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BEFORE THE OHIO APPORTIONMENT BOARD

- - -

In the Matter of the :
Establishment of the Ohio :
General Assembly District :
Lines in the State of Ohio :

- - -

PROCEEDINGS

before Auditor Dave Yost, Ray DiRossi, Secretary,
Senate President Tom Niehaus, Senator Michael
Skindell, Designee for Leader Armond Budish, Diane
Brey, Designee for Governor John Kasich, and Halle
Pelger, Designee for Secretary of State, at the
University of Cincinnati, Tangeman University Center,
Main Street Cinema, Cincinnati, Ohio, called at
3:00 p.m. on Thursday, August 25, 2011.

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ARMSTRONG & OKEY, INC.
222 East Town Street, 2nd Floor
Columbus, Ohio 43215-5201
(614) 224-9481 - (800) 223-9481
Fax - (614) 224-5724

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1 Thursday Afternoon Session,
2 August 25, 2011.

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4 SECRETARY DIROSSI: We'll go ahead and
5 call our 9th meeting of the regional hearing of the
6 Ohio Apportionment Board to order.

7 We're here this afternoon at the
8 University of Cincinnati. And as people arrive who
9 would like to testify, we ask that you please fill
10 out a witness slip and give it to one of our two
11 staff members, either Lisa or Kylie, who's just
12 outside the door. We also have witness slips outside
13 on the table as you walk in.

14 The 2011 Apportionment Board, which is
15 responsible for drawing districts for the Ohio Senate
16 and the Ohio House of Representatives, held its
17 initial meeting on August 4, 2011. At that meeting
18 the Board adopted rules which required a series of
19 public hearings throughout the state in order to
20 gather public input and comments and appointed both
21 Heather Mann and myself to serve as joint secretaries
22 to the Board.

23 Now, seeing today that we have the Vice
24 Chair of the Apportionment Board with us, State

1 Auditor Dave Yost, I ask if he would preside over
2 this regional hearing.

3 AUDITOR YOST: Thank you, Secretary
4 DiRossi.

5 Would the clerk please call the roll, and
6 during the attendance roll call, we ask each member
7 to state their name and the office that they
8 represent if they are sitting as a designee.

9 SECRETARY DIROSSI: Diane Brey.

10 MS. BREY: Present representing Governor
11 John Kasich.

12 SECRETARY DIROSSI: Auditor Dave Yost.

13 AUDITOR YOST: Present.

14 SECRETARY DIROSSI: Halle Pelger.

15 MS. PELGER: Here representing Secretary
16 of State John Husted.

17 SECRETARY DIROSSI: President Tom
18 Niehaus.

19 PRESIDENT NIEHAUS: Present.

20 SECRETARY DIROSSI: And Senator Skindell.

21 AUDITOR YOST: Let the record reflect
22 that Senator Skindell is here and he's just walked
23 through the door.

24 SECRETARY DIROSSI: All five are present

1 and are accounted for.

2 AUDITOR YOST: Thank you, Mr. Secretary.

3 I'd like to begin by thanking the
4 University of Cincinnati for hosting us here today
5 and particularly President Gregory Williams, Board of
6 Trustees and from beautiful, scenic, historic
7 Delaware County, Margie Rolfe, who helped facilitate
8 this.

9 Also we thank Lisa Griffin for her
10 yeomen's work for the arrangements for these
11 hearings.

12 I'd like to remind everybody that the
13 purpose of this public hearing is to gather
14 information, comments and input regarding the
15 upcoming reconfiguration of the House and Senate
16 district lines. The Apportionment Board and the
17 panel before you is not responsible for redrawing
18 Congressional lines. That task will be performed by
19 the Ohio legislature through a bill that will be
20 voted on by both Houses and sent to the Governor for
21 signature or veto as the Governor may choose.

22 We would ask all the witnesses to limit
23 their comments or testimony to the matter before this
24 board, to wit, the Ohio House and Ohio Senate

1 districts.

2 We're here today to listen. We're not
3 here to debate you or to debate each other. We're
4 here to get input from Ohioans about the
5 apportionment process and how our work may affect
6 your representation of Columbus and the General
7 Assembly.

