

An outline map of the state of Ohio, showing its irregular borders and the Lake Erie islands in the north-central region. The map is rendered in a light gray color and serves as a background for the text.

AN OHIO APPORTIONMENT PLAN FOR 2012-2022

Submitted by
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Joint Secretaries to the
Ohio Apportionment Board

September 23, 2011

**APPORTIONMENT PLAN LEGAL DEFINITIONS
AS SUBMITTED ON SEPTEMBER 23, 2011**

Pursuant to the 2010 U.S. Census, the population of Ohio as of April 1, 2010 was 11,536,504.

SENATE LEGAL DEFINITIONS

Senate District 1:	House Districts 81, 82, 83
Senate District 2:	House Districts 3, 47, 89
Senate District 3:	House Districts 17, 19, 20
Senate District 4:	House Districts 51, 52, 53
Senate District 5:	House Districts 39, 43, 80
Senate District 6:	House Districts 40, 41, 42
Senate District 7:	House Districts 27, 54, 62
Senate District 8:	House Districts 28, 29, 30
Senate District 9:	House Districts 31, 32, 33
Senate District 10:	House Districts 73, 74, 79
Senate District 11:	House Districts 44, 45, 46
Senate District 12:	House Districts 4, 84, 85
Senate District 13:	House Districts 55, 56, 57
Senate District 14:	House Districts 65, 66, 90
Senate District 15:	House Districts 18, 25, 26
Senate District 16:	House Districts 21, 23, 24
Senate District 17:	House Districts 91, 92, 93
Senate District 18:	House Districts 75, 76, 61
Senate District 19:	House Districts 22, 67, 68
Senate District 20:	House Districts 71, 72, 98
Senate District 21:	House Districts 8, 10, 60
Senate District 22:	House Districts 2, 69, 70
Senate District 23:	House Districts 13, 14, 15
Senate District 24:	House Districts 6, 7, 16
Senate District 25:	House Districts 9, 11, 12
Senate District 26:	House Districts 86, 87, 88
Senate District 27:	House Districts 1, 37, 38
Senate District 28:	House Districts 34, 35, 36
Senate District 29:	House Districts 48, 49, 50
Senate District 30:	House Districts 94, 95, 96
Senate District 31:	House Districts 77, 78, 97
Senate District 32:	House Districts 63, 64, 99
Senate District 33:	House Districts 5, 58, 59

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Statistical Information – Proposed Ohio House Districts

Statistical Information – Proposed Ohio Senate Districts

District	Population	African-American Voting Age Population
1	338,362	0.92%
2	359,415	3.40%
3	340,919	14.68%
4	349,627	6.60%
5	352,888	24.63%
6	346,178	5.79%
7	343,989	3.69%
8	346,661	11.00%
9	342,920	42.72%
10	343,341	7.72%
11	354,735	21.11%
12	332,881	4.42%
13	360,982	6.81%
14	364,479	1.53%
15	355,792	37.22%
16	348,190	4.07%
17	365,835	3.15%
18	351,462	2.80%
19	353,648	8.94%
20	365,624	2.45%
21	347,755	35.76%
22	362,755	4.00%
23	336,603	7.96%
24	356,286	3.18%
25	351,958	56.68%
26	337,716	2.67%
27	343,649	3.59%
28	344,366	17.62%
29	343,872	7.43%
30	364,401	2.84%
31	349,835	2.85%
32	332,717	6.04%
33	346,664	10.56%

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User Notes on Plan Geography

Part A. General Overview

1. To assist users in their review of the legislative district plan, the plan geography is being provided in different formats. These include a geographic data file known as a shape file and a tabular data file known as an assignment file. The geographic file includes the boundaries for each district. The tabular data file includes one record for the lowest level of geography used to create the plan and the district to which it is assigned.
2. Users with Geographic Information Systems (GIS) software may note a handful of instances in which the appearance of the geography assigned to each district may not match the legal boundaries. Notes follow on these instances below.
3. As a general caveat, whatever the geographic representation might appear to be when the legislative plan is viewed via any software, the controlling document as to the status of any geography is the legal definitions as submitted by the Joint Secretaries to the Ohio Apportionment Board. Those definitions can be found in this document.
4. Any geographic area of the state not specifically named in this legal definition for House and Senate Districts that is wholly contained within the boundaries of a district but not contiguous to any district boundary, is assigned to that district. Any geographic area of the state not specifically named in this legal definition that is contiguous to any district boundary is assigned to that district with which it has the longest continuous boundary. If two or more boundaries are of equal length, the area is assigned to the district with less population. All districts are contiguous including those that are contiguous only by bodies of water.
5. The legal definition will be posted at the following website designated by the Ohio Apportionment Board: <http://www.reshapeohio.org>.

