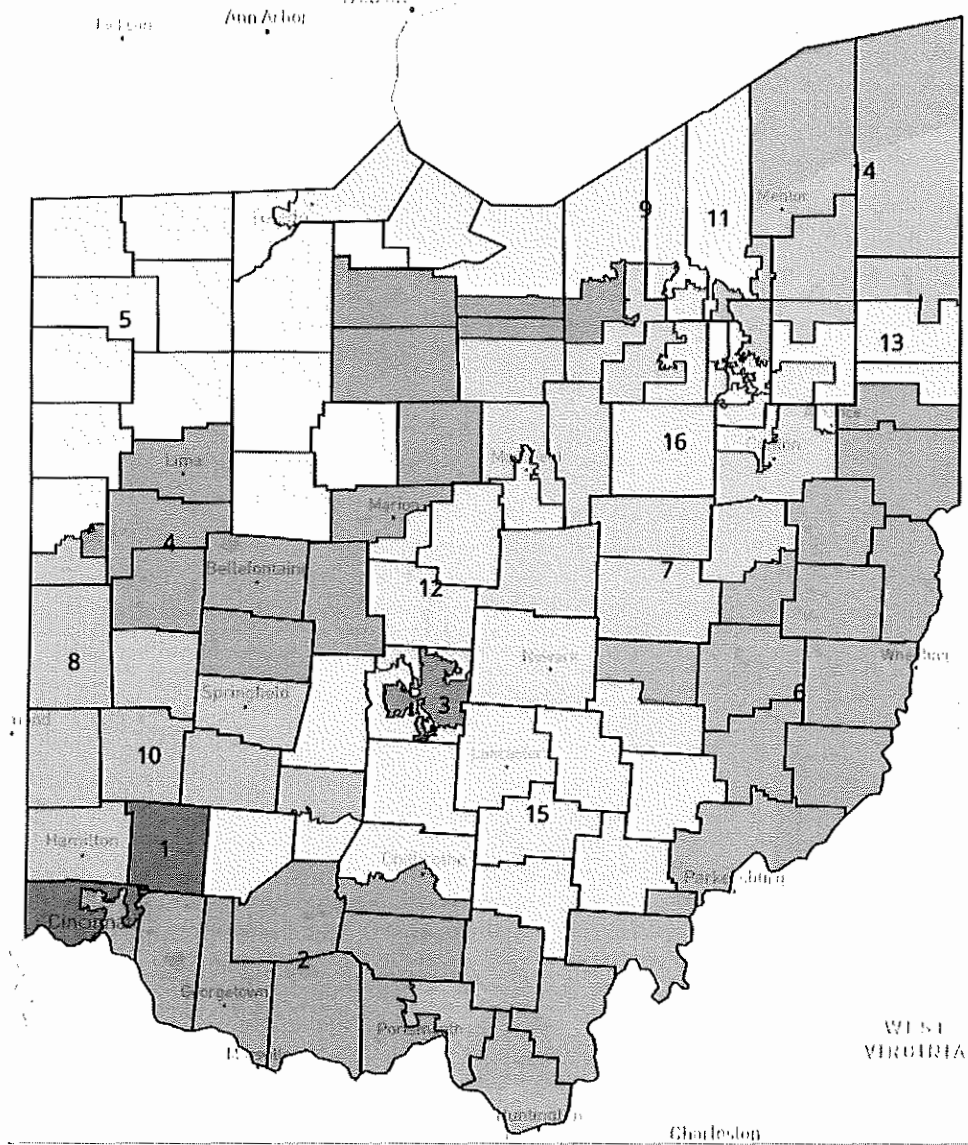
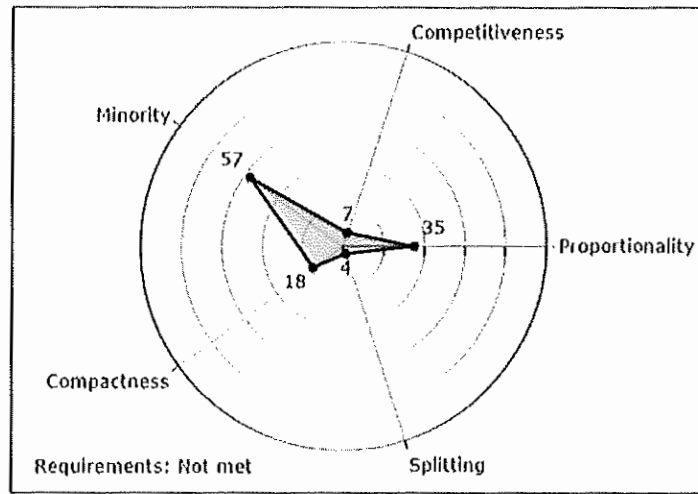
The Jones Map: 325 Point Total

<https://davesredistricting.org/join/5eabaeac-4368-4799-8a05-ec18055b9f7c>



OH 2012 – 2020 Congressional: 121 Point Total

<https://davesredistricting.org/join/8e70e334-d954-4883-9bb5-2c778d0405ea>



Figures 3 and 4 show the maps submitted by the Fair Districts coalition include several more competitive and hypercompetitive congressional districts compared to Ohio's current congressional map. For the purposes of these evaluations, competitive districts include a partisan index range between 55%-45%, and hyper-competitive districts have a partisan index of $\pm 3\%$. Though competitiveness is not an enumerated requirement for Ohio's new congressional districts in the Ohio Constitution, one of the most important reasons millions of voters supported Issue 1 in 2018 was to create more competitive districts.

Figure 3.