8 Today we have two hours scheduled for
9 this hearing and it looks as though we should not
10 need all that time.

11 In Ohio, as in most states, legislative
12 reapportionment occurs in years ending in "1"
13 following the federal decennial census. This year's
14 numbers show that Ohio has a population of 11,536,504
15 people. That means ideally each of the 99 House
16 districts should contain 116,530 people, and each
17 Senate district, which there are 33, should contain
18 349,590 people.

19 As anyone who has researched or
20 undertaken to actually draw these lines knows it's a
21 far more complex matter than simply putting the right
22 number of people in each district.

23 In Ohio, the General Assembly districts
24 must conform to not only the traditional

1 redistricting principles but other requirements
2 embodied in Article XI of the Ohio Constitution as
3 well as the Ohio Voting Rights Act, and those
4 provisions are sometimes intense or even in conflict
5 in individual situations.

6 We are hoping that many of our fellow
7 citizens will, in fact, try their hand at drawing the
8 lines and undertaking this task.

9 I would like to call on Halle Pelger of
10 the Secretary of State's office to describe the
11 initiative underway there.

12 MS. PELGER: Thank you, Auditor Yost.

13 A few weeks ago, Secretary of State John
14 Husted along with the support of the Legislative Task
15 Force on redistricting and the Apportionment Board
16 launched a website that is ReshapeOhio.org.

17 The goal of that is to provide open and
18 interactive process for Ohioans to follow the
19 process, learn more about the process and also try
20 their own hand at drawing a map.

21 As the Auditor mentioned, it's oftentimes
22 not as easy as it may seem. It can be quite time
23 consuming.

24 Ten years ago, the Board set up computers

1 and map drawing software around the state at
2 libraries and government buildings. Now the
3 technology allows you to do that from your own home
4 at any time of the day. Along with being able to
5 draw a map on the site, if you would like to pursue
6 submitting a map to the Board, there is information
7 on the site about how to do that. That is also
8 available on the table outside. You can get
9 information on the guidelines for submission.

10 The point of all this is to promote
11 openness and transparency in the process and give the
12 public as much access to drawing maps as possible.

13 So far we have more than 350 people
14 signed up to use the site, and we hope to get more,
15 so we hope that you all will sign up on
16 ReshapeOhio.org.

17 AUDITOR YOST: Thank you, Halle.

18 I would also like to make note that one
19 of our members who's sitting as a designee, Senator
20 Skindell, is actually from Cleveland, about as far
21 away as is possible to get from Cincinnati and still
22 be in Ohio. And he has traveled all the way here
23 today with us to hear testimony. So we appreciate
24 his dedication.

1 We have copies of Article XI, the rules,
2 population, demographic information available on the
3 table outside. We encourage you all to access that
4 information and take it with you, use it, sign on to
5 the website, try your hand at it.

6 The hearings today are being transcribed
7 by a court reporter. We ask that when you testify,
8 keep your voice up so the court reporter can clearly
9 hear you as well as the old guy with hearing aides
10 sitting here at the table, which would be me.

11 The written testimony will be provided to
12 the staff and the Board for its consideration during
13 the development of these maps and also will be
14 published on the Secretary of State's website at
15 ReshapeOhio.org.

16 With that we're ready to receive our
17 first witness, Steve Dana representing the League of
18 Women Voters of Oxford.

19 Let the record reflect that Mr. Dana has
20 submitted written testimony which we'll receive in
21 the record.

22 Thank you, sir, and welcome.

23 MR. DANA: Thank you. Good afternoon.

24 I am Steve Dana of the League of Women

1 Voters of Oxford, Ohio.

2 Thank you for the opportunity to provide
3 public testimony on this very important issue.

4 I encourage you to take three steps that
5 will bring about dramatically positive results for
6 the people of Ohio and enhance respect for the
7 government.

8 One, consult the maps that have arisen to
9 the top of the redistricting competition entitled
10 "Draw the Lines." This is a competition with which I
11 know you are all familiar.

12 The winners were just announced yesterday
13 and they are on the internet.

14 Two, post your maps on the internet at
15 least two weeks before they are voted on. And,
16 three, allow public testimony after the proposed
17 House and Senate districts are drawn.

18 Now, with respect to the maps that have
19 won the "Draw the Line" contest, I think that you
20 will find here districts that embody the best
21 thinking based upon objective nonpartisan criteria.

22 As for the League of Women Voters, it was
23 founded in 1920 after a long fight to enfranchise
24 women. This current effort to bring about districts

1 that are representationally fair and competitive is
2 the logical extension of the League's work to fully
3 enfranchise women and men.

