

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO
EASTERN DISTRICT**

MICHAEL GONIDAKIS, ET AL.	:	CASE NO. 2:22-CV-773
	:	
PLAINTIFFS	:	CHIEF JUDGE ALGENON L.
	:	MARBLEY
	:	
VS.	:	
	:	CIRCUIT JUDGE AMUL R.
FRANK LAROSE,	:	THAPAR
	:	
DEFENDANTS.	:	JUDGE BENJAMIN J. BEATON

**REPLY OF SIMON PARTIES TO SECRETARY LAROSE, AUDITOR FABER
AND GOVERNOR DEWINE'S MEMORANDUM IN OPPOSITION TO SIMON
PARTIES' SECOND MOTION FOR TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER,
PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION AND PARTIAL SUMMARY JUDGMENT, ECF
DOCKET #168 AND TO INTERVENOR -DEFENDANTS HUFFMAN AND
CUPP'S MEMORANDUM IN OPPOSITION TO SIMON INTERVENOR-
PLAINTIFFS' SECOND MOTION FOR TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER,
ECF DOCKET #167**

I. INTRODUCTION

The arguments within the Opposition to the Simon Parties Second Motion for Temporary Restraining Order, Preliminary Injunction and Partial Summary Judgment are both legally and factually incorrect and warrant immediate rejection.

Defendants LaRose, Faber and DeWine (hereinafter the “Executive Defendants”) contend that the Simon Parties should be denied relief because they sat out litigation in the Ohio Supreme Court, voting is already underway, relief is unavailable under the Federal Voting Rights Act 52 U.S.C. §10301(b) due to inability of the Simon Parties to meet the required preconditions, failure to demonstrate irreparable harm and untimeliness under the *Purcell* principle and laches. Defendants Huffman and Cupp (hereinafter “the Legislative Leaders”) contend that the Simon Parties’ Complaint and Motion for an injunction are flawed and thus not cognizable under the VRA or 14th Amendment racial gerrymandering standards. The Legislative Leaders also state reliance by the Simon Parties on the decision

of a Sixth Circuit appointed three-judge district court in *Armour v. Ohio*, 775 F. Supp. 1044 (6th Cir. 1991) is misplaced.

For reasons explained fully below, neither Opposition Memorandum has merit. Accordingly, the Simon Parties hereby reiterate their request for immediate intervention by this Honorable Court, lest the State of Ohio continue to its ongoing violation of the Simon Parties' voting rights.

II. OPPOSITION INITIAL ARGUMENT-LACHES

A. LACHES

The argument that the Simon Parties failed to exercise reasonable diligence in connection with their challenge to the current proposed Ohio 6th United States Congressional District is baseless. On the very first day of Regional hearings concerning the current redistricting process, August 23, 2021, Plaintiff, Reverend Kenneth L. Simon and Undersigned Counsel appeared before the Ohio Redistricting Commission and presented a proposed map for a new congressional district for the Ohio Mahoning Valley. ECF Docket #147-4, on September 14, 2021, counsel for Simon Parties appeared before the Ohio Redistricting Commission, and again presented a proposed Congressional Map on September 15, 2021. See, Exhibit A – Transcript of September 14, 2021. On November 16, 2021, the Ohio General Assembly Panel Ohio Congressional Plan, Senate Bill 258. Defendant DeWine signed S.B. 217 into law on November 20, 2021.

Because the Congressional District proposed by Defendants was adopted pursuant to a policy which gave no consideration to racial demographics, the testimony of the Simon Parties at Redistricting Hearings, the fact that the Court in *Armour* had found intentional violations of the 15th Amendment in *Armour*, violation of a VRA and the geographic area within by the proposed 6th Congressional District had a history of 14th and 15th Amendment

violations, as discussed in the *Armour* Opinion, the Simon Parties filed an action in United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, as a case related to *Armour*, eleven days later December 1, 2021, Case No. 4:21-cv-2267.

On December 13, 2021, the Simon Parties moved in the N.D. Ohio for Class Certification and a three judge district court. On December 21, 2021 Defendants moved to stay. On January 3, 2022, the Simon Parties moved the N.D. Ohio Court for an injunction prohibiting elections under the proposed 6th District Plan. On January 4, 2022, the Simon Parties filed opposition to Defendants' Motion to Stay. On January 12, 2022 the N.D. Ohio action was stayed, at the request of Defendants, in difference to litigation in the Ohio Supreme Court. On January 14, 2022 the Ohio Supreme Court invalidated the November 20, 2021 Congressional Plan.

On February 21, 2022, in order to preserve this status under the first-to-file rule, the Simon Parties moved to Intervene in this action. On March 2, 2022, Defendants approved a new Congressional Plan.

The March 2, 2022 Plan suffered from the same defects as the November 20, 2022 Plan. On March 23, 2022 the Simon Parties filed a Complaint challenging the March 2, 2022 Plan.

On March 29, 2022 in State Court litigation the Ohio Supreme Court deferred a ruling on the validity of the March 2, 2022 Congressional Plan. On March 30, 2022 the Simon Parties moved to enjoin the March 2, 2022 Congressional Plan.

Defendants contend that the Simon Parties have not acted with appropriate diligence. Defendants' argument, as can be seen from the foregoing chronology, is weak. The Simon Parties have actively and timely participated in all aspects of the current redistricting process.

The Defendants contend that the Simon Parties' choice to litigate in federal Court should result in denial or relief.

The current seemingly endless cycle of submission and rejection in the Ohio Supreme Court illustrates an unfortunate flaw in the Ohio redistricting process. In order to preclude an action in federal Court, the State should have an adequate state remedy available, Ohio does not. The current redistricting fiasco is evidence of that. In addition, the Simon Parties seek relief under the VRA based in part, on a previous federal Court order and history of violations of the 14th and 15th Amendments. In other words the Simon Parties seek "Bail-In" relief under §3 of the VRA as well as relief under Sec 2.

Section 3 relief was sought initially by the Simon parties in the Court where the previous relief was accorded, the ND Ohio

According to the recent opinion in *League of Women Voters v. Lee*, Case No 4:21-CV-186 ND Florida: Section 3(c) of the VRA states "Retention of jurisdiction to prevent commencement of new devices to deny or abridge the right to vote," section 3(c) provides additional remedies for Plaintiffs who have successfully challenged voting restrictions under the Fourteenth or Fifteenth Amendments. Under section 3(c), if a Court finds that a "political subdivision" has committed intentional race discrimination in voting, it "shall retain jurisdiction for such period as it may deem appropriate." 52 U.S.C. § 10302(c).

Section 3(c) is "[a] hybrid of sections 2 and 5" of the VRA. Travis Crum, *The Voting Rights Act's Secret Weapon: Pocket Trigger Litigation and Dynamic Preclearance*, 119 Yale. L. J. 1992, 2006 (2010). "Section 3 authorizes courts to impose preclearance in response to violations of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments." *Id.*; see also Pub. L. No. 89-110, § 3(c), 79 Stat. 437, 437-38 (1965). Congress designed section 3(c) "to deal

with denials or abridgments of the right to vote in so-called 'pockets of discrimination'—that is, areas outside the States and subdivisions to which the prohibitions of section 4(a) are in effect." H.R. Rep. No. 80-439, at 23 (1965). Section 3(c) was intended to supplement sections 4 and 5 "by providing for judicial scrutiny of new or changed voting requirements, [and] to insure against the erection of new and onerous discriminatory voting barriers by State or political subdivisions which had been found to have discriminated." Just as courts can "bail out" states that have stopped discriminating, they can "bail in" states who have recently discriminated, but who were not already subject to preclearance.

Section 3(c) allows preclearance; in that way, it resembles sections 4 and 5. But section 3(c) does not raise the same constitutional concerns raised in *Shelby County*. Unlike section 4, section 3(c) does not sort jurisdictions into categories based on their long-past history of discrimination. While "section 4's coverage ... required[] preclearance in jurisdictions with histories of racial discrimination in voting dating back to the 1960s and 1970s," section 3(c) "requires a court to find—or a jurisdiction to admit—a constitutional violation." *Crum supra*, at 2009. Put another way, rather than rely "on decades-old data relevant to decades-old problems" section 3(c) relies on the most up-to-date data possible. *Shelby Cnty.*, 570 U.S. at 553.

Jeffers v. Clinton, 740 F. Supp. 585 (E.D. Ark. 1990), is the seminal case interpreting the section. There, a three-judge district court panel imposed a preclearance requirement on Arkansas after determining that it "ha[d] committed a number of constitutional violations of the voting rights of black citizens." *Id* at 586. With a few caveats, this Court finds the *Jeffers*, courts first ask "whether violations of the Fourteenth or Fifteenth Amendments justifying equitable relief have occurred within the State." *Perez v. Abbott*, 390 F. Supp. 3d 803, 813 (W.D. Tex. 2019). On this point, *Jeffers* explained that

"more than one violation must be shown." 740 F. Supp. at 600. But there are reasons to doubt this conclusion. For one, it "runs counter to statutorily mandated rules of construction." Crum *supra*, at 2007 n.88; 1 U.S.C. § 1 ("In determining the meaning of any Act of Congress, unless the context indicates otherwise . . . words importing the plural include the singular ..."). Plus, "any statute that violates the Fifteenth Amendment necessarily violates countless citizens' Fifteenth Amendment rights." Crum *supra*, at 2007 n.88. At any rate, because this Court already found that, over the past 20 years, Florida has repeatedly targeted Black voters because of their affiliation with the Democratic party, this Court need not resolve this issue. The first *Jeffers* factor is met.