<i>Congressional Districts</i>			
	<i>Republican</i>	<i>Democratic</i>	<i>Competitive*</i>
John Hagner	6	3	6
Paul Nieves	6	4	5
Riley Jones	6	3	6
2012-2020 OH Congressional	12	3	1

Figure 4.

<i>Congressional Districts</i>			
	<i>Republican</i>	<i>Democratic</i>	<i>Hyper-Competitive*</i>
John Hagner	7	7	1
Paul Nieves	8	6	1
Riley Jones	7	5	3
2012-2020 OH Congressional	12	4	0

The three Fair Districts maps also improve upon Ohio's current map in terms of minority representation. Currently, CD 11 is a majority-minority district stretching from Cleveland's east side and adjacent suburbs down I-77 through Richfield and into central Akron. The current congressional map also includes one minority opportunity district in CD 3. Common themes and outcomes emerge when evaluating the minority representation of the three Fair Districts maps. Specifically, all three maps create a coalition majority-minority district based in Cuyahoga County and the city of Cleveland, meaning the districts do not contain >50% BVAP, but rather *all* minority populations in the district reach the >50% VAP threshold. The other two minority opportunity districts established in all three Fair Districts maps are based in

Columbus and Cincinnati. All three maps created two coalition opportunity districts with the minority voting age populations falling between the 35%-50% VAP. Figure 5 illustrates the minority representation figures for each of these three districts and Ohio's current congressional map.

Figure 5.

Minority Representation			
	Cuyahoga County	Franklin County	Hamilton County
Hagner	56.9% MVAP CD 11	47.2% MVAP CD 3	35% MVAP CD 1
Nieves	57.3% MVAP CD 11	46.9% MVAP CD 3	35% MVAP CD 1
Jones	51.3% MVAP CD 13	46.3% MVAP CD 4	35.4% MVAP CD 2
2012-2020 Congressional Map	61.9% MVAP CD 11	48.6% MVAP CD 3	N/A

Finally, cracking and packing -- the building blocks of gerrymandering -- can be measured through *Efficiency Gap Analysis*. This analysis captures in a single number the extent to which district lines waste (crack and pack) one political party's voters more than the other party's voters. In other words, how many votes are "wasted" because one candidate gets excessively more votes than are needed for a simple victory (excess votes have been **packed** into the district) or "wasted" because a candidate has no chance of winning at all (the party's votes have been **cracked** across several districts so that none of the candidates have a chance of achieving a majority).⁷ The lower the number of a district's efficiency score, the fewer "wasted" votes it contains and thus the less gerrymandered it is. Figure 6 shows the efficiency gap scores for all three of the Fair Districts maps and Ohio's current congressional map.

Figure 6.

Efficiency Gap Analysis	
Hagner's Map	4.0%
Nieves' Map	4.4%
Jones' Map	3.3%
2012-2020 Ohio Congressional Map	14.1%

⁷ <https://www.caliper.com/glossary/what-is-the-efficiency-gap-measure.htm>

It's clear that each of the maps presented today keep counties together. Districts are compact and the maps are proportional. Each of the mapmakers was thoughtful about the choices he made. In the submission of my written testimony, I included the narratives that accompanied the maps. These descriptions provide greater insight into the challenges of keeping communities together and highlight that while there are trade-offs, it is possible to create maps that keep counties together and do not unduly favor one political party over the other.

Notable Features of John Hagner's map:

- The map is purposeful in keeping the counties of the Appalachian region in a single congressional district as a community of interest (District 6)
- Creates District 3 (Columbus area) to maximize opportunity for minority representation, while respecting county boundaries and legal population parameters
- Shows truly impressive precision in population numeracy. All districts are +/- 3 people of the target population of 786,630

Notable Features of Paul Nieves' map:

- Districts are visibly compact and certainly contrast with the existing congressional map
- No county is split more than a single time
- Fair Districts Ohio community maps were used to identify communities of interest in order to aid in creating meaningful congressional districts

Notable Features of Riley Jones' map:

- Does exceptionally well in following municipal boundaries, particularly those within Franklin County
- Unifies the Akron-Canton corridor by keeping them in a single district

Each of the winners participated in two webinars. In the first webinar on October 13, the mapmakers demonstrated their district lines and explained their choices. Members of the public provided suggestions to improve the maps. On October 20, the winners participated in a second webinar in which they made changes in response to the recommendations. This process highlighted the benefit of public participation in the mapmaking process and how maps can be significantly improved with public input.

Changes to maps – Demonstrating the process that the Ohio Redistricting Commission is supposed to follow.

- *John Hagner:*
 - In his original map, John elected to instead keep the Somali population whole – but that divided Westerville and Gahanna into two congressional districts. He made changes to keep Westerville and Gahanna whole.
- *Paul Nieves:*
 - Made edits so that fewer rural counties were split.

- *Riley Jones:*
 - Made changes so that the Cincinnati area district follows municipal lines entirely.
 - Eliminated a county split in the Dayton-Springfield district.
 - Made change so that Cuyahoga County is split only once.

Conclusion

With dedication and time, attention to detail, respect for all Ohio voters, and the necessary expertise, it is clearly possible to create fair, functional, constitutionally compliant congressional maps for Ohio. We hope our official mapmakers are inspired and encouraged by the work of these citizen mapmakers and will rise to the challenge ahead of them for the sake of all Ohio. We admonish you to step up and get started on this monumentally important and urgent task as soon as possible.