4 Ohio's Apportionment Board has created
5 new district lines every ten years since 1971 with
6 each major political party controlling the process
7 twice. Each time it was done under the axiom, "To
8 The Victor go the Spoils," which entailed the
9 manipulation of districts to a partisan advantage.

10 Ohioans deserve better from their elected
11 officials and I urge you to seriously consider the
12 three proposed suggestions. In short, I urge you to
13 create districts that will represent the voters of
14 Ohio, not so much just one political party.

15 Ohio is known as a battleground state
16 because our voters are about equally divided between
17 the two major parties. I think we can agree on that.
18 Yet nearly two-thirds of our House, Senate, and
19 Congressional districts favor one party or the other
20 by over 15 percent. Consequently, seats have been
21 drawn so as to practically ensure who will be elected
22 long before the election.

23 Sixty one of our 99 State House districts
24 favor Republicans. When Democrats drew the

1 districts, they also distorted the lines so that a
2 majority of districts favored them.

3 Let us reflect upon what happens in
4 Ohio's political life when districts are drawn to be
5 artificially "safe." we have legislators whose
6 political views and actions too often represent the
7 extremes of their party's persuasion.

8 For these legislators, a safe seat
9 frequently means a reluctance to find common ground
10 and arrive at solutions that accomplish the people's
11 business.

12 More competitive districts would not only
13 give voters a true choice when they go to the polls
14 to vote in a general election, they would engender a
15 healthy more balanced political discourse as well as
16 a legislation whose robust compromises serve the
17 public.

18 I urge you to review carefully the
19 winning maps that have arisen from the "Draw the
20 Lines" competition, incorporate their findings into
21 the districts that you draw, post your maps in a
22 timely fashion, and, finally, allow the public to
23 respond to the choices that you make. Thank you.

24 AUDITOR YOST: Thank you, Mr. Dana.

1 Are there any questions from the members
2 of the panel?

3 Thank you for testimony, sir.

4 Our next two witness, I'm not sure how
5 this is going to work, but I'll leave it up to them
6 to work it out, I suppose, have been submitted as
7 joint testimony from Pat Clifford representing Common
8 Cause Ohio, and William K. Woods, representing Common
9 Cause Ohio. Gentlemen.

10 Let the reflect that we also have
11 received written testimony with a byline from both
12 gentlemen.

13 MR. CLIFFORD: Thank you, Auditor Yost,
14 President Niehaus. I want to thank you, Senator
15 Skindell, as well and others for the opportunity to
16 make this presentation for the Apportionment Board.

17 I'm Pat Clifford. I'm a project
18 coordinator for Common Cause Ohio redistricting
19 project, and I'm joined by William K. Woods, chair of
20 our Governing Board.

21 Common Cause is a nonpartisan, nonprofit
22 citizen advocacy organization founded in 1970 by John
23 Gardner as a vehicle for citizens to make their
24 voices heard in the political process and to hold

1 their elected leaders accountable to the public
2 interest.

3 Now with nearly 400,000 members and
4 supporters and 36 state organizations, Common Cause
5 remains committed to honest, open and accountable
6 government, as well as encouraging citizen
7 participation in democracy.

8 Common Cause Ohio is working to hold
9 power accountable at the state and local levels. To
10 that end, we are an active member on critical issues
11 including election and redistricting reform and
12 campaign finance reform.

13 In fact, leaders of Common Cause National
14 and here in Ohio believe that redistricting reform
15 and campaign finance reform, especially the public
16 financing of elections, are keys to renewing our
17 democratic process and restoring people's confidence
18 in politics and government.

19 Common Cause Ohio is a participating
20 member in the Ohio Coalition for Accountable
21 Redistricting, a collaboration led by the League of
22 Women Voters of Ohio and Ohio Citizen Action working
23 together to "draw the line" by holding competition in
24 which private citizens drew maps of congressional

1 districts and state legislative districts using
2 publicly available software similar to "ReshapeOhio"
3 and the data -- the same data that is used by public
4 officials.

5 The plans, though, were judged by
6 objective criteria preserving county boundaries,
7 compactness, competitiveness, and representational
8 fairness.

9 The winning plans, just announced
10 yesterday, will soon be submitted to the Ohio
11 Apportionment Board as you work to establish
12 districts lines.