Next, under *Jeffers*, courts ask whether "the remedy of preclearance should be imposed." *Perez*, 390 F. Supp. 3d at 813. Recall that the statute says that this Court, upon finding a Fifteenth Amendment violation, "shall retain jurisdiction for such period as it may deem appropriate." 52 U.S.C. § 10302(c) (emphasis added). *Jeffers* reasoned that the word "shall" in section 3(c) does not strip courts of their discretion. 740 F. Supp. at 600 (stating that it is standard doctrine that statutes stating that courts 'shall' grant equitable relief upon the occurrence of a certain state of affairs are not literally construed"). This Court questions whether courts may so casually disregard an express directive from Congress. See *Kingdomware Techs., Inc. v. United States*, 579 U.S. 162, 171 (2016) ("Unlike the word 'may,' which implies discretion, the word 'shall' usually connotes a requirement."); *Lexecon Inc. v. Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach*, 523 U.S. 26, 35 (1998) ("The . . . instruction comes in terms of the mandatory 'shall,' which normally creates an obligation impervious to judicial discretion."). Still, because this Court finds that equity favors imposing preclearance, it need not decide whether "shall" really means shall.

Having determined that courts may exercise discretion in deciding whether to award 3(c) relief, *Jeffers* set out a series of non-exhaustive factors to guide that discretion. 740 F. Supp. at 601. These factors include (1) whether "the violations [have] been persistent and repeated," (2) whether the violations are "recent or distant in time," (3) whether preclearance would prevent future violations, (4) whether the violations have "been remedied by judicial decree or otherwise," (5) whether the violations are likely to recur, and (6) whether "political developments, independent of this litigation, make recurrence more or less likely." *Id.* Given the *Jeffers* factors Defendants had a duty to at least look at and consider the Simon parties' racial data.

1. LIKELIHOOD OF SUCCESS ON THE MERITS

Defendants allege that the Simon Parties are unlikely to succeed on the merits of their VRA claim because the Simon Parties can not satisfy the first *Thornbury v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30 106 S. Ct. 2752 (1986) precondition, a threshold showing that the minority group is sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority in a single member district. Defendant's claim is baseless.

To begin, *Gingles* arose in the context of a North Carolina challenge to a multi member districting scheme. There was also a general election run off requirement, unlike Ohio where in a plurality will suffice to win an election for U.S. Representatives.

The Court in *Gingles* stated expressly it was not deciding which standards apply to other types of claims of establishing a bright line rule. The Court stated:

We have no occasion to consider whether § 2 permits, and if it does, what standards should pertain to, a claim brought by a minority group, that is not sufficiently large and compact to constitute a majority in a single-member district, alleging that the use of a multi-member district impairs its ability to influence elections.

We note also that we have no occasion to consider whether the standards we apply to respondents' claims that multi-member districts operate to dilute the vote of geographically cohesive minority groups, that are large enough to constitute majorities in single-member districts and that are contained within the boundaries of challenged multi-member districts, are fully pertinent to other sorts of vote-dilution claims, such as a claim alleging that the splitting of a large and geographically cohesive minority between two or more multimember or single-member districts resulted in the dilution of the minority vote.

In a different kind of case, for example a gerrymander case, plaintiffs might allege that the minority group that is sufficiently large and compact to constitute a single-member district has been split between two or more multi-member or single member districts, with the effect of diluting the potential strength of the minority vote. *1052 Id. at 46 D. 12,106 S. Ct. at 2764 n. 12; at 50 n. 16, 1.06 S. Ct. at 276711. 16. (emphasis added).

Here the size and scope of the Simon Class has yet to be determined. However, the Simon Parties submitted a proposed District to the Defendants on September 16, 2021, Exhibit A, that suggests a district where Black voters would satisfy the first *Gingles* precondition.

According to the 2020 Census, Ohio's current population is 11, 779, 488. See, *2020 Census*, P.L. 94-171. An Ohio Congressional district will have a representative ratio of 1:787,527 citizens. The Simon Parties proposed a district, as indicated at Exhibit A, that instead of separating the Black community in Warren, Ohio, from the Black community in Youngstown, Ohio, two communities that have historically belonged to the same media market and standard metropolitan statistical area, due to the linkage of their histories and economics, or submerging these communities into areas south of Mahoning County, the county where Youngstown is located, the district should extend west or northwest to

include additional voters with similar interests. In this manner extremely polarized racial voting will be avoided . A Black has never been elected to county wide office in Mahoning or Trumbull County

Under the districts proposed by the Simon Parties the total voting aged white population is 333,776. The total voting aged Black population is 284,338. When this total voting block is further divided by political party, which would be required in a *Gingles* threshold condition analysis, the Simon Parties class would be sufficiently large a geographically compact to prevail in a single member election. The data in Exhibit B was compiled by Dr. Mark J. Sallings, Maxine Goodman Levin College of Urban Affairs, Cleveland State University.

The Simon Parties do not merely seek relief under §2 of the VRA. Relief is also requested under §3, due to the history in northeast Ohio as a “pocket of discrimination.” In Youngstown alone, violations of the 15th Amendment in districting was found in *Armour* aside from *Armour*, violations of the Fourteenth Amendment due to racial discrimination were found in the police department. *Williams v. Vokovich*, 720 F.2d 909 (6th Cir. 1983) and in public schools *Alexander v. Board of Education*, 675 F.2d 787 (6th Cir. 1982). This is pointed out to say, even if Simon can not satisfy the requirements for relief under §2 of the VRA, the history of violation under the 14th and 15th Amendments would still entitle Simon to relief under §3 of the VRA. Most importantly , Defendants had a duty under the VRA once the Simon Parties brought this history to Defendants attention to at least consider it as requested on August 23, 2021 on the first day of Ohio Redistricting Commission hearings to “consider it.” Instead Defendants established a statewide policy of giving no consideration whatsoever to racial demographics, notwithstanding the requirements of the VRA and *Armour* being brought to their attention.

In order to avoid the need to resurrect the shameful history of treatment of descendants of persons formerly held in bondage in the United States, slaves, the VRA focused on whether a challenged voting mechanism results in the processes leading to nomination and election not being equally open to minority voters. Defendants' policy of zero consideration of racial demographics frustrates any means to measure whether the location of a district boundary results in dilution of Black voting strength. The need to consider racial demographics in order to determine if the location of boundaries results in vote dilution was confirmed by Mr. Glassburn at the Court's March 29, 2022 hearing. Mr. Glassburn testified as follows concerning "results":

Q. So given that you did have available to you, if you had elected to use it - if the Commission had elected to use it, the ability to analyze the voting behavior of homogeneous precincts racially, the exclusion of that information, then, would prevent you from determining whether the lines that were drawn in these districts resulted in vote dilution or not. It took that ability away from you, didn't it?

A. Without the census racial data, no, we could not look at racial data. However, we also did not have any Gingles test which is a -- which is the analyzation of racially polarized voting. We did not have any documents that suggest there was racially polarized voting that followed that Gingles criteria for any part the state.

Q. Wouldn't it be part of the analysis of the mapmakers to look at, if the racial data was available, whether or not the lines they were recommending resulted in the processes leading to nomination or election not being equally open to black voters?

A. No.

Q. How could you contend -- how could you, then, determine what the results would be of a particular configuration on black voters if you did not include that in the process of determining where these district lines would be?

A. There was no racial analysis done.

Q. So you couldn't determine the results. Would you agree with me?

A. Yes.

Q. And your failure to include those results was the result of express directions given to you by the redistricting commission. Would you agree with that statement?

A. Yes. In this round and all others.

According to the 2020 Census 13.1% of Ohio's population is Black, 1,521,462 persons. The VRA extends protection to this group not only from the effects of historical de jure racial discrimination but also de facto. Defendants blanket refusal to even consider the history provided to them by the Simon Parties, not only injured the Simon Parties, it may have resulted in the dilution of the voting strength of Blacks in other Ohio locales where on intensely local appraisal of indigenous political reality and searching evaluation of past and present conditions was totally ignored by Defendants.

For these reasons, the Simon Parties have requested relief not only under the VRA, but also §3 of the 14th Amendment, which basically says if a State fails to accord complete rights of suffrage to former slaves, then those former slaves do not count toward the number of elected officials that the State is entitled to have as representatives in Congress.

In this case of Ohio, an express directive, Rule 9 on the Defendants guidance to the mapmakers and instruction to map drawers, was given by the most senior legislative officials to violate the VRA by not considering any racial demographics. This de jure discriminatory policy harmed 13% of Ohio's population, not just the Simon Parties. If Defendant's continue with this intentional disregard of §§2 and 3 of the VRA, Ohio should have its Congressional denominator reduced by 13% of the State's population, the extent to which it failed to comply with §3 of the 14th Amendment.

Defendants contend that the Simon Parties are asserting an influence claim. As pointed out above they are not. However, contrary to Defendants' argument influence claims are not barred in the Sixth Circuit by reason of the decision in *Grove v. Emison*,

507 U.S. 25 (1993) and *Cousins v. Sunkist*, 145 F.3d 818 (6th Cir. 1998). Defendants argument is incorrect. *Grove* stated explicitly “to establish a vote-dilution claim with respect to a multimember district plan, a plaintiff must establish three threshold conditions.” This case does not deal with a multimember districting plan. *Grove* was factually similar to *Gingles*, both involved multimember plans. Defendants also content that an influence claim is barred by *Cousins v. Sundquist*, 145 F. 3d 818 (6th Cir. 1998). Although there is dicta in *Cousin* concerning an influence claim, the decision did not turn the size of the minority voting group Plaintiffs, the decision rested on inability to meet the third *Gingles* precondition, proof of racial block voting. The claim of the Simon Parties is because of the duties imposed under §§2 and 3 of the VRA and the findings in *Armour* , the Defendants’ should have considered racial demographics when drafting the 6th Congressional District.

Defendants still have a chance to reconsider the 6th District lines as litigation is ongoing in the State system concerning the March 2, 2022 map.

For reasons stated above the Simon Parties timely brought their claim in federal court.