Exhibit 30



Population			Shapes		Partisan Lean			
ID	Total	+/-			Dem	Rep	Oth	Total
Un	0				0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0
1	786,630	0.00%	✓	✓	47.25%	50.43%	2.32%	610,601
2	786,630	0.00%	✓	✓	32.00%	65.75%	2.25%	605,498
3	786,630	0.00%	✓	✓	68.57%	29.17%	2.25%	612,600
4	786,630	0.00%	✓	✓	31.61%	65.90%	2.49%	598,377
5	786,630	0.00%	✓	✓	37.71%	59.38%	2.90%	611,712
6	786,629	0.00%	✓	✓	41.83%	55.81%	2.36%	630,924
7	786,630	0.00%	✓	✓	40.54%	56.81%	2.65%	613,931
8	786,630	0.00%	✓	✓	36.43%	61.28%	2.28%	602,499
9	786,630	0.00%	✓	✓	48.10%	49.04%	2.86%	614,128
10	786,630	0.00%	✓	✓	45.32%	52.20%	2.48%	616,057
11	786,630	0.00%	✓	✓	78.33%	19.66%	2.00%	622,345
12	786,629	0.00%	✓	✓	34.96%	62.47%	2.57%	607,868
13	786,630	0.00%	✓	✓	49.29%	48.41%	2.30%	625,362
14	786,618	0.00%	✓	✓	44.12%	53.35%	2.53%	631,061
15	786,630	0.00%	✓	✓	44.68%	52.96%	2.36%	604,588
	786,629	0.00%	✓	✓	45.25%	52.31%	2.44%	613,837

Notes

- The 0% population deviation is within the 0.75% threshold tolerated by the courts.
- Seven districts lean Republican, two lean Democratic, and six fall in the 45–55% competitive range
- There is one majority-minority district.

Exhibit 31

COLUMNISTS | Opinion ⓘ

Jason Williams: Why this Cincinnati city councilman might challenge Republican Steve Chabot in 2022 election

Jason Williams Cincinnati Enquirer

Published 10:00 p.m. ET Dec. 1, 2021 | Updated 5:48 a.m. ET Dec. 2, 2021

Ohio's new congressional maps are set – for now, anyway – and Cincinnati Republican Steve Chabot's district appears slightly more competitive for Democrats.

But no Democratic candidates are eager to step up and challenge Chabot in the 1st Congressional District. One Democratic insider said it's been "bizarrely quiet," especially after Democrats spent a combined \$10 million to try to unseat Chabot in 2018 and 2020.

The fundraising clock is ticking, and there are no guarantees the Democrats will field a serious candidate. But Democrats are still working to find a good candidate, and recruiting efforts are focused on Cincinnati City Councilman Greg Landsman.

Washington and local Democrats have been quietly talking to Landsman about running in recent months. That's heated up now that the city election is over, and Landsman was reelected to a second term at city hall.

Landsman: 'I'm focused on helping with the transition' in Cincinnati after November election

Landsman confirmed that he's been asked to run for Congress, but the Mount Washington resident didn't answer any other questions about the race.

"I'm focused on helping with the transition to a new city council starting in January," Landsman said.

Jason Williams: Here are Greater Cincinnati's 2021 election winners and losers

He'll be the only member on the new council previously elected to public office, and his

[HC746](#)

colleagues will look to him for leadership. Landsman would be allowed to remain on city council if he decides to run for the congressional seat.

Hamilton County Commissioner Alicia Reece is another prominent Southwest Ohio Democrat known to have had discussions in recent months about a potential run against Chabot. But Reece appears focused on remaining on the board of commissioners after being elected last year. She also could remain on the commission as a congressional candidate.

Reece declined comment.

Democrats statewide are dejected about the GOP's newly gerrymandered, er, minted map, which is being challenged in court. The Republican-controlled statehouse split Hamilton County into three congressional districts from the previous two in order to try to protect Chabot, who will seek a 14th term next year.

Republican lawmakers nonetheless believe they threw a fairness bone to Southwest Ohio by making Chabot's district more competitive.

Chabot decisively defeated Kate Schroder by 7 percentage points in a nationally watched race last year. The GOP's advantage is projected to be cut to 3 percentage points in the redrawn 1st Congressional District, according to [fivethirtyeight.com](https://www.fivethirtyeight.com).

But Greater Cincinnati Democrats generally remain ho-hum about their chances of flipping the seat. That's partly because red-leaning Warren County remains in the newly drawn district. Biden backlash is expected to motivate Republicans to turnout in the 2022 midterm.

Mix an unfavorable political climate with having to challenge a gritty campaigner and battle-tested survivor in Chabot, and it's no surprise Democrats aren't clamoring to run.

The Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee still has Ohio's 1st district as one of 21 GOP-held seats being targeted to flip. But the DCCC is reportedly rethinking its strategy ahead of the midterm headwinds. The DCCC would keep OH-01 a top target if Landsman jumps in.

He's proven to be a prolific fundraiser who gets along with both the Democratic establishment and progressive left. Landsman was the top fundraiser among the 35 council candidates, and he finished as the second-highest vote-getter.

Landsman's popularity among city voters could help him compete. In the new map, all of the city of Cincinnati is in the 1st Congressional District. The city has been split between two congressional districts.

Cincinnati almost certainly will remain in one district even if the Ohio Supreme Court orders the legislature to redraw the lines.

Could Landsman prove popular enough among suburban voters to defeat Chabot?

A key for Landsman — or any Democrat — would be to keep from getting absolutely crushed in Warren County and other suburbs. Those pushing for Landsman point to his first-place precinct finishes in suburban-like city neighborhoods such as Oakley, Hyde Park, Pleasant Ridge and Mount Airy as an indication that he could appeal to enough suburban voters to help him compete.