13 Common Cause Ohio is hosting a forum on
14 redistricting called the Ohio Redistricting Forum
15 happening September 8. It's hosted at the Hebron
16 Union College, cohosted by the HUC UC Ethics Center
17 and you all are welcome to participate in that as
18 well. Again, we'll get more information to your
19 offices if you're interested.

20 The overall goal of our project is to
21 educate Ohioans about the serious implications of
22 Ohio's highly partisan redistricting process, build
23 consensus around specific redistricting reform
24 measures, and build a base for future reform of

1 redistricting standards.

2 So we're here to talk to you about
3 redistricting Ohio and to give you our suggestions
4 about how to conduct a redistricting process that is
5 open and fair and that will produce legislative
6 districts best suited to the citizens of Ohio rather
7 than to elected officials of political parties.

8 Let me say right at the start Ohio begins
9 this process with a politically partisan
10 redistricting structure that designates the
11 legislature and Apportionment Board, all comprised
12 exclusively of state elected officials, to draw the
13 lines for Congressional and state legislative
14 districts.

15 Because one political party can often
16 dominate this process, the public perception and the
17 reality to a large extent is that politicians pick
18 their voters rather than voters picking their
19 politicians.

20 Last year both Houses of the General
21 Assembly drafted bills that attempted to reform
22 Ohio's redistricting process. Although not perfect,
23 these bills would have improved the structure and
24 method for redistricting in the state.

1 Common Cause Ohio worked with Citizen
2 Action and the League of Women Voters of Ohio and
3 others to champion this legislation. Unfortunately,
4 the House and Senate never came together to reconcile
5 the differences in their bills and a major
6 opportunity was lost.

7 Nevertheless, Common Cause Ohio and its
8 reform allies will continue to work to bring about a
9 nonpartisan and transparent redistricting system in
10 this state.

11 Hope for reform exists. With the support
12 of Common Cause and many other groups, California
13 passed a redistricting reform initiative in 2010.
14 Just last week the nonpartisan California
15 Redistricting Commission adopted the final district
16 maps for their state reducing the number of "safe"
17 seats and encouraging competitiveness.

18 The reality, though, is that the State
19 Apportionment Board and Legislature will conduct
20 Ohio's redistricting process in 2011.

21 We are pleased that the Apportionment
22 Board is here in Cincinnati and other communities
23 throughout Ohio listening to citizens' concerns, and
24 we hope that these meetings foreshadow a process that

1 will be transparent and open to citizen engagement.

2 We support a process that is governed by
3 these values: Transparency, procedural fairness,
4 fidelity to the rule of law, and citizen engagement.
5 Transparency means a process of redistricting that is
6 open and accessible to the public. Regardless of
7 location, Ohioans should be able to see what is
8 happening in the redistricting process from beginning
9 to end.

10 Procedural fairness means that those
11 charged with redrawing the district maps must adhere
12 to an established, accepted set of rules and
13 procedural guidelines. In simple terms, it means law
14 makers must make sure citizens know the who, when,
15 and how that will govern the redistricting process.

16 Fidelity to the rule of law must also
17 guide those charged with the responsibility of
18 establishing new legislative districts.

19 Finally, citizen engagement is critical
20 to a fair redistricting process. When citizens are
21 not engaged in the political process, when citizens
22 are deprived of their voice and a seat at the table,
23 democracy suffers. Individuals and groups not
24 working in the best interests of the public will seek

1 to manipulate the process to meet their own narrow
2 agenda and aims.

3 Common Cause is committed to engaging
4 citizens everywhere around the redistricting process
5 so that their individual and collective voice is
6 heard.

7 Common Cause Ohio, along with other civic
8 allies, recommends the following criteria for drawing
9 the lines this year for legislative districts that
10 enhance rather than diminish the best democratic
11 process.

12 They include, similar to our competition,
13 a commitment to geographic integrity and recognizing
14 the importance of communities of interest and the
15 need for politically competitive districts.

16 Geographic integrity means more than
17 geographic compactness. A certain measure of
18 compactness is necessary for a workable legislative
19 district, and strangely shaped districts often emerge
20 to ensure the success of one or two of the major
21 political parties. However, beyond geographic
22 compactness, the existence of communities of interest
23 also needs to be considered when drawing district
24 maps.