It bears mentioning that Defendants suggest that the Simon Parties should have joined the litigation in State court. The Simon Parties seek to vindicate and rely upon the findings in *Armour* as a component for their claim to §3 relief. While the Simon Parties wholly support the 2015 Amendments to the Ohio Constitution concerning redistricting, these amendments do not provide an adequate remedy due to the endless cycle of rejection and resubmission that may, and unfortunately, is occurring.

The Simon Parties became involved in this process from its outset. They are now faced with having to vote for Congressional representative in a racially discriminatory

district. Given the Defendants' malfeasance in the creation of this predicament, holding final certification of the May 3 primary in abeyance pending the outcome of litigation concerning the March 2, 2022 map is a small measure of justice to the Simon Parties who to date have had their concerns relegated to back-of-the-bus status.

Grove does not require a different result *Grove* counseled deference to State proceedings, where the state proceedings were an adequate remedy. Ohio's State procedure, as evidenced by the current predicament is not.

Defendants also raise *Purcell v. Gonzalez*, 549 U.S. 1 (2006). *Purcell*, stated "court orders affecting elections especially conflicting orders, can themselves result in voter confusion and consequential incentive to remain away from the policy. *Id* at 4.

Early voting has already started in Ohio. Affording the Simon Parties a remedy on the back end is not going to effect the May 3 primary. Voters are already confused and turn out is already low. These circumstances are due to Defendants' conduct. The Simon Parties do not seek to enjoin or disrupt an election; they request that unless the election is determined to be fair, the results should not be certified.

III. IRREPARABLE HARM

Plaintiffs have suffered and continue to suffer irreparable injuries. "Courts routinely deem restrictions on fundamental voting rights irreparable injury" because "once the election occurs, there can be no do-over and no redress." *League of Women Voters of N.C. v North Carolina*, 769 F.3d 224, 247 (4th Cir. 2014). "The proper remedy for a legal provision enacted with discriminatory intent *Croson v. City of Richmond*, 422 U.S.

In the absence of the requested injunction, Plaintiffs will suffer irreparable harm. "An injury is irreparable 'if it cannot be undone through monetary remedies.'" *Scott*, 612

F.3d at 1295 (quoting *Cunningham v. Adams*, 808 F.2d 815, 821 (11th Cir. 1987)). Recognizing this well-settled principle of law, courts considering motions for preliminary injunctions have repeatedly found that state actions infringing on the right to vote constitute irreparable injury. See, e.g., *Williams v Rhodes*, 393 U.S. 23,30 (1968).

The purpose of a preliminary injunction is "to prevent irreparable injury so as to preserve the court's ability to render a meaningful decision on the merits." *United States v. Alabama*, 791 F.2d 1450, 1459 (11th Cir. 1986) (affirming preliminary injunction). An injury is considered to be irreparable "if it cannot be undone through monetary remedies." *Scott v. Roberts*, 612 F.3d 1279, 1295 (11th Cir. 2010); *Cunningham v. Adams* 808 F.2d 815, 821 (11th Cir. 1987); see also *Charles II. Wesley Educ. Found., Inc. v. Cox*, 32*, Supp. 2d 1358, 1368 (N.D. Ga. 2004) (Cox I), aff'd, 408 F.3d 1349 (11th Cir. 2005) (Cox II) ("no monetary award can remedy the fact that [plaintiff] will not be permitted to vote in the precinct of her new residence."); see also *United States v. Georgia*, 892 F. Supp. 2d 1367, 1377 (N.D. Ga. 2012) (entering a preliminary injunction where "the potential deprivation of the ability to vote, the most basic of American citizens' rights, outweigh[ed] the cost and inconvenience" that the state might suffer, which were comparatively minor).

"Once a state legislative apportionment scheme has been found unconstitutional , it would be the unusual case in which a court would be justified in not taking appropriate action to insure that no further elections are conducted under the invalid plan. *Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533 (1964).

Some form of relief is due to the Simon Parties because the State has intentionally trampled on their fundamental voting rights or irreparable harm as a matter of law.

IV. HARM TO OTHERS AND PUBLIC INTEREST

Enjoining the certification of the results of an unlawful election will not cause harm to others. The Simon Parties do not seek to enjoin the election, despite having been denied access to the Courts under the guise of *Grove*.

Federal courts generally have a "virtually unflagging" obligation to hear and decide cases within their jurisdiction. *Sprint*, 571 U.S. at 77 (quoting *Colo. River Water Conserv. Dist. v. United States*, 424 U.S. 800, 817 (1976)). Federal courts "have 'no more right to decline the exercise of jurisdiction which is given, than to usurp that which is not given.'" *Id.* (quoting *Cohens v. Virginia*, 6 Wheat. 264, 404 (1821)). "Parallel state-court proceedings do not detract from that obligation"; instead, contemporaneous federal and state litigation over the same subject matter is the norm. *Id.* The availability of the federal courts to adjudicate federal claims is essential to protecting federal rights especially, as relevant here, the right to vote free of intentional racial discrimination.

V. PUBLIC INTEREST

The public interest is served by enjoining certification for the reason amid the chaos created by the ongoing cycle of map rejection, voters in the Simon class will know that the irreparable harm caused an election under the current unconstitutional 6th District map may not be valid. An injunction presents a remedy for the Simon Parties.

VI. CONCLUSION

For the above reasons the Simon Parties respectfully request the motion be granted.

/s/ Percy Squire
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that a copy of the foregoing was served by operation of the United States District Court, Southern District of Ohio electronic filing system, on April 8, 2022.

s/Percy Squire, Esq.
Percy Squire (0022010)
Attorney for Intervenors-Plaintiffs

A**Ohio Redistricting Commission - 9-14-2021 - Part 2**

<https://www.ohiochannel.org/video/ohio-redistricting-commission-9-14-2021-part-2>

Co-Chair Senator Vernon Sykes [00:00:04] At this time, we're going to close off the virtual testimony that's available at the Washington State Community College in Marietta at this time.

Clerk [00:00:17] The next witness is Senator Teresa Fedor, speaking on behalf of Terrilyn Copland.

Sen. Teresa Fedor [00:00:35] Thank you very much.

Co-Chair Senator Vernon Sykes [00:00:36] Can you please pronounce and spell your name, please, for the record,

Sen. Teresa Fedor [00:00:41] Senator Teresa Fedor representing the Toledo area.

Co-Chair Senator Vernon Sykes [00:00:48] Thank you.

Sen. Teresa Fedor on behalf of Terrilyn Copeland [00:00:50] And this is for my constituent, Terrilyn Copeland. Dear Sir, Madam, I am writing to implore you to act in accordance with the will of the voters of Ohio. The map proposed and submitted by the committee last week is unacceptable. It fell short of the spirit and letter of the voter mandate. I cannot tell you how disappointed I am in the map you presented. After studying your map, it appears that someone spent a considerable amount of time constructing a map more gerrymandered than the current one. The proposed map is a slap in the face to Ohio voters who expected committee members to take their charge seriously. Ohioans have voted overwhelmingly on two occasions for better maps. It appears that request fell on deaf ears. Simple software programs are available to assist in the complicated process of developing fair maps that meet specific criteria for fairness. In addition, collaborating with experts in a bipartisan fashion would foster transparency and ensure an ethical and fair process for all. Dave's Redistricting App was used by a number of people to offer much better maps than the one you proposed and adopted along party lines. Since we have many important critical deadlines, collaboration would have fostered expediency. Dave's Redistricting App required maps consider to the following key elements and yields a score with 100 percent perfect: proportionality or representational fairness, minority representation, compactness, splitting of political subdivisions, competitiveness. The proposed Ohio Senate map falls far too low on the score for Competitiveness 26, and Proportionality, 43. Proportionality representative fairness, 43. Minority Representation, 49. Compactness, 49. Splitting of Political Subdivisions, 91. Competitiveness, 26. For me, competitiveness and proportionality are two elements critical to fair elections. These two elements are central to eliminating gerrymandering so that elections reflect the will of the people. Competitive elections allow for more robust debate and a winner who is more likely to look to represent all of the people. Of the 20 maps submitted to fair districts for consideration, three had better scores for competitiveness and 20 had better scores for proportionality. I would strongly recommend that you consider the Senate map developed by Geoff Wise. His score for competitiveness is 36. He found twelve competitive districts. Your map actually resulted in a reduction in competitive seats. In addition, his proportionality score of 98 far exceeded yours. Lastly, and of critical importance, Mr. Wise wisely chose to draw a map that was compliant with the federal Voting Rights Act. See below. And you can read that, because my time's running out. During the Thursday meeting, it was found that your map did not even consider such a critical element, minority

House Minority Leader Emilia Sykes [00:29:50] Any additional questions. Thank you very much. Thank you. [applause] The next witness?

Clerk [00:30:00] Gwendolyn Short, followed by Harriet Slive.

House Minority Leader Emilia Sykes [00:30:09] Next, witness.

Clerk [00:30:11] Sameena So --.

Co-Chair Senator Vernon Sykes [00:30:12] I think we have them. They're leaving?

Clerk [00:30:19] Samina Sohail, followed by Percy Squire.

Co-Chair Senator Vernon Sykes [00:30:35] Please state and spell your name, please.