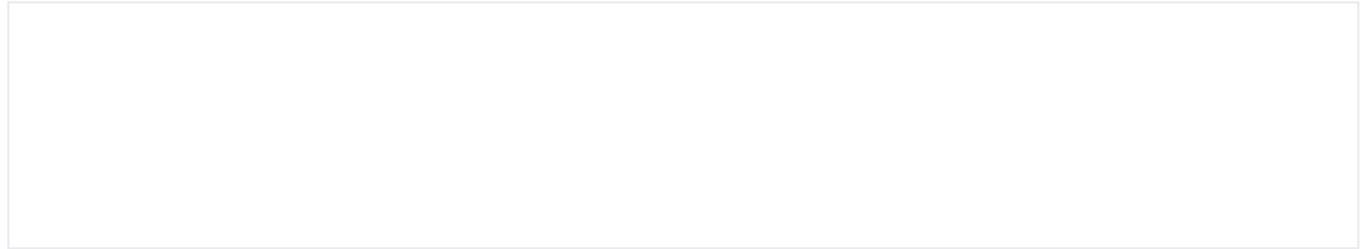
His style could be appealing to voters who tired of drama and incivility. Landsman is serious about policy and has shown he's willing to work across the aisle.

Former Ohio Democratic Party Chairman David Pepper pointed to Landsman's work on passing a universal preschool levy several years ago. Landsman helped to build a bipartisan coalition around the Preschool Promise initiative after losing his 2013 city council race. It impressed a lot of people that he didn't complain about losing or publicly slam his opponents on social media, but instead worked hard to pass a policy to help poor children and families.

"He exudes a vibe of being a sincere public servant," said Pepper, a long-time friend of Landsman's. "He's not there to play games. There are people in politics who are actually there to get things done. That's Greg. Look at the people who are effective members of Congress. That's their style."

Contact columnist Jason Williams by email at jwilliams@enquirer.com and Twitter [@jwilliamscincy](https://twitter.com/jwilliamscincy).

Exhibit 32



Nov 19, 2021 - Politics

Ohio lawmakers pass new congressional district map



Tyler Buchanan



This Ohio congressional map is poised to be in place for the 2022 and 2024 election cycles. Photo courtesy of state legislature

Why it matters: Thursday's vote is the latest important step in a lengthy process to shape Ohio's political representation in Washington, D.C.

Driving the news: The GOP-drawn map was publicly introduced on Monday, with the Ohio Senate approving it just a day later.

- The House vote sends the map to Republican Gov. Mike DeWine's desk for a signature.
- DeWine's office did not respond to Axios' request for comment.

State of play: No Democrats supported the map, meaning it will be in effect for just the 2022 and 2024 election cycles (rather than a full 10 years [for a bipartisan map](#)).

Between the lines: [Analysis by Dave's Redistricting](#) shows it would likely have six safe Republican seats, two safe Democratic seats and seven other districts considered to be "competitive."

- Republicans could win up to 13 seats — 87% of those in play — in a favorable election year.
- Ohio Republican congressional candidates have won 56% of the vote over the past five election cycles.

Context: This mapmaking process for federal districts in Congress is separate from the process undertaken earlier this fall to redraw Statehouse districts for lawmakers serving in Columbus.

- Those new maps —for the Ohio Senate and Ohio House of Representatives — were also approved without bipartisan support and will be in effect for four years, pending the outcome of a legal challenge [being heard by the Ohio Supreme Court](#).

- This first attempt under the new system did not achieve that goal.



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Exhibit 33



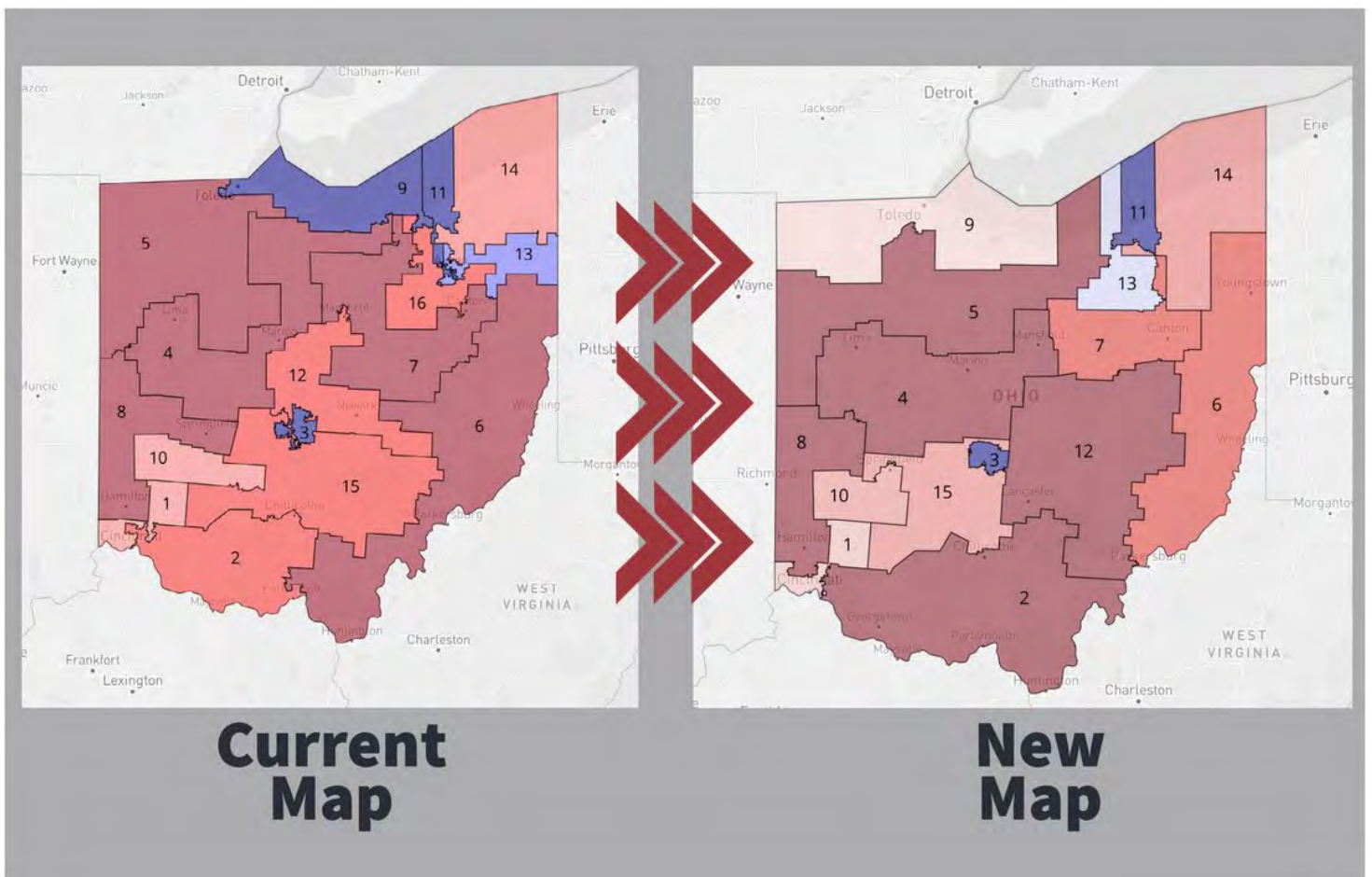
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SUBSCRIBER EXCLUSIVE