1 A criterion that is often not considered
2 in the redistricting process is creating politically
3 competitive districts. Why is this factor important?
4 If we cherish democracy and the active participation
5 of citizens in the electoral process, then
6 politically competitive Congressional and state
7 legislative districts should be a priority in the
8 redistricting process.

9 Nothing can be more discouraging to a
10 citizen than to know that his or her particular views
11 will never be represented in Congress or the Ohio
12 General Assembly.

13 If we want to improve the health of
14 democracy in Ohio, one way to do this is to create
15 more truly competitive districts.

16 Thank you again for this opportunity to
17 present the positions of Common Cause Ohio.

18 If anyone has any questions or comments,
19 I will do my best to address them. Thank you.

20 AUDITOR YOST: Are there any questions
21 for the witness?

22 MR. CLIFFORD: As I said, I'm joined by
23 William K. Woods, Chair of our Governing Board.

24 MR. WOODS: I won't add too much to the

1 testimony that we're giving jointly, just a couple of
2 comments.

3 This common cause both national and, you
4 know, in Ohio has been concerned about the health of
5 our Democratic process. Democracy is key to citizen
6 involvement and a healthy democracy.

7 We think big money, which you aren't
8 dealing with at the moment, and the whole
9 redistricting process are key to a healthy democracy.

10 So those are two issues that Common
11 Cause, both as a national citizen's organization and
12 a state affiliate such as Ohio, are concerned about.

13 Last year, as Pat alluded in our
14 testimony, you had a terrific opportunity when both
15 the House and the Senate had bills that would greatly
16 improve the redistricting process.

17 Unfortunately the two Houses never came
18 together to reconcile those particular bills. So we
19 would urge you to go back to the drawing board on
20 that after this process is over and maybe, like
21 California has done, come up with a completely
22 nonpartisan system.

23 I think judging from polls that have been
24 taken in recent years, citizens have become fairly

1 cynical about the political process, both big money
2 and both the way we do districting.

3 I would urge you to follow the three
4 points that Mr. Dana of the League of Women Voters, I
5 think, paying attention to those maps that were drawn
6 on "Draw the Line," doing some more public hearings
7 after you come up with your maps would really be a
8 shot in the arm for the citizens of Ohio. It would
9 lift their view of the way we do politics in the
10 state, the way we do public policies. So I would
11 urge that. Surprise us all and come up with a system
12 that really maybe both Democrats and Republicans
13 don't like and we citizens like, something that's
14 really very fair and competitive.

15 So thank you very much.

16 AUDITOR YOST: Thank you. Are there any
17 questions for this witness?

18 Seeing none, I thank both gentlemen for
19 their testimony.

20 Our next witness is Alice B. Schneider
21 also of the League of Women Voters, a member.

22 MS. SCHNEIDER: Good afternoon. My name
23 is Alice Schneider. I am the immediate past
24 president of the League of Women Voters.

1 My testimony is short. I think most of
2 everything I would have said has been said by the
3 previous speakers. I just want to reiterate again
4 that while redistricting is one part of the electoral
5 system, it is an important part. The League urges
6 that any plan the Apportionment Board adopts be
7 composed of districts that are politically balanced
8 and does not favor one party over the other. Keep
9 districts competitive as much as possible because
10 competitive districts require legislators to be
11 accountable to the public.

12 Currently in our area, for example,
13 there's a lack of competitive House Districts.
14 Hamilton County has seven full and one partial
15 district. Only the 28th district is competitive, and
16 that's the district I live in. And the last election
17 was exciting. I mean, it was a real contest between
18 the two candidates.

19 The winning candidates in the other
20 districts received 56 overwhelming victories,
21 56 percent, 60, 63, 73, 79 percent. That is not a
22 contest.

23 As one of my colleagues noted that in one
24 of these districts you could be dead and still win if

1 you ran. And then the Senate district, there are two
2 Senate districts, one's fully Republican and one's
3 fully Democrat.

4 Again, there just doesn't seem to be a
5 competitive race there for the voters. Consider
6 adopting a map generated from the League of Women
7 Voters' map competition, and the winning maps were
8 announced yesterday.

9 In summary, the League urges the
10 Apportionment Board to adopt the plan that keeps the
11 good of the voters, not the good of the politicians
12 in mind.

13 I have some questions, do you want me to
14 wait or shall I go ahead and ask them, unless you --

15 AUDITOR YOST: If they are rhetorical
16 questions, proceed. We're not here to -- we're not
17 here to debate with you. We're here to listen.