Percy Squire [00:30:40] Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman. My name is Percy Squire. Mr. Chairman, I am here on behalf of the class of voters protected by the provisions of the Voting Rights Act, certified in the case of Armour v. The State of Ohio, 775F.SUPP 1044 Sixth Circuit from 1991. I'm here the state my objection to the map proposed by this commission with respect to both House and Senate districts in the state of Ohio. My objection has multiple components to it. But most notably, I'd like to state that notwithstanding the fine work that's been done by Chairman Sykes and others and coming up with proposed and adopted amendments to the Ohio Constitution in relation to redistricting. The supreme law of the land still remains the United States Constitution and the statutes enacted by the federal legislature, one of which is the Voting Rights Act of 1965 as amended. That's why it was particularly alarming to me when I saw in the press that it was stated by the staff of this commission that race was not considered in connection with the creation of these districts, and the other was deliberately left out at the direction of legislative leaders in the state legislature. This is significant, not only from the standpoint of it being a direct violation of the procedure mandated by the Voting Rights Act, that this commission engaged in an intensely local appraisal of indigenous political reality in connection with discharging its duties in relation to redistricting. But this statement, that race was intentionally and deliberately omitted, brings this out of a mere violation of the Voting Rights Act, but into the realm of an intentional violation, which violates the 15th Amendment. And the jeopardy that the state faces with respect to an admission of this nature, is that you have a map here that is to use the legal jargon per se, unlawful. This map is per se unlawful because the Voting Rights Act requires that this commission engage in an intensive... intensely local appraisal of indigenous political reality and to consider the Senate report factors. We are particularly interested, in the case of my clients, with the districts in the Mahoning Valley, because there's been a previous determination by the 6th Circuit that the state engaged in intentional discrimination in the connection with redistricting in Mahoning County. The Senate report factors that this commission has a duty to undertake in connection with its process here include, among others, the history of official discrimination in the jurisdiction. The black population in the state of Ohio is pretty much localized into seven or eight major metropolitan districts. It was the duty of this commission to look at what extent there's been official discrimination in each of these situations. And in each of these locales, just about every school district has been found to have been traditionally and historically discriminatory in the way it was set up, leading to discrimination claims and most of the major school districts. In the Mahoning Valley, we have the Armour case. The other thing that this commission has the duty to look at was the extent that voting behavior is racially polarized in the various jurisdictions,

the extent to which minority candidates have won election. Going again, back to Mahoning and Trumbull County. If the commission had looked, it what have seen, there's never been a black elected to countywide office in either Mahoning or Trumbull County, separate and apart from a specific judicial finding that the state engaged in intentional discrimination. I dare say that these districts are going to have the unfortunate impact of sowing the seeds that are going to bear the fruits of racial unrest, chaos and polarization in the state in the future. And that it's a violation of not only the Voting Rights Act but the 15th Amendment as the candid representation by this commission staff that they were instructed not to consider race in connection with the construct of these districts. So I would ask that you reject the map and that you undertake your responsibilities as stated in the 15th Amendment, the Voting Rights Act, as interpreted by the United States Supreme Court and *Thornburg v. Gingles* and in the *Armour* case. Thank you very much.

Co-Chair Senator Vernon Sykes [00:36:10] Thank you. Are there any questions? Leader Sykes?

House Minority Leader Emilia Sykes [00:36:15] Thank you, Mr. Chair. Attorney Squires, thank you for your testimony today. In the court case that you're referring to, *Armour v. Ohio*. Is there any... Are there any tests or rules that we must follow as a commission or as map drawers to help meet the goals of that ruling?

Percy Squire [00:36:38] Mr. Chairman? Yes, Ms. Sykes, there is. What's referred to expressly, and there's a textually demonstrable requirement in the language of the Voting Rights Act that a violation of section A as established, based on the totality of circumstances, the totality of circumstances is talismanic language used by the Senate committees. If you go back and look at the legislative history of the Voting Rights Act, for the Senate report factors, there were nine of them that were set forth, that this commission had a duty to undertake and engage in, in connection with this process. One, the history of official discrimination in the jurisdiction, the degree to which voting in the jurisdiction is racially polarized, the extent to which the jurisdictions use a majority vote requirements or at large voting has been a factor. In Ohio in the past, prior to the creation of the reapportionment commission. Going back to the 60s, Ohio elected state representatives at large, a violation of *Reynolds v. Sims*. One person, one vote. The issue here is not only in the configuration of the districts, but also vote the basement. And what I mean by that is when you carve up these districts and these cock-eyed manners in which this has been done, it causes a vote cast in one jurisdiction to have less weight than the vote cast in another district. And that's why they call it vote dilution. And what's happened here, when you do things like separate Youngstown from Warren, that dilutes the vote of those members protected by the provisions of the Voting Rights Act. When you group a man with people like from Columbiana County and so forth, where in order to try to achieve the representative ratio, they have these unnecessary variances and the number of people in one district versus another. The votes end up having less weight in addition to creating these gerrymandered districts. And another important, and I think necessary factor, is the degree that elected officials are unresponsive to the concerns of the minority group. And what you have here is you create districts where you put people in Youngstown with people in Columbiana County, which is in south of Youngstown, outside of Mahoning County. You get officials who represent that district who aren't concerned about all the murders occurring in Youngstown. They aren't concerned about all the murders occurring in Columbus because their election doesn't depend upon appealing to the people who live in the neighborhoods where this crime and so forth is occurring. So there's been a dramatic and very unfortunate failure in this case to comply with federal law. The state constitution and the amendments that Mr. Sykes and others were responsible for causing

to come into being are to be commended. But unfortunately, the supreme law of the land still is the federal constitution and statutes. And there's been zero compliance here and it's been admitted. Which means that if these maps are attacked, not only will it be the violation of the totality of circumstances and the use of the results tests, this is evidence that this was intentional which constitutes a violation of the 15th Amendment. So any way you cut it, the state's gonna have a big problem with these maps. And I would urge you to give this a second look and do whatever you need to do to correct this.

Co-Chair Senator Vernon Sykes [00:40:47] Thank you. Sounds like we need to hire you for our counsel.

Percy Squire [00:40:49] Thank you Mr. Chairman.

Co-Chair Senator Vernon Sykes [00:40:52] Any additional questions? If not, thank you very much.

Percy Squire [00:40:57] Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Co-Chair Senator Vernon Sykes [00:40:57] Next, witness, please.

Clerk [00:41:07] The next witness is Cheena Srinivasan, followed by Melissa Sull.

Co-Chair Senator Vernon Sykes [00:41:20] Next witness.

Clerk [00:41:21] The next witness is Paul Simonowski, followed by Richard Topper.

Richard Topper [00:41:32] Well, I guess that's me.

Co-Chair Senator Vernon Sykes [00:41:34] You can state your name.

Richard Topper [00:41:37] Good afternoon, my name is Richard Topper.

Co-Chair Senator Vernon Sykes [00:41:38] Could you spell it, please?

Richard Topper [00:41:40] Thank you very much, Chairman Sykes and. Representative Carfagna sitting in for...

Richard Topper [00:41:49] Could you spell your name, please? Yeah, thank you.

Richard Topper [00:41:54] I was going to be addressing, because I'm a lawyer, I was going to be addressing the lawyers on the committee, but the lawyers on the committee, except for Leader Sykes, are not here. But what I would like you to do is go back to the four out of the five lawyers and the Republicans and tell them when we took the oath as lawyers, we agreed to support the U.S. Constitution. Not aspire to it. Not follow it, but support the U.S. Constitution, and this includes the 15th, 19th and 26th Amendments, which command that the right to vote shall not be denied or abridged on the basis of race, color, sex or anybody over the age of 18. And our obligation as lawyers is not only to the US Constitution, it is to the Ohio Constitution, and in particular in this case, Article 11, Section 6. The map submitted by my colleague, Senator Huffman, gives one party advantage over the other. Yes, no question about it. And this flies in the face of article... Of Section six. In no way does it support the U.S. Constitution, the Ohio Constitution or our citizens right to vote. Nor would be a map that this esteemed committee should ever

U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau

EXHIBIT**B**

Table 1. APPORTIONMENT POPULATION AND NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES BY STATE: 2020 CENSUS

STATE	APPORTIONMENT POPULATION (APRIL 1, 2020)	NUMBER OF APPORTIONED REPRESENTATIVES BASED ON 2020 CENSUS ²	CHANGE FROM 2010 CENSUS APPORTIONMENT
Alabama	5,030,053	7	0
Alaska	736,081	1	0
Arizona	7,158,923	9	0
Arkansas	3,013,756	4	0
California	39,576,757	52	-1
Colorado	5,782,171	8	1
Connecticut	3,608,298	5	0
Delaware	990,837	1	0
Florida	21,570,527	28	1
Georgia	10,725,274	14	0
Hawaii	1,460,137	2	0
Idaho	1,841,377	2	0
Illinois	12,822,739	17	-1
Indiana	6,790,280	9	0
Iowa	3,192,406	4	0
Kansas	2,940,865	4	0
Kentucky	4,509,342	6	0
Louisiana	4,661,468	6	0
Maine	1,363,582	2	0
Maryland	6,185,278	8	0
Massachusetts	7,033,469	9	0
Michigan	10,084,442	13	-1
Minnesota	5,709,752	8	0
Mississippi	2,963,914	4	0
Missouri	6,160,281	8	0
Montana	1,085,407	2	1
Nebraska	1,963,333	3	0
Nevada	3,108,462	4	0
New Hampshire	1,379,089	2	0
New Jersey	9,294,493	12	0
New Mexico	2,120,220	3	0
New York	20,215,751	26	-1
North Carolina	10,453,948	14	1
North Dakota	779,702	1	0
Ohio	11,808,848	15	-1
Oklahoma	3,963,516	5	0
Oregon	4,241,500	6	1
Pennsylvania	13,011,844	17	-1
Rhode Island	1,098,163	2	0
South Carolina	5,124,712	7	0
South Dakota	887,770	1	0
Tennessee	6,916,897	9	0
Texas	29,183,290	38	2
Utah	3,275,252	4	0
Vermont	643,503	1	0
Virginia	8,654,542	11	0
Washington	7,715,946	10	0
West Virginia	1,795,045	2	-1
Wisconsin	5,897,473	8	0
Wyoming	577,719	1	0
TOTAL APPORTIONMENT POPULATION ¹	331,108,434	435	

¹ Includes the resident population for the 50 states, as ascertained by the Twenty-Fourth Decennial Census under Title 13, United States Code, and counts of U.S. military and federal civilian employees living overseas (and their dependents living with them overseas) allocated to their home state, as reported by the employing federal agencies. The apportionment population excludes the population of the District of Columbia. The counts of overseas personnel (and dependents) are used for apportionment purposes only.