Gov. Mike DeWine approves Ohio congressional map bill that likely strengthens GOP share

Updated: Nov. 21, 2021, 11:32 p.m. | Published: Nov. 20, 2021, 10:15 a.m.



A comparison of Ohio's current congressional maps and a new Republican plan Gov. Mike DeWine signed on Saturday. The image is colored for partisan advantage, with darker red indicating a heavily Republican advantage and darker blue indicating heavier Democratic advantage. (Ohio General Assembly / Dave's Redistricting App)



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By [Andrew J. Tobias, cleveland.com](https://www.cleveland.com/staff/andrew-j-tobias/)

COLUMBUS, Ohio – Gov. Mike DeWine has signed a bill creating new Ohio congressional districts for 2022 and 2024 that, if they withstand legal challenges, likely will strengthen Republicans' already-dominant share of the state's congressional delegation.

The bill, approved by Republican state lawmakers earlier this week, favor Republicans to win 12 out of Ohio's 15 congressional districts. Only two districts would be safely Democratic, with a third Democratic-leaning district that joins Akron and Medina County with suburban Cleveland projected as a toss-up, according to modeling from Dave's Redistricting App, a widely used redistricting website.

Advertisement



Currently, Republicans hold 12 of Ohio's 16 districts; the Buckeye State will only have 15 congressional districts after next year because the state's population hasn't risen as fast as other fast-growing states.

Because the map was approved without Democratic votes, it will expire after four years, instead of the typical 10 years a bipartisan map would have been in effect.

It's a near certainty the map will be challenged in court. Because the map lacks Democratic support, it also will face tougher legal requirements, up to interpretation from the Ohio Supreme Court, forbidding it from "unduly" being geographically noncompact, or benefitting either political party or its incumbents.

The map is the first approved under Ohio's new redistricting rules, overwhelmingly approved by voters in 2018 as an anti-gerrymandering reform. The new system was designed to encourage bipartisan mapmaking. But Republicans approved both the congressional map and new state legislative maps finalized in September without gaining a single Democratic vote.

In signing the congressional redistricting bill on Saturday, DeWine rejected calls to veto the map from voting-rights groups, Democrats and left-leaning advocacy groups. In his public comments and his previous work on the Ohio Redistricting Commission, which drew the state legislative district lines, DeWine has said he prefers district maps that have bipartisan support.

"The rules are pretty clear -- the voters said that the redistricting process should be done in a bipartisan way and when I am governor there will be an expectation that the new district maps honor the voters' wishes," DeWine [told the Cincinnati Enquirer in 2018](#) while he was running for governor.

But in a statement he issued Saturday while announcing he had signed off on the map, DeWine, like Republican lawmakers, touted the greater number of competitive districts in the new plan, compared to the current, heavily gerrymandered, noncompetitive map, which saw no seats change hands during the decade it was in effect.

DeWine also praised the new map for containing fewer county splits than the current map and compared to other plans, and for keeping Stark County, the Mahoning Valley and Lucas County intact within a single congressional district. The new map also keeps whole all of Ohio's major cities, besides Columbus, which is too large to be in a single district.

"When compared to the other proposals offered from House and Senate caucuses, both Republican and Democrat, the map in SB258 makes the most progress to produce a fair, compact, and competitive map," DeWine said.

Democrats were quick to blast DeWine for signing off on the new map.

"There's only one thing you can count on Mike DeWine for: naked, partisan self-interest," Ohio Democratic Party Chair Elizabeth Walters said in a statement. "By signing these despicable maps into law, DeWine is leaving no doubt he will always put his own political interests over the interests of Ohioans he is supposed to serve. DeWine and the Ohio GOP are doing everything and anything they can to prevent voters from holding them accountable at the ballot box while they continue to betray Ohioans at every turn."