18 MS. SCHNEIDER: No, they are
19 informational questions for me or for the audience, I
20 guess.

21 AUDITOR YOST: Go forward.

22 MS. SCHNEIDER: Okay. Actually I did try
23 that ReshapeOhio and it is a little tricky. I'm
24 going to work on it again, but it does take time. So

1 I'm going to try and see what happens.

2 Anyway, the Constitution states that
3 every House of Representative district shall be
4 compact and composed of contiguous territory and so
5 on and that an area shall be a single nonintersecting
6 contiguous line.

7 What I want to know that this does not
8 address, while the Constitution addresses compactness
9 and correct population representation, it does not
10 address competitiveness as far as I can tell.

11 Will you consider competitiveness as a
12 criteria in selecting a plan?

13 AUDITOR YOST: I would suggest,
14 respectfully, that's outside the scope of this
15 hearing.

16 I will point out to you as a matter of
17 background that in 2005 there was a ballot initiative
18 to add competitiveness as a prime consideration for
19 the Board. The voters overwhelmingly rejected that,
20 but it does not currently reside in the text of the
21 Constitution.

22 Now, each member of this five-member
23 Board is free to exercise his or her best judgment,
24 and I'm sure that they will do that to fulfill their

1 constitutional duties.

2 MS. SCHNEIDER: Okay. Thank you. And
3 then the other thing is does the Apportionment
4 Board -- in the rules of the Secretary of State
5 website that says the Apportionment Board shall
6 reconvene during the week of September 24, 25, that
7 week, to consider various plans, will these meetings
8 be open to the public?

9 AUDITOR YOST: Yes.

10 MR. SPEAKER: Okay. So anybody can
11 attend and they will be publicized?

12 AUDITOR YOST: We will have a public
13 hearing, I believe, on the 25th. Is that correct,
14 Mr. Secretary?

15 SECRETARY DIROSSI: Yes. We will have
16 that hearing, I believe -- plans will be due on the
17 23rd and we will have a hearing on the 25th.

18 MS. SCHNEIDER: And so those maps will be
19 up for people to see?

20 SECRETARY DIROSSI: Yes.

21 MS. SCHNEIDER: Okay. And comment upon?

22 SECRETARY DIROSSI: Yes.

23 MS. SCHNEIDER: Okay. Good. What
24 criteria will you use to adopt a plan? What is the

1 criteria that you use?

2 AUDITOR YOST: Once again, I'm afraid
3 that that's a little bit outside the context of this.
4 You're free to ask any individual member what their
5 view is.

6 Obviously, we have a duty to follow the
7 legal criteria. What criteria in addition to that
8 guide each individual's decisions are up to the
9 conscience of that individual.

10 MS. SCHNEIDER: Okay.

11 AUDITOR YOST: Thank you.

12 MS. SCHNEIDER: And where did you get the
13 plans that you consider? Will they all come from the
14 public or from this ReshapeOhio, or where will the
15 plans that you consider come from?

16 AUDITOR YOST: Well, obviously we'll
17 consider the plans that are submitted to the Board by
18 the public.

19 I also anticipate that Secretary DiRossi
20 as staff to the Board will also develop a plan.

21 MS. SCHNEIDER: Okay. That's all I have.

22 AUDITOR YOST: Thank you.

23 MS. SCHNEIDER: Thank you.

24 AUDITOR YOST: Do we have any other

1 witness slips, Mr. Secretary?

2 SECRETARY DIROSSI: None others have been
3 submitted.

4 AUDITOR YOST: Thank you. With no
5 further testimony, is there a motion to adjourn?

6 PRESIDENT NIEHAUS: So moved.

7 SECRETARY DIROSSI: Is there a second?

8 MS. BREY: Second.

9 AUDITOR YOST: The motion is seconded
10 without objection. This hearing is adjourned until
11 tomorrow's hearings in Newark, Ohio.

12 (Thereupon, the hearing was concluded at
13 3:30 p.m.)

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CERTIFICATE

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the proceedings taken by me in this matter on Thursday, August 25, 2011, and carefully compared with my original stenographic notes.

Deborah J. Guzzo, Registered Professional Reporter and Notary Public in and for the State of Ohio.

My commission expires June 25, 2012.

(2790-DJG)

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