² The U.S. Census Bureau prepared these calculations using the existing size of the U.S. House of Representatives (435 members) and the Method of Equal Proportions, as provided for in Title 2, United States Code, Sections 2a and 2b.



Percy Squire <percysquire@gmail.com>

County totals are included at the bottom of the table

Mark J Salling <m.salling@csuohio.edu>
To: Percy Squire <percysquire@gmail.com>

Tue, Aug 31, 2021 at 12:05 PM

Hi Percy.

The map below connects Cleveland, Warrenville Heights, Warren and Youngstown (with a break in Geauga County that my software choked on...?).

The population exceeds the target a bit, but one could play with the geography to get closer to the target population.

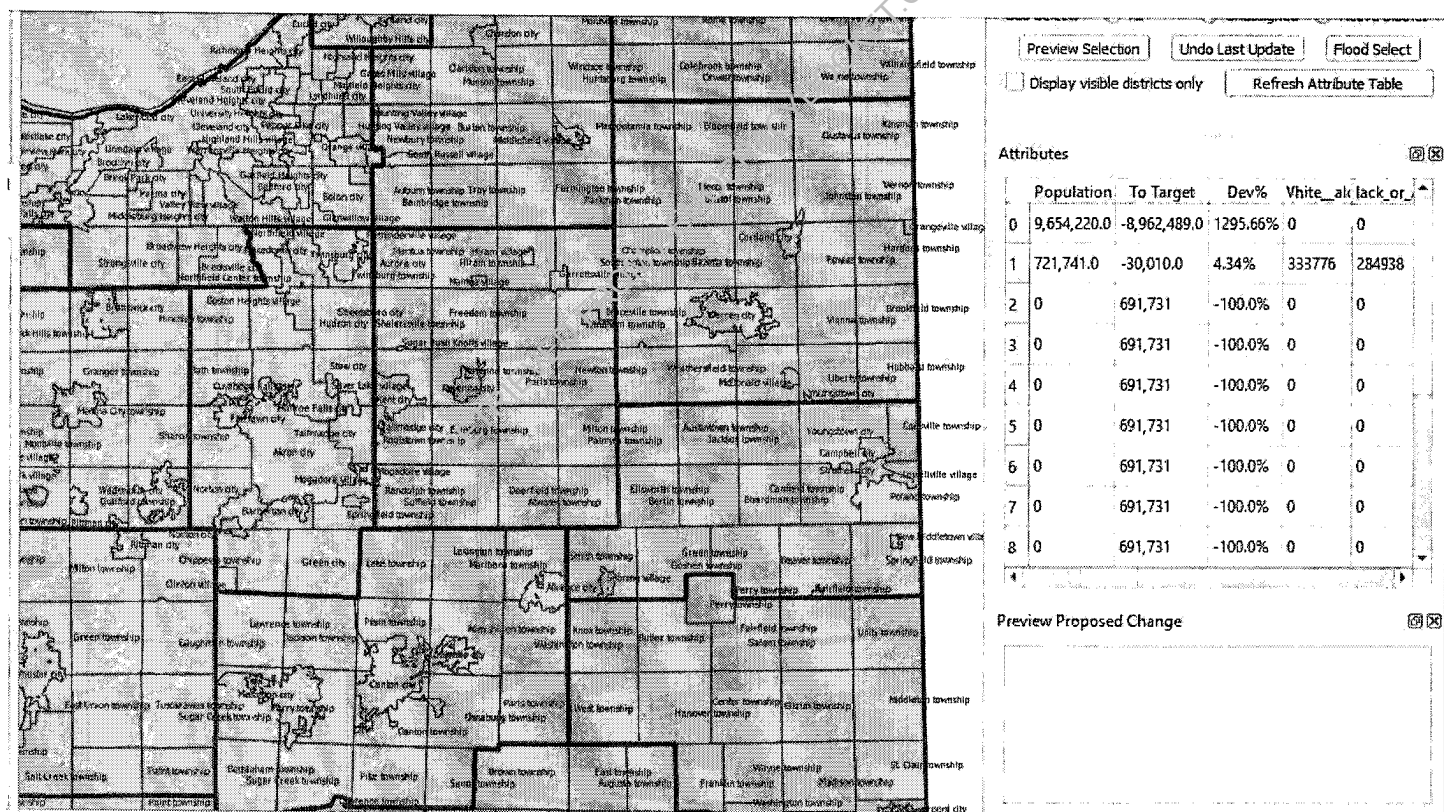
Assuming you are interested in a district with high proportion of AA, I tried to follow a path that generally picks up AA population between the county subdivisions.

The numbers of White, 1 race and AA, 1 race are 333,776 and 284,938, respectively.

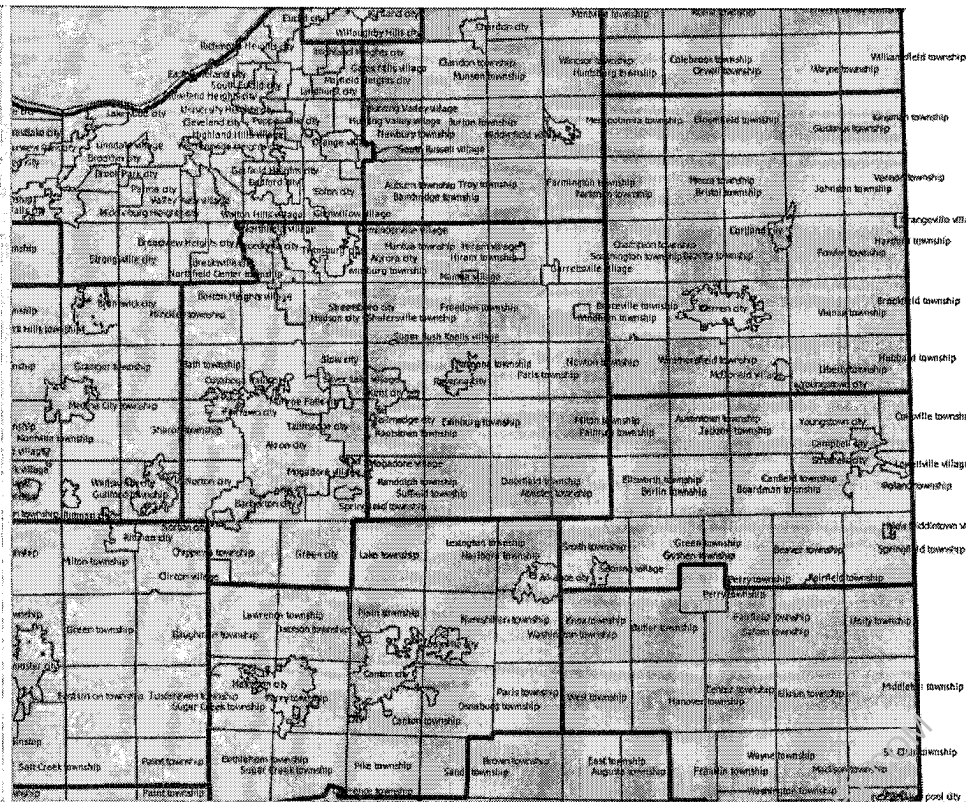
I don't have time to pursue other scenarios...

Best

mark



[Quoted text hidden]



Preview Selection

Undo Last Update

Flood Select

Display visible districts only

Refresh Attribute Table

Attributes

	Population	To Target	Dev%	White_black_or
0	9,654,220.0	-8,962,489.0	1295.66%	0
1	721,741.0	-30,010.0	4.34%	333776
2	0	691,731	-100.0%	0
3	0	691,731	-100.0%	0
4	0	691,731	-100.0%	0
5	0	691,731	-100.0%	0
6	0	691,731	-100.0%	0
7	0	691,731	-100.0%	0
8	0	691,731	-100.0%	0

Preview Proposed Change

Mark J. Salling, PhD, GISP

Maxine Goodman Levin College of Urban Affairs

Cleveland State University

(216) 687-3716



Levin.
PUBLIC SERVICE. LEADERSHIP. CHANGE.

From: Percy Squire <percsquire@gmail.com>

Sent: Monday, August 30, 2021 7:42 AM

To: Mark J Salling <m.salling@csuohio.edu>

Subject: Re: County totals are included at the bottom of the table

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of Cleveland State University! Do not click links, open attachments, or reply, unless you recognize the sender's email address and know the content is safe

Dear Mark : Its my understanding that under the new rules, Cleveland must be contained in a single Congressional district and not split. If Cleveland is its own district ,could a district be formed that includes Youngstown, Warren and Warrensville Heights?

On Fri, Aug 20, 2021 at 5:17 PM Mark J Salling <m.salling@csuohio.edu> wrote:

You are welcome.