Part B. Geographic Database

The underlying geographic database used to create plans for legislative districts was developed by the Urban Center at Cleveland State University (CSU) in conjunction with the Voinovich Center at Ohio University (OU) as part of the project to develop the 2010 Ohio Common and Unified Redistricting Database (OCURD). CSU was selected by bipartisan action by the co-chairs of the Ohio Legislative Task Force on Redistricting, Reapportionment and Demographic Research. The lowest level of geography in this database is not the census block but the split census block.

1. The overall purpose of the project was to accommodate for the fact that many census blocks contain portions of multiple higher levels of geography, such as a precinct or a municipality. In geographic terms, these are known as 'split' units because they did not nest into the higher levels of geography. The project also enabled the creation of geographic layers for wards (which were not part of the census geographic products) and precincts that more closely reflect the boundaries used in the 2008 and 2010 elections.
2. To create a geographic system that allowed for topological integrity, the OCURD project used the boundaries of the higher levels of geography as overlays and assigned the underlying census block, or portions thereof, to each of the higher levels. When the higher level geography crossed the census block, a new geographic unit was created

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known as a split block. It is this ‘block split’ layer of geography that was the lowest level of geography from which the legislative districts were created.

3. Another goal of the OCURD project was to estimate the population in each portion of the split blocks. The project researched several means by which this could be accomplished and chose a method based upon the length of the streets in each such block. Because the population was estimated for each portion, the number of persons was not rounded to a whole person and thus some fractional numbers will be found.
4. Another issue arose as the OCURD database was being used by the Joint Secretaries of the Ohio Apportionment Board to create legislative plans. This issue relates to the fact that many of the higher levels of geography, notably municipalities, wards, and precincts, contain multiple pieces of territory that are separated by distances short and long. In geographic terms, these are known as ‘non-contiguous areas’ (NCA) because there is some other land or water between the pieces. There are two types of NCAs: those that are not contiguous because they are islands surrounded by water and those that are not contiguous because they are legally or technically a portion of a geographic unit but surrounded by other land-based geographic units. Examples of the first type are the islands off the coast of Lake Erie. Examples of the second type abound in the state.
5. In most cases, the multi-part units are combined for geographic representation in GIS software. In geographic terms, these are known as ‘shapes’ and are assigned to a district as one unit, even though there may be separate estimates of population for the blocks that comprise the higher level unit. Because they are combined as an entire shape they can only be assigned to one district by the GIS software used for the redistricting phase of the apportionment process. The software used by the Board to undertake this process was Maptitude for Redistricting (MTR) by Caliper Corporation.
6. Requirements of the Ohio Constitution relate to both creating districts from contiguous territory and the maintenance of political subdivision boundaries. Therefore, making use of a multi-part area as the boundary of a district could present a situation in which a political subdivision would be split and a district would be created using non-contiguous territory.
7. Whatever the geographic representation of the GIS software, the controlling document as to the status of any geography is the legal definition as adopted by the Apportionment Board.
8. Because some areas in the higher geographic levels are multi-part units the software flagged some districts as being non-contiguous. Notes on these situations follow.

Part C. Notes on Specific Districts:

The following areas include districts that were designated by the Maptitude software as having some non-contiguous areas:

1. District 38—Stark County. Block 391517147013085 is split into two pieces including portions of precincts 151ANY & 151AEB. The portion in 151ANY contains no population and is a part of district 49. See the item 4 in Part A and the legal definition.
2. District 46—Lucas County. Several islands are located off the Lake Erie coast but are portions of Jerusalem Township. See the item 4 in Part A and the legal definition.
3. District 48—Stark County. Block 391517123002009 is split into three pieces including portions of precincts 151ACD, 151AME, and 151ANG. Each of these portions contains

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no population. The triangular portion at the lower south east of the block is a part of district 49. See the item 4 in Part A and the legal definition.

4. District 55—Lorain County. Several islands are located off the Lake Erie coast but are portions of Avon Lake City. See the item 4 in Part A and the legal definition.
5. District 83—Hardin and Logan Counties. There is one unit in the ‘Block Split’ layer, 390650007003086091AAR, that is unassigned in the map. It contains no population and is surrounded by district 83. See the item 4 in Part A and the legal description.
6. District 88—Sandusky County. One island is located in Sandusky Bay but is a portion of Riley Township. See the item 4 in Part A and the legal definition.
7. District 89—Ottawa County. This district has three components: the portion above Sandusky Bay; the portion below Sandusky Bay; and several islands off the Lake Erie coast. See the item 4 in Part A and the legal definition.