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A succinct Saturday morning Twitter post from Marc Elias, a prominent national Democratic elections attorney whose law firm has sued Ohio over its state legislative maps, underscores the inevitability that the new map will end up in court.

"Ohio will be sued," Elias said minutes after DeWine signed off on the new map.

Ohio's new redistricting rules limit how communities could be split, but Republicans still split Hamilton and Cuyahoga counties, two Democratic strongholds with higher than average numbers of minority voters, into three different districts. The new map also joins Lorain County, a toss-up county which includes Lorain and some of Cleveland's western, Democratic-leaning suburbs, into a sprawling, heavily Republican district that extends west to the Indiana border.

The three most competitive districts in the new map -- the Cleveland/Akron district, a redrawn district for Democratic Toledo Rep. Marcy Kaptur that now leans Republican, and a redrawn Cincinnati district represented by Rep. Steve Chabot that leans Republican -- give either party a baseline advantage of 3 percentage points or less. In comparison, only one district under the current map has a partisan cushion that falls even within 10 points.

As they're drawn, Democratic President Joe Biden would have won four districts in the new map in 2020 -- the Cleveland district, the Cleveland/Akron district, the Columbus district and the Chabot district in Cincinnati. Rich Cordray, the Democratic nominee for governor in 2018, also won the Cleveland and Columbus districts, while narrowly winning the Cleveland/Akron district and the Toledo district, and narrowly losing the Cincinnati district.

But Democratic Sen. Sherrod Brown won eight of the 15 districts in 2018. Brown is likely the high-water mark for any Ohio Democrat, since he was a well-known incumbent, running in favorable national political climate for Democrats with a massive fundraising advantage against Republican Jim Renacci, a weak candidate. (Scroll to the bottom of this article for a full table.)



And as a reminder, no Ohio congressional seats changed hands under the current maps for the full decade they were in effect, including the 2018 and 2020 elections.

Lawmakers swiftly approved the new congressional map this week mostly along party lines after it was unveiled Monday night. Republicans unanimously approved it in the Senate on Tuesday, with Democrats voting against. The House approved it on Thursday 55-38, with four Republicans joining Democrats in voting “no.”

Voting-rights groups, a coalition of left-leaning redistricting groups and academics have panned the new map as a Republican gerrymander. Princeton University’s Gerrymandering Project gave the map an “F” grade for partisan fairness and an overall grade while awarding it a “C” for district competitiveness and geographic compactness.

If it withstands legal challenges, the new congressional map will be in effect for the primary election in May. It won’t technically take effect for 90 days, or weeks after the Feb. 2 filing deadline. But Republican state legislative leaders have signaled they plan to move back the filing deadline, rather than changing the date for the primary.

Here is a breakdown of all 15 congressional districts, showing how they performed in the 2018 governor’s and U.S. Senate races, and the 2020 presidential race.

District	Trump 2020	Biden 2020	DeWine 2018	Cordray 2018	Renacci 2018	Brown 2018
1	47%	50%	49%	48%	47%	53%
2	67%	31%	64%	34%	60%	40%
3	26%	72%	28%	70%	75%	25%
4	66%	33%	64%	33%	60%	40%
5	62%	37%	58%	39%	52%	48%
6	61%	38%	53%	44%	48%	52%
7	58%	40%	54%	42%	52%	48%
8	61%	38%	60%	37%	57%	43%
9	51%	47%	47%	50%	42%	58%
10	51%	47%	52%	45%	47%	53%
11	20%	79%	19%	79%	16%	83%

District	Trump 2020	Biden 2020	DeWine 2018	Cordray 2018	Renacci 2018	Brown 2018
12	65%	33%	59%	37%	56%	44%
13	49%	49.70%	47%	51%	43%	57%
14	55%	44%	51%	45%	47%	53%
15	52%	46%	51%	47%	47%	53%

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An earlier version of this story, and the accompanying table, incorrectly described how 2018 and 2020 candidates performed in the new congressional maps. It has been corrected.

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Exhibit 34



Vol. 134 - No. 227

Monday, Nov. 22, 2021

DeWine Signs Congressional Redistricting Map

Gov. Mike DeWine Saturday morning signed SB258 (McColley), which sets congressional boundaries for Ohio's 15 congressional districts for the next four years, though some groups have suggested they will challenge the map in court.

The new map was introduced a week ago by Senate Republicans, and quickly moved through the Senate and House over the week despite the objections of legislative Democrats and voting rights groups. The General Assembly had until Tuesday, Nov. 30, to adopt a new map. (See *The Hannah Report*, 11/22/21.)

DeWine, who previously suggested maps first introduced by each of the legislative caucuses would not pass constitutional muster, said on Saturday in a written statement that he thought the new version of SB258 was the best offered by any of them.

"When compared to the other proposals offered from House and Senate caucuses, both Republican and Democrat, the map in SB258 makes the most progress to produce a fair, compact, and competitive map," the governor said in the release. "The SB258 map has fewer county splits and city splits than these recent proposals and the current congressional map. The SB258 map keeps Lucas and Stark counties, as well as the Mahoning Valley, whole within single congressional districts for the first time in decades, and also keeps the cities of Akron, Canton, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dayton, and Toledo all whole within the same congressional map for the first time since the 1840s. With seven competitive congressional districts in the SB258 map, this map significantly increases the number of competitive districts versus the current map."

While Republicans said the new map will be more competitive than any other map proposed and keeps most of Ohio's largest cities whole within districts, Democrats and some groups argued that it overwhelmingly favors Republicans, who would be expected to win 12-13 seats. Under Ohio's current map, Republicans hold a 12-4 advantage. Ohio is losing a congressional district after next year because it did not grow as fast as other areas of the nation.