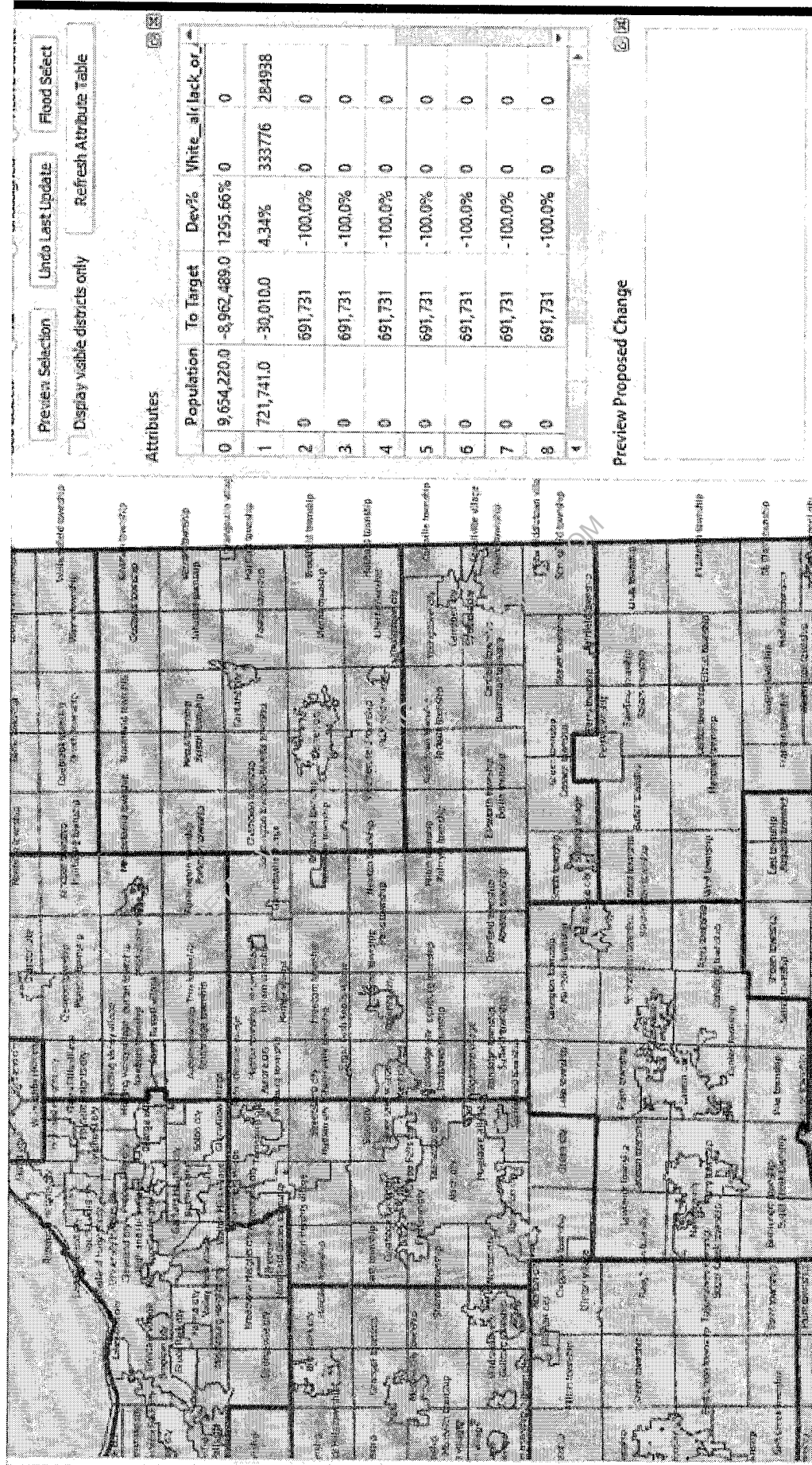
FYI, my recent publication is at <https://www.urisa.org/redistricting-guide>

mark

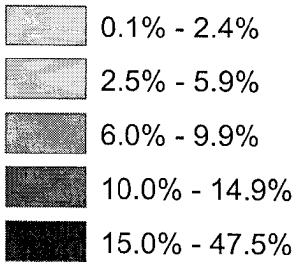
Mark J. Salling, PhD, GISP

Maxine Goodman Levin College of Urban Affairs

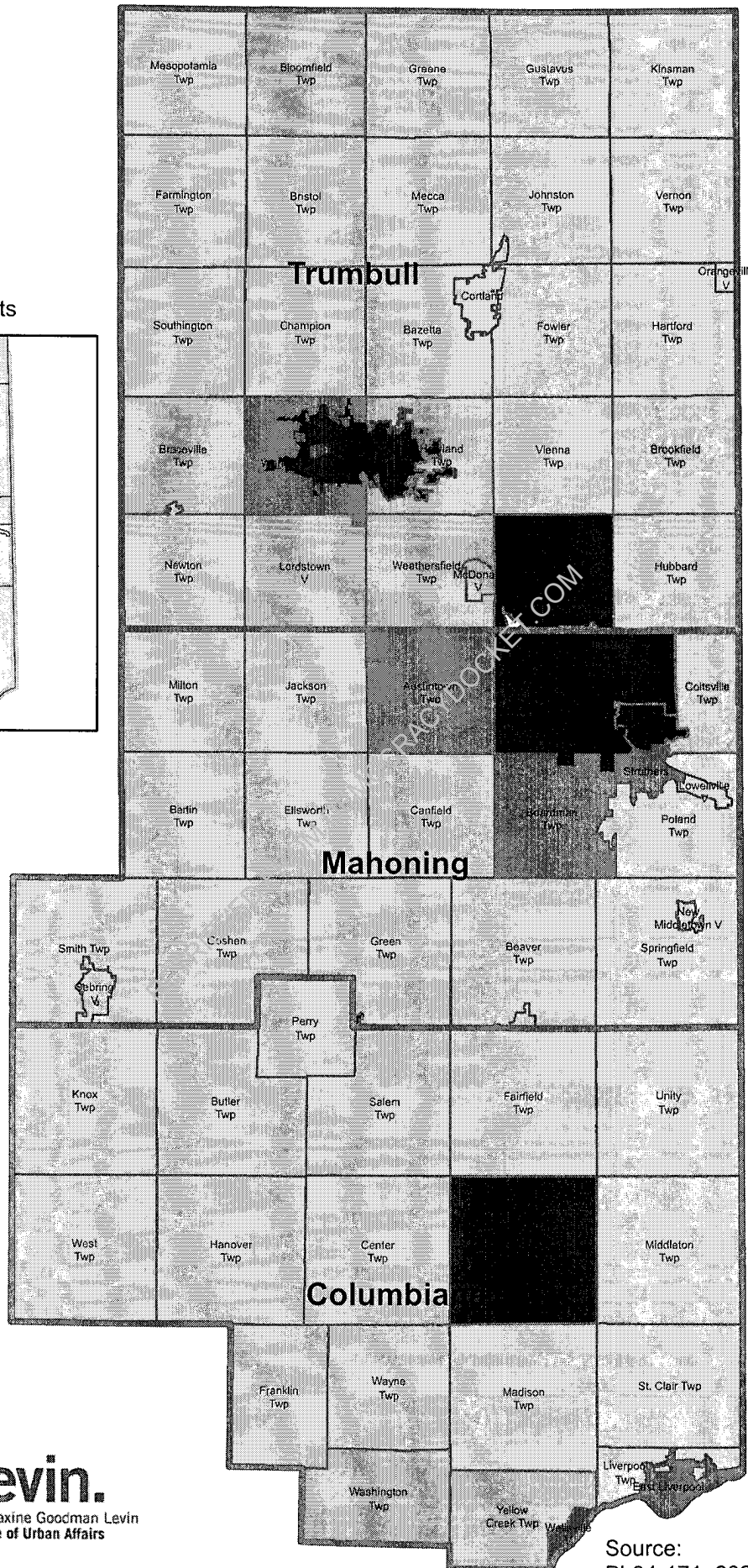
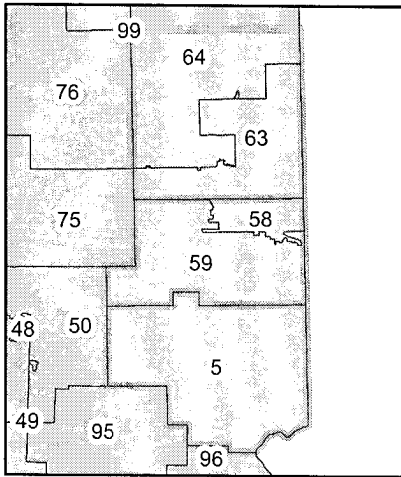
Cleveland State University



Percent African American (all race combinations)



