
Platforms

The Butler County Board of Elections will utilize the following platforms to promote factual messages about redistricting.

- elections.bcohoio.gov
- [Facebook](#)
- [Instagram](#)
- [Twitter](#)

Weekly Series

Week 1. Why is redistricting important?

- a. Redistricting is important because if we didn't adjust for changes in population growth, voters in a district with fewer voters would see their political power as stronger than voters in districts that have more people. The legal principle of "one man, one vote" comes out of redistricting. We change the district lines so a voter in one district is on equal political standing to a voter in another district.

Week 2. What are districts?

- a. According to the Election Assistance Commission, a district is a political subdivision established within a specific geographic area. Ohio is a district, Butler County is a district, the city or township you live in is a district.
- b. https://www.eac.gov/sites/default/files/glossary_files/Glossary_of_Election_Terms_EAC.pdf

Week 3. What types of districts are there?

- a. Some of the different districts are U.S. Congressional, the state of Ohio, state Senate, state House of Representatives, state school board, community school board, county, city, township, village, fire, library, and precinct.

Week 4. What are my districts??

- a. You can visit https://elections.bcohoio.gov/am_i_registered/index.php to see a list of all the districts in which you reside and all of your elected officials.

Week 5. Who makes new districts?

- a. Proposed districts are submitted to the Ohio Redistricting Commission by legislators, organizations, and members of the public.
- b. <https://www.redistricting.ohio.gov/maps>

Week 6. Who is on the redistricting commission?

- a. The Ohio Redistricting Commission is comprised of seven members:
 - i. Speaker of the House – Robert R. Cupp
 - ii. Senator – Vernon Sykes
 - iii. Senate President – Matt Huffman
 - iv. House Minority Leader – Emilia Sykes
 - v. Governor – Mike DeWine
 - vi. Auditor – Keith Faber
 - vii. Secretary of State – Frank LaRose

Week 7. What does the redistricting commission do?

- a. Every ten years after the U.S. Census, Ohio's House districts and Senate districts must be redrawn to reflect the results of the most recent Census. The Ohio Redistricting Commission is tasked with redrawing each of those legislative districts. This decade marks the first time the newly-configured Ohio

Redistricting Commission will redraw Ohio's House and Senate districts under new criteria overwhelmingly approved by Ohioans in 2015.

- b. <https://www.redistricting.ohio.gov/>

Week 8. When does redistricting take place?

- a. Because changes in population are why we change district lines, both redistricting and reapportionment take place after every U.S. Census once every ten years.

Week 9. What is the difference between state legislative redistricting vs. congressional reapportionment?

- a. Redistricting simply addresses changes in populations within the districts to ensure each district represents roughly the same number of people. In reapportionment, the number of congressional districts in a state can, and often does, change.

Week 10. What is gerrymandering?

- a. Gerrymandering can be a subjective term. In U.S. politics, it generally refers to the drawing of the boundaries of electoral districts in a way that gives one party a disproportionate, unfair advantage over its rivals to the extent that elections almost become predetermined events.

Week 11. How is this current redistricting/reapportionment process different than prior ones in Ohio?

- a. Why does Ohio have to reconfigure both its state legislative redistricting and reapportionment in four years as opposed to ten, even if the Ohio Supreme Court upholds the proposed new maps?
 - i. The reforms Ohio voters approved stressed the need for maps to have bipartisan support to last ten years. If a map is not approved with that bipartisan support, then they can only be used for four years.
- b. What is the Ohio Supreme Court's role in this currently?
 - i. The redistricting reforms Ohio voters approved gave the Ohio Supreme Court exclusive jurisdiction to determine if the maps drawn from the process complied with the requirements laid out in the reforms.