Political analyst Kyle Kondik, the managing editor of Sabato's Crystal Ball at the University of Virginia's Center for Politics, wrote on Twitter that the SB258 map will have nine safe Republican seats, two safe Democratic seats, one like Republican seat (the 15th District), and three Republican leans (1st, 9th, and 13th congressional districts).

"You could argue that one or more of the Leans R seats could/should be toss-ups, but I don't think they are under anticipated 2022 conditions. We'll see what the Ohio Supreme Court says," Kondik wrote.

House Minority Leader Emilia Sykes (D-Akron), who had urged DeWine to veto the map, said it unduly favors Republican candidates.

"In 2018, then Attorney General DeWine said that if he became governor, he would ensure the redistricting process honored the voters' wishes for bipartisanship. Today, he went back on his word and betrayed Ohio voters by signing into law the most egregiously gerrymandered congressional map in the country, which splits apart communities and unduly favors Republicans 13-2," Sykes said in a statement.

Exhibit 35

UPDATED DEC. 9, 2021, AT 7:37 PM

What Redistricting Looks Like In Every State

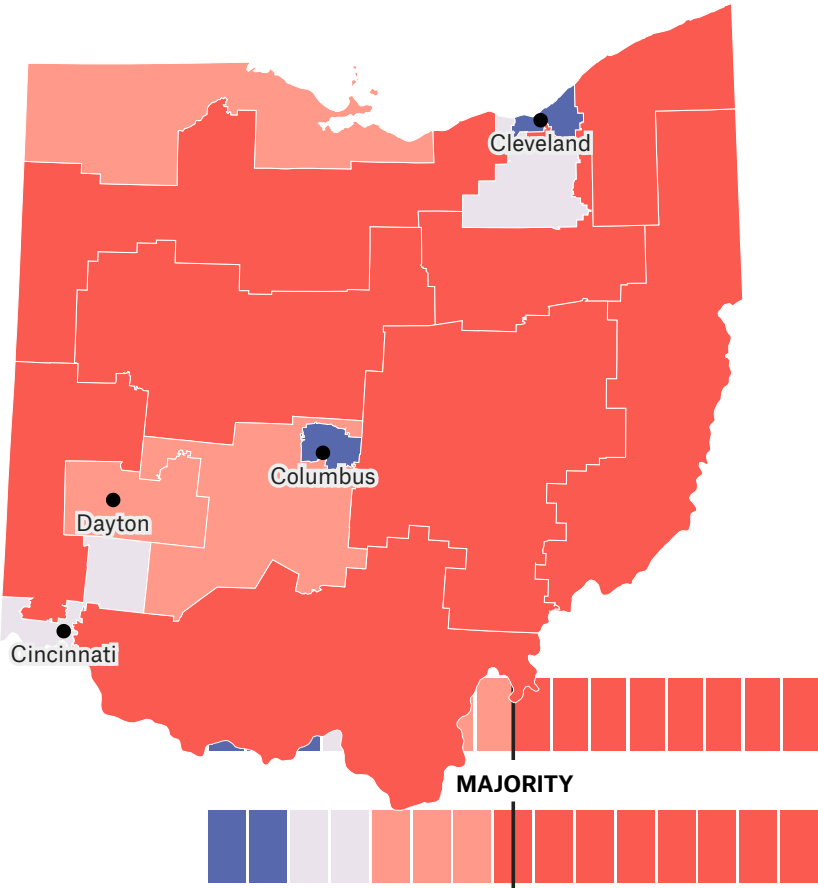
An updating tracker of proposed congressional maps — and whether they might benefit Democrats or Republicans in the 2022 midterms and beyond. [How this works »](#)

The partisan breakdown of Ohio's new map

PARTISAN LEAN OF DISTRICTS:

≥D+15 ≥D+5 ≥R+5 ≥R+15

NEW MAP OLD MAP



OLD MAP

THIS MAP

15 districts -1

There are **2 Democratic-leaning seats** , **11 Republican-leaning seats**
and **2 highly competitive seats** in Ohio's new map.

leaning seat , +1 highly competitive seat .

Map source: Ohio state Senate Republicans

The competitiveness and fairness of Ohio's maps

Median seat

Difference between the partisan lean of the state's median district and the state as a whole.

New map	R+3.3
Old map	R+3.6

Efficiency gap

Difference between each party's share of "wasted votes" — those that don't contribute to a candidate winning.

New map	R+15.6
Old map	R+19.9

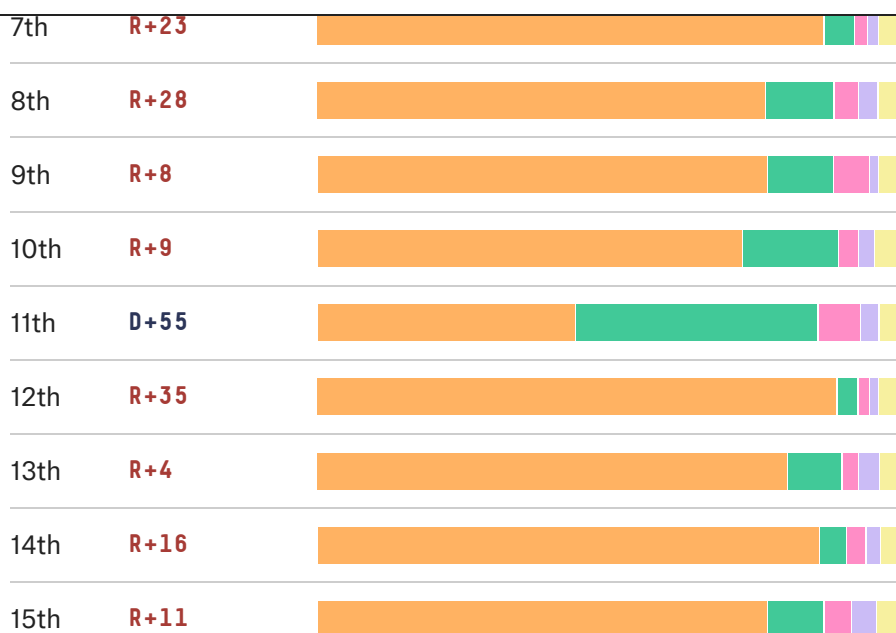
Competitiveness

The number of districts in the state whose partisan leans are between R+5 and D+5.