Current House Districts



Prepared by

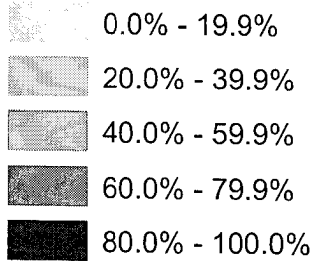


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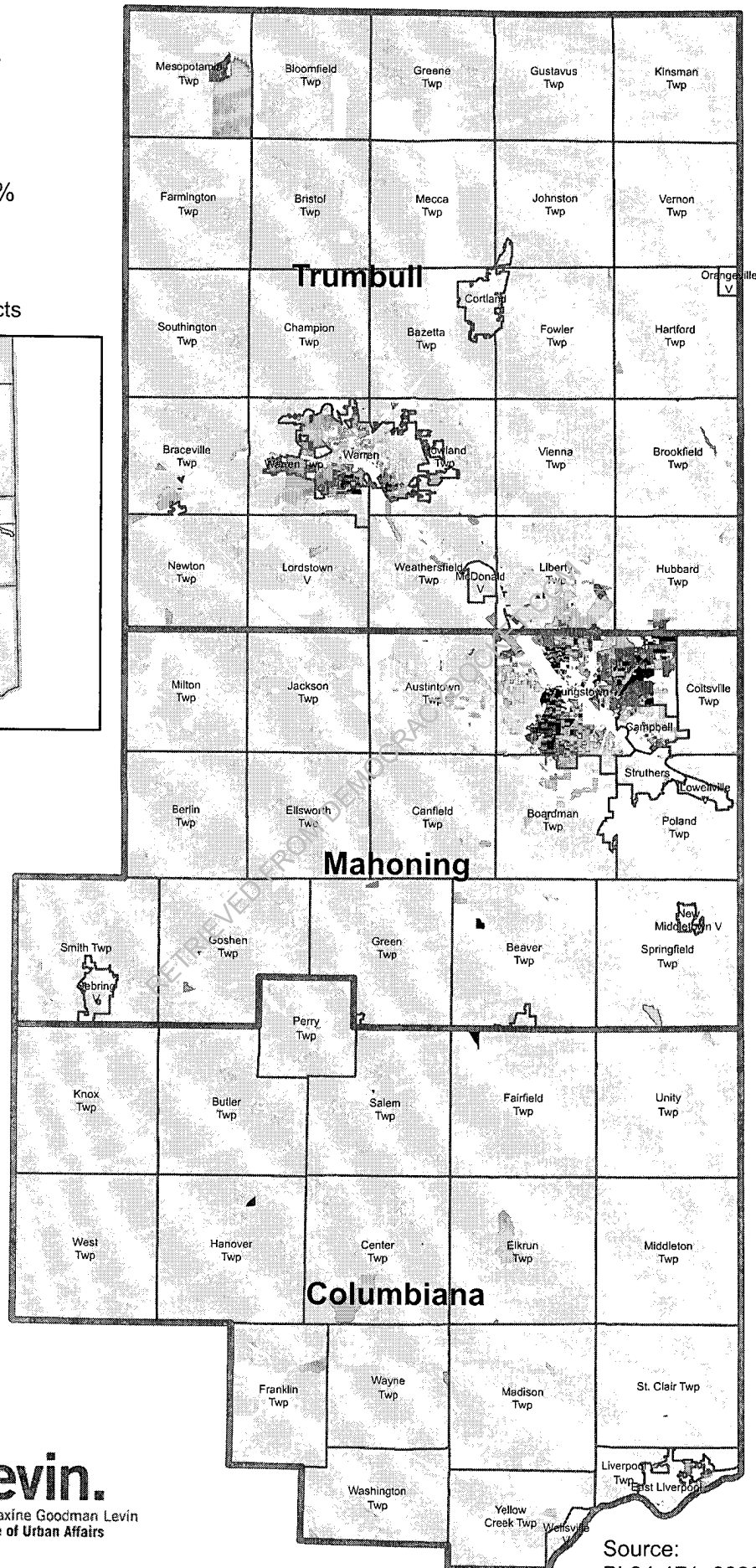
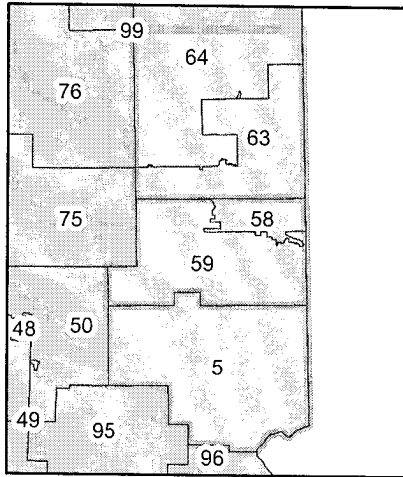
August 20, 2021 mjs

Source:
PL94-171, 2020 Census of Population,
U.S. Census Bureau



By Census Block

Current House Districts



Prepared by

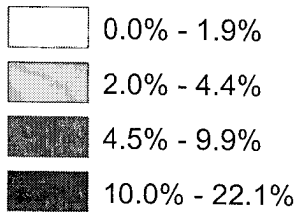


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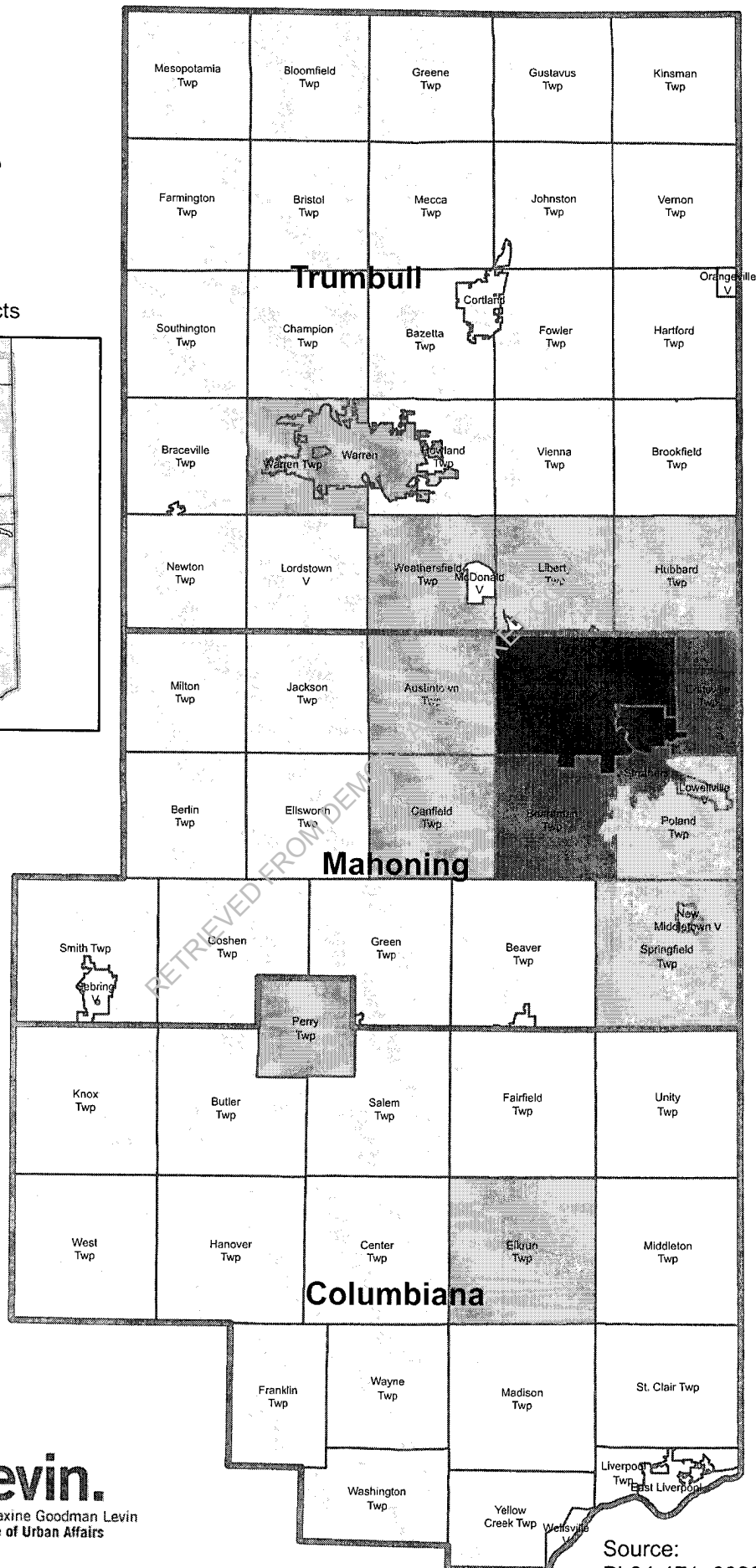
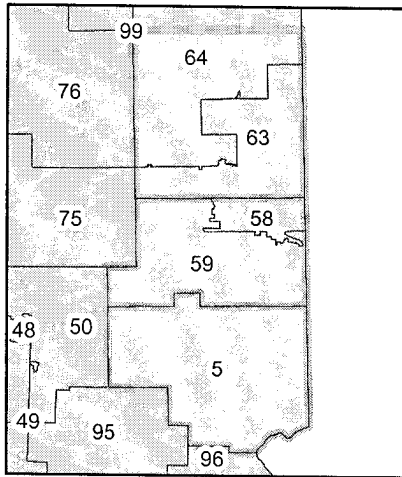
August 20, 2021 mjs

Source:
 PL94-171, 2020 Census of Population,
 U.S. Census Bureau

Percent Hispanic/Latino



Current House Districts



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August 20, 2021 mjs

Source:
PL94-171, 2020 Census of Population,
U.S. Census Bureau

Source: PL94-171, 2020 Census of Population, Census Bureau

2020 Population of County Subdivisions in Columbiana, Mahoning, and Trumbull Counties

COUNTY	NAME	Population	Population of one race	White alone	Black or African American alone	American Indian and Alaska Native alone	Asian alone	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	Some Other Race alone	Population of two or more races	Black or African American, any combination	Hispanic / Latino	Proportion of 2020 CD	Proportion of 2020 HD	Proportion of SD
Columbiana	Butler Twp.	3,542	3,418	3,381	10	3	3	0	21	124	38	45	0.450%	2.972%	0.991%
Columbiana	Center Twp.	5,793	5,569	5,474	59	5	10	0	21	224	91	60	0.736%	4.860%	1.620%
Columbiana	East Liverpool city	9,958	9,287	8,730	461	30	26	1	39	671	803	124	1.266%	8.355%	2.785%
Columbiana	Elkrun Twp.	4,367	4,305	3,359	908	19	13	0	6	62	918	182	0.555%	3.664%	1.221%
Columbiana	Fairfield Twp.	9,769	9,415	9,304	27	7	40	1	36	354	73	149	1.242%	8.196%	2.732%
Columbiana	Franklin Twp.	735	712	705	4	0	2	0	1	23	5	6	0.093%	0.617%	0.206%
Columbiana	Hanover Twp.	3,459	3,372	3,341	11	5	5	0	10	87	27	24	0.440%	2.902%	0.967%
Columbiana	Knox Twp.	4,068	3,917	3,885	11	2	7	2	10	151	40	38	0.517%	3.413%	1.138%
Columbiana	Liverpool Twp.	3,862	3,720	3,638	34	14	13	2	19	142	65	64	0.491%	3.240%	1.080%
Columbiana	Madison Twp.	2,922	2,833	2,808	13	5	5	0	2	89	29	26	0.371%	2.452%	0.817%
Columbiana	Middletown Twp.	3,359	3,245	3,209	5	12	2	0	17	114	35	24	0.427%	2.818%	0.939%
Columbiana	Perry Twp.	16,318	15,495	14,772	173	167	97	3	283	823	308	627	2.074%	13.691%	4.564%
Columbiana	St. Clair Twp.	7,804	7,502	7,343	51	8	65	1	34	302	116	88	0.992%	6.548%	2.183%
Columbiana	Salem Twp.	5,142	4,970	4,912	12	3	19	1	23	172	34	56	0.654%	4.314%	1.438%
Columbiana	Unity Twp.	9,721	9,311	9,155	52	19	24	5	56	410	94	135	1.236%	8.156%	2.719%
Columbiana	Washington Twp.	2,002	1,903	1,872	23	2	2	0	4	99	49	25	0.255%	1.680%	0.560%
Columbiana	Wayne Twp.	797	773	761	7	4	0	0	1	24	17	2	0.101%	0.669%	0.223%
Columbiana	Wellsville V.	3,113	2,887	2,647	221	6	3	0	10	226	338	22	0.396%	2.612%	0.871%
Columbiana	West Twp.	3,173	3,069	3,034	4	5	8	0	18	104	23	36	0.403%	2.662%	0.887%
Columbiana	Yellow Creek Twp.	1,973	1,870	1,825	36	3	2	0	4	103	54	19	0.251%	1.655%	0.552%
Mahoning	Austintown Twp.	36,049	34,060	30,573	2,878	65	199	22	323	1,989	3,474	1,340	4.583%	30.246%	10.082%
Mahoning	Beaver Twp.	6,756	6,507	6,375	78	7	26	0	21	249	132	83	0.859%	5.668%	1.889%
Mahoning	Berlin Twp.	1,973	1,881	1,873	1	0	1	0	6	92	25	32	0.251%	1.655%	0.552%
Mahoning	Boardman Twp.	40,213	37,912	33,582	3,021	66	735	12	496	2,301	3,737	1,915	5.112%	33.740%	11.247%
Mahoning	Campbell city	7,852	6,929	4,334	1,857	24	17	4	693	923	2163	1,735	0.998%	6.588%	2.196%
Mahoning	Canfield Twp.	16,944	16,252	15,453	196	15	464	0	124	692	285	440	2.154%	14.216%	4.739%
Mahoning	Cottsville Twp.	1,264	1,196	1,114	52	7	0	0	23	68	62	81	0.161%	1.061%	0.354%
Mahoning	Ellsworth Twp.	2,128	2,059	2,045	2	3	2	0	7	69	12	33	0.271%	1.785%	0.595%
Mahoning	Fairfield Twp.	839	825	810	0	0	12	0	2	14	1	15	0.107%	0.704%	0.235%
Mahoning	Goshen Twp.	3,101	2,977	2,917	7	13	15	1	24	124	29	47	0.394%	2.602%	0.867%
Mahoning	Green Twp.	3,414	3,321	3,270	17	2	14	1	17	93	25	59	0.434%	2.864%	0.955%
Mahoning	Jackson Twp.	2,124	2,054	2,030	7	2	5	0	10	70	22	32	0.270%	1.782%	0.594%
Mahoning	Lowellville V.	996	938	924	4	4	0	0	6	58	18	31	0.127%	0.836%	0.279%
Mahoning	Milton Twp.	3,565	3,376	3,339	15	5	16	0	1	189	48	47	0.453%	2.991%	0.997%
Mahoning	New Middletown V.	1,507	1,451	1,440	3	2	4	0	2	56	12	30	0.192%	1.264%	0.421%
Mahoning	Perry Twp.	6	6	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0.001%	0.005%	0.002%
Mahoning	Poland Twp.	14,664	14,140	13,883	62	12	111	1	71	524	139	438	1.864%	12.303%	4.101%
Mahoning	Sebring V.	4,191	4,064	4,028	12	5	9	1	9	127	46	37	0.533%	3.516%	1.172%
Mahoning	Smith Twp.	4,097	3,898	3,839	29	5	7	1	17	199	73	59	0.521%	3.437%	1.146%
Mahoning	Springfield Twp.	6,800	6,524	6,393	46	13	26	0	46	276	101	158	0.864%	5.705%	1.902%
Mahoning	Struthers city	10,063	9,372	8,668	475	19	51	6	153	691	681	586	1.279%	8.443%	2.814%
Mahoning	Youngstown city	60,068	55,439	25,827	26,072	258	266	28	2,988	4,629	28,521	6,895	7.636%	50.398%	16.799%
Trumbull	Bazetta Twp.	5,912	5,648	5,509	65	4	45	0	25	264	119	80	0.752%	4.960%	1.653%
Trumbull	Bloomfield Twp.	1,249	1,201	1,174	25	0	0	0	1	48	35	5	0.159%	1.048%	0.349%
Trumbull	Braceville Twp.	2,467	2,345	2,241	64	3	10	0	27	122	76	45	0.314%	2.070%	0.690%
Trumbull	Bristol Twp.	2,704	2,557	2,531	11	0	1	0	14	147	30	32	0.344%	2.269%	0.756%

2020 Population of County Subdivisions in Columbiana, Mahoning, and Trumbull Counties

Source: PL94-171, 2020 Census of Population, Census Bureau

COUNTY	NAME	Population	Population of one race	White alone	Black or African American alone	American Indian and Alaska Native alone	Asian alone	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	Some Other Race alone	Population of two or more races	Black or African American, any combination	Hispanic / Latino	Proportion of 2020 CD	Proportion of 2020 HD	Proportion of SD
Trumbull	Brookfield Twp.	8,447	8,022	7,699	261	8	17	3	34	425	396	106	1.074%	7.087%	2.362%
Trumbull	Champion Twp.	9,381	8,954	8,797	80	11	30	0	36	427	147	125	1.193%	7.871%	2.624%
Trumbull	Cortland city	7,105	6,837	6,639	101	11	52	0	34	268	165	128	0.903%	5.961%	1.987%
Trumbull	Farmington Twp.	2,993	2,920	2,912	5	2	0	0	1	73	28	13	0.380%	2.511%	0.837%
Trumbull	Fowler Twp.	2,360	2,264	2,231	9	2	1	2	19	96	15	26	0.300%	1.980%	0.660%
Trumbull	Greene Twp.	950	920	911	6	0	1	0	2	30	13	8	0.121%	0.797%	0.266%
Trumbull	Gustavus Twp.	834	783	772	4	0	4	0	3	51	11	8	0.106%	0.700%	0.233%
Trumbull	Hartford Twp.	1,861	1,800	1,784	5	4	2	0	5	61	16	27	0.237%	1.561%	0.520%
Trumbull	Howland Twp.	19,042	18,120	16,938	698	41	320	6	97	922	951	354	2.421%	15.977%	5.326%
Trumbull	Hubbard Twp.	12,969	12,424	11,967	311	16	48	1	81	545	408	265	1.649%	10.881%	3.627%
Trumbull	Johnston Twp.	1,739	1,652	1,623	5	1	11	0	12	87	9	24	0.221%	1.459%	0.486%
Trumbull	Kinsman Twp.	1,751	1,677	1,647	8	8	10	0	4	74	29	23	0.223%	1.469%	0.490%
Trumbull	Liberty Twp.	21,514	20,262	16,878	2,943	48	173	1	219	1,252	3,411	758	2.735%	18.051%	6.017%
Trumbull	Lordstown V.	3,332	3,197	3,052	103	8	18	0	16	135	128	55	0.424%	2.796%	0.932%
Trumbull	McDonald V.	3,172	3,020	2,939	57	3	10	0	11	152	78	58	0.403%	2.661%	0.887%
Trumbull	Mecca Twp.	2,319	2,215	2,192	8	8	6	0	1	104	15	19	0.295%	1.946%	0.649%
Trumbull	Mesopotamia Twp.	3,404	3,357	3,320	34	1	1	1	0	47	50	16	0.433%	2.856%	0.952%
Trumbull	Newton Twp.	8,618	8,180	8,028	88	12	14	0	38	438	164	123	1.096%	7.231%	2.410%
Trumbull	Orangeville V.	174	167	165	1	0	0	0	1	7	3	1	0.022%	0.146%	0.049%
Trumbull	Southington Twp.	3,731	3,552	3,499	24	3	12	0	14	179	53	39	0.474%	3.130%	1.043%
Trumbull	Vernon Twp.	1,337	1,282	1,271	2	0	2	0	7	55	10	11	0.170%	1.122%	0.374%
Trumbull	Vienna Twp.	3,978	3,815	3,722	58	0	24	0	11	163	85	53	0.506%	3.338%	1.113%
Trumbull	Warren city	39,201	36,217	24,595	10,944	66	153	10	449	2,984	12,468	1,104	4.983%	32.891%	10.964%
Trumbull	Warren Twp.	4,744	4,411	3,990	367	14	14	1	25	333	453	92	0.603%	3.980%	1.327%
Trumbull	Weathersfield Twp.	24,689	23,234	22,016	913	24	128	1	152	1,455	1,343	581	3.139%	20.715%	6.905%
Trumbull	Youngstown city	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
Total		532,468	503,787	437,938	54,157	1,146	3,434	119	6,993	28,681	63,473	20,024	67.690%	446.753%	148.918%
Columbiana		101,877	97,573	94,155	2,122	319	346	16	615	4,304	3,157	1,752	12.951%	85.477%	28.492%
Mahoning		228,614	215,181	172,721	34,835	528	1,981	77	5,039	13,433	39,607	14,093	29.062%	191.812%	63.937%
Trumbull		201,977	191,033	171,062	17,200	299	1,107	26	1,339	10,944	20,709	4,179	25.676%	169.463%	56.488%