New map	2/15
Old map	1/16

The demographic and partisan breakdown of Ohio's new map

	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	ASIAN	OTHER
DISTRICT	PARTISAN LEAN	RACIAL MAKEUP			
1st	R+3	<div></div>			
2nd	R+40	<div></div>			
3rd	D+40	<div></div>			
4th	R+38	<div></div>			
5th	R+29	<div></div>			



The racial makeup of each district is of the voting-age population.

NOV. 23, 2021

The latest in Ohio

Ohio adopted a brand-new redistricting process this year designed to produce fairer maps, but it doesn't look like it made much of a difference: After blowing past [two deadlines](#) to pass a new congressional map with bipartisan support, the Republican-controlled legislature ended up passing a [heavily biased congressional map](#) all on its own. On Nov. 20, Gov. Mike DeWine [signed the map into law](#).

While it is not as aggressive as some of Republicans' [earlier proposals](#), the proposed map is still highly skewed toward the GOP. The plan has an extremely high efficiency gap (a measure of which party has fewer wasted votes) of R+16 and would create 11 red seats to just two blue seats and two competitive seats.

What's more, the two competitive seats are both just barely Republican-leaning, meaning a 13-2 Republican congressional delegation is very possible under this map. That's even more lopsided than Ohio's current delegation of 12 Republicans and four Democrats. The new map eliminates Democratic Rep. Tim Ryan's swingy 13th District (from which Ryan was already retiring to run for Senate), and also converts Rep. Marcy Kaptur's safely Democratic district into an R+8 seat. However, the map does offer Democrats a couple new pickup opportunities by making Republican Rep. Steve Chabot's and retiring Republican Rep. Anthony

redistricting law, only a map passed with bipartisan support would be allowed to stay in place for the entire decade, but that may not matter to Republicans, since a four-year map would give them a chance to strengthen it in 2025 in response to shifting voting patterns.) The map may also have to be redrawn even sooner than that, since a group led by former Attorney General Eric Holder has [filed a lawsuit](#) in state court arguing that the map violates the partisan-fairness provisions in the state constitution.

LATEST UPDATES

POWERED BY ALL ABOUT REDISTRICTING



Dec. 3

The Ohio Supreme Court published an order dismissing a legal challenge against members of the state's redistricting commission in their official capacity. The case will continue against the same individuals in their capacity as political leaders of the state.



Nov. 22

The National Redistricting Action Fund (backed by former Attorney General Eric Holder) has challenged Ohio's congressional map in the state supreme court for violating Article XIX of the state's constitution that prohibits the state legislature from enacting a new congressional plan that "unduly favors or disfavors a political party or its incumbents."



Nov. 20

Ohio Gov. DeWine signed SB 258 into law, approving the state's new congressional districts.

Latest changes 🗳️

NOV. 20, 2021

○ SECOND STATE SENATE REPUBLICAN PLAN APPROVED

NOV. 15, 2021

○ SECOND STATE SENATE REPUBLICAN PLAN RELEASED

NOV. 5, 2021

○ STATE HOUSE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS PLAN RELEASED

OCT. 3, 2021

○ STATE SENATE REPUBLICAN PLAN RELEASED

By Nathaniel Rakich

NOV. 23, 2021

There Won't Be Many Competitive Districts Left After This Round Of Gerrymandering

By FiveThirtyEight

NOV. 22, 2021

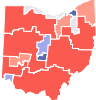





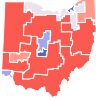
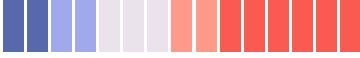
Politics Podcast: What The Two Parties Should Be Thankful For

By FiveThirtyEight

Who controls redistricting in Ohio in 2021?

Republicans fully control the congressional redistricting process. New maps are drawn by the Republican state legislature and enacted by three-fifths of each chamber. If the legislature fails to pass a map, redistricting falls to a bipartisan commission made up of statewide elected officials and state legislators. If the commission fails to enact a map, a new map may be passed by a simple majority of each chamber and signed into law by the Republican governor, but that map is valid for only four years.

All of the other proposed maps in Ohio

MAP	PLAN	PARTISAN BREAKDOWN
	State House Democratic Caucus plan	
	State Senate Republican plan	
	State House Republican plan	
	State Senate Democratic Caucus plan	

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Design and development by [Ryan Best](#) and [Aaron Bycoffe](#). Research and additional contributions by [Nathaniel Rakich](#), [Galen Druke](#), [Kaleigh Rogers](#), [Alex Samuels](#), [Geoffrey Skelley](#), [Amelia Thomson-DeVeaux](#), [Mackenzie Wilkes](#), [Sydney Cobb](#), [Oren Oppenheim](#) and [Tina Yin](#). Story editing by Sarah Frostenson. Copy editing by Santul Nerkar.

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